INDUSTRIAL WORLD

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRIES, SOIENCE, COMMERCE, FINANCE, INSURANCE, RAILROADS AND MINING.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1881.

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IND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

Personan Over a Weak.

of the Mellolds, Sifferal Manages, TORONYO.

SUBSCRIBERS e . . la and the United States, , .. (ree, to advance, per year, Threedol Committences should be made by registe crormoner orderpayable to F. Nicko INDI STRIAL WORLD. TO ADVERTISERS.

II. INDICATERAL WORLD, on account of its and general oir, ulation, commenda trelf an advertising modium for all who seek olors with manufacturers and the wholete trade. Its advectising rates are low when my tre I with those of ether leading eclentific tiodastral publications. Cond of rates r any watton.

turnera a lecetiremente abould to orderal or cord the open by Tuesday morning in at mill, its ware printerof the suggest go to press

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The department " Notional Induspries," is aren for the unrestricted use of those who ire to clace their views on interesting Ave before their brethren in the trade, Nothing in the nature of an advertisement - Il be printed in this department.

The sublisher will be obliged to all who will I such will be printed in their appropriate

4) clitural communications to be ad-

Vr. Blake, who is without excep-tion one of the ablest men in Canada, the ablest man in the ranks of the tipposition—Mr Blake put the case arguments Vallonal Politics on the case aguing the National Policy as strongly and effectively as any man living could put it. That being the case, let us conider the grounds be gave for the fears be endeavoured to create in your miods. Mr. illake says you may "look at your factories, with their chimneys rising towards the sky, and say "See what the National Policy is accomplishing!" but it the masses have to pay dearer for the articles maturafored to them, what advantage is gained? rulement of facts or not. Mr. Blake and that sugar is a monopoly. He chose this loant and developes it more fully than any other. He could not have taken a better illinstration of the could not have taken a better liustration of the effects of the National Policy. Mr. Blake says is costs the country e rramilion a year in loss of revenue ted iscrease of cost of sugar. He stated at Fredericton that Mr. Tilley acknowledged in Parliament that sugar costs more than it did before. I am prepared to state from experience, from evidence that cannot be related, and from public documents, which will be laid before Per- is not that somet lament, that sugar does not cost one giving employment lament, that sugar does not cost one giving employment to many was the more than before, and that not one were not employed before? (Cherrs.) I the pour man's wife, he only imposed the discretive contributions had diminished, and has been sugar and that the bile, so as to give all the tree possible to previous collected—or be referred to it—

by some to give all the tree possible to converge the contributions had diminished, and many of the clergy were in a state of converge was, in 1879 and 1880, \$2,026.—

a stranger beer, but I feel i comment, who is a stranger beer, but I feel i comment of the charged in Parliament that our tail must fall, either as a revenue or the church was not only an Irish but the revenue of \$475,000, and this he said showed a question of augar. We have eard our loss in the revenue of \$475,000 by the op-opponents say that the poor man's cotton was the last woollen goods were taxed higher.

Method of the tariff. But what was the and woollen goods were taxed higher.

Inc. 7 The tend was charped in Harb.

Inc. 1 and during January. Peluraty and can be due and the other that con be said that we have taken two said and the other that con be said that we have taken two said and the other that con be said that we have taken two said and the other than the control of the ot Internated Words Office, Dawn 100, Ottoms, Ont.

The prices of both grades are less, and the prices of the prices ing of the sugar gave to our people large sums, which were paid to those who had not employment before. We find that there is \$2,000,000 capital invested in these refineries, and consider the profit they make—and I trust they have a profit from their industry affording so much employment—and take the constitution. pleyment—and take this one industry alone and see its ramifications, the number of persons employed, and let these facts be fairly but before the people-and I think that it will be some time, before the representatives of the people wipe out this great employment-giving industry and go back to the old condition of affairs. (Obsers.) During the past few years the return eargoes to the West Indies have been almost sil, only but 6 per

swing and other banks 18] millions (cheers); it is a policy that has brought back many of our people and provided those now here with enployment; a policy that has placed our country in a vastly better position than it was three years ago. Go where you will an analysis of the provided provided our country in a vastly better position than it was three years ago. Go where you will and man allowed the provided that the provided the provided that the provided th you will find money plenty; business men say more plentful than ever, with the cash accompanying nearly every country order, in place of the old time long credit; and the farmers say that by reason of the increased population of the towns at work in the factories and fundries and shops that they sell more produce than ever and at better prices while they pay no more for what they consume (Cheers) affairs. (Users, years the return cargoes to the vest of dies have been almost stil, only but 6 per cent. of all the sugar consumes, as I said before, coming direct. Let us see the indirect—nay, the direct—benefits from it When there were no return cargoes araily you to consider carefully if you able—except molasses—how was it? When we wished to send out our fish and other experts, the ship owners noor made wife pays 40 per cent. and so I must have a larger freight? On her print dress. To this I can reply that while we increased the duty, as a matter of protection, on all cottons made in Canada or that could be made, we only imposed 20 per cent. on prints, or 21 per cent. this advantage. Forty thousand tons of imposed 20 per cent. on prints, or 21 per adipping a year is what this trade brings coot, above our predecessors, which would to the ports of New Brunawick, Nuva Scotia and to Montreal, and on each print dress. (Ureat cheers). But is not that something, the business Mr. Blake forgot to tell you that while he giving employment to many who charged 17] per cent. on the print dress of were not employed before? (Cheers.) I the pour man's wife, he only imposed the cost, above our predecessors, which would be a tax of not more than one or two cents on each print dress. (Great cheers). But Mr. Blake forgot to tell you that while he charged 17 per cent on the print dress of the pour man's wife, he only imposed the same duty on the alike and eatins of the rich. (Cheers) We changed that and ourged 30 per cent on the richer goods. It was charged in Parliament that our tariff must fall, either as a revenue or tariff must fall.

I must say that it was only after the more careful considera-tion of the interests of the whole Dominion that the tariff was framed I know that you have suffered from the deas-trous effects of the great fire, but I feel that the day is coming when there will be such a development of the manufacturing rad industrial provinces that we shall be able to show, and that will be the greatest and counting victory of my life, that in iraming this policy we have acted in the best interests of the country; and what is more, that gentlemen who to-day believe that policy to be wrong, will then come to us and say, we opposed your policy because we thought it was wrong, but how from the evidence we have had we will sustain

Lord Cairns, presiding at a meeting at Cannon Street Hotel to cousider the position of the parishes in the south and weat of ireland, showed that since the directabilshment of the church the landowners had contributed liberally towards the maintenance of the clergy; but as many landlords were now re-

you to it. (Orcat cheering, lasting several

minutes)

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Tue reduction of the public debt of the United States last month, amounted to \$10,000,000, against \$5,600,000 in July, 1880.

In another column we publish a statement of the population of Canada, as furnished by the census returns. The increuso is GG4,317.

It is estimated that no less a sum than \$17,525,000 of British capital fa invested in home and foreign securities, the average rate of interest being #1 per cent. per annum.

Doring the month of June \$428,612 were deposited in the Post Office Savings Banks of the Bominion. The amount to the credit of depositors at the end of the month was \$6,208,226,77.

The United States Government is about to appoint a commission to visit the large l'est Uffices for the purpose of investigating the salaries, allowances and general administration of the

The following is a summary of the condition of furnaces built and in blast on June 30, 1881: Total number of fornaces built in the United Kingdom, June 30, 1881, 951; total number of turnaces in blast in the United Kingdom, June 30, 1881, 562, decrease in the number in blast since March 31, 1881. 33, Furnacea blown out since March 31, 1881, 44; Furnaces blown in since March 31, 1881, 11; new furnace completed since March 31, 1881, 1, new furnaces being built, 8; Furnaces pulled

THE Railway Age soys :- " The Chicago city officials have undertaken the herculean task of diminishing smoke in the city by means of an ordinance. Factories, tug boats, locomotives and all other producers of the clouds of black smoke which hever over that as all other great cities are notified that they will be arrested and fined if they do not suppress the nulsance. The ordinance has called out a number of inventors of patentel contrivances for preventing amoke, but the authorities do not proscribe any device for the pur-

The New York Headl refeed the development of the industries of the United States, says: "The cotton midnatry has been steadily advancing with repld strides in mill capacity, consumpusing but a much larger surplus in the United States is great merit. But I assure you that the policy of protection is marching on with rapid suides. by American mills has morely doubled in I must say that it the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the country at larger and many the state of the the country at large and more than doubled in the south. The slik industry has trobled in ten years. The capital invested in the business has increased from six to nineteen million dollars, and the value of the products from twelve to forty millions. In the manufacture of fron and steel there has been a striking growth. The increase of twenty-five per cent, in the number of establishments does not represent the entire expansion of productive capacity that has taken place. In the weight of products there has been the remarkable advance of ninety-nine per cent, while the value has been increased from two to three hundred million dollars." And this state of affairs is the direct result of the policy of Protection.

New York Dally Viadioster: "The . future commercial policy of Great Britain is one of the uppermost questions of the day, and it is being vigorously discussed many of the clergy were in a state of in the newspapers throughout Ereland and her dependencies. The Leads Intelligencer alludes to the growing determination on the part of the artisan and the operative classes to assert their opinion

that there is a price at which Free Trade, so called, becomes ruinously dear.' The secretary of an operatives association, numbering forty thousand members, in four counties, has notified Sir Charles Dilke that, if the action of the Free Traders with regard to the French commercial treaty now under discussion is persisted in. the seate of M.P's of those countres would be in danger! This is a significent bint to an English politician, and one not likely to be disrogarded. Free Trade was right in principle and was a demand of morality so long as it paid. Reverse that Manufacturers of sashes, doors bilinds, condition, however and our English economists quito easily and naturally itubibe new trade principles and revise their code of morality. With a nation of sliopkeepers' the argumentum ail crumenam is evidently the one that dointnates all others."

Each English mail which arrives brings intelligence of the growth of the feeling throughout the country against onesided Free Trade. The outgrowth of the agitation has been the organization of the National Fair Trade League. A cable despatch received yesterday says "the programme of the National Fair Trade League, which will shortly commence an active campaign against Free Trade in England, has been issued. The League demands that there be no renewal of commercial treaties unless terminable at a year's notice; that imports of raw materials for home industries be free from every quarter; that adequate duties be levied on manufactures of foreign States refusing to receive British manufactures in fair exchange, and that the same be removed in case any nation agrees to admit British manufactures free of duty; that a very moderate duty be levied on all articles of food from foreign countries, the same being admitted free from the colonies and dependencies which are prepared to take British manufactures in reasonably free interchange. The last paragraph further explains objects to be attained by the League and is principally aimed against America." The despatch also says that tariff makes the cost of raw material slightly higher. The process charged by the protection movement already re-Mr. Chisholm for his product are less celves encouragement from the Conservative leaders. Present prospects are that this question will be one of the prominent subjects of discussion at the next general election, unless in the meantime i the nations which have adopted a protective policy fall back upon Free Trade, of which there is not much likelihood at present.

From an exchange we learn that the Industrial Longue of America held its second annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business, at its headquartees, rooms 57, 58 and 59, No. 162 Washington street, on Thursday, the 21st inst. Joreph H. Brown, President of the Association, tendered his resignation by letter, addressed to the Secretary, on account of his removal to his former home at Youngstown, Ohio, having disposed of have been opened, thus increasing the his large interests in the Joseph II. Brown Iron and Steel Company of South Chicago, His resignation was accepted with profound regret by the League, and a committee appointed to anthracite coal. draft resolutions expressive of the cati-American industry, and of his patriotic devotion to the cause of Pretection, and to report the same at the next meeting The Secretary presented an interesting and instructive report of the work of the Losgue during the past year, affording great encouragement to continue the labour of educating the public mind in the principles of sound political economy in defence of all the industries of the country through the dissemination of economic literature. A. W. Kingsland, the late Treasurer of the Association, was elected President, in place of Mr. Brown, and the following gentlemen were also elected. Vice-Presidents, T. P. Jones, O. W. Potter, David Bradley, C. F. Gates, Charles II Smith, A. A. Carpenter. Treasurer, the Hon F. W Palmer. Secretary, John F. Scanlan Corresponding Secretary, David H. Mason. Agent, John A. Nerton.

with tariff, says the free trader "prevents people from buying abroad as proof of which see the figures which show our imports for the year closed were much greater than for several previous years." "The tariff," says the trotectionist, "causes an immense increase of home production, in evidence of which see the crowded fectories in every city and town of the Dominion; but the people are so prosperous under protection that they consume the largely amount of business carried on in this cuy increased product, and buy more foreign by even the residents of Toronto themgoods than before

writer's name as a guarantee of good faith !

HAMILTON INDUSTRIES

(Continue!)

AITCHISON & CO.

cte, 84 Main street west, have somewhat increased their shop, but do not pay greater wages. During the time since 1878 they have added a little machinery Sales are about the same, as also are collections, and the price of manufactured The new tariff has increased the goods coat of raw material-lumber.

MALLORY & MALCOLM

carriago manufacturers, 9 Park street north, have increased their working force, and have also increased, the wages paid. They have increased both their buildings and plant, have larger sales and botter collections Prices for manufac-tures are a little higher. The new tariff makes the cost of raw material a little The firm is estimated with the new tariff, provided it is changed a littie. At present the tariff on vehicles in parts is 35 per cent, but if the vehicles are completed and in running order the duty is 25 per cent. This gives, they claim, the United States manufacturer Canadian makers want is the venicles in ploces. If the tariff were made equal on whole carriages and carriages in part It would be much better. The firm don't care whether it is 25 or 35 per cent so long as both are equal.

ROBERT CHISWOLM,

builder, 113 McNab street north. Three years ago Mr. Chisholm did meson work in conjunction with building, but has now discarded that branch of business. On these businesses he employed a greater toros than he does at the present time; but in the line of carpenters he has twenty-five more now than on the same branch at the former period, bustthan formerly, but the volume of bustness is greater. Being asked the question as to whether he was satisfied with the tariff, Mr. Chishelm leaned to the affirmative side; but firmly held to the belief that both political parties were awfully infected with rogues, and no matter which side was in power, the public coffers suffered badly.

ALEX. GARTSHORE,

founder, Stuart street west. In the foundry there are about fifty men employed, an increase of 25 per cent. from three years ago. Wages have similarly increased, in some instances advancing as high as 30 per cent. Sales of the pre-duct of the establishment have largely Increased, and customers pay much better. The price for their product has matarially advanced. Iron and coal are the only articles of raw material which are affected by the new tariff, being slightly higher in prior. Since the passage of the National Policy new markets volume of business. Is fully satisfied with the change in the tariff, but thinks because should be allowed makers of pig iron and the duty reduced; also would be glad to see the duty taken off

THE MART EMERY WHEEL CO.

mate placed on his services in behalf of Hunter street, commenced aperations in American industry, and of his patriotic the early part of 1880, and from their experience sluce that time the following statement is deduced: At the conmencement they procured from Detroit persons well versed in the business, who soon imparted to the others engaged a practical knowledge of the business, after which they were returned to their former places of employment in Detroit. Since the start on a small scale the business has day by day increased, until now seven times as many hands are engaged as formerly. Wages are also higher, in most cases rising 50 per cent. The sales are growing larger day by day, and the facilities for manufacturing this class of goods are being increased to fill the growing wants of the conof the tariff on their trade, the company are fully satisfied with its workings. They have a protection of 74 per cent., which to a great extent dobars American competition, and at the same time their goods are of better quality than those furnished on the other side of the line.

THE VIRGINIA TOBACCO COMPANY.

In a vast and growing city like Toonto, teeming as it is with workshops that give employment and support to thousands of skilled workmen, anything that can be said or written about our various manufactories cannot fail to be of interest to the community at large. It is surprising how little is really known about the extent of the works or the vast

parts of the country, for publication in these columns. It will take but a few minutes time and a portal card to a quaint us with what is going on in your neighbourhous, and we will always find rosso for all legitimate commons of always find rosso for all legitimate commons to the parts of York affect, overhooking white houst be accompanied by the west of York affect, overhooking which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of most faith 1. For ever a week past the preliminary places. The building is substantial and complete the building is substantial. complete in every respect, one hundred complete in every respect, one handred tween here and Trenton, the work being feet long by elvir wide, and four stories done by two engineers from the office of both and the trenton the office of both and the trenton the office of high above the tosement. The raw leaf is first convoyed to the top their on an olevator, where it undergoes the process of shaking and stemming after which it is atenned. An extensive apparatus for drying the leaf is one of the most important features of the manufactors, and an original idea of one of the tirm, and found absolutely necessary for the successful manufacture of fice tolenceo in this climate. In this apparatus the ture—Helleville Intelligencer leaf is kept for nearly an hour at a host of Another canar will fateur 160 degrees. It is then run down a shute to the third floor, where the bulking and drying rooms are situated. On this floor are also the machinery for cutting the fine cut chewing tobacco, an immense machine with knives tunning at the rate of 1,209 revolutions per minute. The tolecco is fed into these knives by a system of rollers that comprosa it tightly, thus enabling the knife to make a very fine cut. On the second floor the toba.co that is to be used in pluge is cut by machinery into the proper size and shape, after which they are placed upon racks, and removed to another drying room, on the left side of this floor, the temperature of which can an advantage, as they send finished be regulated by mosns of heating colls vehicles to this country, while what the supplied with steam. The cut tolacco supplied with steam. The cut tobacco is also prepared and packed on this floor. The machinery by which it is cut is a most ingenious contrivance, invented by sky and Bissillen, taken out an action a workman in the establishment, and the against Mosers. H. R. Ives & Co. for only one of the kind ever manufactured \$20,000 damages, against the defend-It is self feeding, and by an Ingenious aut's infringement of their patent fer mechanical contrivance the feed can be manufacturing barbod fence wire. The mechanical contrivance the feed can be set to any desired length, and the machine, plaintiffs allogo that during the last year stopped at any given point. On the first floor is the press room. Here, after the factured and disposed of 1,000 tons of tobacco is moulded and wrapped, it is the description of wire they have patsubjected to a hydraulic pressure of 400 ented at a not profit of at least half a pounds to the square inch. This gives the tolecce the solidity and firmness them (plaintiffs) of \$11,000, and that which is one of the chief characteristics they have been damaged otherwise to s of the V. T. Co's goods. The plugs are then packed in boxes, and again pressed, nose having greatly increased. Wages in fact the whole process is one of preshave also risen, now being \$1.76 where sure and drying. Adjoining are the \$1.50 was the average price. The new stamping, branding, and shipping departments, while the offices and bonded warehouse occupy the front of this flat. In the lesement are the boiler and engines, the press for packing the stems, and the store rooms where the raw leaf is kept. The stems are packed in hogsheads and shipped back to lifehmond, where they are ground up and manufactured into anuff and coarse tobacco for the German trade. A noticeable feature about the whole cetablishment is the extreme regard for cleanliness that prevails throughout. Some idea of the extent of the business carried on may be got from the fact that of the seventy-five hogsboads of raw leaf imported six weeks ago. only ten now remain. The tobecco is sent in all directions; side by side may be seen cases marked for British Columble and Jamaica, for Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces. About ninety hands are now employed, and the managers want twenty-five more as quickly as they can be procured. This is one of the industries festered by the National Policy. In reply to a question, Mr. Millor, the Secretary and Treasurer, said. "This establishment was run prior to 1878, but was a losing speculation. The Americans undersold us in our own matket. After the advent of the present Administration we took up the business. We now have the market with fair competition, and we make a profit"--- Tereste

> The Campbellford woollen factory is almost completed; the machinery, inexpected that the mill will be ready for lug their business .- Humilton Spectaoperations about the 1st Sept. next.

Evening News.

The parties engaged in the enterprise of manufacturing pulp from sawdust have returned to Ottawa from the West; they report that all the machinery in the only factory in Causda has been secured, and there is a probability of the early erection of buildings and beginning of the manufacture

The by-law granting \$3,000 to Mesers. Kettlebron, Ross & Sharp, to aid them in establishing a boot and shoe factory in Walkerton, Ont, liaving been carried by a majority vote of the rate ayers, sumer, while the charge for helr pro- there is talk of starting a factory for the duct is greatly lessened. As to the effect manufacture of shoemakers lasts in the same place, providing that the custom of the new shoe factory can be seenred The by-law binds the shoo firm to give steady employment to from 30 to 50 per-

> Manufactures of wool and of cotton will be among the more important articles in the approaching Provincial Exhibition. The prizes for these industries are offered this year half by the manufacturers and half by the merchants. Some of our manufacturers are preparing to figure in these competitions o advantage, and it is expected that all the woollen and cutton factories in Canada will send samples of their goods -

The new manager of the Valleyfield Cotton Mills, Mr. R. M. Hobbs, bas

public some idea of the extent and value of the Valley field factory with conspicuous may be allowed to continue The Processes Wester will be pleased to the larger establishments have teen would seem to be the right man. He is the larger establishments have teen an American and was long superintends at a fivel rate per mile or at a fivel

> the ci T it have been in progress bethe chief engineer Mr Hughen has just finished the inspection of the Trenton from bridge, from which he will prepare his estimate of the cost of altering the from work of the bridge to give room for the double track. Mr. James Grant will impect the atone work of the bridge on Monday and make an estimate of the cost of altering that portion of the struc-

> Another paper mill, intended to be the largest in the Dominion, seems likely to be established in Campbellford, Ont. At a meeting of the company in Toronto, held about a fortnight ago, the choice lay between Cornwall and Campbellford. The power along the Trent river is unequalled in that part of the Province, and this will doubtlers weigh with the projectors. A local paper at Campbell-ford says: "Oceans of water power, plenty land, a convenient locality, good rallway accommodation, cheap site, low taxes, etc., are matters which we trust the directors will see are to be bettered by no place in the Dominton'

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, whose headquatters are at Worcester, Mass, and which has branches in Chicago and elsewhere, has through their counsel, Mosers. Lacoste, Globenand a half the defendants have manu-factured and disposed of 1,000 tons of cent a pound, representing a loss to them (plaintiffs) of \$11,000, and that sufficient extent to raise the amount to the sum sued for .- Star.

Between St. John and other places there is understood to be \$120,000 subscribed in stock for the new cotton mill enterprise. Only \$80,000 is now needed, and that ought to be raised in a few days. The prices at which the stocks of cotton mills are quoted and the dividends which they declare leave no doubt as to the profit of such an investment, under such assistance as Mr. Parks could give to the concern. Mr Walker, of the emineut English cotton machinery house, is here now supplying several American milia and one or two Canadian, and it would be well if he could get an order immediately for at cli plant as requires to be imported. It could then be made con-currently with the erection of the build-ing -St. John Telegraph,

The first general meeting of the steckholders of the Globe Works Company, of London, was held at the offices of the works, corner of Adviside and Dundes streets, yesterday afternoon, when Mesars John F. Mahon, James A. Malon, William Woodruff, M.D.; Benj Cronyn, John H. McMechan and John M. Laidlaw were elected a Board of Directors. At the first meeting of Directors, held shortly afterwards, John F. Mahon, Keq., was elected Prosident, and James A. Mahon, Keq., Vice-President; John B. Laidlaw, Esq., Secretary, and John H. McMechan, Keq., Inspector of Agencies. We are informed that it is the intention of the company to shortly make considerable improvements in their works, improving except pig, and late last week by adding to their present commudious that began to show strength Dution pariainds. cluding ten sets, is arriving, and it is chinery and plant, and otherwise extend-

tor. The Hudon Cotton Mills at Hochelaga continue to turn out their due share of work Little can be added in respect to them since last writing, save that the now additions will be ready for occupation almost immediately. The factory entire, when completed, will run in the vicinity of 68,000 spindles. In this connection it is proper to remark that the row of cottages in progress of orection for some time past by the Hudon Company in Hochelaga for the employees are completed and ten entered cottagor, twelve in number with five rooms in each, are minirably adapted for their purpose, combining comfort and licalthfulness with such a rate of rental that the employee tenant can hardly fail to be entisfied. So successful has this the company's first essay at house building for their factory hands been that twelve more cuttages are to be creeted forthwith.

Lord Elphinstons was in the city yesterday and, in company with Ifon Isaac Burpee, had a conference, on behalf of the New Brunswick Land and use coming in from do to de Lumber Co, with the Attorney General prompt delivery These orders as in and the Provincial Secretary respecting the opening up of columization roads through their land for a distance of 30 far in excess of this year, that the miles, and ask the florer man and ask miles, and ask the Covernment to ex- several months, work is enclared it tend is through the land still held by recent advance will check under P arrived at Valleyfield, and entered upon about 50 miles in length. Should this this activity, and orders exceeding to proposition not be favoured by the Government of the successor of Mr. the Crown. This latter road would be selves. With the object of giving to the Whittaker, who for a long time managed ernment, the company ask that they a little in selvance of June quidalant

On Wednesday afternoon M ... H. Smith, Mayor, and Mr. 68 Ar. met Mr. Barber, the lead at the new paper mill compary and tall, confutunce with him and some or th other promoters of the compact of The deputation laid boute to ronto. the advantages offered by on town as site for the mill, and Mr Cox mal a proposition regarding facights that the manded great attention, as in weight lils offer it is estimated that the compar will mye from \$18 to \$10 a day been considerable item. The citoria of a representatives met with such tarm that the same evening Mr hire Trout, of the Kenetary Times, one of timost active promoters of the new istab lishment, and Mr. A. B. Tower on a pert from Holyoke, Mass, accompaned them to Peterborough This merini the party, accompanied by a few of drove around town and inspected ti many available sites offered The ex pert selected two, one at Hilliard a But and the other near Otonabee tridge at sulfable. As the company interes mapufacture superfine paper, the mater al for which is to be imported from France and Germany, It is necessary that a kupply of nure fresh water of about 2,000 gallons per minute le furnishet This, we understand, can easily to supplied at a slight expense The expense left on the 10 30 train for Washage where he is to inspect the site offered there. He will report to the managers is a few days, when the mill will be located finally and the work commenced in the course of a week or ten days. As every thing here is suitable, it only remain-for the owners of the water power to we in a liberal spirit, a thing we feel thir are prepared to do, and l'eterbonicale will stand an excellent chance of sent ing a very desirable industrial establish men .- l'eterborough Recien.

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PHILADELPHIA CORRESPOND. ENCK

(From our own Correspondent) PRILADELPHIA, August 1-1 A further improvement of prices is

the eastern fron markets has taken place within the past week. The iron our look is full of promise, margins at widening, and the volume of huma-for future delivery grows each week Last week was one of unusual actinity. and next week promises to bring a great or volume of business Consumeres t as though they had taken more or less alarm, and yet, when spoken to in regul to the great activity, they merely as that stocks have run down, and a great don! of work is on hand, and, thereforthey have bought more freely. The mea market has started out on an upward tendency which may not be arrested for months. Prices may not be as even to two years to come or perhaps longer as they are new. Buyers have caught that belief more or loss, and hence the west derful activity on all sides. advances indicate an eventual restrictio of output. That means higher process here. To have gone on making im then, would have depreciated the valerof all stocks and the current output . result which must be avoided by redution then; we have no such organization or means of keeping posted and head cannot regulate prediction to mark requirements. Eventually we will have The Industry is now in a transit or state, and there is no legitimate per Every grade and kind of iron has been maka vety large tions have taken place at June processions have been ordered to within safe limits, and hence an improving tenden ; is the outcome. Eastern furnavantare oppressed and are well and are well 876 ing at no profit. Sabour his beladvanced twice, Coal is inordinately high, ore is high, freights a high, and besides they have to compet with ballast pig. The escape 10.4 is cheeper ore and coal or in an allean on the other side. Both are likely to to lind. Extraordinary efforts and in. made in the direction of ore suffere development to the north and so the us. In foreign markets we leave the season of lowest prices has hen pass Exports to the United States and chilefly of steel rails, liesseming and steel ingots. Last week order to gating very large amounts went all to for fall delivery at New York and se ports for the above products I sen is weakening, and sales are and the Steel mile have with at \$23.50. Steel ralls have a tell for all deliveries. Steeks in hell-advanced. Railroad requirements at a excess of expectations are repairing and replaces and to are a multitude of small orders to to at atiff figures

Prominent rail makers give the into liaps, for a while. Iron rails state

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at mill and 2) at store me i m mile enrers who want an per the months work on their t been as low, telatively, for yours, tast the works are oversold, both hear ath inders and are commanding their of wine alone wiffer an increase fig from is quietly creep-There is easy. Loans are expending. French plants devastated and destroit smouth of money is seeking emmuent in the industries. Our shops and a year alread. Rogulrements of tery character are pressing in, and saulacturers large and small anticipate ting tresh evidences of strength, and the to the confidence existing the and and fields are being rapidly develpet, and cost of same by next spring sall be greatly reduced. Industrial inpariments throughout Eastern l'enn rania are progressing in unprecedent ed degrees, and the output of mills, fac-The completion of improvenients in

HE WINE INTEREST IN PRANCE

The rayages of the phylloxers threaten re-nate almost a revolution in the through their effect on the production of ramounted to 2,217,500,000 gallons minutes, and expire 1419 but 680,300,000 gallons were duined, a smaller yield than under the right of Louis Phillippe, when the average annual production was about 792, which is a little probability, says the eminent French economic forms. The Globe, dia the tariffon that and Leroy Beaulieu, that during the act ten years, even with the most urourable climatic conditions, the averare annual productions will exceed ", HO,000 gallons, or not one-half of production in 1875. Indeed, it was most probable that within the west three or four years the average anreal production will fall to less than 25090,900 gallous.

The rise in the price of wine since (sin has been remarkable, when it is nestered that the price of wine re-VIV up to the middle of the present overtaking the bome demand?" In 1840 the price at the place production was but 84 cents per allon, and in 1853-9.5 cents per gallon. It must be remembered that during this a high as it was fifty yours ago. M. I croy lienulien believes that the high the sui of the century, when it may doresult inwer than ever, ewing to an intunked by the phylloxers, which the may result in an over production. o' idle capital, the high profits to be of taloof from vine culture and the vast are of lands fitted for this culture are

the value of lands in the ravaged diste has changed greatly, 984,400 acres in alvius the same number have been etts keel and must succumb-an area 14 to medial of the vine growing tone of France In many villages tine was exclusively cultivated, and, will the exception of a few bad yours, and profits have been realized. The confection among the persents who is such to extend their operations largei) increased the price of land fitted for two culture, and the farmer invested in bleached and unbleached in bleached in bleac his re many, as it was unfit for other

the second selection of and may those comments to the control of t let be be before they will seen an proof want taken or in raniway extringed from a decrease in the quantity transection that the partial, Feating such a reduction the continger of the contingent with the partial partial. Feating such a reduction the continger of the contingent the partial part It will enjoyed on struc- ing to extirpate the pest, but these from The mine strangers are large prove to have been groundless. That states was thus a decrease of \$31.75,075 and the week for railroad no loss has been suffered is explained as There was thus a decrease of \$31.376 the same resting in and manuscripts and in the event of a short supported into the Dodger state of the same relatively, for years, the same state of the sam at a Reading Wrought pipe works the wine that is imported pays not only in the creatile benind in orders. Nati custom duties but also the various taxes mile it are unulating stocks for an including the mile at through the mile at the mile at through the mile at the mile

As the phylioxem was introduced from America into Kurope the remedy heliaisz stocks Consumption is swell- is also sought for in this country. M is the proportions, and the mills are ex- Letry Besulten recommends the Intropading their productive capacity to duction into France of American vines. ndistlimits. Asharp oye is boing kept which are handler and better ablo to remail possible dangers, either abroad or alat the disease than are the French at hour Labour is content. Telegrams vince.—In these there is still the best at home 14 cours is content. a constitute of the least of the least of the first and the first of the last six of seven years about the last six of seven years. enduption is sheed of production and the American plants have remained at a courts of capacity is in progress. magnificently inxuelous in the midst of

> AN AGRICULTURAL PHO-DUCK AT DERBY. OANADIAN

One of the lateresting features of the miscellaneous exhibits at the lloya" Agricultural Show was the stand containing cultural Show was the stand containing the produce from Canada. It consisted of samples of when; harley, cats, 17e, pease, etc., from Manitoba, and also some fine specimens of wild and cultivated gresses, besides bundles of wild hope, wild pease, and many other articles which present a very good idea of the quality of the soil and the suitability of the climate for agricultural suitables. and the suitability of the climate for agricultural purposes. A large number of pamphiets, issued by the Gorernment, speak of, and consequently the people were also distributed, and the show proved a great attraction, being crowded with visitors every day. His Royal Righness the Prince of Wales inspected the exhibit on Fridge, and examined south much in on Friday, and examined with much in-terest the various specimens of produce which it included. His Royal Highness was received by Mr. Deke, the agent for the Cacadian Government at Liverpool. where The largest production of wine was arranged for the exhibit of the pro-nant one year occurred in 1875, when a doos, with whom he speat some fifteen t amounted to 2,217,600,000 gallons minutes, and expressed his test to revisit in 1419 but 680,300,000 gallons were Casada at an early date.—In siden Delly

THE IMPORT OF COLLARS

The Globe, discussing the bearing of

the tariff on the cotton trade, says:—
"The Protectionist Journals, in their anxiety to lick the boots of the wealthy cotton lurds, have bastened to assure the people of Canada that the home supply of cottons is fast evertaking the demand. How can this be when the importations of cotton goods stand as follows:-

COTTON IMPORTATIONS.

1879, whole year.....\$6,638,535 1880, whole year..... 7,826,164 1881, eleven months..... 9,349,135 It importations are increasing at this rapid gait, how can the manufacturers be

The impression sought to be created by this paragraph is that the National l'olicy has falled to promote the manutacture of cotton goods in Canada. It would be a sufficient answer to that inwe due in part to increased means of those factories during the past two francounterfaction, and in part to a greater years. But the Globe in order to make reduce of commerce. The price in a point has attempted to deceive its readers by including the raw material in readers by including the raw material in the place of production, having been the importations, itself our contemporabilities in ten years. To-day the price any dissected the figures it quotes it of the most erdinary quality of wine of would have been shown, (1) that the the south is 213 cents, being six times importation of raw cottons for the purpose of manufacture in this country has more than doubled since 1878, (2) that the of wine will continue until toward the importation of manufactured cottons from the United States has largely decreased, and (3) that the importations from Great Britain have increased, the latter result being due to the prosperous condition of this country, and the largely increased purchasing power of our people under the Na-tional Policy. We have not yet been given the details of the importations of cotton and cotton goods in the scal year which ended on June 30th last, but we are satisfied that when they are made public, it will be found that the movement begun in 1880, in the diruction of building up home industrice and extending trade with the mother country, has stoadily continued since that time. In the mountime we may repost the figures of the imports of cotton from Great Britain in the last year of the free trade tariff and the first year

1575. state to In an official report the fall Total \$1,88,773 \$1,516,785 had really occurred.

of the National Policy :-

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82401,444 \$1,578,072

In the same period, or from \$808,105 in 1878 to \$1,400,157 in 1840. So that, in relation to the cotton industry, the effect of the National Policy has been to very largely promote beme manufactures, the importation of the rew material in-creasing 83 per cent, to contract the imports from the United States, and to give to Great Britain the control of the trade in those goods which cannot yet be manufactured in the Dominton, and the figures for the year 1881 will still more forcibly illustrate these results,-Montreal Gazette.

OUR AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Mr. H. S. Carson Woods, senior mem-ber of the firm of Woods, Walker & Co. of Sydney, ustralla, was in the city to-day and was seen by a Witness reporter Mr Woods was mainly instrumental in inducing the Canadian Covernment to send exhibits to the Melbourne Exhibition lie has siways been anxious to establish commercial relations between Canada and Australia, and, bidoed, his present visit is connected with that subject "Those who medo up the fish ex-hibit for the Melbourne Exhibition made a great mistake, said Mr. Woods. The fish were packed in larrels instead of in small kits. Now the mistake was

made out of that same fish trade '
'' Yee?" interrogativel; ''' Yee, Australia imports a fremendous quantity of ling fish from England, and the line does not come up to the Canadian coll New, take an example. The se Luci-sus of the Oriental Steamship Company. brought a cargo of frozen fish over, and In one day 21 tons were sold at rates ranging from two shillings to three shil-

lings a pound."

"That's very good " "Yes. A good plan would be for Canadian ship to be fitted with a little Coleman refrigerator. She could then bring frozen fiels to Australia, and be certain of a cargo of frozen meat to Lou-

don That would be sure to pay."
What about the other branches?"

"The chances for making money are just as good in several others—furniture for example. Thousands of tous of turniture have to be imported annually, and there is no reason why Canada should not have her fair share. Beston ships immense quantities, and yet the raw material is brought from Canada, thus paying a double quantity. At , oa, too, could easily be sent over in a Coleman refrigerator, and the supply of apples has never yet been equal to the demand. Canada is throwing away great opportunities in neglecting to establish a trade with her sister colony. The fact is, said Mr. Woods, in conclusion, Australia is a splendid market for almost wind district, and internal freights were no railroads in the sinuation to point to the new mills which have been erected since 1879, the large additions made to mills in operations are paid into per gallon. Between 1852 and the next with us are paid into the new mills appearance out obtains but 31 and we regard the organisation when the present tariff was introduced, and the activity of operations in and we want certain articles which you arrived at Gibraltar on July 16 at 61 for the success of the club in the future.

**Classical treatment to the new mills which was a time sinuation to point to the new mills as a splendid market for almost made up 3 hours and to middle and the Lord of the Leica naving mour treatment to made up 3 hours and to middle a so now chilled their home part with us are paid high wages there are not now chilled their home part with us are paid high wages there are not now chilled their home part with us are paid high wages. Labourers with us are paid high wages there are not now chilled their home part with us are paid in the crooked ourse through the clint on the crooked course through the difference of the lairs and we want certain articles which you arrived at Gibraltar on July 16 at 61 for the success of the club in the future.

Classical treatment

Classical treatment

Classical treatment

Activity

Classical treatment

Activity

**Activity with a little enterprise, a trade may be built up that will be of great benefit to both countries"

Mr. Woods leaves for the States tomorrow. He will not return to Austra-Ha for about two months. — Wilsess.

BRINGING THE FIRST TEAS.

Rival Steamships Close Companiens for 13,000 Miles.

There is a steamship race every year from China to England, the price being the glory and profit of jutting the first cargo of the new crop of teas into the London market. This year the Olencoo arrived on June 30, four days carller than the earliest previous arrival. The fileneus was also the first steamer to arrive in each of the two preceding years. The tileneagle carried of the prize in 1878 the London Castle in 1877, and the

Glenariner led the way in each of the line, but with fogs and rain at inter-four years ending with 1876.

The Glenariner has just made a quick When the Lord of the Isles passed the masage from Cities to New York profty nearly in company with a tea ablp of a rival line, under interestine circumstan ces, although if there is any point on which the two Captains agree wholly and unequivocally it is that there was no race. Unlinarily there is no race to New York, for the early tone come first by rail from San Prancisco, to which

a tendency which has become a so utactured in Canada was largely instituted in the state of the L4 los per ten for carrying ten from the same length. The smokestack of Amoy to Nov York. This year, however, the Louis of the Isles was whitened near-there was very active competition bethere was vers active competition between the Olen line and a rival line
over her in the Indian Ocean. Her
After the Olencoe and the other racers
time from Yokahama to Sandy Hook
had been sent off landed to England, and as much as the New York market would through the Suez Canal, was Codays 18 stand under ratificed freight rates had hours and 45 minutes. The sailing distant dispatched to San Francisco, the tanco is reckened in round numbers at merchants prepared to ship ie bulk to about 14,000 miles. Her stoppages on this port direct. There was no very the passage foot up to 10 days and 2 great hurry for the tas in New York, hours, and she was I day and 5 hours in because the dealers here would receive their samples and temporary supplies by rail. Nevertheless, quick transportation was destred

The tival line put the price down to £3 10s per ton. It was thought that with this restaction of £1 sterling on the ton, their vesse; would be able to gather up its food and be of while the higher priced vessel was yet leading, and that with the tart thus obtained the cargo could be put in the market here mough earlier to secure advantageous sales, and thus draw the attention of the trade to the new line. Accordingly, the ateansalp Lord of the Isles was sent out from Yokohama Japan, May 24 to Amoy, where she was to receive her lead. blie attivel at Amoy on May 29, at 0.20 p m, and by 8 30 p in. on June 6 she had received her carge, and salled out of the harbour. At 7 o'clock on the same evening the

Glenarinoy arrived empty. Three days later, lacking one hour, she had received her cargo, most of which had been got in readiness for her, but she had to reduce the rate to Lia ton. Her agent at Amoy told the merchants there that she would acrive at New York three or four days before the Lord of the Isles, for £4 10s a tou. This was not given, however, and so she left Amoy at G p m. on June 9, unifer no mercantile obligations to make speed. Her next port was Singapore, where she had to take coal

The Lord of the Isles arrived at Singapore at 4 pm June 13. Eighteen hours afterward—that is, at 10 o'click on the morning of the 14th-she sailed away for the Indian Ocean and Red Sea. The Glenartney arrived at Singapore at 11 o'clock on the night of the next day, morning, just one day and twenty-one hours siter the Lord of the Isles was a gain of half an hour more than a day made in crossing the China Sea and taking contact Singapore lioth steamers Mediterranoan, and across the Atlantic.

The crew of the Lord of the Isles complain of encountering a west-south-west monsoon in the Indian Ocean, with a strong lead nos, but they arrived at Sues. at 103 pm. on July 0, and entered the canal the next day at 71 o'clock am Nelther reasel had sighted the other in the long voyage across the Indian Ocean and up the Rud Sea, and neither knew with certainty that the other was not ahead. In fact, the Glenattney arrived at Suez at 1 o'clock 11m en July 7, just \$23, and an annual fee of \$10. canal at the same time, and each heard of the other there

canal, at 40 minutes past noon on July 8, and left at 0.40 p m on the same day. The Glenariney left Port Said at 6 a m. ahead of the Glenartney, which arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

At this point the Captain of the Lord of the Islan received talegraphic lustructions hurrying him up. He got away at 8 minutes past 3 in the aftermoon of the day of his arrival, just 5 minutes after the Glenariney arrived. The Glenartney could not get away until 5 o'clock the next merning, and thus statted on her voyage across the Atlantic 13 hours and 55 minutes after the Lord of the Isles, having lost 4 hours and 23 minutes by her detention at Gibraltar.

The two vessels at Ulbraitar bad travelled 0,000 miles of their 13,000 miles voyage from China to New York, and each had a straight course before it. the 23rd a strong west south-west gate, | only one of them submissed to the usual whileh lasted for 24 hours. There was a heavy, confused sea. Hefore and after this storm the weather was generally

lilind them, or whether she was lying at latert there. At the same time reports her pier in this city. In the distance up are published converning a wedding that the harbour was a steamship whose pipe was recently solemnized in the village seemed to be red with a black top, and of Alfalter. Nearly two bundred guests hy rail from San Princisco, to which place they are brought by the Pacific satis like the Glenartney's. But it was country are of the blood and liver saumail etermships, but there were some not the Glenartney. That steamship ages that were served there, and they serve to supply a reason for a race if one of clock the next morning, 21 hours and trated. Among the slok are the bridge stigntly occurred.

turned into rails at in the price of land is fixed at two-third. The statement shows that the value of The tilen line of thins-termships has The Chinartney, however, did not take

the caust. This leaves not quito 64 days of running time in open water, and gives an average rate of nearly clevan rolles an hour, supposing the distance to be 14,000 miles. The rate of the Glon-artney must have been about the same This average was made, It must be remembered, in spite of the fore, heavy some and opposing galos that occurred on the voyage, and it should also be remembered that they were freight steamships, and not to be compared in the matter of speed with transatiantic passenger vessels. The Lord of the Isles passed the bar

62 days, 13 hours and 15 minutes after she loft Amoy with her cargo on board.

The Glenartney arrived at the Light-ship 69 days, 17 hours and 15 minutes atter leaving Amoy with her cargo -Den Lork Sun.

CANADIANS IN CHICAGO.

For many years past Chicago has been the home of a large number of young men of Canadian birth Last year it was resolved to form a Canadian Club. On the 12th of November the Club was organized, and on the 17th it was incorpurstod according to the law of the State of Illinois, with Mr. Narham T. Firch as President, Dr. M. B. Onder and Bessamin Zisoux as Vice-Presidents, Mr. WALTER M. JACASON AS Secretary, and R. Stavans as Treasurer. In the charter and by-laws of the club, a copy of which has been sent us by the Secretary, we tearn that the object contemplated in the organization was for the purpose of forming a nucleus around which gentlemen of Canadian antecedents or affilia-June 15 Sho got in her outlin eight tions could getter to renew and culti-neurs, and was off at 7 o'clock the next vate former associations and recollections, to their mutual pleasure and advantage. It is pointed out that former citizens of almost every country, including the sever l States, baving formed rentemptativo Associations iu Chicago. and that Canadians having been almost had the same course through the Indian and that Canadians having been almost Ocean, the Rod Sea, the Sunx Canal, the sole exception to the rule, members have been taught, not only by many cogent rossons, which readily suggest themselves, but also by exemple, the necessity of their organization. The conditions of membership are Canadian birth or parentage, or five years' real-dence since mejority in the Dominion of Canada, a reputable standing and good moral character. It is provided that until the number of members shall have resolved one hundred the fre of member-ship shall be \$10, and after that time fourteen and one-half hours behind the pleasing to note that although residing Lord of the Isles, having made up one in a strange country, the members of the day and six and one-half hours since Capadian Club of Chicago have not for-leaving Singapore. Both were in the gotten their native land. We all remember how when, in 1866, a portion of the Canadian border was menaced by a band The Lord of the Islan arrived at Port of ruffians, organized by a fraternity com-Bald, at the Mediterransen end of the posed of characteriess scamps, who canal, at 40 minutes past noon on July plundered their dupes of their hardearned wages, the sons of Canada In Chicago gave practical evidence of their on the 9th, just 14 hours and 20 minutes desire to fight for her defence in the behind the Lord of the Isles, having hour of danger. Evidontly foreign resi-

> Montreal bakers have raised the price of the 4 lb. loaf two cents.

> The price of theese ranged from 110 to 114 at Belleville on Saturday

The electoral campaign in Prance has commesced with great vig. - ".

The receipts at Halifax Custom House during July amounted to \$98,775, ania-crease over the receipts of July 1880 of \$25,672. The Iuland Revenue receipts showed an increase of \$2,089.

Trichienals has made its appearance on a large scale in a number of German villages, but not in consequence of ent-ing American pork. In Hettetedt, in the rogion of the Mansfeld Mountains, Each vessel encountered on the night of a butcher who had killed two hogs had official inspection, and now the result of selling the pork that was not examined is that nearly 150 persons are terribly ill, with few chances of recovery, this same village trichlensis appeared in an extremely virulent and fatal form in har at Sandy Hook it was 94 o'clock on 1803, a large number of persons dying of the morning of July 29 (Friday) it, and it is said that systematic study Her crew did not know whether the of the disease, and the collection of sta-Glenartusy was luindreds of niles be- tistics in connection with it, took their

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

A FREE TRADE FALLACY EX-

greatest from producing department of the country, and they enjoyed the full advantages of free trade with all the other provinces; but, so soon as they were annexed to tiermany, as a consequence of the war which ended the rule of Napoleon, they were excluded from freedom of exchange and their formerly welcome products treated as competitive, and Larraino ever sgeln become an inimical and injurious by being placed under the ban of the tariff. Protectionists are asked, in tones of astenialment, why the pig from of Alsare and Lorraine, which is the same pig from an ever, is not allowed until then. tust as capable of supplying the wants of French consumers now as before, and why so important a commodity should be cut off from its previously free admission to every part of France If Free Trade was beneficial at first, why has it become detrimental at last? We will answer by making a supposition. So long as a man's legs are part of his own body, its blood circulates through them; its veins, arteries, muscles, bones, have intimate relations with them, and they obey the volitions of the persons will. But If one of the legs should be cut off and could be attached to some other lody se as to grow there, and so as to become an integral part of that other body, its veins, arteries, muscles, bones, and obedience to will power would be transferred to that other holly and free exchange of every sort would forever coase, and prejerly cease, between it and the body from which it had been severed Or, take an Illustration from inanimets nature. A slip is cut off from a fruit tree and grafted upon a different fruit tree, where it grows and becomes part of that tree. From that time forward there cannot ever more be free exchange be-tween that slip and its parent source. New affiliations and relations have arisen out of the altered circumstances; the eld community of reciprocities is broken up and degroyed. There is no inconsistency in the case cited by the Free Traders. Every distinct organism represente a separate and an independent set of interests, bound togother in unification by their mutuality. It is because they are in sympathotic and responsive union -because each has an affinity for all of the others-because they are in friendly and permanent combination - because they are parts of an Individual whole that they cannot safely or properly share the free interchange of their functions with outside interests. The universalism which governs all organized existence is free exchange within, but protection against without. We cannot look anywhere that we do not find this law in full operation among plants or animals; and when we see the contrary in any community of human beings, and to the extent of the practice of the contrary, we discover that violation of law which cannot fail to tend to evil consequences. In the tark of trees and in the fur of animals, we perceive the principle of defence against injurious outside influences. Individual man shows it by providing clothing for his body and shelter from the inclemency of the seasons. Nations exhibit it in navies. forts, armies, and tariffs. The bark, the would be a practical abandonment of the fur, and the armanent do not operate manufacturing business on our part, and against what is within, only against what farthest end of the fur; from one nook there would, of corne, be all the less and corner where the people live to reason why we should hold on to the every other nook and corner. this law is violated, as in the United States under the Articles of Confoderation, or as in France before the day of Colbert, or as in Mexico at the present time, by placing the custom houses and levying the import duties on the borders of component states or component prothus impeding free exchange within the limits of the organism Itself, sluggishness of national wealth and tardiness in the growth c' wealth must be expected, even if no worse con-sequences should ensue. To obstruct the freedom of internal exchange in that way would be as foolish as to reduce the broathing power, slacken the action of the heart, and decrease the circulation of

the blood, in a healthy human body Now, let us return to the case of Alsace and Lorrains. These provinces in their separatist condition have lost their once homogeneous relation to France. She cannot pass laws for coverning them; she cannot impose taxes upon their inhabitants ; she cannot receive from them any representatives in her legislative branches; she cannot able bodied men into her armies to extensive market than the United States, defend herself against either foreign or with its fifty millions of free, intelligent domestic violence; she cannot exact and comparatively prosperous and thrifty from their people the performance of people. No other people under the sun any of the obligations of French citizen- are so universally and so generally conwhen these provinces formed part of her are no large classes of pessantry, serfs or territory; but non the privilege to do dependents, labouring all their lives for

of France, whereas they formarty could be exercised only for her benefit. With adoption of our protective policy encour-inference and obligations thus severed aged and enabled us to manufacture for and transferred-with allegiants and ourselves, were worth more to that councitizenship gone from Frs. ce to tiermany fry than all the world beside. It is not she has not yet given up that then —the equality in franchises and the then ea limited market "that out mains—from the conclusion of the revolutions homogeneousness in relations which used facturers aspire to supply, when they are not that made us one among the native exist between Alsace and Lorraine seek first to inamifacture for the home thousand the earth, she has never for a seek first to inamifacture for the home. ichiesgo Journal of Commerce | homogeneousness in relations which used facturers aspire to supply, when they are that made ut one smoon the name of the point has been made. And set we moment relaxed her efforts to present doubt not, it will be reposited in some to be the inconsistention of the Protectional to the protection of the Pro to be the inconsistencies of the Protection of t hence no longer entitled to be placed on market of this country, as our tree trade from the fact that it is only within the a dead ferch of communital attiliations with those provinces. Severance from political reciprocities carries with it severance from commercial recipiocities, In accordance with the universal law of organisms—free exchange within, pro-tection against without. Bloudd Aiss o integral part of France, subject to her laws and one with her in deating, the right of free exchange would be restored . but it cannot be properly or safely

> FREE TRADE MISHEPRESENTA-TION.

> > (Nestern Manufacturer.)

The entire argument in favour of Free Trade in the United States, at present, seems to be based upon misrepresentation or downright falsellood. We have exposed not a few of these misrepresentations, and shall continue to do it, as occasion may require. Here is a case in point. The leading Free Trade organ enys: "In all this the United States less, as it was evidently intended to be that the misrepresentation might be more complete. For instance, we are told that "this country, with all the facilities of being the great manufacturing nation of the world, practically so long as we should retain the latter, abandoned that business." What "busi- This is but another phase of the misrepnose" is it that we "practically atandoned?" The inference, of course, is that we "practically abandoned" the business of manufacturing, But when did we "practically alanden that busi-ness," if that is what is meant? Evidently we have not abandoned the manuncturing business, because the first step toward that end would be the adoption of the Free Trade heresy. Our own history from the beginning of the government up to the adoption of the pro-sent protective policy, in 1861, proves this, for in every instance in which, through the adoption, temporarily, of the Protective policy, our manufacturing industries have obtained a fair start, a return to the Free Trade heresy has compelled us to "practically alaudon" the manufacturing business. The only reason Great Britain has for so persiatently urging us to abandon the Proteceditors and speakers to urge the same course, is her belief that such a course the turning it over, almost exclusively,

Protective policy, the only object of which is to enable us to successfully carry it ou. That organ evidently presumes very far upon the ignorance or want of intelligence of its readers and the public at large if it expects such a palpable misrepresentation to pass unchallenged, or to be so far acquireced in as to be admitted as a basis for a radical: change of a well established system of political economy That such was in its expectation is crident from the fact that a week later it returns to the same line of argument, wh u it lays . " Notwithstanding our inexhaustible supplies of coal, and of fron, and In fact of the raw material of hearly every branch of manufactures, together with our means of transportation, our commercial policy has been directed to suppress manufactures, except for a limited market." It is hardly necessary to say that the very reverse of this is Our commercial policy has been tue. to build up manufactures, and to develop and utilize "our inexhaustible supplied All these things she could do sumers of manufactured goods. Hero

alone, and may be exercised for the hurt Britain are correct when they insist that the food amplies for her mechanics and suppress manufactures." We lay to the markets of this country, beture the manufacturers at home should be drawn, try than all the world beside. It is not contemporary very well knows, for she last twenty years that we have fairly would never as stuitify lieted as to inade a leginning towards supplying the make so desperate an effort and spend so demand for domestic consumption in much money to recover a limited mare any single line of manufacture. Is it ket! This, then, may be taken as more any wonder, then, that our export of agmisroprescritation for the purpose of ricultural products should exceed that of belittling our manufacturing industries. and inducing people to believe that they are of little account and hardly worth directed to suppress manufactures, ex-Groat British and her Frou Trade allies notwithstanding Great Britain has for

in this country.
That this is the object and plan of our Free Trade contemporary is iron and steel industry is her pride and further evidenced by the following boast, we have within the just year tically abandouct" the business of menufacturing, and "voluntarily probibited any export of manufactures from the United States," the writer continues But we have other interests. We produce food upon which other nations are of dollars' worth Imported from that largely dependent. They may tex the cot-country? On the contrary, "our comarticle from which we quoted above, the success of newly established industries. foreign protection to manufactures. This trade, the United States figures country, with all the facilities of being among nations as an agricultural the great manufacturing nation of the and not a manufacturing State. Our world, practically abandoned that busi-export trade is mainly agricultural, and, nifying the importance of our agricultural products is to induce the belief that if we should adopt a policy which, it is not even denied, would destroy the former, it would be of but little account so long as we should retain the latter. resentation to which we have alluded. We do not depreciate the value of our agricultural industries, nor the importance of our exports of agricultural products. But it is really our manufacturing industries that has given them their great importance. The home market furnished by our immense manufacturing interests for more than nine-tenths of our products of the soil, at remunerative prices, is what have stimulated agricultural production and made our farmers the most independent and prosperous of their class in the world. Another point to be considered is, that while we freely admit the importance of our export of agricultural products, we do not believe that we can asfely count upon an indefinite expension of that trade. If industries, we could not count upon any tive policy and to adopt the Free Trade corresponding increase of our export heresy, and the only possible induce-trade in those products. As our Free ment she has to subsidize American Trade contemporary correctly says, Trade contemporary correctly says, marticles of food are purchased of us to a series of unpropilious sessons, creating, of course, a maximum demand for American breadstuffs and provisions, and yet we have been able at all times to supply that demand from our normal product, while fully meeting the increasing demand for domestic consumption consequent upon the immense growth of our manufacturing industries dullar of capital nor a single labourer has it been necessary to draw from those industries to meet that increased demand for agricultural products. What fully then to talk of ahandoning our Protective policy and with it our manufacturing industries, because our export trade in breadstuffs and provisions, scot-

manufactures ! The agricultural industries of this country have been established ever since the landing of the pilgrims on l'lymouth linck, and the settlement of Jamestown, and they have hover had the drawback of competition, or hostile legislation of the old world, to discourage their establishment or retard their of coal, and of iron, and in fact of the growth. In our colonial days, the laws raw material of nearly every branch of the mother country were so strict summon from them witnesses, and com-pel the attendance of these, in her trials limited market," either No country on cal industries that any branch of manu-before the courts; she cannot draft their the tace of the globe furnishes a more facturing was necessarily carried on in secret, in caves, and in hidden places, as counterfulling has to be car-ried on at the present day. At the same time agriculture was encouraged in various ways—by prises and rewards for extra crops of various kinds. Great Britain, even at that carly day, had eviterritory; but non the privilege to do dependents, labouring all their lives for deatly conceived the idea of utilizing during ten years past over four billions daughters, two of whom are marrie these things l'es in the power of Germany a law sustenance. The writers of Great the new world as a grammy from which of dollars, with having born "directed to one is about to be, all die children

ton, petroleum, oil cake, cotton seed olivo oil," etc., has been greater than in

that thus it might be made a contributor to her machanical greatures and not a to her mechanical greatness and not my great arms organic one considered competitor for the same honours. And necessary to employ to make a she has not yet given up that like against the protective policy to the constitution of the constitutions. manufactured goods? It is clarged that our "commercial policy has been preserving, in the face of the effort that cept for a limited market. How does is being made for their destruction by this charge comport with the fact that centuries stood at the head of iron and steel producing nations, and that the losst, we have within the just year even surpassed her in the magnitude of additional extracts from the articles even surpassed her in the magnitude of from which we have quoted above Pollowing the first quotation, in which it is declared that we have + prac- (or any other) policy had been directed. to suppress manufactures except for a limited market?" Is it a "limited market " that absorbs an amount of iron and atcel greater than the entire product of Great Britain, in addition to the millions country? On the contrary, "our com-mercial policy has been directed to" fosof this city, in an article referring to ton, the breadatuffs, and the provisions, what it calls a "retallatory" protective policy threatened by threat Britain and Prance, and the effect such a policy will they receive, but can they do without have upon the trade of those countries, them?" And then is the subsequent branches compatible with the safety and article from which we quoted shows that have an immense interest. We, it is same idea is again advanced in the That their products do not yet figure so true, have but a slight interest in the statement.—"To the extent of our export extensively in our export trade as our foreign protection to manufactures. This trade, the United States figures Prec Trade contemporary seems to think desirable, is attributable solely to the large demand for home consumption and to the comparatively short period since mess, indeed, voluntarily abandoned any expert trade is mainly agricultural, and, to the comparatively more period unce ness, indeed, voluntarily abandoned any except cotton and oil, may be said to be their practical establishment. The expert of manufactures from the United of articles needful as food. The evident object of this continued depreciation of capable of supplying a domestic demand paragraph is rather blind and meaning. capable of supplying a domestic demand amounting to seven or eight millions in value, with a surplus of export of any

great extent, is not the work of fifteen or twenty years.
One more extract from the articles above quoted from, and we have done with them. In the concluding paragraph the writer says: "The evil effects of the subsidy (protective) policy are shown by the difference between the ever increasing agricultural produc-tions of this country and the limited production of manufactures" Here we have more misrepresentation. In the first place, the protective policy is not a "subsidy" policy, and the term is used simply because in the minds of many persons there is a prejudice (probably justly) against it. For instance, there is projudico against a subsidized press, a class of newspapers in this country which accept a bribe or a fee from foreign manufacturers or their representatives to advocate a policy which ther know is inimical to the best interests of share. Thirty firms report that their raw material costs them more than formerly their own country, and selely for the advantage of the foreign manufacturers the entire capital and labour of the and the foreign country which pays the country were devoted to the agricultural subsidy. A subsidy policy, then, is the policy pursued by one nation when it hires an individual or individuals of a competing nation to advocate a policy or course of action which will favour the interests of the former and correspondmeet the deficiency in the domestic sup-ply of the countries to which we sell." not strange, therefore, that there is a That deficiency may be greater or less, prejudice against a "subsidy policy," according as the season is more or less which is sought, by misrepresentation is without. Within, however, in each case, there is free exchange between all the different parts of the homogeneous organism—from the lowest point of the roots to the topmost point of the life can induce the belief that roots to the topmost point of the life can induce the belief that leaf; from the centre of the heart to the doned this business of manufacturing, sell in his been unusually large, owing to the further one nook there would of corese, he all the less is according as the session is more or less which is sought, by misrepresentation, favourable, but it is in no respect dependent to be turned against our protective policy, which is an entirely different this country. For the past three or four this country. For the past three or four this country we have already "practically also."

In the object of the misrepresentation of the country. For the past three or four this country. For the past three or four three or f no view of interfering in any way with the interests of any other nation. It is therefore, a perfectly proper and legitimate policy which no other or foreign nation has any reason to complain of, or any right to interfere with. In the next place there is misrepresentation in the expression, "the difference between the over increasing agricultural productions of this country and the limited production of manufactures." The facts are that since 1860 the value of our manufactured products has considerably more than doubled each docade: the total incrosso in value for the ten years from 1870 to 1880 was considerably over four billions of dollars. Whether this comes up to wover increasing agricultural proin the cost of raw material from extraductions of the country," or not, we have not the figures to show. but we may safely assert that It is not far helded, and in the ordinary acceptation of that term cannot be called a # limited production! But we must remember it has been but a fow years, comparativel, which our manufacturing industries have had in which to grow to those immonse figures, while our agricultural industries have been steadily growing for over a century. our protective policy has developed within those few years such an immense production of manufactures, where are the "evil effects" to which our Free Trade contemporary refera? It is certainly not in the the "limited production of manufactures." Nor can we charge the "commercial policy" that has built

up a system of mochanical industries

almost wholly within the past twenty

years, whose products have incre

hown up the interepresentation size pleading, and even actual tale to size in the country in the

(Hamilton special or)

Almost without exception the natfacturers of Hamilton and Publis . . press their satisfaction with the National l'olicy. It is not to be afterned that there is anything new or startling in that disclosure The Free Trade press t been affinding for a long time that to N P. was In the Interest of the jusquis turors solely, and the wonder is raththat any of them can be found to dispute Its beneficence than thatso many should affirm it Our design, then, in solicitie. reports from the manufacturers we rather to get the data whereby to est mate the value of the N P. to them and to their employees than to demonstrat a truth already accepted on all hards. It is difficult of course to estimate with any approach to precision the value the N. P. to our manufacturing interest Manufacturers do no not wish the exact figures respecting their business to to published. Fow men care to expotheir exact position to their rivals o even to the general public. We must therefore, content ourselves with su ! figures as can be published and with estimates. Of 56 firms interviewed by out reporters so far, 45 report that since the spring of 1879 they have increased their buildings or their manufacturer. plant. This is in addition to the considerable number who have begun buil ness during that time; 8 have made o increase, and none have reduced their manufacturing appliances. In man-cases the machinery has been doubted and in very many cases large, handsomand expensive buildings have been aid ed. The number of mon employed has been very largely increased. Forty and firms employ more hands than the employed under the old tariff, lott same number, and none fower. A few have three or four times as many as formerly; seven has doubted their force A prominent manufacturer, well a quainted with the city, estimated th other day that the various industrial establishments of the city now find work for fully a third more hands than the needed three years ago. And man more would be employed if the mo-could be found. Forty-seven firms pahigher wages than formerly to their em ployees. One reports the increase at per cent; two at 30 per cent . one d 25 per cent. and the rost who go into particulars at all range from 10 to 15 and 20 per cent, of increase in the rates put their employees. Only 2 fines pay the seine rate of wagos as In the spring of 1879, and not one pays less. It will been that if the N. P. benefits the marfacturers their employees come in for a

It might not be correct to say that incomes within that class, for it is not in any means certain that there is a great difference in the price of Iron in Carola than in Scotland. But the question w the cost of raw material to turers is one of great importance, and is right that all needless burdens upon it should be removed. The cost of the manufactured product to the cousum. liss undergone no material change 14 firms report that they get men for goods than formerly, 12 that ther less, and thirty that they have med " If the initial our causes be allowed for, we believ th goods manufactured in Hamilton at Handas are sold at lawer price ands than in 1878, notwithstanding the left and notwithstanding the higher was pald.

4 say It coats them about the same

This is a matter which deserves entrest consideration. The protective estem

manufactured goods shall be admitted at

the lowest price consistent with the de-

mands of the revenue. How much of the increase reported is caused by the

duties imposed and how much is due to

the rise of values in our own and in foreign markets, it is not possible just now to determine. Many of the article-are those over which we have no control

whatever, as cotton for example, ou which there is no duty. Some of then

are articles produced at home, which are ount of the in port demand, as lumber. Some a

dearer by reason of both the new date.

imposed and the higher price alcos!

Some of then

demands that the raw material

Mr. George Jeney has given the Willeyan University, Middleton, the 30 to \$100,000 to endow free scholarships had \$100,000 previously offered on cust tion that a like amount be contributed by the friends of the institution.

It is customary amorg factionable people in London to publish torthe well as marriages and deaths. For Philadelphians will be likely to read the birth columns in the London penspaper. closely hereafter. They have terabe queathed \$50,000 each by the late Alled D. Jessup ; but these bequests are lard on the remote contingency that bis three describers, two of whom are married as

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Townero, Aug 3rl, 1881.

This is boliday time, and business generally is reported dull Travellers increors under the combined action of are mostly taking their holidays, but the suns host and the rarefaction of will some be on the road again, and space. from the very gratifying success of the harvest which is row boing gathered inhusiness profiles to be very brisk this bottles among sun-dried grass or heath fall. We had our cive holiday on Mon- at this time of the year, as the holtoms

Stocks-In common with all other businesses, the holiday season has affect- thrown down among the dried scrub, ad this market also busk agenerally bo, too, camp fires at Aldershot and bush ad this market also Stocks generally have been quiet but firm throughout the fires on English commons may have week. Bank of Commerce shows a de-their origin in parts of broken buttles cine of 12. Dominion is offered 23 acting as burning glasses. lower than last week. Foilers has also doclined in bid 14. Merchante is offered flower. Ontario. Stanfard and Toronto have gained slightly. The remainder of the list is about the same as last week Transactions reported to-day: Commerce, 20 at 143‡. Federal 25 at 142‡ Loan and Savings Companies—These stocks have been generally without change. Bids have advanced ½ for Canada Permanent, ½ for Canada Landed Credit, ½ for Farmers' Loan, 1 for Imperial Loan Peoples' has suffered a decline of 2 and Western Canada, ½. In miscellaneous stocks the only changes reported are an advance of 11 for Consumers than and formal property of suicides occurring advance of 13 for Consumers tian, and Dominion Telegraph offered 2 lower

GRICKRIES -The quiet tendency noted last week still continues. Business is quiet, and orders are coming in from the country slowly, owing, no doubt, in a great measure to the farmers being in the middle of harvesting. The city tried, owing to the large number of persons out of town in the commit suicide is as four to one. cone out of town, is also quiet, as is usual at this season Toss are dull with prices firm Hugars are also dull with

market weak. Other goods nuclianged. Hanoware. There is nothing new to report this work, prices remaining firm notals on account of the firmness in England and an advance in freights from 2s Gd to 7s Gd per ton, but as yet no decided advance has been licant of. Bust-

Your correspondent would here state that many merchante, both in this business and others, complain that they receive unreasonable and uncustoms officials here, in fact, the treatment received is such as is not meted out to merchants in other cities in the Dominion, and they are consequently placed at a great disadvantage. It appears that little or no advantage is given to the wholesale merchant who buys heavily direct from the manufacturer, over the smaller buyer who buys from the jobber. It is stated that in Montreal plate glass is passed at the Custom House at a discount of 40 per cent. off trade lists, while bere the importer is compelled to pay on a revaluation of 25 per cent and 5 per cent, without any satisfactory explanation, simply a reference to Ottawa. It is also stated that some goods bought at 60 per cent, discount off list prices have been valued at 40 per cent. and 5 per cent., and others bought at 45 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent, revalued at 25 per cent and 5 per cent. This it is claimed not only places the Toronto merchants at a great disadvantage in competing with other ports of entry, but compels the consumer to pay, when he purchases these goods here, an advanced price The authorities should look into this matter and endeavour to have a more entisfactory lesses for our merchants liere to work upon.

Daros.-This trade is reported active for this season of the year. There is no ange to report in prices

fairly active, without change in quotatlons

Wook-Values to sell for combing fleece remain unchanged. Country lots are still held above value, and sales consequently are restricted. Clothing and medium wools are in good request at full figures. Extra pulled is wanted at out-side quotations, with little or none effer-

Ilipes and Skins-This market is unchanged in values, except for fambs and sbearlings. Prices are firm and the supply just about equals the demand. Tal-low is firm, without change in quota-

Lyayers - Business is fair and looking up, with the commencement of manufacturing the next sesson's supply of boots and abors.

Propose... The breadstuffs market has ruled very quiet and steady during the past week, mainly for the reason that stocks are small, but still large enough to supply demand. In western Ontario millers are beginning to use new wheat, which will soon have an effect on prices, and cause a tendency to lower quota-tions. Crops are now being harvosted in this section, but the weather has been showers, and sometimes causing more or loss anxiety for the quality of harley particularly. It is expected fair average crops of all grains will be harvested

The Bank of France is now practically on a silver basis.

The productions of these fullis continue to have a deservedly high reputation in the trinds. The properties are determined to maintain the quality of unrespaced exost more cluster of discrete ineteoric to be they have bereisfere held. more cluster of discrete ineteoric

particles through which the earth might pass without experiencing any effect boyond that of a startling shower of shooting stars, and that the head is compused of gasse evolved from these

Acorrespondent of a London paper warns people against throwing broken day, and the preceding Saturday was of such bottles frequently act as burning mostly granted to the employees as a glasses. The Australians know that boliday by the wholesate trade generalized in Australia in consequence taken place in Australia in consequence. of broken bottles having been carelessly

> Some curious statistics of suicide are published in a German paper, from which it appears that, contrary to the general belief, the number of suicides in London is relatively much less than in the other European capitals. In Leipzig, the "Chimborazo of suicide," as it is called by a German professor, the average num-ber of suicides from 1875 to 1878 was greatest number of sulcides occurring in May, June, and July. Those who are thred of life or are destitute of the means of supporting it, usually hang themselves; while those who commit suicide from shame, remorse, or unre-

The notion that the Car is immured in dismai fortresses is erroneous. Oatchina, where he lately pessed several weeks, is an important station on the railway from Warsaw to St. Petersburg, and the castle, close by, one of the fluest at fast week's quotations. There is a of the Imperial palaces of Russia. It probability of there being an advance in was built in 1770 by Prince Orioff, under the direction of Einaldi, the architect. Later, Gatchina Castle came into the pussession of the Grand Duke Paul, whose favorite residence it remained uncided advance has been heard of the travellers are til his accession to the throne. The away on their vacation interior is gorgeously fitted up, and the Your correspondent would here state park laid out with consummate taste. Ornamental waters, supplied by the lake of Gatchina, abound, and decorative structures-boathouses, bridges, keepers' lodges, temples, artificial ruins, portions, and temples—are scattered all through the grounds. A large portion of the surrounding forest is fonced off as a preserve for bears, which are protected there as much as foxes or phessants in Eugland; and years ago the late Emperor often visited Gatchina Castle with a retinue of royal and princely guests, to indulge in bear hunting.

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RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE CANADA PACIFIC BAILWAY

We take the following from a report of an intersion between a committee of the City Council of Winning and some of the directors of the Canada Pacific Railway. It is important as dealing with the question of the interest of the company to draw traffic on to the Canadian line instead of diserting it to the American system -

Ald Monkman informed the representatives of the company that there was anxiety here lest the company should make their rood through the southern portion of the prevince a feeder to the St Paul & Pacific read

Mr Stickney replied that the C P R Co did not own an inch of land in Minnesota There were cettain directors of the one computer who were large shareholders in the other, but they were far from owning it. He did not know whether Mr. Hill owned a larger proportion in the St Paul and Pacific or in the Canadian Pacific, but he did not think that Mr Hill would slaughter one set of partners for the benefit of the other.

Mr. Hill said there could be no competition between the two companies instead of the traffic being toward the south, he did not see why, if the C. P. R. Company sciopted resonable rates, shipments should not be made by this road from Orand Forks He pointed out that the C. P. R. Company would have 420 inites of road to build to the east, which would yield no return if traffic were diverted to the winth. Besides the road would afford an easier outlet to Lake huperior than any other

Ald. More asked if anything had yet been proposed in reference to having the main line straightened from Winnipeg eastward and westwards, as the portions already constructed were in a line with Selkirk

Mr. Hill answered that it was in contemplation to extend the main line from Winnipeg in a north-westerly direction so as to intersect the present line very much farther to the west than the present inaction at Stonewall. He pointed ont that according to the conditions upon which the proposed bonus was to granted the main line must pass through the city of Winnipeg, but he intimated to the committee that unless the wishes of the company were com-plied with the interests of Winnipeg would not be taken into consideration and especially that if the city should assist in promoting the enterprises of a rival company no favours need be expected by Winnipeg from the com-

THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

A Times reporter this morning interviewed E. A. C. Pew in reward to the prospects of the South-Western Rallway. Mr. Pew appears confident of the success of the enterprise with which he has become closely identified, and states that the work will be commenced to-morrow, one thousand men having been advertised for The hope was confidently expressed that 50 miles of the read would be completed and equipped ready for trains by the 1st Orloans and Han Francisco bave been of January, 1882. In view of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient quantity of rolling stock for the road, owing to pressure in the workshops of the United States and Canada, Mr Pew has been the great distributing points of the authorised by the Company to at once country, while the chief cities of the establish workshops for the manufacture; south have asserted their power as the of their own locomotives and other rolling stock in this country. These will, he says, undoubtedly be located in. Winnipez should the city authorities feel at all diposed to encourage as commendable an industry.

Mr. I'ew represents that in order that an independent outlet may be had for the citizens of Winnipog by way of the RELATIVE RISKS OF RAILWAY South-Western Rallway, a company has been organised in New York to build a branch line from Cassellton on the Northern Pacific to a point at or near Rock Lake on the international boundary, which is to be constructed forthwith, and to be completed in time to effect a junction with the South-Western the moment that the road reaches the international boundary. This road will be about 100 miles in length and is easy of construc-This railway once completed. Winnipeg will be placed in connection with the American system of railways, and thus have facilities for two competing lines for the rapidly growing trade of the great North-West.

Nr. I'ew has instructed Mr. Rvan. solicitor of the South-Western, to prepare a notice for the next Canadian Official Gazette, asking Parliament to amend their charter so as to permit of the continuation of their line to the Rocky Mountains, and to change the name of the road from the Manitolia South-Western Colonization to the Manitola & South-Western Railway of Canada

In view of the great advantages to be derived from the speedy construction of the road and the location here of the proposed industrial and other workshops of the road, Mr. Pew foels that the people of Winnipeg should not hesitate to accord him and the financial friends he represents all the material support in their power, and give them such assurance as will enable him to guerantoe the stuckhoklers as to the safety of

embarking their capital in the enterprise. Under the reconstruction of the company just effected, the absolute control and management of the affairs of the

the read independent of either the sale, is far less on Euglish lines than on of bonds or other fluctuations of the American money market - Wannip & Track

SOME RAILROAD INFLUENCE

A newspaper paragraph states that during the first six months of test nearly two thousand miles of new railroad has been constructed in the United States This is in excess of the laying of teach on new railroads reported at the convesponding thuc in 1240, and mostly three times as much as was constructed in the flist six months of 1879

The magnificent road building of the Romans was proof that Roman energy in Introducing a new instrument of clailization and creating a new epoch in the lilstory of mankind. But what shall be said of railroad building in the luited States-this modern instrument of civilization that is to-day even knocking at the doors of Cortes in Mexico? That was (and only a few years ago) when tirent Britain fairly claimed a similar triumph with Rome in the matter of introducing a new element in civiliza-Fitteen years ago the English were the great railroad masters of the modern world. The "transway" cars are English inventions, the locomotive was the production of English genius, and the first milways were constructed and carried to success in England England also introduced the railway into foreign countries. Belgiau railways were planned by theorge Stephenson, the French areten was restored by Locke, the great English ongineer.

The first railroad mania in England occurred in 1836. In that year parliament passed 29 bills authorizing the construction of many miles of road. This mania very much resembled the railway movement now taking place in the west and south-western sections of the United States, only the British lines were necessarily shorter than American The following year witnessed a erash in the business in England, and the shares of the best companies became unsalcable In 1845, however, most of the great lines had proved a success In that year the railway mania broke out with redoubled violence; railways appeared an Li Dorado. Some railway shares were on an average 100 per cent. premium Then a collapse came in 1846. For 10 years after this, the con-struction of ratiways in Great Britain progressed at the rate of nearly 400 miles a year. In 1865, 13,000 miles had been opened. The business in England had resolved itself into five epochs, viz: the period of experiment, the period of infancy, the period of mania, the period of competitions and the period of con-tractore lines and companies extensions. The financial history of English mil-

way constructions has been substantially repeated in the United States. In our own country too, as in Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Germany, the convergence of its railway lines has tauch to do with the character and political state of the country, and demonstrates our federal independence by the number of the centres of our railways. For instance, New York, losten, Philadel, his, Baltimore, New made the chief commercial centres of the country by the net work of railways covering the country. Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Buffalo have been made leading depots for the reception and handling of the cotton, tobacco and rice products. And last, but not least, the railing network of the country has made New York the monetary and political metropolis of the Nation,—Lumbermen's

TRAVEL

A few weeks ago, when a traveller was murdered on a railway train none London and thrown out of the car while the train was passing through a tunnel, a great ado was made, especially in American papers, with regard to the insecurity of travellers in the English cars The plan of confining two or three, or at most half a dozen, travellers in one car, out of reach and hearing of their fellow travellers on the train, and unprotected by conductors or other train men, was unsparingly criticised and ridiculed For the sake of a degree of (undesirable) privacy any traveller, it was said, was liable to find himself cooped up with a munderer like Multer or Lefroy, or in case of a lady, with a brute like Valentine Baker. The opportunity thus of forded for robbery, murder, or outrage was declared to Im Impossible with American care, and remarks derogatory to the common sense of Englishmen were freely ladulged in because they would not give up their system for

The recent coblery of a train of care on a Missouri road by a hold and well organized gang of desperadoes gives the turned over . No woman is thus tempt-English press an opportunity to retails of to monopolize four seats for it is per-ate in kind. A prominent I under passenger is

her says .-"The American cars soom specially made to invite this kind of outrage With the English system such a wholesale raid is impossible. In any case one carriage alone could be robbed here before the passengers and officials could her hand bag from a third is unknown. organize resistance. As there is to example of such an event in our rallway

friends are as much at tault as the the conditions under which the two systems are operated make a fair compatison of the relative accuraty to lift and property afforded by them quie impossible, while the parity of violent column under both systems shows that tho risk to the traveller in either is amazingly small. Indeed, considering the large numbers of persons always in transit by rall, both in this country and England, the rare occurrence of crimes on the read must be accepted as prost either that travelling is exceptionally conducted to morality, or elec that, whether our compartments are large or small, railway travel affords fewer tacilltics for the commission of serious crimes than the ordinary conditions of social He The murder of people in church during divine service is a more frequent occurrence, if criminal statistics are worth anything, than like crimes on rallway trains, but that affords no lasts for a comparison of car seats and church pews as aids to crime

It is pretty certain that under onlinary conditions of travel no ill disposed person would choose a public car un an American railway for individual neurder er tobbery with any reasonable hope of escape, as Lefroy and Muller did in England It may be equally true that an organized raid upon a train of care on an English road would be prevented or made unsucce stul by the plan of the cars and the distribution of the passengers But such a deterrent effect would he much less certain were the train to be run over a long and sparsely settled route, such as was taken advantage of by the Missouri train robbers. buch crimes are no more attempted in the neighbourhood coor large centres of railway communication than they are on roads leading from London or Liverprol. and it would seem that the surroundings of the roads and the more fre uent stations are more influential in preventing train robberies in the East, as in England, than anything in the construction of the cars or the make up of the train Given equal time for the work, we are isclined to think that fewer men would be required to capture and go through a train of English cars than one of American cars, while the rebbers' chance of meeting serious resistance on the latter would be much the greater. But this question of comparative immunity from attack plays a very insignificant part in determining the choice of large or small compartments, compared with popular customs, popular habits of thought with respect to privacy or promisculty, the varying liasard of undesimble social con-tacts while travelling, and all that sort of thing. The English have their prejudices as Americans have theirs, and matters of this sort are more aut to be decided by prejudice than by the calculation of infinitesimal risks to life or pro-

THE AMERICAN RAILWAY CAR-SERIOUS FAULTS

The homorous man of the New York Times thus discourses-.

The chief fault in our railway care is the demondizing effect which the reversible seats exertupon women. In order that the passengers shall not be compelled to ride backward on at least half the trains the lack of the sents must be made to turn over. This coables any woman who enters a car early to turn over the lack of the seat in front of her and to attempt to occupy four scats. It has been estimated that 64 per cont. of all our women are a proy to this degrad-If she once yields to the temptation to fish and rule to a degree that to anyone but an experienced traveller would seem incredible. With a parsol, or a small hand lag, or even a pair of gloves placed on the seat before her, such a women will try and retain her four scats, though a dozen men and women may theothy he compelled to stand in the airle. Of the influence of this pernicious habit upon the woman herself there can be but one opinion. It changes her whole character. It breeds in her a selfishness which she carries into every part of her daily life. It renders her callous to the sight of auffering and fits her for the commisslor, of any crimo which she imagines may minister to her self indulgence the women now in state prison, ninetyseven in every hundred began their downward career by turning over the wacks of scats in railway cars. Upon the men who witness this sort of milway cutrage the effect is to cause them to lose all confidence in women and to recard the whole sex as univincipled, selbsh, and

In the English comparment car there are no scats the tacks of which can be feetly understood that a passenger is entitled only to one of the six or eight scats in life or her compartment, and the spectacle of three three men standing up in a railway carraige and valuely waiting for a woman to remove her gloves from one seat, her parssol from another, and

An Englishman may be murdered twice in seventeen years in a railway

as to enable the Directors to complete The actual danger of murder or robbert thinks of the American scioon cars, with 84.225 38 miles was operated In this view of the case our biglish men and wemen the will cherefully at \$5.4.734,177 founded debt cept the presence of municiars and the other delt, \$162.58 pers t to also or of bell cords and ching to lds 241.500. The cost of a transfer of the cost of a transfer or other delt. American catties of the English system, at sense of bell cords, and ching to lds 241,500 compariment carriages

BAILWAYS AND THE PEOPLE

Mr. Edward Atkinson, the statistician has an articl in one of the magazines in which he marshals a long array of statistics to prove that railway consolls dation has greatly increased the wealth and lightened the burdens of the people. He chims that something over \$1,200. one mue have been savel to the country in the consolidations which have creatof the through lines to the west Mr. Atkinson a statistica are partial and do not tell the whole truth. He forgets that with the consolidation of roads sine consultation of competition. The concentrated along a few lines, and thus became even more potent than before, that suppose this competition to be removed by further consolidation. Sup-pose the New York Central, the Erie, the consylvanta and the Baltimore and Robinson. The average number of Ohio railroads should consolidate, then competition would coase and low froights and fares would cease with them Con-solidations, like other great agencies, are notent for good and for evil. The natural selfishness of men makes the evil preponderate, unless self Interest in some form counteracts the evil tendeny But If it be true that consolidation is no great a bleasing, consolidating there all into the lands of the Govern-

ment might become a question before the people. Railroad consolidations the people. have lowered freights, because there was consolidated competition; but how would it be with consolidation that should wipe out competition?-N. 1'. Shipping List.

The traffic returns of the Great Westrn Rallway of Canada for the week ending 22nd July, 1×81, are as follows :—

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sundries 61.13 102.13 Total Corresponding week last year \$05,180 \$7,694

Increase

Mr. Baker despatched a large train of ox-carts westward on Saturday laden with supplies for Bracket, Chuto & Co., CPR. contractors. The goods were consigned to Brandon and different points west. Mr. Cliute is in Brandon at present perfecting arrangements for the transportation of supplies to the western distributing post which is es-tablished on their additional contract about fifty miles west of the above named place .- Marquette Revieue.

In France, during the year 1880, 603 miles of railways were completed and opened for traffic, making a total in the country at the cold of the year of 14,740 miles, besides 1424 miles of private rall ways in mines, etc. In the same time 57 miles of light railways were opened inaking a total of 1,350 miles of reads of that class. Algeria had 715 miles of railroad in operation at the end of 1890. The expenditures for new railroad construction by France in 1880 were nearly \$53,000,000-nearly \$5.800,000 for reacts the substructures of which are constructod by the State, more than \$6,800,000 for completing lines which the Sinte has undertaken to construct wholly on its own account—the rest for lines which are to be built wholly by corporations.

It is reported that the greatest difficulty is experienced by those who are constructing railroads in the West in obtaining labourers. There is not only a scarcity of white labourers, but a suffiing masion. A woman may be naturally scarcity of white labourers, but a suffi-email, broken stones, which slip with unselfish, and even self-sacrificing, but clent number of Chinese cannot be every movement below, and waits. found to meet the pressing demand. On heavy rock have to be built high up the turn over the back of a seat she is cer- the Atlantic and Pacific road Indians are the cliff to check the descent limit tain to become in a very short time sel- being employed and paid at the rate of work and bridges will also have to be \$2 per day. On the line of construction of the Northern Pacific road, the scarcity On the line of construction of labouring men is even greater than on lines in course of construction in the south-work. This company is prepared to build several hundred miles of new mad, but its operations are retarded by inability to obtain labourers, and to overcome this a commissioner is said to have been sent to China to arrange for procuring labourers from that country.

Work on the P. W. & N. W. rallway is being vigorously prosecuted. The survey began the day after the turning of he first soil, and a party in charge of Mr W G Delamalno have located several miles. Construction was commenced on Monday morning, and the first mile of the grading is already considered. The grading is under charge of Mr J McNaughton, a live railmader of over 20 year's experience, Messra, H. N. Ruttan and D. Rodger have the contract for the locating, the construction and equipment of the read, and Mr . dger, who Is now realding here, assures as that the trains will be running to triadatone this fall. The contractors have secured offices in Mr. J. A Little's building on Manitoba street, and an advertisement in to-day's Issue calls for men and teams to work on the railway, to whom the highest wages will bo jaid .- Harquette Re-

From advance sheets of " Poor Manual for IAH1," covering statistics of the railrowis of the United States for 1880, we learn that the total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close South-Western have passed the hands of history, we may assume that the difficulty carriage, and perhaps once in that period of the year was 93,671 miles, indicating and mun Mr. Pew and his associates. The financial dangers are so great as to he may wish that there was a beli cont new construction during the year aggree the inext call arrangements are of such a character deter even the most daring criminals. Within his reach. When, however, he gating 7,174 miles. Of this mileage only lookers,

edulhment uskiegated 21 floor points 250, bein 278 aupuld, and on stock \$1711 . gross employe reported for to sugregated \$615,401 bil again to 012,000 in 1879. The net carrier con-\$255,193,436, against \$1 ... 1870. Larnings were discord to a freight and passenger in the proportions, viz., freight, sepassenger, \$147,053,003. For the passenger, \$147,053,003. For the passenger of the passenge Of the total unb i. . i 3.36.191miles was fald with steel table - stated . of equipment show that I is a second tives, 12,580 passenger care freight cars, and 4 586 miscellations and were employed Some idea of the comparative t

to neeldent of the various change, way men may be obtained from the lowing extract from the last report of the Oldo Mailroad Commissioner Him i . sons employed annually by saile or our panies in Ohio during the last to has been 25,034. The total numb employees killed and injured ducts, that period has been 3,610. The about number of employees killed and incoeach year in 277 60, i.e., i 10 per ear the total number of employees are ki or injured each year. This percent is of course, much higher among that the of employees whose employment is the vicinity of trains. One employee in killed or instruct every 31 5 hours in cluding all classes of employees employees are divided in about the fel lowing percentage buperintendents .20, clerks, 4 60, mechanics, 1550 telegraph operators, 3 train disputitions, 50; conductors, 380; confuctors, 5 80; firemen, 6 , brakemen. * lungage masters, 1.; wipers, 1 80, station agent-380; section men, 1745, flagmen etc. 5 45; labourers, 17, other employees 6 20. About nine-tenths of the accident to employees fall upon conductors en gincers, firemen, brakemet. bazza-masters, section men, flag men and They constitute about cent of the whole number of employers About 40 per cent of the accidents a employees fall upon brakemen truts 16 persons killed and injured on the Ba timore and Ohio and Chicago Latine during the year, 13 were brakemen

A remarkable feat of railroad builden will be the line from Portland to Dall -Or, when it is finished. Much of the rondway must be blasted in the firsts face of lofty precipiees, or dultthrough no less unyielding to a unit every foot is a struggle with natur About ten miles below Dalles is a bird of basaltic rock rising abruptly part from the Columbia river, alon, when alde the read is to pass. Men suspend by ropes 150 feet over this will drill and blast the solld rock, their work leing at tended by the greatest danger largest blast on the line thus far to been at a point ten miles above the carcades, a mass of rock 165 feet high 1 wide and 70 thick at the base, centage ing more than 40,000 cubic yards lain; removed by the explosion of time pounds of Judson powder, equal in fer-to 20,000 of black. Three tunnels for 300 to 550 feet long, are now lest drilled, stram or compressed air binused in the work. At two points a new and phenomenal difficulty is encounter ed, the mountain settling or silding or the river at the rate of about 12 in he year, and the trouble will not eraw wit the finishing of the rout in othplaces the mountain side is covered with small, broken stones, which slip with erected along the line. The maximum grade is 26 feet to the mile, and there is hardly a mile of straight treek at a stretch. Notwithstanding these differenties, and the fact that the read as located only a year ago, the Oregon had way & Navigation Company cyret have the line of ac miles rimshed the year. It will cost \$3,000,000 in mark \$42,000 a mile.

Collector Robinson is credited with me. ing that probably there will to runmor als of subordinate officials in the head or Customs House at the outset of Lis admin. istration.

At Argostoll, or Cephaloma where Lond Dufferin lately touched to me was to Constantinople, is a mill, worked is a stream flowing from the way Englishman discovered that ti, watalways ran one way, and beding and whileh has made his fortune. He tred hard to find whore the water, who disappears in the earth, ult.mail went, and, among other experiment with that cird, poured oil on its sides but its course remains a misters

At the London Zoulogical Garterthere is an elephant which cate the out of your bat. Lond Northbook Pirat Lord of the Admirals who tal heard of this, bought a ban, placed at the his hat, and gracefully presented the dish to the dephant. I no kill the happened to be the wrong diphant and one whose education had farn it aloud for he took the hat and bin to the banded them into his capacions mouth and munched them contented; and the inextinguishable laughter of the ca-

MINING NEWS.

TALL PREFORS COAL TRADE

Land troug the Trades Journal) II wereke number of cutters canand in the various mines of Capo Ir to county last year was 661, the true Come me the over 1,000, which

result this year will be the largest on of Astikely to be interesting to a mai rity i tour readers, we give below an approximate of the number of minera and at the various mines in Cape I the cetimated output, and other and interesting information

STOREL MINES

16. works at Sydney Minos, belonging to the tiental Mining Association, are the most extensive of the Island The a.o.las of jairs of cutters at present emplexed in between one hundred and the mine can be worked to the capacity thout one thousand tous per day, though the average daily output may fall ostderably shors of that. The price and is 16 cents per ton for close cents. A large proportion of the coal raised is shipped by steamers, the trade by sailing tesels having greatly declined.

PRIDGEFORT MIRES

in under Mr. Bellonl's management, doing a large business. There are close on 80 pairs of cutters employed. There are 30 blocks of company houses, having a nest and comfortable appearance, and intabited by about seventy families, The population of liridgeport was esti-mated at about five hundred. The output of coal from the mines is about 450 tens daily an output of 600 tons lass tern obtained, but that quantity is exeptional With proper bank head and arrening facilities the output could te greatly enlarged. The slift is a re-markably short one, being only eighty-nve feet from tank hoad to bottom. The screen lars are close, there being no nut coal at present made, the smaller cal using shipped with the round, and only the slack extracted. Active work at this colliery did not commence this seer until May, there being only a little everground work performed in April

PERENTE MINTO

Alout two miles from Bridgeport are situated the Roserve Mines, now under the management of Mr. Kennelly, of the vidney & Louisburg Coal & R R Co. These mines are next in importance to the Sydney Mines, employing at present between 85 and 90 pairs of cutters, and with a capacity of about six hundred The coal is reached by tons per day. The coal is reached by slopes about 2,000 feet in length. The rope used in holeting the tube is the mailest we have seen employed for the like purpose, being only in diameter. It is a steel rope without a hemp core, and is capable of sustaining a great strain No fower than twelvo boxes aro holsted each trip, and the weight of the luxes and their contonts is little, if anything, short of cleven tons, a weig' t suf-ticient to test the quality of a 14 inch tope with hemp core. There is a very had curve between the slope mouth and the lank head, which detracts greatly, en account of the friction, from the power of the helating engine, which runs slowly. A double shift is employ-ed. The coal is carried over a railway nine miles long to Sydney, where it is -hipped from the company's pi-r. Tho Lorway and Emery mines, owned by the same company, are at present idle, but all the houses at the former place are occupied by the Reserve workmen. There are some prospects of the Emery being put into operation again

LITTLE GLACE BAY MIDES.

agement. There are at present no more than 30 pairs of cutters cuployed, and the output is consequently small. There is a considerable amount of coal on bank.

CALEDONIA MINES

A mile from Little (liace Bay are sit uated the Caledonia Mines, which this vear, are doing a protty fair business. There are about 48 pairs of cutters employed steadily, the output of coal being two and three hundred tens, according to the way one looks at it. If slack is coal, then we would say the average outis nearer the latter than the former quantity. The lift from top to bettom is 185 feet. The time occupied in holating is about 20 seconds, one box only, with a capacity of 25 cwt., being taken on a trip. The ventilation of the mine is said to be first rate. The coal is forrarded by a railway, two suites long. W Big Glace Bay, where It is shipped.

THE BLOCK HOUSE MINES

modern science has reduced the distance to five miles, having threwn a bridge over the "gut" and built a road through the woods. The coal in the Block House mines is pretty well run out, and there are few miners employed coinpared with former years. At present the that the proprietor, Mr. Belleni, intends sinking a shaft considerably to the dip. in order to catch, not only the present logs. but a wall of such auditable to a distinct process according to the dip. ream, but a vein of good quality said to he in proximity to it. The Block yer eres treated by this process for the for treating new new which contain soon to be flouse, like the other C. B mines, has sliver only generally occur in nature as lings of the leaching vat, which contain soon to be flouse, like the other C. B mines, has sliver only generally occur in nature as lings of the leaching vat, which contain soon to be flouse, like the other C. B mines, has sliver only generally occur in nature as lings of the leaching vat, which contain soon to be flouse, like the other C. B mines, has sliver only generally occur in nature as lings of the leaching vat, which contain soon to be flouse, like the other C. B mines, has sliver only generally occur in nature as lings of the leaching vat, which contain soon to be sliver. been rushed to fill orders.

THE HOWOL WINES

are but a short distance from the Block

LINGAN MINER

are a little out of the way and are the least extensively worked at present of pairs of cutters this year the majority of whom are new residenters, quite a numher of the old lunds having left this empired and one hundred and thirty soring to find remunerative employment at the neighbouring mines

THE ONTARIO MINE

at Ble Olace Bay has been leased by Mr. Burchell, and is shipping a remarkable quantity of coal in proportion to men-suppleyed. The number of pairs of cutters is fitteen. This name will likely be more extensively worked in the future and proper machinery procured

A NEW PROCESS OF EXTRACTING SILVER

According to two Ion Ion Mining Jourad, an important advance has been made upon the methods of Augustin & Zierrogel for the extraction of aliver by the wet process. It is the process of J N. Macay, of Charapeto Equalor, which the journal pronounces to be much more effective, than the older methods

any of these metals in chemical combination with sulphur, or, in the case of allver. with chlorino as well as sulphur, or in case of copper, with chloride and oxygen (cupile oxychlorid-), whether these sulphildes (or chiloride, or exychloride) may be chemically combined or mechanically mixed with other intered in a simple or complex mateix When cuprio chlorida cannot be obtained to commence the process with, it may be prepared by mixing together in solution 1,000 parts by weight of cupric sulpliate crystallized, and 400 parts by weight of sidlo chlo-ride. The chemical reaction which takes place visids cupric chloride and sodic sulphate; or cupric chloride may be made by digesting black cupric protoxide and sodic chloride in sulphuric acid, whereby cupric chloride and sodic sulphate are formed. Also, by dizesting black cupric oxide in hydrochloric acid, wherehy water and cupric chloride are formed. The cupric chloride may be made by ofther of the above methods, or by any other method, either in the pre-sence of the ore to be treated or sepsrately, but he prefers to make it separately He also makes it in the presence of the ore when he treats atscamite, or instead of atacamite he uses pure cupric exychioride, and treats it in the same way, according to the process for making coloothar and cupric chloride, which he

has likewise patented. "It is explained that when lead eres are to be treated, and cupric chloride has been prepared by either of the two first ways mentioned, the sodio sulphate formed must be decomposed by adding a solution of calcio chioride, whereby calcic sulphate and sodio chloride are formed. The calcic sulphate being insolube is separated being insolube is separated by decantation or by filtering off the tra or tabona, so constructed that no metalic part shall be exposed to the action of the ountle chluride, and consisting of a circular base plate of granite or other hard atone cemented together and encircled by a water tight rim, stone

mullers being made to rotate upon the base plate. "According to the first method, the ore is ground and passed through a sleve, having by preference 120 mes to the linear inch, it is then well co. with a strong solution of cupric chlo...s and In the arastra (for so it may be called), uality said to

ver, copper, lead or complex oves. Silchloride, and are ready to be used again

The Block

ver eres treated by this process for the for treating fresh ove. The other wash-

are but a short distance from the Block. When sulphide of silver orea are under the fraction of the sulphide of cupris. House and are managed and owned by treatment, two modescules of cupris commical means, and used again for cutters at present implicit of the sulphide of silver forms the cuprous chloride precipitate, he first exploses it to the a tion of the atmossible from 250 to 300 tons per day. About form the cupreous chloride, the sulphire in a very thin layer until it has five thousand tons of cost were placed. eight, and the output is crimated at from 250 to 300 tons per day. About five thousand tons of cost were placed on lank last winter of which about one of thousand tons entry now remain, which stops and tons entry now remain, which will very shortly be illed away. Quite a scale chloride in solution. In the production of colorblar, according to his will very shortly be illed away. Quite a scale chloride in solution. In the production of colorblar, according to his production of colorblar according to his production of the color according to the co will very shortly be illied away. Quite a modic chlorides in solution. In the production of colcothar, according to his will very shortly be illied away. Quite a munber of the miners at the flowrin are less hing yet the input of the pulp is special process, whereby the cupric oxyonal collection and veterans at infining offered off, and the residue is wanted the better the interval of the pulp is the cupric chloride for use again. old residents and veterans at infining officered off, and the residue is washed. The proprietor Mr Architeld, has a two or more times with a solution of the good name among his workings, which sodie chloride in order to carry off the in the treatment of ores, Mr Macay we trust will be long retained atter the first hitration. Then the washing of the residue is continued with hot almost entirely insoluble in a hyposulacidulated water until no more copper phito solution or in brine, but is resultesalts remain in solution (which is ascer- ed directly soluble therein when the ore any of the collistics, if we except little tained by testick with ainminute) and is treated according to the process above Glace Bay There are only about 30 afternards with plain water to remove all free aild. After the residue has been washed, as stated above, and when the tirely cold, he proceeds as in Von Pateras process... that is, treating the residua with a cold dilute solution of andle dyposulphite in order to cutirely dissolve the silver chitoride which has been left with the residue. The stirrer should be kept In motion during the whole of the above operations. After all the chiteride of sulptur has been dis-olved, the hyposulphite solution is filtered off, and the residue is repeatedly washed with cold water until all traces of the soile hype-sulphite (which holds the silver chloride n solution) have been extracted from the residue, which contains sulphur and the gangue or matrix.

"The ailver chloride held in solution

by the soilic hypomiphite solution is transferred into an earthenware or from pot glazed inside and boiled with pulvertised sulphur in the proportion of shout seven parts of sulpline to one part of silver, until all the silver of the silver chloride has been precipitated as silver sulphide, leaving in solution the sodic "His process relates to the use of hypersulphite unchanged and ready, after cupric chievide and sodie chievide in being diluted, to be used again. Mr solution, for extracting the silver, lead Mucay ascertains when all the allver and copper from ores containing all or chiloride has been converted into sulphide by a simple process of testion, which he describes. The sodie hyposulphite is then separated from the silver autphide by filtration, and the insoluble silver sulphide washed. The silver chlorids held in solution by the sodic hyposulphito can also be precipitated by any soluble sulphide, as, for example, andie aulphide instead of with sulphur, wherely sulphide and sodio chlorides are The sodic hypneulphite is filtered off, and he proceeds to wash the rosidue, composed of silver sulphide, as before stated. When the silver is precipitated from the hyposulphite solution in this way by any soluble sulphide, care must be taken fut to put an excess of this last reagent or to neutralize this excess, because if an excess be present the sodic hyposulphite solution will not be fit for use again until it has been freed from any soluble sulphide, which can be readily done by putting more allver excess of the soluble sulphide. As an alternative process, the residue from the leaching vat. Instead of being treated with a cold dilute solution of hyposulphite of sodium, as in Von Paters's process as already mentioned, may be treated. as in Ziervogel's process, with strong hot brine, in order to dissolve the silver chloride, from which solution the silver instoad of being precipitated in the form of sulphide, may be precipitated in the metallic state by metallic iron, whereby ferrous chloride is at the same time

"The final step is the reduction of the aliver sulphide to the metallic state, which is thus effected: When sufficient silver sulphide has been collected, it is bolled with cupric chloride and sodic chloride, evaporated and in some cases Three miles from the Reserve is aitinstelling Colliery. The works at the Roser, and the harbour pit are ide can be obtained free from any sulinstelling Colliery. The works at the Roser, and the harbour pit are ide can be obtained free from any sulide There are comparatively few men comployed at the mines. The falling off solic sulphate does not interfere with ride, which is separated from the sulphur at the process, although he still prefers to by filtration. The sulphur is direct and the rose are comparatively few men composed at the mines. The falling off solic sulphate does not interfere with ride, which is separated from the sulphur active the rose at the process, although he still prefers to by filtration. The sulphur is direct and the rose of the term were 490 persons employed, and for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each death rate from the calculations of raised, and tor each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find the reserved and for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained from the calculations of raised, and tor each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained from the calculations of raised, and tor each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons were find can be obtained for each fatal accident 183,590 tons ground in the arastra; the silver chloride decompose it and separate the calcie pulverised to be used again, and the sulphate which is produced. Rain water silver chloride in solution is precipitated should be used for the solutions of the by metallic from, whereby metallic silver salts of copper and sudlum, and for and ferrous chloride are produced. The washing the residuor. Where rain metallic allver, (cement silver) soformed, water cannot be obtained, water acidu- is melted into ingota and the terrous lated with a little hydrochioric acid may | chloride is kept for producing colcothar be used, care being taken when treating and cupric chloride, with cupric exychicsilver ore to remove all trace of acid ride according to another invention. from the residue before treating it with With regard to the treatment of the the sodic byposulphite solution. For ditrate from the leaching var residue, milling purposes he uses a kind of aras.

Mr. Macay explains that the filtrate from the leaching vat and the two following brino washings are collected together and belled with the metalife copper to decompose the chleride of aliver which is held in solution therein and precipitated in the metallic state. When all the allver has been precipitated, the liquid is filtered off, and treated as next hereafter mentioned, and the precipitate is washed first with hot brine and afterwards with very weak acidulated water, to free it from any copper sait, and this precipitated coment eliver is soile chloride in an iron put glazud in- then melted into ingots as usual. As to in former years were distant about soils Chloride in an iron put glazed in then melted into ingots as usual. As to eleven miles from Little Glace liay, but side. The mixture is concentrated to a this last mentioned filtrate, the excess of eleven miles from Little Glace liay, but side. purp by heat. About five parts of cupric chloride are used to one part of ver is precipitated is removed from the
pric chloride. The thick pulp is ground i iquid, which is to be sufficiently diluted with the acidulated water washings that which is kept honted by live steam have been used in the leaching vat to being blown in. This operation con- precipitate the cuprous chloride, which tinues about two hours, after the pulp is comes down in the term of a white crystinues about two hours, after the pulp is comes down in the term of a white crystransferred into a leaching wooden vat talline powder, leaving in solution provided with a wooden stirrer, and is cupile chloride (when this salt has been used to excess), and chloride of sodium, which are filtered off from the cuprous

mixed with native allver or with gangua and has been used in excess) and chlo-When sulphids or silver ores are under ride of sedium, are concentrated by any back into cupric chloride for use again mineral in combination with chiloride in described for silver sulplilde, which procass can therefore, be equally well employed for chloride of allver ores

"The improved process, as already mentioned is applicable to the treatment of copper, lead, and complex cree, as well as silver, but these modifications need not at present be referred to. As applied to treating silver ores, the chief novelty of Mr Macay's process, considered as a whole, consists in treating the raw are direct without the use of mercury, which is very exponsive has also been seen that he avoids the necessity of reasting, and that it is a regenerative process - the reagents required in one part of the process being reproduced in another part, and Mr. Macay has now added some further Improvements in details, by the use of which the filtration, hitherto very difficult, can be done in three hours, ladeed, to such perfection has he brought this branch of this process, that even when the filtrates are in a state of impainable powder, he can effect the five filtrates in three and one-half hours. The whole process appears to have much to recoinmend it, and is likely to come largely, it not exclusively, into use, wherever sliver ores are worked

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MINES

From the reports of Her Majosty's In-

spectors of Mines which have recently

been presented to Parliament it would of burrowing under ground for that mineral wealth which withal is so indipensable for our comfort and our existence in this variable climate. The total number of fatal accidents during 1880 was 897, and the total number of double occasioned thereby was 1,402. These figures show an increase, compared with the previous year, 1879, of 54 in the number of fatal accidents, and of 365 in toute is due in a great measure to the the number of lives lost The total number of persons employed in the mines of the United Kingdom was 537.841. Of these, 484,933 were employed under the Coal chloride into the solution to exhaust the Mines Regulation Act, and \$4,008 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts During the year 1880 there was one fatal accident for every 599 persons employed, which is exactly the average for thoseven years 1874-1880. The number of deaths, however, showed a sensible increase, there being one person killed on an average for every 383 persons em-ployed, whereas the average for the seven years already referred to was one death for every 443 persons employed. The great proportion of fatal accidents in mines occur in the coal mines Oftoo 1.402 persons killed in 1880, 1,318 were employed in coal inlines, and the proportion of deaths to persons employed vas one in 308. For each fatal accident 198,119 tons of mineral were raised, and 122,509 tons for each death by accident. During 1879, for every douth by accident, there were 490 persons employed, and average for the ten years, 1851 to 1860, was 4 072 to every 1,000 persons emi loyed in coal mines, the average for the ten years 1861 to 1870 was 3 328, and the average for the last ten years, 1871 to 1880, was 2 353. These tignited furnish conclusive proof of the efficacy of the more stringent regulations which the Legislature has very wisely imposed on those responsible for the proper regulation of coal mines and for the security and protection of the work people employed in them. Something more, perhaps, has yet to be accomplished, for it is a melaucholy reflection to think that there are on an average nearly four lives lest every day throughout the year in the coal mines of the United Kingdom. The year 1880 was an exceptionally fatal one, a heavier death rate from accelenta being recorded for that year than for any of the eight years preceding, with the exception of 1878, when the total number was 1,413. The lowest number of deaths recorded in any one year since the passing of the Coal Mines Regulation Act in 1872 was in 1876, when the total number of porsons killed was 933. The following is a comparative statement of the output from the mines under the Coal Mines Regulation Act for the last two years :-1890.

Tuns. 100,007,007 (00,000,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,000 (00,00) (00,000 (00,00) (00,000 (00,00) (00,000 (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,000 (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,00) (00,0) (00,0) Pireclay וש, מה Ironstone

Returns of the Sherbrooke gold fields for the month of June, 1881 - Inhour, 2,545 , quartz, 56 t tons, gold, 212 oz. I. dwt

There has been more shipping in the port of Caledonia, C.B., than has been oren for the last seven years. Work, as a matter of course, is steady.

A company, it is currently reported, is eing formed in France, with a capital of \$10,000,000, for the purpose of developing the mining resources of Canada Efforts are being made in Paris to intercet capitalists in the scheme.

Under the management of Mr Burchill, the Ontario mine, at ling Olace Bay, is alipping a considerable quantity of coal. gulte a number of coal cutters are omloyed, and it is exported that operations will be conducted more extensively from this out.

The Reserve coal mine, Cape Breton, is running full blast, but still cannot supply the domand. The French slope. which has been unused for years, has been opened up, cleaned out, and leading places double shifted, to make room for inere inco.

The new Inverness Oil Co. are about to commence boring operations #t Middle River, and have also put down a well on the farm of James McLoen, East side of Lake Ainelle, a quarter of a mile south of where the Cape Breton Co. are now drill-Indications at some of the older wells, it is said, are quite encouraging.

Any person visiting the mining districts of this country now, must notice the great contrast these districts present to that of the past five or six years Everywhere there are evident Indicasions of prosperity. New buildings are geing up, and the old ones are being repaired and improved. Notwithstanding the output of coal daily, the demandat many of the mines is greater than the supply, and the miners are kept to work on extra time - North Sydney Herald.

There are more men now employed in the Cape Breton mines than at any period during the fast soven years numbers of pairs of cutters at Sydney mines is about one hundred and twenty; at Bridgeport, between seventy-five and eighty juits, at Calculonia mines, thirtyseven pairs, and at Little Glaco Bay. appear that the year 1880 was a fat-lone thirty pairs. We have not yet learned to those who follow the dangerous calling the numbers at Cow Bay. The output at litidgeport is about a hundred tons of large coal shilly, at the Reserve mine, it is a little over that. The demand for coal is greater than the supply, so that at the Reserve a night shift is employed. The managers of the coal mines regret that more coal was not banked last winter The general opinion alt over the Island is that the revival in the coal National Policy - Tradet Journal

> Of the British imports of copper for the year 1880, the quantity of ere was 100,420 tons, 22 per cent of which was from Newfoundland, 16 per cent tron. ffritish South Africa, 15 per cent from Venezuela, and 13 per cent. from Italy. The regulus was 45,035 tone, of which Spain sent 44 per cent and Chill 33 per cent. Evidently Newfoundland posses-ACA from L'entores to Swanses some great advantages, but the profitable nature of the ores is of more consequence; as the mining districts are out of the way for any vessels that might take charters with outward treight, the ships seeking ore cargoes must be much in the position of vessels in the lumber trade and must come out in ballast. A vigorous development of the copper one of the laland of Cape Breton and of the peninsula of Nova Scotta proper would on the conquantity of ore, as we have such facili-ties for offering chatters to ships that bave brough freight from the cast and

England's expenditure in 1880 for secr, aptrits and wines is ostlinated at £122,279,275

A Roumanian engineer has invented a new description of torpode boat, which is capable of manouvring under water for twelve hours at a time. It is able to act at depths of from a bundred feet in rivers to seven or eight hundred feet in the son, and through the agency of screws to rise or sink noiselessly, either suddenly or gradually by successive stages, and can move or manautre in any direction. The illumination of the vessel is internal, and enables the officers upon her to see for a distance of a hundred and thirty feet under water. Upon the surface of the water the vessel le managed and managrood as any ordipary boat,

While all the world now-a-days knows of the torpedo, invented and named by Fulton as a machine to blow up ships, comparatively few know that it takes its name from a fish of marvelous electrical proporties, which was anatomised by the famous surgeon John Hunter. The torpedo is found in the Mediterranean, the Bay of Blacay, and the southern English and Irlsh waters. The ancients employed it as a therapeu-tic agent. It it believed to use its extraordinary powers to benumb a big exemy or to capture a smaller fish. It loves to lie in sand, in which it will bury Itself by flapping its extremities, throwing the saud over its back. Tread on it The Eagle Head Copper Mine, CB, is then and you will be prone in a moson to be operated again by a Halifax ment. It is sometimes sold for food in Prench markets.

56		INDUSTRIA	AL WORLD AN
MONTREAL PRICES C	URRENT.	Booth's Old Tota, cases A 50 se el Barnett's Uld Tota, cases A 50 se el Barnett's Uld Tota, cases A 50 se el	ian muit
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PRUIT.	8 • 9	Madder 10	24 morals B Prunelia Balu
Jordan shelled		Pipe Clay, per 100 lbs 80 # 3	3; Women's lief and 1 3 Palmorals. 9 Prunella Bo
Brazil nute 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sal Soda, per 100 lbs	AAW
Deles related		Saltpatre, per keg. 950 = 100 Soda Ash, per 100 ibs 1 60 = 1 6 Sugar of Load 123 = 123 = 1 Sulphur, per 100 ibs 2 75 = 2 8 Sulphur, kolf, per 100 ibs 2 60 = 2 7 Sulphur, kolf, per 100 ibs 3 60 = 2 7	A I MAR. IATEA brima
Figs, Rieme layers	8 m 19		Hear, email
Fliberta	·	WINDOW ALLES	Piahar
Palalas black seems 4 &	Ω ≅	Window Glass, per 50 ft. or- dinary eth quality: 1 60 0 17 To 25 added inches 1 70 0 1 8 " 50 " 205 0 21	Martin Mink, Dark Prime
London layers 28 London Muscatel 23 Old Loose Muscatels 14 Layers	2 90 2 45 6 0 1 50 5 0 2 35		o guer
	ا سے ہون	CORES. Ista to Srds, per gross 0 00 # 20	Rate Spring. Red Fox Silver Fox Skunk, black
blue "		Red Lead and Litherse 4 50 @ 5 0	¢ ***********************************
Sardines, quarters	13	While Leads	WEEKLY
Wajnuts		Ball 011 • 01 Button 006 • 00	MONTREAL
Waldels, Urenoble, Renolne. Q			o The recentl end
African Ginzer		Cod, Gaspe, # Imperial gal. 0.5A 0.6 Newfoundland, do 0.68 0.06 Lard, Ratra 0.72 0.7 No. 1 0.65 0.7 Lineed, boiled, # gal. 0.74 0.7 Olive 0.71 0.7 Patan, # 1b 0.68 0.0 Parasine Canadian # gal 0.21 0.0 Patroleum, refined, carloads 0.21 0.0 Seal, Pale, ordinary 0.00 0.0 Seal, Pale, ordinary 0.00 0.0	minion have produ
Jamaica Ginger, bleached . 7	44	Qlive 125 0 13	in the future is not time since the la
Mace unbleached limited and series are series and series and series and series are series are serie	* 💆 🕉	ParalineCanadian P gal 0 021 40 00 American 0 40 40 0 0	o For the two past ye
ground, 41b Jars 1	19 25	Petreleum, refined, carloads. 0 21 # 0 2 in small lots 0 22 # 0 2	agos the belief tha
Pepper	25 5 0 46 15	Seal, Pale, ordinary 0 60 # 0 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6	about to be experied
Rice 3 @			present, and fallure
Taplees	? # Ogt	Coel Tar. 250 @ 30 Oakum-Navy 005 @ 00 Pine Pitch 300 @ 36 Pine Tar 3 0 @ 40 Rasin-Strained 275 @ 30 No. 1 & Pale 400 @ 5 % Spirits Turpentine, Imp. gall 9 72 @ 97	O of the nest week he
Coarse (10 to the ten) A		Pase Tar	s season in others. T
Eureka bars 200 halvas 100 "quarters 50 Factory Filled 50			ported very satisfa lines. A large fall
718M	1 6	Wantila man CORDAGE, Acres of a	wholomie men ha misgiving about. 1
Cannod Fish		Risal	to expectations, co
Dry Cod (Gaspe) 4 20	8 7 4 10	Sall, canvas, duck 025 # 03	Benerally show a co Day Goos—Tra-
No. 2 3 0 1		ÇANDLEK.	send in a number of sortments of genera
Herring, Labrader 0 0		l'araine, 12a & 6e 019 @ 02	and insert their at 1987
Herring, Labrader 0 or Canso, No. 1 arilit 0 to Lake Superior White Fish, half barrels . 0 or	0 00 0	IRON AND HARDWARE, PIG IROY. American	perlenced for dress
Kalmon Trout half barrels 0 (X Calumbia Rives Salmon, hele -0 (X	0.00	American 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	freely at steady pri- the situation is as w
	38.0	Cartheria 21 (6) @ 21 % Relinton 19 (6) @ 19 % Clartcheria 21 00 @ 21 %	ably be expected for year. The New Yo
Scaled Herring	S # SS	filengarnock, per ton 31 80 ee 21 (f Hematite 25 (c) ee 27 (d	ed as follows: "T
Brilt Mackerel, No. 1 0 0		ALE,	amount last them as
Brandy, Honnersy's, per gal 4 for mates 10 25	امدما	Canadian Siemens 1 90 @ 1 90 Lowmoor and Howling (under _ 200 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	In the demand.
Marten, per gal 4 40	9 4 4 50 1	Scotch and Staffordshire, per 175 @ 1 16 100 lbs 1 175 @ 2 16 Best Staffordshire, per 100 lb. 2 25 @ 2 16	turers's agents, and
Olard, Dupay & Co ,	2 4 951	Swedes and Norway . 450 # 5 00	cotton dress goods
1 100 Cloudele, Co.	ناحما	Arrowand equal 340 @ 350 170ton 325 @ 330	ness Leading ma
Jules Robin's, # gal. 2.30 Riviers Ganira &	3 40	Swanzes and Penn., per box 0 00 🙀 3 23	hands, and a "ight!
Military (INTERES		TIN PLATER.	THE THOSE BALLES I
Arbouin, Marett &	# 3 to	Charcosl, I C, per box . 5.25 as 2.77 Uharcosl, I X . 7.75 as 3.07 Charcosl, D C	cipal jobliers In a
Co, Paul 3 %	2 222	TIVARD SHEETS.	etc, at agenta' hands
The state of the s	2 12 10	Charcoal (best) No. 24 10.50 11 no Cuke 8 60 9 00	tions were mostly e musll parcels, trans
Demerara 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20 2 20	● 3 27 ● 3 12	OALTABITED BURETA	I meening that the ac-
reen , 4 10	4 20	Morewood's Lion, No. 23 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Eleached goods are and fine browns co-
" Flandenhoym & Nolet . 2 05 other brands 1 95 green other brands	# 2 15 # 2 00		
8 73	Ø 3 87	Cart, per lb	goods, cotton il nn advanced by jobber
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11 06	•	01	- 1	WEEKLY REVIEW	ı.			
08	•	00	7	Moxteeat, August	31 4,	18	31.	

The recentl encouraging reports regarding the crop prospects of the Dominion have produced a most salutary effect upon general trade, and confidence in the future is now greater than at any time since the late trade depression. For the two past years we have had good average harvouts, and everything encour-ages the belief that another even more prosperous than the preceding ones is about to be experienced. The credit of about to be experienced. The credit of the country was never better than at present, and fallures were seldom as few as at the moment. The wholesale trade of the past week has been quiet in some departments, and fairly active for the areas in others. The ratall rade is respond very satisfactory in almost all lines. A large fall trade is what all our wholesale men have not the slightest. There have been some transactions in expectations. Continua remarkably 25 # 0 35 generally show a considerable failing.
20 # 0 35 Day Goone. Teamster

Day George Travellers continue to this line, the ordinary jubling demand send in a number of orders covering assortments of general fall goods. Heavy keep very steady and from present approximants of general fall goods. send in a number of orders covering assortiments of general fall goods. Heavy woollens, sepecially, have been in good request, and a fair inquiry has seen experienced fo, dress goods of all descriptions. Cotton goods have been ordered been allittle more life in heavy chemicals, freely at steady prices, and altogether the situation is as well as could reasonably be expected for this season of the year. This New York market is reported as follows: "There was an active undertone in the market to-day, and transactions in reached a liberal aggregate amount, but there was some irregularity in the demand. Large deliveries of the demand. Large deliveries of obtained from the demand. Large deliveries of both bits having changed lands at 400 of 100 bits having changed lands at 400 of 100 bits having the goods lay jackage buyers, which resulted in a ratisfactory business. Leading makes of prints and domestics were moderately active in first hands, and sightly improved demand for these hances and for department of goods was reported by some of the print goods was reported by some o cipal jobliers his cutton goods there was a fair demand for brown, bloached and coloured cutions, cutton flanuels, for feeling in refined oil at 211@2110 in etc, at agents' hands, and though selections were mostly confined to relatively in London, Ont., the demand is limited, small parcels, transactions were so tui- but prices are stonly at the fo,b, and merous that the aggregate distribution was of good proportion a Medium grade bleached goods are mostly sold abred. Mol.—Manufacturers are buying only from hand to mouth, and fine browns continue in very light supply. Prices are firmly maintained by agents, and certain makes of bloached goods, cotton it makes of bloached goods, cotton it makes of bloached goods, cotton it mels, etc., have been or nothing has been done.

The serious time is all feeling and at 18 of 18.5.

Who —Manufacturers are buying only from hand to mouth, and from hand to mouth of the elevents of the series who latent the amount of the elevent of the cheese the transmitted with their tenders is Three Theorems and not the result of the series of the mount of the elevent of the series of the mount of the elevent of the series of the mount of the series that their tenders is Three Theorems and not the result of the series of the mount of the series that their tenders is Three Theorems and not the series that their tenders is Three Theorems and not the series that their tenders is the series with their tenders is Three Theorems and not the series that their tenders is the series that their tenders is the series that their tenders is the series with their tenders is Three Theorems and not the series that their tenders is the series that their tenders is the series with their tenders is the series with their tenders is the series that the series with their tenders is the series of the series that the series with their tenders is the series with their tenders are with their tenders are with their tenders are with their tenders are with the series merous that the aggregate distribution cride off is quoted at \$1.85.

tone, and the advance in price has be- brisk business at \$5 75000 come marked. We again move up our Lixarira. There is a maleral in the prices all round, as will be seen by re- for best No 1 lid sole, and 2 1 1 in prices all found, as will be seen by the form of a second, uniq 2 to teceme to our prices current list. Buy, kind would be freely juid fright era are now more numerous than for scriptions of leather there is a very the market, and tribes are to the control of t many weeks past, and it looks at the market, and prices are name moment as if still higher prices would changed soon be established. We have safes to Boots and Sauss Manual report of the tons of Summerice at boots and shoes are still rushin, the 520.75 and 50 tone do at \$21. This some large orders for the Maritime is same brand could have been bought vinces laving been filled at full 1. about five weeks ago for \$10, and probably for even less, showing an advance of \$2.75 to \$3 per ton In far from the market is equally strong, sales of Staf-tordshire having been made in considerable quantities at \$1.75, and an alvance into this price is shortly expected lingot copper is steady at 17½ and fugot tin at 24½/ar25c. Old rails are steady at \$1.00 cm sold at \$1.274, No. 2 Chicago april at \$10.00 cm sold at \$1.274, No. 2 Chicago april at \$1.00 cm sold at \$1.274, No. 2 Chicago april at \$1.00 cm has sold at \$1.274, No. 2 Chicago april at \$1.00 cm has sold at \$1.20 cm able quantities at \$1.75, and an advance make more business at the commission offices than there has been for a long time past, this apparent anomaly is easily explained. The city furnaces, which sell direct to consumers, have become prices the consumption is gradully fair. soil direct to consumers, have become so numerous and productive that they donbless supply considerably more than half the iron consumed in the city. It is estimated that the rolling mills and foundries consume from 10,009 to 12 000 tons of pig per week, and of this amount we should judge that the furnaces here, comitting those at the Edgar Thomson titled Works, supply from 7,000 to, 8,000 tons. There are ten productive furnaces \$4.95\(\pi_{5}0.00\). tons. There are ten productive furnaces in the city proper, all of which are in blast except one, and four of the largest can make on an average about 4,000 tons per week, which is fully one-third of all the iron consumed, and the other five furnaces in blast can doubtless make 3,000 tons, thus leaving about 5,000 tons to be supplied by outside fur-

neors through their agents here."

GROCERIES -This department of the wholesale trade has put on a very quiet air during the week, in almost all its staple lines. Teas are steady although there is very little demand at the moment. A let of low grade Japan was sold at 22c, and a lot of Nogasaka at 250. Coffees are quiet at the moment at our revised quotations. Advices from Paires by mail are as follows: "Our crop continues to progress well, the position of our vines being everything that could be desired. From Down reports say the crop progresses fairly, and unless it receives some new damage its probable yield will much excel that of last year, although prices at the outset will open high, and we would not wonder to see unusually high prices for the first fruit." T' ero is a quiet feeling in augurs, and we might say a weak tone. Granulated is said to hold at loje, but lower figures would no doubt be accepted for round lots from refiners. In raw there is a limited movement at slightly easier rates. The following tolegrams were posted to-day at the New York Sugar Kichange :-

Lozdon, Aug. 1.-Market dull. sell, lower prices would have to be socepted. Centrifugal, 26 deg., 20s 3d; fully fair refining, 23s 6d; bert root, 8s

deg., 21s for Oct. Nov. and Doc. delivery. Havana, July 30 —Stocks throughout cellmated to be \$2,000 tons, against 110-

to expectations, continue remarkably tions: Spices are steady, at the recent good for this scanon, whon, as a role, they advance. Liquous.- There is nothing new in

in shipping lots

l'argounts-There is a slightly stoudear lots and at 224c23c for bruken

goods, cotton in the set, have been or nothing has over done.

advanced by jobbers in conformity with:

Cont-During the week a cargo of Department of Pablic Works, agents' quetations."

Scotch steam Las changed hands at Uttawa, 20th July, 1851.

pig has now assumed a more decided figure to arrive. In hard coal the coal that the co

Boote wate Sange - Matthiet intell

Hipes -Green butchers birth worth 100 to 10 c, for No 4 Lambs, 83c to 60c.

Prontes In grain there I is to very little done in this market no. . last report, and values are little aire, alines then No 2 red winter wheat to

prices the consumption is gradully fail. \$4.95/\$5.00.

DAIRY PRODUCE-In butter we have no new feature to report since our last re-view. Prices remain nominally as then quoted. Creamery, frosh, per lh, 2240, Townships, per lh, 21c; Morrisburgh and district, per lh, 21c; Morrisburgh and district, per lh, 18620, Western dairy, per lh, 16618c. Cheese-Fino factory, per lh, 16619c, for consilies 21622c, along the lb, 6642 qualities, 937392c; skime, per li, 0%s7c



Two Herses and Veulele each way of Two Horses and Vehicle, geing and



Notice to Contractors.

Department of Public Works.
Uttawa 2ith Ju y, 181.

NOTICE.

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Belleville city.

Culourg. 4 957
Peterbarough 1,815
Brockville 7,048
Pembroke 2820

Lindsay B.UHl

THE CENSUS.

12. to lowing is an unrevised state. ment of the second census of the pennish of Causde, showing the is pulation of each province and each chain district, also a comparative Distriction showing the population now A and at the completion of the first ceusus

	Note LA11-N	Chrons of Cause of Interess Pa's Cross of larra. Rair	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PERSON	territeces setumsted) 1,111,366 1,191,546 79,550 7.2 1,356,459 166,403 16.41	Forms and two macronalized for 1,206,001 1,620,551 221,705 16.1 1913 & 200,40 18 00.	ison-(Permer balta-two arb-districts) 12,725	has-Cacladada Indinada estr. 33,596 00,000 35,011 76 65	Le Latoba extrasion-lie-	5.000 EX.(XX)
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DISTRICTS.

*The districts marked by an asterisk are for trifling parts estimated.

7Those marked thus (?) are wholly estimated.

mated.	
PROTISCE OF PRINCE EDWARD IS	ATD.
Prince	84,347
Uzfes's*	47,000
hiog's	20,434
PROVINCE OF MOVA SCOTIA.	
••••••	98 041
STEIDESS	25 G51
Victoria	12,470
Cape Breton	31,262
Richmond	16,122
Guysborongb	17,808
Halifax City	36,102
Halifax County	31,818
Lucesturg.	28,683
Queta's	10,877
Shelberne	14,913
Yarmouth	21,284 10 881
Digby	20.598
Annapolis	23,470
Klog's	23,410
Hagu	
Colchester	26,721 38,336
Anugoeish	36,330 18,361
ADUÇOSISD	10,001

Colchester	2G,721
Pictou	34,336
And manifely	
Antigogish	18,061
Cumberland	27,366
PROTINCE OF MEW BRUNSWICK	
Albert	12,329
St John City	20,128
S oba County	23,839
Charlotte	76,086
Lines	
kings	28,617
Queens	14,017
Lasenburg	6,681
York	30,400
Carleton	23,367
Vietoria	15,576
Westmanning &	37,719
Westmoreland	
Kest	22,618
Northumberland	25,111
(11	-1 -11

Resugonche	7,087
PROVINCE OF QUEREC.	
Bonaventure	18,908
Gaspa (*)	21,308
Eimouski	33,791
Temiscouata	25,501
NAMOGRASKA	22,180
[. Islet	14,917
Montmagoy	15,270
Bellechasse	18,000
Lavie	27,980
l'orchester	19,713
Leauce	32,021
Lorbiniere	20 857
Negabuc	19.001
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Dremmoud and Atthabaska	37,363
11. ab A A 100 - 14-	

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Lotbiniere	20 857	PROTINCE OF QUE
Negabuc	19,001	120111111111111111111111111111111111111
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Dramboud and Atthabasks	37,363	Thre Rivers city
Richmond and Wolfe	20,340	lumouski
Compton	19,581	Levis
Szerbrooke	12,220	Nicolat
Siansicad	15 556	Sherbrooke city
amaska	17,001	Storel
Lagot	21,199	St. Hyaciathe
Shefford	23,234	Farnbam
Brume	15,827	Longueuil
Kicheleu	20.219	St Jean
St Byacinthe	20,G31	Beaubarnols
Covilie	18,548	Objecutimi
Berville	14 459	Berthir
A183140 bol	17,785	J. Liette
ercheres	12.445	Lachine
Chambly	10.859	Terrebonne
St. Jean	12.271	St. Jerome
laprairie	11,436	Aylmer
apereille	10,513	Prazerville
Chalenaguay	14.393	St. Ours
Heatingdon	16,495	Iberville
licaubarnois	16,005	Hull City
costanges	10,225	
andreuil	11,485	LEGITACE OF OVER
Licostimi and Saguency	29,777	
Charlevor (Sagueay estimated)*	17.501	Prescott
Justmurracy	12.332	Liora wall
Vuebro City	52 417	New Kdiaburgh
Yuebeo Uounty	73.278	Merrickville
l'otieesf	28,178	Perth
Chemplalus	26,937	Carleton Place
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erselasube	21 H93
leux Bloutegaes	15,750
irgentouil	16 (1)
Itlawa County	4 (0.0
ontino	20,391
	20,
CHEATER NO 1241/057	
Heogacey	21,227
	וטוע
Stormont	13,204
Dundas	20.602
Pananith	22.84A
rescutt	66,014

. arselaicou	21 H92	Lindsay	5.U#1
Deux Moutegnes.	15,356	11shama	3,302
Argentouil	16,113	Newmarket	2.000
Itlawa County	4.1.0:10	Collingeral	4.414
Punting	20,391	Collingwood	4,×54
	20,02	Orillia.	2011
CHARLES NO TOTALORD		Thorald	2.451
Gleogarry	21,227	Clifton	2.147
Cornwali	UWI	Magara	1 411
Stormont	13,204	St. Catharines city	9.642
Dundas	20 693	Dandes	3, 10
Prescutt	22,MA		1.30.3
llussell	25,081	Bilton	0,850
Uttawa C117	47.417	Utangeville	2 847
South Orenville	13 526	Moutt Forest	2 170
North Leeds and Grenville	12,929	Owen Sound	4.420
Carlston	24,688	Simcor	2,640
Brockville	12.613	Patis	3,17.1
South Leeds	22,200	(lalt	8,140
South Lenerk	20.034	Waterloo	2,000
North Lagark	13,943	Berlia	4,056
South Renfreme	31,043	St. Thomas	8 370
North Renfrews	21.126	Ingersoll	4,312
Frontenec	14,093	Woodstock	5,373
Kingeton	14 093	Strathroy	3,827
Leonoz	16 320	St Mary	3,410
Addington	23 465	Mitchell	2,231
Princy Edward	21,043	Brantford city	9,626
Rast Hastings	17,313	Strattord	8.740
West Hastings	7, 132	Listowel	2,681
North risetings	20,488	Cligton	2.007 4.604
West Northumberland	16 981	Goderich	2.677
Kast Peterborough	23.870	Kincardine	3,874
West Peterborough	13,311	Sarzia	3,465
Rast Durbam	18.723	Chatham	7.681
West Darbam	17.857	Amberethurg	2.673
South Victoria	20.815	Windsor	U.5C7
North Vistoria	13 824	Sandwich	1.144
Muskoks	27,213	Smith's Falls	2.007
South Oslano	20,389	Naranee.	3,681
North Osterio	28,437	Brampton	
Toronto	b-1.448	Welland	1870
Kast York	23,313	Oakville	
West York	18,891		
North York	24,514		
South Sunce	20,006	THE N. P. AND THE	COVE
North Bimooe	47,256	TRY IN NOVA	8COLI1
Peel	16,390	l	
Cardwell	16,773	Says the Springhill, N.	s, Trad
P40 - 14 4			

NIAERIA....

Monck.....

Lincoln
Haldimand
South Westworth
North Westworth

Hamilton City

Bast Grey.....

North Grey...... South Norfolk......

South Brant.....

North Brast.....

South Waterloo......

North Middleter London City.....

South Perth

North Perth.....

Centre Heros_.

North Huron.....

South Bruce.....

North Bruce...... Both well

Lambton

Kent.....

Selkirk

Provencher.....

PROTINCE OF MARITURA.

Territories (estimated)...... 100,000

FURTHER COMPARISONS.

opplations of most of the towns and no

cities in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In the cases of the towns it has

not always been possible to find the com-

parative figures, as many of them were not incorporated in 1871 and were not

separate census districts. This is also the

case in regard to the city of Hull, but it will be seen that that city now contains

three-fourths of the then population of

PROTINCE OF QUEBEC.

Three Rivers city 9,290

Nicolet..... 3,764 Sherbrooke city 7,727

St Jean 4,314 Beaubarnois 1,479

J. | Dette 3,208

Lachine 2,406

Terrebonne 1,396

St. Jerome 2,032

Prescott 2,999

Uoenwall 4,468
New Kdiaburgh 996
Merrichville 818

Penb 2437

Almonte 2,081

PROLINCE OF OXPARIO.

1881.

St. Ount.... Iberville 1,847 Rull City C,008

the whole township :-

Algoma

South Heron.....

17.146

18,626

21.930

27,122

36,639

8,414

5 630

1,317

2,083 3 022

1.433

3,047 1,096

1.050

1,159

187t

2.617

E N. F. AND THE COAL INDUS-TRY IN NOVA SCUTIA.

lays the Springhill, N.S., Trades' Journal, which represents the interests of the mines :-- There is great activity at all the coal mines in Cape Breton, with one exception, that being Little Glace Bay. The Little Glace Bay Company, baying retrained from making contracts, are not doing a rushing business, but at all the rest of the collieries there is an activity which has not been [paralleled for the last seven years. Bo great is the demand for coal that at some of the mines a night shift is employed, while at all the mines the bosses are doing their utmost to induce the men to work long hours Notwithstanding there efforts the output is nearly onethird less than what is required to give the vessels anything like a reasonable despatch. There were seven large barks at Port Caledonia last week, all waiting for coal, a sight that has not been witnessed sluce the August gale of 1870. In fact, the rebound the soul has taken this year is surprising even to those who expected great things of the N.P. In the course of a trip through the Island, we only met one man who was not inclined to give the N. P. the greater part of the credit for the unusual bustle at the mines. Almost all the miners, and the majority of the farmers and traders in Capa Breton are loud in their praise of the protective policy of the present Government. The price obtained for coal is not so remunerative as might be desired, but we are inclined to the opinion that the coal masters are in a great measure to blame that such is thu case. We have heard of a case in which one of the managers was about to close a contract at a high figure, when another manager alipped in and offered to fill the contract at a less price, when the first manager in order to secure the contract, was forced to come lower

The following is a comparative statement, according to the figures in the census of 1571 and that just completed, of the CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY.

Montreal, 3rd.—The following queetions were disposed of at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Pacific Raliway, just closed in this city:-Moore Jaw Creek

2nd. The continuation of the location of the survey to Fort Colgary to be completed this season, and the line Itself to be completed next season.

3rd The location in conformity with the Winnipeg by law of the Winnipeg and Pembina Mountain Branch, and provision for its immediate construction. 4th. The immediate location and con-

struction of the Assimbolne Branch from a point twenty miles east of Brandon. and northwesterly towards the little Sas' Atchewan, Fort Ellis, Riding Mountain, and Touchwood Hills. location

tile Immediate construction of the Saskatchewan Branch from a point hear the Great Forks of the Qu'Apelle, extending In a north-westerly direction.

Gil. Immediate location and survey of the Souris Branch, extending from Brandon south-westerly towards the Southeand Turtle Mountain district to within twenty-four miles of the international boundary, and then westward parallel to such boundary to the 104th ter advantage. Be sure to go and take parallel of longitude.

7th. The granting of leases for eleva-

tors and warehouses at nominal reuts. The subject of the most effectual means of confining the sales of agricultural lands, as far as possible, to actual actilers was considered, but was not finally disposed of. The construction of 2080 freight and passenger stations, offices, "It will interest a great many of your 203 work-hone and stock and cattle yards readers, and help a good cause; besides,

1714 within the city of Winnipeg as soon as we have spent so much money getting

FAIR VA FREE TRADE

3,034 cable says. I have teceived advanced into the locals, I suppose you would resolve in the first the programme of the National cliprocate by reading a little notice in your church next bunday." rait trace sengue with with shortly to visiting brother asked what commence an active campaign against 1 Th. visiting brother asked what Free Trade in England. The league de-photice, and the editor wrote and handed 2 820 Free Trade in England. The league describes likelf as formed "to promote trade with the colonies and dependen 1,143 cice, on a principle of reasonably ires interchange, and to existe for such 7884 fiscal rendjustment as shall prevent the products of foreign states which rofus .,135 171 to deal with threat lititain on a leasts of 6.878 fair trade from under competition with 1.458 the products of homo labour." The first private conference of the leapue was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel in May last, and was attended by influen-2.640 3.827 tial representatives from various districts of Orest Britain and the colonies, in-cluding merchants, bankers, shipowners, members of Parliament, and manufacturers of from steel, cotton, allk, worsted and woollens, of all shades of political opinion. After numerous mectings the executive committee have formulated the policy which is to be car-ried out. Its marked features are the following:First-That there be no renewal of

of this kind may atand in the way of adopting such a fiscal policy as the in-terests of the empire and the action of foreign nations may render needful.

Second-That the Imports of raw material for home industrice shall be free from every quarter in order that Great Britain may compete in the sale of her manufactures.

Thirdly—That adequate import duties be levied on the manufactures of foreign states refusing to receive British manufactures in fair exchange, and that the same be removed in case any nation agrees to take British manufactures in fair exchange, and that the same be removed in case any nation agrees to take British manufactures free of duty.

Fourth-That a very moderate duty be levied on all articles of food from foreign countries, the same being ad-mitted free from the colonies and dependencies which are prepared to take British manufactures in reasonably free interchange. The fourth paragraph is supplemented by a number of sub-turngraphs, further explaining the ob-jects to be attained by the league, and principally aimed against America, as may be judged from the following ex-tracts setting forth what the objects of the league are '-

First-To develop the resources of the British Empire, and to determine the flow of lkitish capital, skill and industry henceforth into our own dominions instead of into foreign protectivo states where it becomes a force commercially

opposed to us. Second-Thus to transfer the great food growing industries which we empluy from protective foreign nations who refuse to give us their custom in rcturn to our own colonies and depen-cles where our goods will be taken, if not duty free, vet subject only to revenue duties, which are almost un-avoidable in newly settled countries. and probably not equal to one-third of the protective duties levied by the United Statos, Spain and Russia.

Third - This meantime would do equal justice to the classes facerosted ! agriculture, who are entitled to the same treatment as those who are connected with manufactures, and who are now subjected to the unfair competition of produce raised upon virgin and untaxed lands by a wasteful system of agricul-ture, which restores nothing to the reli and is thus equivalent to a bounty.

The issue of this important document ready the movement receives encourage- not know-to guess what other people ment from the leaders of the Conserva- are thinking about. Meanwhile the tive party, and there is good reasen to secons who have hitherto investigated believe that at the next general election what is called mind-reading declare it an effort will be made to rally the workist. The approval of the location to ing classes to the Conservative standard on the cry of protection for English agricultural and manufacturing indus-

> CHURCH FAIRS AND NEWS-PAPERS.

He was a manager of a church fair, and one teerning he walked into the newspaper office and said:

" Want an item this morning?"

и Of course," said the editor. Whereupon the visitor laid the following note upon the table :

-street church The ladies of the -will give a featival at their vestry hall next Friday evening. Literary and musical entertainments will be providod, and a supper will be served to all who desire it. The ladies in charge of such matters, and are sure to provide a good time. The admission will be only iffeen cents, and it is certain that no one can spend that amount to betyour telerate.

When the editor had read it be said: "Oh, I see, an advertisement

"No; not an advertisement. We prefer to have it go in the local columne," replied the manager.

And, seeing that the editor looked sceptical, he continued: " It will interest a great many of your

2.301 the city by-law shall have imally passed, up our entertainment that we cau't afford to advertise it without increasing the price of the tickets. In such a matter as this we ought to be willing to help such other."

" Well," said the editor, " it it goes

him the following :-" The Weekly Chronic's for the coming year will be the best and cheapest family paper in Maine. Its proprietor has had much experience, and has all the helps which a large outlay of monoy can procure. His paper has a larger circulation than any other published in the country, and is to be furnished at only \$2. It is certain that no person can spend that amount of money to a better advantage. Be sure to take the Chronicle and sutscribe for your friends.

The manager he mmed and hesitated, and then said selemnly that he doubted whether it would be judicious to read such a notice, but suggested that if it was printed copies of it might be distributed at the door of the vestry on the

evening of the entertalument. "Yes," said the editor, " but it would attract more attention in the middle of the sermon. It will interest a number of your congregation and help a good treatics unless they be terminable at a cause; and beside, so much money is year's notice, so that no entangiements spent upon the Chronic's that I don't see how the owner can afford to print handbills without increasing the subscription price. In such a matter as this wo ought to be willing to help each other.'
The gentleman saw the situation.

An epidemic disease of a precellarly deedly nature, which carries off cattle and horses by the thousand, and claims its human victims yearly among the population of the capital, has made its appearance in more than one district of the provinces of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, and is spreading with alerming rapidity. Horses, which after land, are the most valued property of the peasants, are dying by the score, and many cases of illness have occurred among the population of the infected villages. The local authorities are helpless, owing partly to the want of efficient doctors and veterinary surgeone, and partir to the intalistic tendencies of the peasants, who, trusting all to Providence, refuse presention, and sell in the neighbouring villages the skins of the beasts that have died of the disease.

In the St. Louis Post Office is employed a man with a phenomenal memory. He was taken on to the mailing division about eightern months ago and given the lowest position. He has several times been promoted on account of his good record, and at his last examination gave evidence of his close application and phenomenal memory. It is customary for the examiner to name the post offices in a certain amount of territory, and require the examiner to give the location. In this case the employee was examined on the post offices of Missouri, of which there are 1,790. He did not need to be questioned, but without prompting named every post office in the State and the county in which it is situated, and without missing or mistaking a post office or a county, and did this in thirty

Prof. Berret tells in Nature the story of a family in Derbyshire, every mem-ber of which is able to read thoughts committed to paper without seeing the paper, or touching or even account the writer. A scientific committee is about to investigate the facts, or alleged facts, for which he answers. The family is that of a Nonconformist minister, the Boy. Mr. Creery, of Buxton. Heanswers for it that there is neither deception nor may be regarded as the opening of the conjuring; the children do get " intuiprotective campaign in Rugland. Al- tions," which enable them—how they do to be simply muscle-reading. people can so control their muscles as to hide the facts which an intelligent reader" wishes to discover. It is interesting to remember in this connection that the most impassive of modern statesmen, whose face was a mask, could not prevent himself from revealing emotion in the twitchings of his hands.

It seems clear that the Fenian agitators must elect what line they will take. They cannot at once take credit for the destruction of the Interel. as a result of their judicious management of the "ekirhishing fund," and disavow any knowledge of the shipment of infernal machines from this country. They olther are, or are not, pirates, and as such enemies not only of England, but of the human race. As no war bas been declared by any country against England, and as Ireland has not formalthe affair have had much experience in ly rebelled against England, any acts attacking or threatening the lives or property of Englishmen as such are of course acts of private war, the legal definition of which, if the acts of war are committed on the high seas, is piracy. It any Irish agilators are proved to have shipped the infernal machines alleged to have been received in Liverpool, they will assuredly be pun-ished to the extent of the law, which at present is very inadequate; and it would be entirely safe to leave their cases to a jury composed of twelve American citizens of Irish birth - N. 3.

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

(Cor. of American Manufacturer) Our receding prices of which in reinformation last neck showing an average drop of 34. 5d per ton in bar fron, are further indicated in the returns made known on Thursday touching the quarter a average prices of Cleveland pigiton These not out that the average selling prices of No. 3 for the quarter ending Juno 31 was 34s 2d, a decline of 28 per ton on the preceeding quarter. This reduction outdes a drop of 24 per cent In the wages of the blast tuenace operatives, and of one farthing (half a cent.) per ton in wages of the itoustone miners. Compared with a year ago the price just ascertained in a drop of 4s 2d price just accretained is a drop of 4s of reply from Scotland they postponed definite action. This movement has had of successive reductions are pushing the the effect for the moment of slightly usual course-they are threshing to. ir idol, and have given the required six months' notice fi the termination of the the market closed at 17s as soilers' cash eliding scale apreciment at the close of the year. Yet these reductions in price 14d. The Continental demand is falling have not enabled our iron masters to off, and the United States are only takkeep up the scale which prevailed when inter were lower. The Board of Trade Returns for June and the six months of this year respectively, available for yes. terday, show a reduction in the exportation of fron and steel in the first half of this year compared with the first six months of last year to the extent of 17.47 per cent. Nearly 12,000 fewer tons of pig iron were sent from our stores in June than in the corresponding month a year ago-our total exportation of that commodity having read ed last month only 140,337 tens; but it is significant of the improvement still maintained upon the depression of two years ago that last mouth we sent away 70,000 tons more than in June, 1879, or slightly over twice the aggregate experted at the earlier date. We are selling more bar iron now than either a year or two years ago, since one month's exportation has reached 25 90% tons, against 19,969 tons in 1880, and 15.895 tons in 1879. Our shipto-nie of relicost permanent way material, though a diminution upon the year, are yet a very large increase upon the two years, the figures standing at June, this year, 92,548 tons; June, 1880, 100,332 tone, and June, 1879, 49,992 tons. And such is the enterprise in rallroad building shown in the leading Beltials comules that an early falling off in the huannes in rails that we are now doing is not anticipated.

The treaty of commerce with France is at present further off than ever. Both sides of the Commission have gene to their respective governments, leaving a wider breach between them than existed before the negotiations were begun To-day the temper of the British trading lion is more ugly than before. In the French Chamber on Wednesday night the bill for extending the treaties of commerce for three months was passed to allow more time for negotiations, and M. Tirani, the Minister of Commerce, said he hoped that England would accept the principle of specific duties, which the French government was not open to compromise. A more injudicious utterance at this stage of the negotiations no Minister who does not want to knock over the whole thing would have made. If M Tirard thinks that this style will prevail with the Englishmen of the present generation he is greatly mistaken. The old contempt for a little French-man's petty vapouring is reappearing, and a little mere of it would provoke John to metaphorically lift the toe of his top boot and kick him, his wines and his treaty into the channel. Directly a man talks of "no compromise" on any point of debate with John he has begun a game at which he will quickly find that two can play. Earl Granville's remark on Thursday night, in the House of Lords, was England's official reply through her Secretary of State for Forthe bli Minister of Commerce the night before. "If (said ") our commercial relations by treaty sie to be put on a werse foeting than now, it would be infinitely better to have no treaty at all." French commissioners return with no more pliable instructions than these with which they first came, it would be better they should stay at home; for John will find it hard to be civil with them, and shopkespers who have French goods in stock will have to lie flagrantly if they are to get them off-for in every district it will be deemed only a mark of self respect to "Boycott" commodities of French manufacture. But M. Tirard has a trump card to play. What it is is yet to appear. By-and-bye it will trans-pire that the emphasis of his unwise utterances should be looked for in the words "on this point," meaning that there exists a point upon which France, having tried it on with her neighbour and finding it would not do, intends to compromise. The Premier of England, speaking on Thursday night in the House of Commons at about the time the Foreign Secretary was speaking in the House of l'cors, said that "at present the projects that were being discussed were recarded as confidential at the request of the French commissioneral'
No French Ministry, as I have remarked in a provious letter, can afford to leave office without being able to asnounce that there is a fair prospect of flielr closing a treaty with England, with whom Frenchmen e.e doing a growing trade, while the trade of England with France

very favourable negotiations between France and the l'nited States, calculated to give the United States such advantages you can take from amongst those we now enjoy are tactics which will prevall upon John to feel for his patriotism

through his breeches pocket.

The chief feature of the week in Scotattengthening prices, and yestonlay in Glasgow a tale business was done and price. One month price, 478 4d to 478 ing small quantities of pig fron necessary for ballasting large emigrant ablps now trading. The shipments during the first Is calculated that the total increase in atocks may be about 150,000 tons, while it them for early delivery. The prices of Manufactured from is firmer. In some perhaps a little stiffer on kinds for the instances makers are declining to account the stiffer on kinds for the instances makers are declining to account the stiffer on kinds for the instances makers are declining to account the stiffer on kinds for the stiffe orders except at an advance of 2s 6d per for all kinds, but more particularly for ton for plates and angle bars. In the plate slicet and tank liars may be Cleveland district the subject that has engaged most attention this week, as in orders; No 24 sheet, 4c; tank 343 25c Sootland, has been the proposed reduc- C. H. No. 1 plate 44c dismogeneous steel tion in output. The heavy increase in atocks, which I showed last week, notwithstanding shipments of pige during June amounted to 91,577 tons-which was nearly 16,000 tons more than in May, and 9,400 tons more than a year ago-has been the final event which has determined pigmakers upon their present course. Notwithstanding that last years make was the largest ever known, the production during the first half of this year has exceeded that of the first half of 1880 by 161.322, the total make having been 1,360,000 tone. Yet the expetts from Middlesbro during the six months still 70 cents net, and tubing 21, net already past were 434,000 tons or 53,000 tons less than in the corresponding period of 1880. The stocks at the end of the balf year just closed were 401,326 tons, whereas as the same period of 1880

they stood only at 253,743 tons.
In South Staffordshire traders waiting for the quarterly meetings which come off in this town next Wednesday and in Birmingham on the following At those meetings 4.5 change is likely to be made in the prices of either the crucial descriptions of manufactured fron or pig fron, f e marked bars are likely to be redeclared at £7 to £7 12s. cd., and all mine pigs from £3 for hot blast sorts. But certain unmarked finished from and especially sheets, which are now the principal product of Bouth Staffordshire, may be expected to rule somewhat higher than at last quarter Most of the shoet makers have already filled their order books up to: September next, and for any other orders they firmly domand an advance of from 2s. Gd to Ss. At the gatherings of the trade this work it was not possible to get from the sheet makers any quotation for singles below £7 10s. Doubles were £8 &s to £8 10s, and lattens £9 10s. to £10. Hoop and strip makers reported themselves active. Ordinary merchant hoops were quoted at £6 5s to £6 10s. at the works, and gas tube strip at £3 18s. to £5 17s 6d. Unmarked bars vary from £6 10s. to £6 5s,, and common bars from £6 to £5 15s.

THE LONDON MARKET.

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IROY,					
£ 0. d	ı.		£	٠.	đ.
Bars, Welsh (in London) 5 12	4		Ú	0	Ų
Bars, Swedish (in London) 9 0 Bars, Staffordshire (in Lon-	O (¥	10	Ç
Bals Structuring to the Top-		_	•		(
Nett paris (in Landon) 6 10	Ĉ		0	7	,
Nail rods (in London) 6 9 Pig. G.M.IL, f.o.b. Clyder 2 7	ž :	=	ő	ò	č
Rails, Welsh (at works) . 5 8	2 0	3	ŏ	ŏ	Č
liails. North of England (at			-		
works) 5 7	6	•	5	10	(
ATREL					
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Swedish (in kegs) 15 0 Swedish (in laggots) 15 10	8	=	0	ü	
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COPPER.	_				
Sheathing and sheets 72 0	0	•	7	٠	9
Flat bottoms 0	ö	~	22	ŏ	
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LEAD (per ton).	•	_	••	•	•
Beat to the total		_	15	••	(
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Kaglish zed 16 18			ŏ		
Regish pig. W.B	ŏ	5	Ž	Ľ	ò
Knglish patent shot 17 7	6 (8	0	0	ĺ
Spanish pig 14 2	G (J	11	7	(
TIX (per ton).					
Rnelleh lagest . 84 0	•	•	94	O	•
Finglish bars (in barrels) will 0	0		47	Ö	i
Knglish refined 0	Ō (٠		0	(
	0		ŭ		9
	0	•	0	•	(
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Charces, I.C., Istquality, 1 . 2	۰.	•	1	_4	
	0		ø	1#	•
APELTER (per ton).					
English (Swansen)16 10	•		Ô	0	(
	_				
-	_				

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Pittsburg.

l'ig Iron - Conmission merchants

casy to negotiate a good trade with marked improvement in demand, that immediate results, afford hopes that a to \$24.50, and 10 000 tons to his casy to negotiate a good trade with marked improvement in demand, that immediate results, sinon imposs that a continuous construction for the final continuous contin Indeed in one office we were informed the other final sales have been made at that for a certain kind of fron they had \$50 XX from has been active at to arrive have met with most got 80c per ton more than they did last \$21 to to \$22, but the preference is for a wing to their relative absolute week. Nevertheless, but little, if any, mill from at about \$20 to Negotiations pured with the prices demand to a little prices and construct to arrive have met with most supported with the prices demand to a little pured with the pur improvement is expected in prices. They have been removed for English from of are now about as high as they can go the better grades, but so far no business without encountering English competition. The few that is being knight is firm at \$24, but so far at could be learned not up any about so for starting length in the page of the processing the later. land has been the receipt of a communi- not on spe ulation, nor for stocking, but the bids were limited to \$23. Buyers cation from the jilk from makers of the for early consumption. It is to be delivered for makers of large North of England formally suggesting cred in August, September and the tolk of lots made two months ago at \$22 to \$23, that the output should be cuttailed at —mostly in the first two months—and is hence the duliness now. The holders of that the output should be cuttailed at -mostly in the first two mouths-and is least ten per cene. The determination to cover orders on the books of the mills to send this memorial was arrived at at a Consumers express an unwillingness to too stift in their views. It is not promeeting of nearly all the pig makers in anticipate their wants, saying they prethile that business will be done at prethe proposed to reduce their own output stocks are increasing and prices declinsupplied, and there are still considerable to a similar extent. list pending the ing, they fool warmited in pursuing this reply from Scotland they postponed decourse. On the whole, the present confinite action. This movement has had the effect for the moment of slightly are much better than they have been for many weeks Neutral gray forge from native ores is quoted at \$21 50, 4 months. and de from Lake Superior ores \$22.50. No. 1 foundry is quotable at \$25, 4 mos. and No 2 at \$23.50

Manufactured Iron-There is a wonderful demand for manufactured fron and some of the mills are obliged to reject orders. They are unwilling to acquoted at 2 30@2 35c. for well amorted do. 610 : hoops 2.7624 9c. as to size-all 60 days, or 0 per cent off for cash
Nalls—A meeting of the Association

was hold on Wednesday. Tho attendance was pretty good. A comparison of notes elicited the fact that stocks were rather \$2.75 rate was reaffirmed

Wrought Pips and Tubes. There has been no quotable change in prices since last week. The works continuo extreme-ly busy Discount on gas and steam pipe, 65/2674 per cent, and on boiler tubes 45 per cent. Uil well casing is

Steel Rails. There has been quite a change in the market within a week. A largely increased demand has set in, and prices are very firm and ad ancing For prompt delivers they are quoted from \$60 upwants. For delivery next year \$58 is still quoted.

Bailway Supplics-Spikes 21c per pound; splice bars, 220; track bolts, 320—all thirty days.

Stoel-There is still plenty of bus! ness at the steel works, and consequently their usual inideninger stop for repairs and stocktaking was made as brief as have an unward tendency. Sales report-possible. Prices are unchanged, which ed were made at \$46.50. There is a we quote as heretofore. Best quality good deal of inquiry and business done refined cast ateal, 11 to 12 cents per in light sections, pound, as to quantity purchased; cruci- Old Italis—Ti ble machinery steel, about 7 ccots, and Bessemer and open hearth ile at 50054 800 tons, tees, foreign, were placed to-

cents; Resaction open-hearth spring 4.044 cents, and do. plough 41.044 cents Old Ralls—There has been some advance in these, but we are not advised of any transactions here

Scrap Iron-Consumers' paying prices are as follows. No 1 prought \$20@27 per not ton, and railway machinery scrap \$27/028-50. Old car-wheels \$25/027 per gross ton The price of old whools is generally regulated by the price of Besseiner pig iron, which is now largely used for the same purpose that wheels RIL

Philadelphia.

A careful review of the situation to liour of writing develops the following : no decided change in the general appear-There has been a marked general im- ance of the market during the past week. the aggregate an amount far in excess of any week for over two mouths. better brands are pretty well sold aboad, and within a week the leading buyers have ordered fall stocks at prices which are understood to be about those ruling last month. The activity, it is believed, will continue until quotalons are advanced as much as they can be under foreign competition. Makers are already expressing an unwillingness to allow the full requirements of consumers to be placed at the present lew prices in view of the increasing demand and the im-proving tendency of har and other finished iron. There has been an accumulation of stocks, and this fact has helped to keep prices down. These stocks are disappearing, at least by contracts entered, and leading furnacemen said yesterday that prices would certain. ly improve for the current make. The tear of a little surplus exercises a depressing influence on the market. Everybody prefers to work on contracts and thus be sure of marketing the produc-A few lots of mill fron sold at \$22 this week, but \$20 50 is the general price. Mill owners are covering requirements for safe limits and makers are meeting wants for 30 days rather than selling, as they have been all along willing to do, for three or four months. Under these favourable surroundings a buoyant teoling exists, and makers and business at from 500 to \$1 botter prices. The importation of iron is less feared

English have been trying to sell, but are bonded stocks here. A large lot of steel lights, said to be 5.000 tons, were ordered this week at £6 5s at tide.

Manufactured Iron-Unusual activity Manufactured Iron—trinuaum metrics prevails in all departments, and the importance flood brands are etimated averagehere in Eastern Pennsylva-quoted at \$2350 to \$24, with the demant mills overywhere in Eastern Pennaylvania are oversold. Last week's action of the merchants' association was a surprise to buyers, yet it was result which might have been foreseen. In fact from was selling at stores at 2.5 before the advance was formally made on Wodnesday. It had been in contemplation for two weeks, and other markets were closely watched. Mill price is still 24, but even this is an advance which, manufacturers who have been fighting are quoted at \$61, while \$50 is now looked upon as the lowest special at \$23, while \$50 is now looked upon as the lowest special at \$31, while \$50 is now looked upon as the lowest special at \$31, while \$50 is now looked upon as the lowest special at \$31, while \$50 is now looked upon as the lowest special at \$33 kg. The advance will appear to the lowest special at \$35 kg. 23 lar. The advance will smooth the way for a while, and may perhaps lead to even better prices. A further mi-vance has been urged, and should the promised foreign activity continue, it may be made The rush of business justifies it. The mills are overcrowded, and buyers are trying to cover future requirements, but cannot on account of orders that are shead. The mills are supplied for not less than three months, light and the demand fairly good. The and every day adds to these undertak-

Steel Rails-The activity mentioned in ateol mile is increasing, and construction companies are closing up contracts for winter and spring derivery Mills represented here are overcrowded and are engaging their next year's production as replily at they care to, at the reduction made a few weeks ago. Bonded rails are stiffly held, but the supply is small, and orders for shipment cannot he placed to much advantage, except for south-western delivery. Sales have been made of about thirty thousand tous within a few days at prices varying from \$60 to \$65. Buyers are closing up contracts for all they want this year, and are buying abroad largely.

Iron Rails—Soveral orders for fron

rails were placed this week, but the total amount could not be learned. Prices

Old Italis-There were a few stealt lute sold at \$20 this week, one lut of day at that figure. I'rless point downward Buyers are not in the markuexcept for bargains.

Bernp-Although there is plenty of scrap in the market, prices are quite firm and mill owners are buying freelyd Prices remain steady, especially for good

Steel-The mills are sold for shood Orders have dropped off during the past two weeks, but notwithstanding this, prices were advanced for grades in most general use. Manufacturers look forward to a very active fall trade.

New York Pig Iron, American-There has been provement in the entire market. Prices Buyers are evidently beginning to realize The following were the closing prices in the London metal market July 8, contents on proportions. Interest is ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable ally of late, however, while those companies of r.ch ore a cheapand desirable all the late of transactions took place, involving in "boarial." proclivities are changing their tune somewhat, and even acknowledge that the late improvement promises to be maintained until the closing of navi-gation at least. That point has not been reached where consumers show anxiety to lay in very extensive supplies, but it is evident that the buying is more liberal than for some time past, and, further-more, that scarcely any stock is in the hands of perties who are likely to be forced to self. Certain prominent members of the trade, who have the best facilities for deriving information on the subject, claim that the consumption the present year will be even greater than This fact, coupled that of last year with the reduced production, is made the basis for anticipating a good trade during the remainder of the year, at remunerative prices, providing, of course, that the markets abroad do not undergo a change that might result in foreign from being shipped in large quantities at prices below those now current. One firm claims to be able to secure No 1 X Reading and No. 1 X Lebigh in almost any quantity at \$23, but aside from this there is no one naming under \$23.50, except for very infector brands, while the majority of holders are reported as refusing less than \$24 to 24 50 for first class from. For No. 2 foundry from \$22 to 22.50 are the general prices, though as low as \$21.50 in occasionally heard of. Some brends of thought feeling exists, and makers and gray force have been sold at \$21, but brokers are looking forward to heavier about \$20 is the more general price, and, as well, the lowest quotal, except on a few lots of inferior brand. There have is declining. Spain and Italy, neither week a much more cheerful report this now than a few weeks ago, because of the been sales of 200 tons each of No. 1 X to supplied with the raw manifest as the of whom is on good terms with France week. They say that during the past favourable indications from the other Thomas and Crane at \$25; 3,000 tons the ensuing three or four months as the new, would find it comparatively week or ten days there has been a side, which, while not very promising of No. 1 X, various brands in lots, at \$23.50 case might be. The mining and the new manifest in the comparative of the supplied with the raw manifest indications from the other. Thomas and Crane at \$25; 3,000 tons the ensuing three or four months as the new manifest indications.

pared with the prices demand develop-in store. The weeks sales and re-fully 1,500 tons, mostly to class of iron, and at the time : west, the market looks quite firm The green generally quoted are about .. for Eglinton, \$22 to \$22 to 1 r Cante \$22 50 for Glengarnock. \$2: to \$ Clarisherrie, and \$2150 to 5.1510

English-For the ordinary by the Middleabrough prices remained it took while the demand to fair, there is many for small quantities, No. 5 7 alice brings \$18.50 to \$10, and No 4 3.50 to \$18, when wanted About 1 surtone are represented in the aries report t Bessemer has undergone no hin;

fair, but no extensive transactions note; Steel Rails-It is stated on very got, authority that fully 5,000 tons ton trail have been sold the past week at with 357 at tidewater, for next year adeliser. The mills have now a good supply of orders in hand, and for the time being are not quoting prices except when there is a probability of business. Atom 5,000 tons of foreign have been sold at

fron Balls-No extensive transactions come to notice, though a good deal abusiness is said to be under to de Heavy section American, it is fine affirmed, cannot be secured at less that \$47 to \$48 at mill, while foreign at quoted up to \$45 to \$48, Inid down her. with holders very firm

Old Rails-Holders seem to be insist ing upon prices above what consumers are able to pay in face of the low price current for new ralls, and impiness . consequently restricted to moderate less that may be needed for immediate u The prices to-day were about >20 60 tees and \$27.50 for double heads

Scrap Iron-Prime lots of wrought arnot very abundant and dealers name s. to \$29 as lowest prices for the same. There is a fair article that may be find a \$26 to \$27, while down to \$25 is quite ! for inferior. The demand is fate and sales reaching 1,000 tons have benreported during the week at \$15 5 111 \$20 50 for vessel and store

THE COPPER MONOPOLY The completion of a large transaction

in Lake Superior copper, whereby the product of the mines for nearly six months has been sold to consumers at a fixed price, lean opportune time for again calling attention to the position of the country with respect to this metal, will the object of showing in what direction our interests as a large producer are to be found for the future. Within the past year a great deal has been said on the subject of "monopolica, and the question as relating more particularly e railways and transportation has reectived tuli discussion in all its bearings upon the development of the simost culimited resources of our soil and indotries; but among the many instances of this tendency to concentrate and control none has become more offensive in the sesertion of its power than the lake Superior copper monopoly. As a producer of copper, Chill and Spain have up to the present held the most important places as sources of the world a supply, but the development of the ri a mineral resources of our Western timtories give promise that in the near fature this country will enter the halls compete for this important trade and he in a position to furnish from its ample commenced about the year in .. though some of the mines had bepreviously worked, and in this year the annual production of all the mines del not exceed 2,000 tons. This has been gradually increased until last year or ! 25,000 tons were taken out of the mines in that locality. At the beginning the production did not equal the demand for consumption, but with the assisance of a probabilities tariff upon foreits imports the mines, from being financially weak and comparatively feeble, have grewn to wealth and importance, untwe find that during the first six months of the current your the Calumet and Hocla, the richest and most powerful of the group, has distributed to its shareholdere \$1,000,000 In dividende or ore \$18,000,000 since it was organized in 1867. Within recent years this company, which may be taken as representing all the taines in the Lake Supered locality, for it is a veritable ince virtually centrolled the cupper traded the country, and by its grasping fails dictatorial and domineering assumption of flower, has done much to totall the development of the rich deposts of or por ore in other localities, but med especially at the extreme west and on the Pacific slope. Acting upon its pole of ownership of the copper trade its manager, wither directly or through leakers. has been accustomed for a number! years to assemble at stated percels the prominent manufacturers in a wit of pool or combination, to whom it has dictated the price at which the wooll to supplied with the raw material dima-

ated of the reflected men respects the first care production, but rather of to use on more than one exceand to totalen buyer has secured the the descust and chagtin of the Take cupper klog. It was under monistances that early in the temelies with a considerable surplus, under to maintain their price by selling a caport burers about 4,000 tons at a to export of fire or six cents per pound

the elect of the policy has been, that, tote tive fariff originally onacted to pirantage of the public who generously idented the apportunity for development, and, iastly, the makers of manufactured opper and bress have been deprived of opper and oness nave bell depicted the privilege of competing for any portion of foreign trade. Even in the West Index iying at our very doors, our manufacturers have been mable to compete with foreign makers who used "ako Superior copper, by reason of the exactions of this offensive monopoly. In no country has the manufacture of brass and brass goods ben brought to such perfection as in the I nited States, and the expansion of is the abnormally high cost of the base of the mixture, coppor. There is no metal now so extensively used in the making of all descriptions of household under which it has so long been held the distribution of our excellent water throughout the world.

A new era, however, has been inauguthe development of the enormous cop-per resources of Arizona and New Mexico. Enterprising men with the erice of Lake Superior copper has sud-denly dropped from 19 to 16 cents per the limiting of the production is no longer under the control of a single individual, and we shall soon be alife to sinclt enough ore to meet home requirements, which amount to about 25,000 tions, besides supplying our neighbours with an article that always commands the highest price on account or its acknowledged superiority A decline to sixteen cents is a good beginning, but the price must further be brought down to a point that will enable our manu-tacturers to sell their wares in any part of the world where their superiority is of the world where their superiories, acknowledged and appreciated. A descensive fight will, no doubt, be made by gigantic and the flectest steamers in the periorial or that has so long mains world, and yet the shipbuilders are not tained its supremacy and paid such satified. targo dividende, and every device is ueing put forward to intimidate and for instance, was launched last month-break down the mining of copper ore and is the largest ship in the world, from any lucality but Lake Superior, but ... imagine the day has gone by when the enormous resources of Callforale, Arizona and New Mexico are to ted heree power of 10,000. It is designie allowed to longer remain dormant; and from being the victims of a groody monowe are on the high road towards obtaining the trade of the world. There is no evaggeration in this statement, a member of one of the largest firms of copper brokers in London, who recently entefully inspected the whole field, remarking that hereafter the world would look to the United States for the bulk of its amply of fine copper.-N. F. Ship-1449 Last July 13.

CLADE SHIPBUILDING - UNPRE CEDENTED ACTIVITY

The most canal passenger on a river teamer on the Clyde cannot fall to mark the unusual stirin the yards along its lauke, while atatistics show that the -the highest year hitherto-have al- not so favoumble coaly been exceeded by the first five months of 1881 to the extent of 13,000 tins, and there are indications that betore the close of the year the proportion in favour of this year will be even greatshipbuilding trade are certaingly worth investigating. Undoubtedly culef of all the causes of the present large ship-building is the American trade. Almost ting built on the Clyde or elsewhere main body shall divide the water horisto fetch the electors, rightening them it and Russian officers and harracks, because of a class which they never possible the camp outside the towar.

this to unison have fixed the sessed before. The giganth act most this it is in introducted principle graceful Series, now approaching coma keated of ty rainteen note corporate present in the 40 Keathering Means | a keated on trunk lines, that is, Thompson's variet a lidentic, shows the base of a fair profit on the lacabent which the County have better the control of the lacabent which the County have measured the requirements of the futours a program now much con- ture, but she, though the largest, is yet and to finde to pay the only one of wreat years, in yet to only the finde to pay the only the off wreat years, all larger, it on which is clearly demonstrated them any they presented before that are of the large concession was now building for the Atlantic trade of the busers for export. This The Linnau Line have reflied to the large concession was now building for the Atlantic trade of the busers for export. This The Linnau Line have reflied to the charles been possible on the part of challenge of the Cunard Line by the agriyat and Depart of the control of charles by the charles by control of the contr as seen promoted by keeping the City of Rome, which though not built on tion within the limits of consumps the Clyde, may be mentioned here, as a month of the consumption with the cert. A would not have being a twice received was soil she cett. 't would not have the de-attwice received was soil she cett. 't would not have the de-signed on so large a scale inter the work done on the Clyde. The Allan at a that the copper should not be at a the time country. The stipulation has been always been quote this year to the list of immense in the best of the list of immense in the best of the list of immense in Parama which has already proved her self the tastest, as she is the thick of steamers crossing the Atlantic to Canada, and her success line induced the rival Dominion Line to contract for a steamer on the Clyde of 5700 tons, which may be expected to hold her own with the Parisian The North German Line which hat a few years ago remodeled their line with on the price demanded from home stamers which were then thought to be no plus ultra of speed and accommodation, are now back again on the energy or any poursy made in the continuous terms are now neck again on the cristan unjust and hundensome tax, not the Clyde with the same purpose, for you all consumers of coppor, next, n of steamers over 5,000 tons The Service hydron and build up a feeled and grow- and City of Rome will and a wertly rival ing industry has been used to the dis-6,400 tons, whose beautiful proportions. as she sits in the stocks of the yard of Elder & Co, attract attention from all passers by.

And while such preparations are being made for the human, not less gignntic is the scale on which vessels are being prebeen pared for bovino passengers. Stoniners of a tonnage that won d not have been dreamed of for any service twenty years ago are boing built for the cattle carrying trade, and there are many indications that in future the orders for this class of ye-sel will be on a scale even larger still And the American trade, though the this important branch of our manufactory principal, is not the only enterprize integral industry has only been retained which is calling for steamers of the which is calling for steamers of the largest class. Two steamers of over 5,000 tons-the Rome and the Carthageare almost ready at Greenock for the Peninaular and Oriental Company, utensils as brass, and the liberation of while their great sivals to Australia, the orepret from the prohibitive exactions Orient Line, are following up that suc-upder which it has so long been held cess with the Orient by building for would at once result in the growth of Australia a stoamer even larger and mula used for calcular or already important brass trade, and faster than it; and for the trion Line to thing over twenty the Cape the largest vessels they have yet pessessoi are under construction at since ittle power we present on the Clyde. In whatever way rated, and the transactions of the just we may explain the present largely intwo neeks have demonstrated that the crossed activity of shipbullding on the the proving lower part of her hull, tide is at last turning, as the result of Clyde, it certainly indicates that ship peer or feature of the construcowners are alive to the requirements of tion the time, and that whenever the expanalon of trade may call for additional uncessary financial strength are opening facilities of transport they will be ready mines in these localities which have on the most extensive scale. When we teen brought to our very door by the compare our condition with that of competition of railroads and other trans. America on the one hand, where the invitation facilities, and the entering shipbinding enterprise, that once seem-wedge toward breaking down this mono- ed likely to rival our own country, is wedge toward breaking down this mono-foly has been so far driven in that the price of Lake Superior copper has sud-other, where attempts are bring made by a system of bountles to coster a sickly life, we may well be proud of our hardy, home bred shipbuilding enterprize.— Dunder Adeertiver.

SHORTENING THE VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The principal steamship lines are from year to year adding to their fleet vessels of greater tonnage and higher engine power, in order to shorten the time of the voyage across the Atlantic. The ocean highway between America and

The City of Rome, for the Inman line. with the exception of the Great Eastern. It is 610 feet long by 52 feet broad, has a tonnage of 8,826 tons, and an indicaci to make at least elghteen knots. The Guin and Cunard lines have recently built or are building steamers which are expected to be of equal speed; and among all the companies there is a lirisk competition in the construction of vessels which shall exceed in floatne any of those to which we are accus-

tomed. Now, however, designs have been made by a Swellali naval architect for a new kind of Atlantic passenger steamer, which shall attun a speed or from twenty to twenty-one knots an hour, and make the voyage across the Atlantio in six days. To do this the ship must stoam at an average rate of at least twenty knots the whole distance; and therefore it must be capable of going faster when the wind and tide are not closel against the vessel, so as to make up launches of the first five months of 1872 for time last when the circumstances are

The ship proposed by Capt Lund-lorg, the Swelish engineer, is to be 500 feet long by 14 feet browl, and to be propelled by four compound engines, capa-ble of developing together 22,800 indithe Tho causes which have brought cated herse power it is intended to dout such an outburst of activity in the carry 600 first class and 1,500 second shubmittee to and third class passengers, and 3,000 tons of cargo, besides 3.200 tons of coal, or enough for 180 hours, steaming at full

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



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therefore, projects be and this peculiarity o him to liave large en great expacity with a to give his vossel fav purpose is to reduce minimum The pov the ship, according t mula used for colcule posed, however, that making the water li astern being divided hotizonti

Naval imbitects are not apt to look with favour on any marked departure from the ordinary principles of ship construction, and therefore Capt Lundborgs proposed vessel is likely to find adverse critics among them. The London Engineer, however, speaks with respect of his ideas and urges that they be put to a practical test in a steamer of moderate size. Even if life slife is not feasible, however, storm vessels constructed after the received plans are likely, before long, to make the voyage across the Atlantic in the time set by

450 tone of from ore were shipped from Belleville last week.

Lieut-Governor Tabor, of Colorado owns from four to eight millions, all acquired within four years. But his sudden wealth was proceded by eighteen years of poverty, deprivation and strug-gle for bimself and his wire. They wont west from Maine during the Pike's Peak excitement, spent all their money, found no gold, and thereafter roughed it in border settlements, working for small in border settlements, working for small wages at first, and afterward keeping mail atores in mining camps. In 1877 the bought in Denver \$2,500 worth of goods for a Leadville store, and tried to induce the firm to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to take half of the Literian induced the first to preferred to take his note. That mine yielded him \$150,000 in three mouths,

and exentually \$1,800,000. An association has been formed by a large number of English tadies, amongst whom are the Duchess of Sutherland Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchloness of Sallsbury, the Marchioness of Head fort, the Marchioness of Downshire, Maria Marchionesa of Allesbury, Countess Fitzwilliam, and the Counters of Bective, for the purpose, if possible, of wool manulacencouraging the use of tures in preference to those of foreign make. The depression which has atfected this brench of industry has, it is belleved, arisen in some degree from the fact that English-made woollen intterials have lately gone out of fashion, and it is thought that if they could be restored to public favour the trade in them would in some way revive, and the fact of the practically prohibitive tatiff, which it is threatened to place on them when imported into France, might be to some extent counteracted.

M Zankof, lately one of the Bulgarian Ministers, but now in Opposition, gave a correspondent of the Loudon Standard the following account of what came under his personal observation connected with the recent elections in the Principality :- " The polling at several places was at barracks filled

POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL

Mostar er, July S. 1840.

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New York and South 8 00 12 30 teland Fond, Portland, and Maine Western and Pacific GREAT BRITAIN, ETC. By Canadian Line (Friday).
By Canadian L. (Supplementar)
—Naturday)
By Canadian Line, Germany (Friday)
By Cunani (Monday)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly
notice 2 15 notice
By Packet from New York fur:
Nogland (Wednesday)....
By Hamburg American Packet to
thermany (Wednesday).... 2 15 2 15 WEST INDIES. Letters, etc., prepared in New York, whence mails are de-spatched For Havana and West Indies, con Havana, every Thursday p.m.

UNITED STATES licton and New Eng-land States, except Maine 6 00,

is to

5 10

Postal Car Bars open till 8.45 s.m and 9.15

There was intimidation everywhere and even fraud in Sophia Soldiers and officials were dressed as peasants from the suburbs and sent to vote; that I saw inyself. And I saw even greater wonders, namely, about nine hundred voters, certainly not more, going to the poll and afterwards four thousand eight hundred votes were found to have been recorded. But in spite of courts-martial decrees, the old Turkish press law, and troops almost everywhere, the state of the stego had to be declared at Nicopolis, Plevna and Rahova. The two capitals of Bulgaria, Tirnova and Sophia, sent liberal petitions, signed even by ladies. If the people had not seen the duration agent with the Prince on his tourney they might entertain another cpin, n now about what the Bulgarian cople think. Fifty years ago this ountry had, even uniter Turkish rule, most of the libertles said to-day to be unfit for her She had her own police, courts of justice, and the self-administration of parishes. All this was lost subsequently, but the knowledge of it has remained with the people. I still believe in Bulgaria gotting lack her freedom, and I can wait, seeing that the l'rinco goss the wrong way that will lead nowhere." The correspondent adds that while they were talking troops singing Russian war songs were passing. borg is to so bit at this ship that the with soldiers, and the gendarmes went and that everywhere there were soldiers

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



anada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

THE REPORT MONDAY, 2001 JUNE trains will vun as fille at

testion will van da edicar

1) 33 orvena
Western Express Train, making
these connection with Grand
Trunk Railway for for no and
all points West, arriving 10
Trunkoa II Da in
Conhocke Express Train, contest
ing at tarition Junction with
trains for Perth, Smiths Fallsand
Hooksille
Repress Train from the West,
Leav & Toronto at "Va in
Eaply a Train from the kelle.
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Eaply a Train from the kelle.
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ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On on Latter THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows:-

EPATP OTTAW I. For the East, West, South and South-East 2 (0) p.m. For the Fast 2 (0) p.m. For both East and West 10 30 p.m.

ARRIVING IN OTTAWA.
From both East and West.
From the East, South and Souta-6 00 a.m.

From the East, South and South Fast 4 (10°p.m. Fast 4 (10°p.m. 4 (

New York, Hoston, and all points South and East.

A Steamboat Express Train will leave Ottawa on Torsdays. "hursdays, Sau Indays and Sundays, as in connecting with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both fast and West.

A Sofa Car will be ron on the Night Trains between Ottawa and Prescott Junction.

Trains are run on titiawa time WALTER SHANLY General Manager, Ottawa, Ottawa, July 28, 1880.

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

6 00 213a COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 22rd.

ч		—		
1		Mital.	Mail.	Express.
'	Leave Hoches	00 a.ts.	8,30 s.m 12.40 p.m.	Қ15 р.ш. 9.25 р.ш.
۱,	leave liuitfor liochelaga.		8,20 a.m.	5.05 p m.
ļ	liochelara	10.30 g.10.	12.30 p m. Night	9.15 p.m.
í	Leave Hoche-		Passenger	
•	laga for Que- bec Arriva at Que-	· -	10,00 p.ni.	
3	bee Leave Quelier	S≪op.m.	6.30 ats. 	9.20 p.m.
	for lluched lags Arriva at	5.30 p.m.	1	10.10 6.58.
	llochelara Leave Huche-	M.a 00,8	(CO a.m.	4 40 p.m.
	laga for St. Jerome . Agrive at St.	აკი _I - თ.		! !
3	Jemme Leave St.	7.15 p.m.	Mixed.	
5	Jerome for Hochelage. Arrive at			¦
- 1	Hochelaga		9,00 4.10.	······ ···

Hosel trains letween Hull and Aglmet.)
Trains leave Mile End Station seven min-

utes later

Etr Magnificent l'alace cars on all passenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on night
trains. trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec.
Number trains leave Montreal and Quebec

All trains run by Montreal time.

ORYRRAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square, Ticgny Offices, 13 Place d'Armes and 272 it James St. Montreal, and opposite the St. St. James 31, James Louis Hotel, Quebec.
L. A. RENECAL,
General Superintendent.

INTERCOLOMIAL RAILWAY.

OUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commenced ing lith June, 1880.
Through Express Pavenger Trains run daily (except Sanday) as follows:

1.00 km. 2.07 km. 3.11 p.m. 7.37 km. 7.37 km. 10.15 km. 11.40 km. 10.45 pm. 10.45 pm. tamposited
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It allies D. Lip.m.

This train connects at (haudiere Curve with Grand Trunk train tearing Montreal at 10 p.m.
The trains to Haifing and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

Both The Vultman are leaving Montreal on Monday, Weilneaday and Friday, runs through to Helifax, and that leaving on Teaday. Thurnlay and Saturday, to St. John.

Both The trains leaving Haifing at 6 p.m. and St. John at 10.2) p.m., and which reach Montreal at 0.00 a.m. by connecting at Chandiere University the Grand Trank train at 3.50 p.m., remain at Campbellton ever Sunday.

For information in regard to passenger fares, tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements, etc., apply to

CAs T. McCUAIC.

D. POTTINGER.

D. POTTINGER.
Chief Superintendent.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS A. W. WILLIAM MANUFACTURING CO., Coder follo, that ... Manufacturoteofecs fire, forks, losts, etc.

WELLAND ALE MANUFACTURING CO. Lock No. 2 St. Catherings, that, Canada - Menufacturers of news, sythes, tothe hors, rakes and colge tools.

ANILINE OTES.
EMIL THOURET A CO., Montreal - Agonts for h. Ochler, Offenbach O. M., Germans

BRASS WORKS H N & Milia en Montrest - liresefintehera en Et sandeer, beer patific manufacturere, BRIDGE BUILDERS. Toffen Net Hellieff: On, Toronto - Builtere of Meet and Iron, Railway and Highway Hridges CAPS AND FURS

J. JOHN-TON, Toronto, Ont. - Manuface turers to the trade only

CARPETS.
PETLEY 2 CO., Holden triffin, 128, 120 and 12 King Street East, Toronto. -- Wholesale carpet dealers.

COTTON BROKERS

M. WRIGHIT, It ridge, Out - Sale neemt in Canada for the tway & Methure, cotton factors, Nashrille, Tenn.

COTTON MILLS

eter donwing.

ste.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.
—Denims, tickings and yarns.

JOHN MACKAY, Dundas, Ont —Manufacturer of every description of cotton warps

and parts.

EOSE TOOLS.

R. T. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufactures of ares, pleks, mattorks, grab hoes and railway contractors' applies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

G. C. MORRISON, Hauditon,—Regines, boiler, steem hammers, etc.

THOS. WILSON, Dundes, Ont.—Manufacturer of stationers, builers and machinery of every description—cotton mill calenders, bosiery steam pressonand propeller wheels, all slees.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

JUHN FENSOM, Toronto.—Engineer, Machinist, etc. Manufacturer of hydraulic, steam and hand power passenger and goods elevators.

FREGRAMER FIG.

ENGRAYERS, EIG.

JOHN FLEMING A SON, Cultorne St. Toronto, Ont. — Electroty pers, engravers on
moud, designers, etc.

FILES.
THOS. ORAHAM. Toronto.-Manufacturer and recenter of fles and rasps.

FREDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treat - Munntacturer of every description of hand made files and raspe

of and made alex and rasps

FILE & SPRING CO. Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—All kinds of alex and springs. Fites
recut. Sole manufacturers of Shauldings'
patent currared spring

O. OUTRAM & SON, Dominion File Works,
Montreal.—Manufacturers of a very description of alex and rasps.

FURNITURE

(SHAWA CALLEWS CO.

OSHAWA CARINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.— Purniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch, VI Youge St : Montreal branch, 41: and 49: Notre Dame St

Notre Dame St

AMKRICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.

—Manufacturers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

TERS & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of office desks and revolving bookcases,

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine St., Montreal—Church, bank, house, store and office Stings, art furniture and inlaid floors, etc.

MASSWARS BLASSWARE.

HAMILTON GLASSOO, Hamilton - Manu-facturers of fliat and green glassware. W. II. STOREY & BON, Acton, Ont -Manufacturers of fine gloves and mitts in every variety and style

HAMMERS.
HRNRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Montroal.—Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' towls, etc.

NUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS.

F. W. HORR & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manu-facturer of hubs, spokes, tims, shafts, poles, sleigh and cutter stuff, etc.

F. P. DALLEY & CO. Hamilton, Ont.—
Manufacturers of links, blackings, harness
oils, perfamery, etc.

1800 WORKS.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundsa.—Manufacturers of iron and brass screws, bolts and
rivets.

COWAN & CO. Galt.-Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-

ery.

DOMINION BOLT CO., 129 Fro t St. Rast,
Torunto.—Manufacturers of every description of b-lis, het pressed auts, railway
spikes, bruies, botter and iran riveta.

II. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware
raanufacturers and founders; iron railing
and orasmental iron work a specialty.

IIAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and
iron working machinery.

McKRCHNIK & RERTHAM Description.

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundas.— Machine tools and wood working machinery.

Machine tools and wood working machinery.

THE OSHAWA MALKABLE IRON CO.

Orhawa, Unit.—Manufacturers of maileable
iron t also patent screw wrancher

OLMSTED & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of foentains, fonces, crestings,
vases and statusry, wagon skeins, etc.

RRIFE WORKS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPACTURIN! CV., Et. Carbennes, Unit.—Manmineturers of toowing and resping machine
knives, sections, gand plates, calting
apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters,
etc.

MITTIME MILLS.

NUITTING MILLS.

S. LENNARD & 60NS, Dandas - Manufac-turers of plain and fancy buriery. LASTS, DIES, ETC.

CHAS CHILIDA Montres - Manufacturer of leut and shoe lasts, dies for cutting Ade leather, using leather, envelopes, boxes, cuffs, and paper collars

LEATHER BELTING.

LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION MELT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.

—Oak taused beiting, Ince leather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal —Manufacturers of every description of leather beiting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

DRGAIS AND PIAROS.

WM BFILL & CO., Gaelph, Gat.—Manufacturers eithe trade

DOLTON & SMITH, 167 Menntain St., Montreal.—Tuning and repairing attended to.

DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.—Manufacturers of the "Excellent" organs.

Parallel of the "Excellent" organs.

DANIEL ST. CO., Toronto.—Manufacturers of the "Excellent" organs. DOMINION ORGAN AND PLANO CO., linemanville, that, — Manufacturers of Planos and Calinet Organa. See advertisement in another column.

R. R. WARREN 2 80N, Teronto.-Manufact-ure, a of church organs.

ORGANS AND PIANOS- Character for

WM. BARBER & BRief, Georgetum.-Manufacturers of book and fine jagers

SAW MANUFACTURERS R. H. SHITH & CO., N. Catharines - Manufacturers of all hinds of saws, tlasterine trowels, straw knives, etc. Not manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated "Bimond's Pass."

SHURLY & DINTRICH, tists, Ont - Manufacturers of circular and cross cut saws, plastering fromels, etc.

SEWING MACHINES, ETC. W. WILLIK, Guelph, Ont - Manufacturers of sewing machines, apple peres, egg-besters, and irons, skates mid bardware movelies

Doveliles SCALES.

CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jas. (I. White A. Co., Toponto.—Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Factory, 102 Adelaids St. Kast.

C. WILSON A. BON, 43 Esplanade Street.
Rast Tomnin.—Manufacturers of the Improved Wilson Scales lesigners to the liveronment licecived 20 first prises, medal and Governor (leneral's grand diploma.

diploma.

HOWE SCALE CO , 63 Yonge Street, Teronto
—There in want of scales will find a larger
and better amorted stock with us than at
any other House in Ontario. SPICES, ETC.

R. D. VAN DR CARR & SON, Toronto,— Manufacturers and importers of course, epices, cream tarter, mustard, etc.

STOVES. WM. CLENDINNENG. Montreal.-Stores, ranges, turnaces, rallway and machinery cartings
TELEPHONES.

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Torosto, Tele-phones solid outright \$5 to \$20 per pair; wire oc. to oc. per rod; works two palles.

TRIERS.

INTERR & CHEERE TRIERS.—Robert Lionaldron, Montreal, magnifacturer of pump augers, butter, cheese, Sour and sugar triers

WIRE WORKS.

Character of Co. Hamilton, Ont.—

B. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont,— Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and gen-eral wire workers.

MAJOR & GIBB, 646 Craig St., Montreal.— Manufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

min supplies.

TINOTILY GREENING & SONS, Dandas,
Ont -Manufacturers of the strongest description of steel wire cloth, mailt kiln floors,
and general wire weavers.

WOODEN BOODS.

C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto-Have special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden exticles. Correspondence adjulted orrespondence sulicited.

I. R. McLARKN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreal,
—Hannfacturerof Sharpe's patent safety oil
cabinets: also, refrigerators, children's
carts, waggons, sieighs, and general woodenware.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg .- Woollen Manu-

facturers.

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufac-turer of Houth Angering, wheeling and aniting yers.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Toronto. -Dealers in wools and cutton warps.

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

ARTRIB BROWN & CO.'S PETROLEUM REPORT. Loudon, July 3rd 1881.

again declined during the past week, both on this side and in the States, the constantly increasing result being that a very large forward. In the Pennsylvania region the total business has been transacted. Prime yield for the month of June is put at agitator, when they will commence and Standard White Pennsylvanian on 2,377 800 barrels, being a daily average spot sold at 7d per railon down to 624 of 70 222 barrels.

Gld spot, 6] Sept. Dec. Naphtha.—Prrn. Coal Oil.—Neglected.

Turpentine .- Has been very atomly at 32s to 32s 3d spot, month 31s 3d to 31s 2d, August 31s Cd, Sept. Dec. 31s 3d to 32s Cd with a fair business doing. Tuday's market closed firm, 32s 7d on anot. The stock at the wharves to-day is 9,457 barrels, landings during past week, included in stock, 4,403 barrels, and de-liveries 1,558 barrels.

	PATROLEC	K 011		
l'rices of al W l'etro- leum.	1701. N. York. London	7)e. 6:d.	York.	iej c
]	Refined	Cra.	Refined.	Cru.
Stick this day day Landedlast week.	61.55 841. 19,80 661.	<u> </u>	1/0707614.	·
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905 661.

120 PPT

Stock this

PETROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT

ORGANS AND PIANOS—Common C.

WM NORRIS & NON. N. N. Adelatic per la action of planos. Organizate letter of planos from Manufacturers of planos to the Manufacturers of planos to the Manufacturers of planos to the Manufacturers of Reed to the Manufacturers of the Man Since our fast report we have no large p PAPER MANUFACTURERS
CANADA PAPER CO. clamite b. ct., cn. a. the American market, w.c. believe all the fraction of this reignor will be worked and importers of all knots of a parts. Mills at Window, therefore would be true ut.

at Window, therefore would be true ut.

Thirty Children and the Children in moving slowly in small lotant motificial.

DIMINION PAPER 40., 85 St. Petry St.
Montreat — Manufacturers of manufacturers of manufacturers.

Montreat — Manufacturers of manufacturers of manufacturers of manufacturers.

JOHN FISHER & SONE, Dundas — Manufacturers of printing and wrapping sujers.

LINCOLN PAPER MILES CO., Merritton, Ont. — Manufacturers of every suriety of paper, paper bags and flour sachs.

W.M. IARBURE & Rilling Constants.

The market here for exude oil, by the carload is from \$1.78 to \$1.80 per barrel fob.

This is the price obtainable for the crude off or watchouse receipts issued by the different Pipe Line Companies at Petrolla Ont, and includes the pipage charges of from 3c to 7c per barrel acconting to the distance of the or whiters' well dons the shipping tanks at the railway.

The price of American crude oil in the

various producing districts of Oil City, l'atker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations, is 77c to 78c per lar-rel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Lane crude oil certificates-to this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on beard the cars. When a producer has the own pipo line he obtains from 10c to 20c per tarrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wieles to hold his oil for a rise and get money

REFIXED OIL MAREET.

sidvanced on it.

Manufacturers and importers of collections and importers on would.

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 it to 20 above theso figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows .-Cargo lots for export 110° burning test by the Saybold tester. 81c

Refined oil for the New York City trade, in lots of 60 to 100 barrels, 100 0 flash test by the Tagliabus pyrometer,

Itefined oil of 1500 building test, 101 to 15c, according to brand This is the kind of American oil usually pur-chased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United

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

Usebeo liank
handari
To vatux d
linion liank
Ville Marie
Canada Cotton Company
Jomision Telegraph Co
Montreal Telegraph Co
Montreal City tias Company
Montreal Lin & Morigane Sy
Richtieu & Ont. Nav. Co.
Intercolonial Coal Company
Quebee Fire Association to
Silver l'imme Company
Unebee Fire Association to
Silver l'imme Company
Consain fin Co.
Graphie l'rinti'g Co'ye bonde
Homision & p.e. Stock.
Montreal Ilar. & p.e. bonds
Homision & p.e. Stock.
Jo. T. E. do.
Jo. Curporation Bonde
Jo. Waterworks do.
Montreal Ilaiding Asso
Canada Shipping Company
Junus's Cotton Company.
Montreat Cotton Company.
Montreat Cotton Company
Canada Paper Company
Canada Cotton Com PETROLEUM PRODICTS

OUR PETROLEUM INTERESTS.

The total production of crude petroleum in this region for the year ending June 30th was 887,180 barrels. The average price for the year was \$1.65, and the entire production is estimated as having yielded \$1,364,837. This will give our realers some idea of the importance of the petrolcum industry to the county of Lambton and the Dominion at large. Present appearances would indi-cate that the production for the current year will far exceed that of last year, and will reach at least one intilion tarrels. A healthful sign in the trade is that the Refined Petroleum Oil - Values have demand for all the by products of petro-

and Standard White Pennsylvanian on 2,37 sto carrels, being a daily average, of 79,262 larrels, an increase over the August 63d to 65, Sept. Dec. 75 to 63. Import price for large cargoes direct to London about 61d cif.

To-day's market closes steady, 63d to withstanding this immenso over production of 15 Sept. Dec. 2, 100 day and 2, 100 day and 100 day. tion and rapidly increasing surplus, contrary to all expectation, the certificate market advanced 61 cents per barrel during the past work, and exhibited a firmness which it has not manifested for some months previously. As our market is controlled by the American should this advance continue we may resonably look for a rise on this side of the line

The refineries are all fitting up and making preparations for a Mesers, P. Gleeson & Bro, have trade thoroughly overliauled their refinery, and are now running it to its full capacity The Imperial Oil tumpany have made considerable improvements. and expect a good demand for all they can turn out. The especity of their works is about 3,000 larrels. The l' C & O. T Company have made some important extensions and improvements In their premises, necessitated by the increasing demands of their business. The Consumers Oil Company have their works nearly completed. erected a spacions treating house, harreling house, warehouse and couper shops, all built at a distance from each

are building a new 500 barrel still, and venture for is good 2 barrels. W. McAlcomplete in the district. All the latest Rainsberry & Co., have finished with a improved appliances for the proper disgood show on the Elliott farm. J&J illistion of the oil in an economical Kerr have struck a 3 barrel well on let manner have been utilized by them, and they are confident of their ability to turn out stock second to none in the Dominion. Captain Woodward is firm in his determination to keep abreast of the times, and has materially increased his appliances for the manufactors of his specialties. Mr J. Millan intends making some additions to his already extensive refluery Assoon as the brick arrives he intends erecting two more large stills. These works are complete in every justicular, and are non running full blast. Extensive adjunction of refined and paratine oils, etc., are being made to Montreal (where the produce of this refinery is chiefly sent) every work The other retineries are all preparing for a "boom" in the trade this fall.

About seventy new wells have already licen fut flown this season, the most of which are moderately productive, and two or three recent atrikes have proved wonderful yieldern. The Lawyer well atill keeps no a remarkable penduction a Chinaman. When brought to prises be G l'almer has struck a well on the old Lawson form, near the C. S R which They have started off with 75 barrels, but now appours to have settled down to steady business at about 20 On lot 12, 11th nights he made the prison a pendecon. F. A Fitzgera. A Co. are down other sufficient to reduce the danger of 400 feet striking a good show, they put a general confingration in case of fire to in a pump, and pumped fifty barrels in Delivered | This is a general confinguation in case of new to an in a pump, and pumped inty tarrets in a minimum, and connected by about five hours. She soon dried up on that to appear mad had such an effect upon a Above represents steeks and movements at London and Themses Haven Public Waarves, and meaning painted, and Ingd-spec P. W. Keck haustrucks 2 into another thrown into a senseloss which.

Pine has struck a 2 harrel well on lot in con. 12. Mr. C. McKenzie finished with about a 4 barreler on Wodnesday evening Korr have struck a 3 barrel well on let 10, con- 12 Their last well on lot i. 13th con, is good for one barrel. dition to these there are about twentyfive new ventures in various stages of programion.-Petroles Advertises

Gormany has nearly 400,000 shormakers and cobblors, or nearly ninety to every 10,000 of her population This is a larger proportion than in any other country except Italy and Englatd Italy takes the lead of all, then come, in the order named, England and Wales, Germany, Belgium, Ireland, Denmerk, France, the United States, and Sweden It is a curious circumstance that warm Italy should have within a fraction of 100 colliers to 10,000 of the population, and cold Sweden less than eighteen,

Bill Michaels, a woodchopper, 18 BOW Incarcerated in the Nevada county jail awaiting trial for an attempt to murder said to one of the convicts, " I guess that beathen will die, so the best thing I can do la to play crazy." Then he set up a loud howling, and for several days and monium with i is affected wild savings. Now he is confinci in a straight-jarket

		1		את א רייו	rance.			
	BANKS.	E	t'apital oub or fibi d	Capital pard up	Rest,	Divide Last Garant	•	. . .
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THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK ADVICES

off cancers the market somewhat made the challeng stocks Reticially are to the market, yet agente, as a inle, a lined to corservation. In their cas and not disposed to advance forces tuly All the ladications point to an as and lealthy demand as seen as

the full - mon is tairly open In the market for foreign dry goods the has been no important clumpe on east previous report. There is a con their samples of fall goods, and te actual operations are consequently a a limited scale. There has been au mirated inquiry for fancy fabrics and a mederate business has been completed is dress goods there is only a light demand for single tabrics. Fancles and nor the are taken only in amail parcels ad to a limited aggregate. Silks rule ver quet, with only a moderate laquity for good quality blacks and desirable studes and qualities of coloured Black satins are in some roquest, and there is a a inquiry for noveltles and fancies Milliarly eliks are in Improved demand, and fancy ribbons are also in fair request cetten velvets have been taken to a ideral extent | Linen goods rule steady, in business has been limited to small As for immediate wants of purchasers. flamburg edgings have been more active, but whate goods and laces generally have colod quiet, with business confined to tilling a small reassorting inquiry

The market for all classes of cotton gode, both plain and coloured, has ruled um and active during the past week, 'ume still continues in the execution one to the market, and prices, although

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in good demand. There have been large prices would yield distress on back orders, and the low accumulating, the high prices having admedium grades are in very light supply. Cheviots, correct jeans and sattendary and irregular movement, but those who bought is that it is safe to turn them have an irregular movement, but those who bought is that it is safe to turn them. the popular makes are generally in their purchases early. It is safe to turn the popular makes are generally in their purchases early. It is very likely involved and prices rule steady that many buying at the highest interior figures will find the ladance on the will stock, and with a fairly active demands of the ledge. Our readers will remember the many cautions we have given on this point for some time that most desirable are sould to are the most desirable styles are sold to arire For coloured cottons there lias tern a fair inquiry, and agents are firm and dealings are likely to be limited in their views the leading makes being and monotonous for a month or two to in moderate supply. Ducks, denims, come taks, checks, plaids and stripes have been distributed in moderate sland par-

cla to a very Life aggregate.

Warm weather, vacation season, and sirance materially, though still firm ivalers think this is a good omen, for, could figures still further materially ad cance for the present, an initiated condition would result, which undoubtedly would be followed by a settling which neuld to anything but desirable While these facts remove a atimulus from a iroway market in woollen goods, it is looked upon as a merely temporary inneather which is sure to come This will find people in better circumstances. and more numerous by 650,000 than last year, while the market at present is well closed out in well high att varieties. oils substantial grounds for hope keep prices firm, though little business is one Men's heavy clothing fabrics rewire very inoderate attention. Fancy cassimeres are moving on lack orders ind some now requests have been remund deliveries being, in some instances, two months believed Nost de⊲rable uakes of worsted coatings are in request and stocks are kept from accumulating Prorecoatings are quieter. Kentucky ans and docakins present no new features | Repellents and entirets are move ing slower than desired. Linseys are the living more attention, and, for a few dus, distributions have been quite satisin july for small lots at firm prices. Blankets receive rather less attention,

keinte-There has been a miler due the mest costly the design is tambered play of full styles degree to were and in cloth and entries, with threads of a very full uge, the of orders has been gold silver and silve. The only Indian received from both local ordered town enquisive base even earlies country between for the most desirable nukes of were a thick not kind made in Masulis.

tope and the visa very firm from nest hands has been of this propose tions, and agents I are made turther large deliveries of cools on tack orders. The leading corporation makes are generally in light stock, and the tone of the market is very atrong throughout. Appleton It has been intrance 1 by the ogenta to I cents For blesched shirtings and sheetings there is a arm and stendy market, with a feir inquiry for medium qualla structure of buyers, who are girling ties of bleathed shirtings and wide a strong and strong to the market, sheetings. The sin-r qualities are, as a but of an entermine to the prepared tule, in moderate supply and prices very but of the samples of fall goods, and firm. The lower grades, however, are in fair supply and this fact doubtless checks though a few leading houses have done a considerable package business with out of town Jobbers in certain makes for immediate use. The inquiry from the Southern trade shows some improvemont. Prices with jobbers rule steady, though there is a slight shading of agents figures in some instances

The cotton market has presented few features worthy of note since our last In the earlier days of the week the tene was strong and tendency of the market upward Later a beatlets feeling accused to prevail, which about counterlalanced any slight gain that had been made in prices. The figures for spot cotton leave of exactly the some as last week, and future options very but very few points. Nothing new that is worthy of note is reported either from the Bouth or Europo.

The condition of the wool market has with a demand of very encouraging pro-Manufacturers are for the most part well of teck onters, and many of the most supplied with stock, and the majority generally Il Iders, on the other hand, are perhaps without quotable change, generally II lders, on the other hand, are perhap-manifest a hardening tendency. The long a little of their confidence, and dbing trade in cotton goods is rather are very tools to negotiate on the basis quet, but of fair volume for this period of present prices, though there is as yet the year

Cotton thannels continuo very firm and Should the forcing process commence prices would yield Stocks here are accumulating, the high prices having past. Nominal prices in Eastern markels have scarcely varied since our last,

A RISTORY OF CARPETS

The use of tapestry and embroidered the placing upon the market of a large cloths as a covering for furniture and the heavily. Consumers bear much of it, is partially upon the market of a large cloths as a covering for furniture and the heavily. Consumers bear much of it, heavily, consumers bear much of it, heavily, consumers bear much of it, heavily. Consumers bear much of it, heavily, consumers bear much of it, heavily. Consumers bear much of it, heavily, consumers bear much of it, heavily, consumers bear much of it, heavily, consumers bear much of it, heavily. acquired a celebrity for the manufacture.

The carpets were usually made with a wholesalers is caten up by Lad debts, and the legitimate profits of others are woolly map on one side, but occasionally all consumed in the same way, so that the nap was released on both sides, and the design enriched by the insertion of threads of gold and silk. The names of distinguished makers of carpets have been designed in the same way, so that a patt of the tax comes very justly from these of gold and silk. The names of these who recklessly indulge in the distinguished makers of carpets have been designed above above a partial above above with short of tioen handed down along with those of the cities in which they plied their rocation authomas, an Egyptian, with Acesas and Helleon of Cyprus, were among thuse who obtained eminence in the art, and it is conjectured that the two latter worked under the direction of l'hidias, the famous sculptor. Plato mentions that it was customary in Greece to cover couches with carpets, and place others on the floor. The wealthy jutricians of Itome used purple carpets for which they paid fabulous prices. Babylonian covers for couches were sold in the da, a of Metellus Scipio for \$18,000 each, and that price was quadrupled in the time of Emperor Nero Carpets figured conspictionals in the jageantries of the ancion testions of the Kast. They were used to deck horses and elephants in triumphial processions. and respect for the dead was marked by placing corpets on tombe and cenolaphs. In Turkey, carpets were used many e-nturies ago in the same manner as at the trade wall 'get even' in the long present. The skill of the natives of run by putting compensation prices of India in working textile fairles is goods when not subjected to this universally admitted but, perhaps, in note of their productions have they disbeing executed, and there is beside at India in working textile fairles is none of their productions have they disthough lack onformation the market played so much ingenuity and taste as though lack onformation the market played so much ingenuity and taste as in the British House of Commons, on though lack onformation in embroidering carpets. The finest Tuesday night, an amendment to the Land work of the kind is still produced by Bill enabling the Land Court to quash work of the kind is still produced by Bill enabling the Land Court to quash their market are moving more freely. Fancy them, but though much in demand among the land court to quash their market are moving more freely. Fancy the miners and chiefs of India, these

portant tomus in the houses of the wealthy feel to the introduction of the originating the manufacture in England time of need, to the same extent loss it prove the condition of the weavers in Wilton, induced a skillful French carpet weaver to be sninggled over from France in nau, ar cask in order that he might tench the weavers. It was not however, until the middle of last century that the manufacture was fairly established tu the tendence to advance on the better that country. The manufacturers of grades. The jobbles trade is quiet in Ridderminster who had previously beloth bleached and unbleached cottons. broadcloths, turned their attention to the collapse of the bogus institutions the making of carpets, and by the year they had founded have an insurance that they gave promise of attaining as great a celebrity for carpets us for broadclothe. In the United States the manufacture of the grades of carpets was for many years of limited extent, but within the just de ade the business has assumed magnificent proportions, and has become

THE DANGER OF EXPANDED CREDITS

one of the largest industries of the

country

One of the commercial agencies reports an Increase of about fourteen per cent, in the number of failures in the United States for the half year just closed, as compared with the same portion of 1880. The increase in the amount of liabilities is larger in proportion, being a fraction over twenty-one per cent. The enuse of this unfavorable exhibit is doubtless to be found in the f production. Moderate supplies and a nothing by laying in further supplies in general prospectors condition of the advance. The let atong policy, there to the market, and tribes although. among business men than the tendency in secons of prosperous business activity to relax the attingent rules which pre vail in " hard times, and grant credits to auditious persons who desire to do a largo business on little or no capital. The leasons of the -wet aponge period of the lankrupt law were heeded during the first part of 18-9, but the boom in lustness of the past twelve months proved too much for the prudence of the wholesalers, and an addition of seven millions in six months to the figures on the wrong side of their ledgers is the entirely natural consequence. The total Habilities of tankrupts since the 1st of January are reported at forty millions Not all of this is lost, of course, perhaps forty or fifty jet cent of the total may be ultimately collected, leaving a net loss of fifteen to eighteen millions.

This chormous sum, some thirty or forty millions for the year, is paid by the business interests of the country as a tax for the luxury of a loose and indiscriminating credit aystem It would be difficult to decide where this tax falls most result of the system is its effect upon the business of enterni and honest retailers, who never fail When a person "fails' after a riotous business career, in which lio lias mado -sacrifices -of life crollitors goods-either as an attraction to build up trails or to force sales and realise money wherewith to postpone the inevitable day of reckening, it is clear that he must have all along been injuring legitimate business by forcing other traders to compete with him in his guerilla tactics. Afterward his stock is purchased, tour times in five, by dealers who are enabled by the figures at which they buy to put it on the market below prices at which similar goods can be regularly bought. Here again the regular trader is put at a disodvantage in that he must come down to these prices or allow his goods to become old and unfashionable on his hands. The public perhaps obtain some advantage from the low prices at which these laukrupt stocks are sold, but it is inevitable that

Independent and honery are receiving the princes and chiefs of India, these forced on tenants by threats of sylcion independent and honery are receiving the princes and chiefs of India, these forced on tenants by threats of sylcion independent than stapin goods. Prices carpots are too gorgeous and expunsive or undue influence was carried by 301 to are maintained. Carpots are unchanged. for European and American fastes. In 109,

INSURANCE MATTERS.

LIFE INSURANCE

been the result, is a fact greatly to be a much lower rate; from premiums deplored. As every valuable coin has alone, all the funds needed to meet its its counterfelt, so many companies have proven to be only base initiations of genuine life insurance, organized and managed to carrel & few adventurers who for a time shone sa officers, and their names sunk into infamy through the collapse of the bogus institutions 1735 liad succeeded to such an extent commissioner . Within the memory of persons yet young, more than a huntred and twenty life insurance companies have passed into disgraceful history, taking with them thousands of bankrupt promises."

But the fact that life lasurance has been perverted-that it has been touls a been awindled—is no reason the genuine lowest figures consistent with safety, and article should be condemned. In spite of the abuses that have been practised, some of the column which abuses have and the base purposes to which it has heared upon it. been perverted, in this advanced age, it is still a staple article. This will appear when we note the magnitude of the busi-

ncas. On the first day of January, 1880, there were sixty regular life insurance companies doing husiness in the United States, having outstanding policies to the number of 722,432, covering risks to the amount of \$1,542,900,011, and having assets aggregating \$442,537,793 In addition to this, the various Mutual Aid, Mutual Benefit, and Mutual Relief Societter, all clas ed under the general head of assessment companies, had not less than 575 000 outstanding certificates of mainbership, covering risks to the amount of \$70 500,000. These figures ance business of this country. That a business covering such an immense field, and bolding in its grasp the expected breaus of sustenance for thousands of the future widows and orphans of this land, should be guarded and administered with the utmost care, all are ready to admit And that, in many instances, it has not been so administered, is proven by two facts . first, the fact that within a comparatively short period more than one hundred and twenty regular companies have failed, involving a loss to the policyholders of many millions of dollars, and, second, the fact that in the last ten years next precoding January 1, 1880, the sixty ance commissioner of Kansas, call for reform in the management of life insur-

few officers of the companies, without requiring guarantees commensurate with the trusts reposed in them. This, to say the trusts reposed in them. This, to may the least tempts to carelessness. The with outright, officers of the sixty regular companies there are united their exclusive control matter to fight. have now under their exclusive control \$450,000,000 of the policy holders mousy, an amount greater by \$112,500, 000 than the entire circulating notes of all the national lanks of this country, and while the Lanks are required to secure, by deposit, every dollar of their circulation, the insurance companies are permitted to possess handle and control these vast sums authout giving their rightful owners (the policy holders) any security except the personal promises of the officers. This fact, coupled with its legitimate effect, namely, the disgraceful failure of so many companies, entailing a loss of many millions of dollars on the pullcy holders, while it has not lessened the desire for valid insurance, has awakened great distrust of the companies. Second the extravagant exponditure of money in commissions to agents and in the payment of officers salaries. Sixtyone companies during the first three veats of their existance, paid to their policy holders in death losses and other anumm is palpable evidence of gross

works great detriment to the basiness, being graved the company would suc-

one be removed. If the national banks lant and must give security, dollar for dollar, to the full amout of their circulation why should not life insurance com-(h) Prof. I. L. Lephart, A. U.)

This prof. I. L. Lephart, A. U.)

Lito insurance is a recessity of our monstrated that all well managed com-define considerable or terminal terms of home meaning time were builded in the street of the street money of the confiding policy holder, income from premiums alone would have and then falls to provide to, his widowed been single to meet all the claims upon wearing sent to the introduction of the most set with and organized children in their the company. And, as insurance is alis claimed for one of the Earls of Peins describe the anathemas of mankind broke, who, observing the teadings of That in thousands of instances the broke, who, observing the teadings of fringer has been and is still being done, public faste, and being desired to the former has been and is still being done, to the former has been and the total being done, to the former has been and the total being done, to the former has been and the total being done, to the former has been and the total being done, to the former has been and the total being done, to the being done, the former has been and the total being done, the former has been and the total being done, the former has been and the total being done, the former has been and the total being done, the former has been and the total being done, the former has been and the total being done, the former has been and the former has been an correction auxiliarias of mankind tillity of the denand for it conding, we That in thousands of instances the are sate in assuming that, for all time to he a most gratilying truth, and that in will maintain the company in its preby far too meny instances the latter has sent condition, and so ure to it (even at

obligations Thus, the statistics of all the companies show that life insurance may be sately conducted on a plan that does not compel the insured to place in the hands of the officers of the companies sast surplus sums, to be squamfered on paletial office buildings that do not pay two per cent. on the investment, and will never realize to them twenty-tire per cent of the actual cost, and to be otherwise squandered in extravagnot salaries paid to themselves by self-elected oilicers of thu companies. And these considerations are well worthy of the careful thought of those who would benefit the masses by affording to them actual insurance at the

RIVAL AGENTS OF LIFE OFFICES

The last number of the Australanan Insurance and Banking Record has thu following, which will be read with interest on this side of the water. En-pussent, what a paradise for lawyers this country would be if all cases of a like character once got into the courts here t We quote :-

In another column we give the particulars of a case recently tried at the Supreme Court, Adelaide, which is of more than passing interest to life assurmore than passing interest to life assur-ance offices. A Mr. James llarker, one of the travelling agents of the Austra-lian Mutual Provident Society, has been indicate the vastness of the life insur- deliberately going about the country misrepresenting the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, by means of which misrepresentations he induced persons to leave that office and take out policies with his Society in-stead. Damages were laid at £1,000, and a verdict was given for the plaintiffs with £230 damages on the one count—though the other two libels were proved, and leave given to bring action in res-

pect to them This sort of thing-the misrepresentstion of offices by rival agents-is not new to the Australian colonies, though this is, we believe, the first case of the kind which has been tried in a court of precoding January 1, 1880, the stay precoding January 1 must generally be in getting evidence sufficient to justify an action. For there are different ways by which a dishonourable, at that date, that on their books they, at that date, that on their books they, at that date, that on their books office—there is the slandering by inventors of the stay of reform in the management of life insur-ance.

The weakness of the regular plan consists chiefly in two of its features.

Flist, it places not sums of the fruth in it, more difficult by far to policy holders' money in the hands of a Counteract than the lie direct. As Tennyson says in his poem of "The Grandmother. -

In the case under notice the lie had not even a modicum of truth in it, and therefore could be fought. Statements such as "a bubble," -a swindle," - losolvent," "about to smash," are tangible, and can be dealt with, when inuendoes might go unpunished. No attempt at justification was made, simply because none could be made. The defendant contented himself with denying several of the statements he had made, and which were aworn to by _ no than one witness; and the judge expressed himself pretty plainly as to the want of candour shown by the defendant

The counsel for the defence tried to show that the statements objected to were privileged ones, utterred by the defendant in the hellef that in doing so he discharged a public daty. He argued that -the rule in questions of libel affecting matters of private interest was that a communication maile bona fide upon any subject matter in which the party expense of management \$14,333,451 reference to which he had a duty was relative of from \$25,000 to \$10,000 per corresponding interest or duty annum is impossible evidence. extraragance, and clearly indicates that they, in some way, exact from their policy holders more than is just and equitable. These detects, the influence of which tent on the ground of privilege, and this

person cannot go without paring the penalty of his indiscretion. The conimportant that we reproduce it here speaking of the attempt to injure an tusuran e company not being an ordinary common slauder, he said that such a course inlight rule a sast number of or to their widows and families in case learly and with anger, but they seem to the express purpose of doing injury to the company. Therefore, I must give the plaintiffs not nominal but substantial damages—very substantial damages. I think £1,000 would be extreme; but I venture to say that if a jury were to give L'i.000 in respect of the three libels, I, as Judge, we die not reduce it by a henny, as it should go forth to the world that this libel has not the slightest war-

If this action does nothing more, it will we think, make the agents of life nasurance offices more careful in the future as to the statements they make about other offices than their own. trust that, as it has been the first, it will also to the last action of its kind. There is plenty of room in this pertion of the willo world for the agents of the different offices to follow their business in an honeurable and legitimate way, without endeavouring to procure proposale by misrepresentation and slander. The occupation of a life assurance agent is an henourable calling, success in which can be reached by energy and perseverance without stooping to any disreputable tactics. While each agent strives his best for the office he represents, it is quite possible for the competition to be carried on in a talr and proper spirit, each and all acting for the growler extension of one of the most beneficent schemes of theift which has blossed the world

We are glad to observe that at the trial there was no suggestion made, nor evidence off red, that the society employing air. Barker was cognizant of or approved lifa reprehensible method of pushing his business as a canvasser. As we have already said, the lesson is a salutary influence for good -Investigator

LIFE INSURANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The preliminary bulletin issued by the census bureau covering the returns made by the 69 life insurance companies doing business in the United States, for the year ending December 31, 1879, is one of the most important as well as the suost satisfying documents ever given upon the subject.

It appears among other things, that In the 59 companies now doing business, the liabilities to policy holders in 1870 were \$365,663,883, with an "American 42 per cent." reserve after deducting reinsurance of \$354,989,935 and assets of \$442.759,187, or \$76,600,303 in excess of liabilities. The amete are made up over one-third, \$184,753,100, of loans on real estate, ene-fourth, \$115,302,677 of stocks and bonds, and one-seventh, \$63,820,091, in real estate, put in at its cost value. The depreciation on assets, including these and other items, is placed at \$3-483,260 on a total of \$426,492,340, less than 1 per cent, and this depreciation must be much less now than when these returns were made 18 months ago. Tho which half, \$33,609,712, was in policy payments, less ro-insurance, and the income was \$83,388,857, \$57,615,102 received from premiums, etc., and \$25,- simply. 322,092 interest, profits, etc. The companies closed the year with \$6,807,703 claims out-tanding, of which \$1,200,223 were tesisted; about 3 per cent of the total and int paid to policy holders. raini as an entirety, the insurance companies in the country met in 1879 about one-tenth of their total liabilities, and of this fraction they resisted pay-ment of 3 per cent. The companies also paid out \$9,906,333 for surrendered insurance to the amount of \$62,214,851 and 35,793 lapsed policies representing an insurance of \$70,791,189. On the other hand, cash premiums to policy holders were \$12,229,587. Agents ab-sorbed \$3,871,524 of the disbursements, a teath as much as was paid on policies; officers, \$2,193,755, and travelling expenses cost half as much more. In all, expenses foot \$13,176,000. The life insurance business has, also, its poculiar pleases, and is subject to fluctuations the samo as any other business. An analysis of the figures shows, in the matter of policies written and terminated and extended through the previous 10 years that while in 1870 171,520 policies were written representing \$417,955,773 in insurance, the number gradually shrunk to 9x 405 in 1874, covering \$172,844,283 in amount, and in 1879 had risen to but 122,864, representing \$187,049.113. Lens change took place in the policies termi-nated, which remained from 100,050 to 120,000 a year.

Twenty-seven barrels of gasoline, recently left at a railroad station in the United States, were accidentally fired, supposed to have been by a spark from a locom Aive, and a serious explosion and fire took place. Thirty persons, principally firemen, were injured, and much property damaged. Casoline, bensine, piece, if not more.

cord best which brought to hear the and all that family of destructives, greatest amount of vituperation against should be carefully see year against the its rival. If such a state of matters and cautiously avoided by all not comwere allowed, where would it end? pelled to handle them, and even those There must be a limit beyond which a handling them should act as if in the person cannot go without paring the presence of imminent danger, which they really are, while so excupted clusion of the Judge's summing up is so fienzine, kerosene, and their relatives, important that we reproduce it here have made heavy draits on insurance ands, and are likely to continuo these operations. Underwriters are not suffi-ciently restrictive in respect to that class of the raisers, as would appear from the innecent subscribers, who depend upon fact that, from whatever cause, whether it as a celp to themselves in ill health, it he deveright wilfulness, ignorance of fact that, from whatever cause, whether the danger, or competition-s desire to of their death. There might be less to grant favours to secure insiness—com-blame if the statements were made rock- panies go on granting permits to store panies go on granting permits to store lessly and with anger, but they seem to and use these things, just as if the per-have been utterred deliberately and with mits involved little wise than the trouble of making the endersements of many such permits, and desire to caution underwriters against such loose practices. No truly conservative underwriter will freely grant such permits, or in any way trillo with, or unduly encourage those very troublesome, linkardous customers, Benzine, Gasoline & Co.

> A book recently published in England, entitled, "How to Detect the Adulterations in Food," shows that everything is builty mixed, or say theroughly well mixed even to the eatment, the beetelman's "staff o' life." One would think that life was short enough, and sufficiently embittered with the ills that floaliss liefs to even at its bost, without this wholesale poisoning process being in operation to cut off man before his time. Ilfo companies should take the matter in hand, and if they adopt the arinciples and plans in vogue with the fire companies, in protecting (7) their interests, they will see to it that the assured do not patronize any shops that deal in adulterated articles. They will also insist upon a complete system of sanitary measures to be enforced in all towns and cities, and do business nowhere else. They should take charge of the streets, pards, etc., and keep them clean, as was expected of the life com-panics this spring in New York, when the city was in a disgracefully fiftly condition, and the citizens all but demanded of the companies to cleanse the city. just because filth induces disease and death, and the companies are interested in the rate of murtality. The reasoning is logical from that standpoint, and is the parallel to that insisted upon by the fire companies, with this difference in favour of the life companies, viz. : death is certain-a certainty that no action of the companies can immove—and secure to them a continuance of business. But continuance of business the fire compaties are trying all means possible to ilmit or destroy, in their endeavours to remove every cause of fire. When the problem is fully worked out the result will be—their own extinction! "You cannot have your cake and eat it."

With a view to the efficiency of the volunteers, the London Times suggests marching match a as well as shooting matches

The Liberator (London) says :- "The poverty of the poor clergy would be hard to bear in any case, but what must be the feelings of a poor curate when he hears of such a living as that of Wimbush, Essex, the net income of which is £650 a year, while no duty whatever is required from the holder? It has been a sinecure for more than 400 years, and for the most part has been bought by ladies for family purposes. It is also a donative—L.c., the right to present is absolute, and any clergyman, whatever his character, can be presented, in spite of all the bishops in England. This total disbursements were \$76,089,138, of living was lately put up to auction, and, not being sold, the price is reduced from £6,200 to £5,500. It is an investment simply—we cannot say pure and

> The five French academies which compose the institute have awarded the prize of \$4,000 given every year for the work or discovery most worthy of hon-our or most useful to the country that has been produced during the preceding ten years. This prize, founded in 1859, is awarded on the recommendation of each of the five scademies in turn; and It has been comerked that the recipient is invariably a member of the body that makes the award. This year it was the turn of the Academie Française, which chose M. Deelre Mlaard, author of the Bilatorie de la Litterature Française. which originally appeared in 1844-49. A new and revised edition, however, has been published within the prescribed period of the past ten years. In 1801 the nominee of the Academie Françoise was Talers, and in 1871 Guisot.

Alany people must have been surprised (says Isie) at the comparatively small amount which the personal estate of the late Mr. Sothern twalfood. The will was sworn under £16,000, a small sum truly for a man who has often made his 1600 a week on the boards. The chief reason for this was the inordinate extravagance of "Lord Dundreary." When he was making money fast he simply sprinkled it about like water. His house in Harley street, his rooms at the St. Pancrae Hotel, his carriage, horses, hunters, at Market Harborough all were simply perfect, and this class of establishment makes a hole in £20,000 a year. It is well for the memory of Sothern that his will has been published for there were many ugly rumours aftoat that his children nad been left penniless. This, however, is not the case, for whon all debts are paid there will be sufficient to give the children \$3,000 a

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

TOTAL ECLIPSES THIS CENTURY

In an interesting article in Nav. particulate are given of twelve total solar eclintes which will occur durie. the remainder of the present century

First-1882, May 17 The most accessful portions of the central line will be in upper Egypt and the extremity of the Peninsula of Sinal The central cellpse oil the Asiath coast near Shanebal

fhird-1984, May 6. The line of to tallty faces in the Pacific Ocean Eclipse lasts six infautos

Third-1885, Sept 8 Visible in New Zenland soon after sunrise.

Fourth-1880, Aug 29 Totality lasts six minutes and twenty-seven seconds Central line passes across the Atlantic and over South Africa Duration of college when it reaches African coast four minutes and thirty-eight seconds This eclipse is a repetition of that of 1808, Aug. 8, and will recur in 1904, Sept. 9, in mid Pacific, and 1922. Sept 21, visible on cast coast of Australia, where the duration will be about three and a half minutes

Fifth-1887, Aug 19. Eclipse begins in 11 9 39 cast and 51 9 38 north. It be most favourably observed in Asiatio Russia, but some uity miles north of Moscow the total eclipse will continuo two minutes and thirty seconds, with the sun at an altitude of 170 At Berlin the sun will be totally eclipsed immediately after rising. On Lake Baikat totality will continue about three minutes and thirty-eight seconds, with the sun near the meridian.

Sixth-1839, Dec. 22. The greater duration of totality in this college falls upon the Eastern Atlantic, but where the central line meets the African coast In Angola (about 10 o 6' south) it continues three minutes and 35 seconds with the sun at an altitude of 560.

Seventh-1892, April 26. Almost en-lirely an ocean track on the South Pacific; an impracticable eclipse.

Eight-1803, April 16. Probably the most invourable eclipse occurring before the end of the century. On the west coast of South America, rather less than a degree north of Coquimbo, totality will continue three minutes, hence the cen-tral line traverses lisaril, passing off the continent near Clara, and here the sun, near the meridian, will be totally collipsed four minutes and forty-four accords. After traversing the Atlantic it enters Africa close to Bathurst, where the total phase is about four minutes; thence through Central Africa to a point west of Khartoum.

Ninth-1894, Scpt. 28. Either a sea track or a passage over inaccessible reglong except that the college may ultimately be found total in the Sevenellon The central line begins in the middle of Africa just north of the equator, leaving that continent near the Juba river and cade near Macquarte Island.

Tenth-1896, Aug. 9. The central line enters Norway, near Tana, in Finmark, and in 28° 46' east, and 70° 31' north, the duration of totality is one minute and forty-three seconds. Near the Amoor river totality continues two minutes and thirty-eight seconds. The total oclipse may be observed also in the northern parts of Yesso, Japan. This will be a recurrence of the oclipse of 1806, June 16, observed in this country by Bowditch. Its last recurrence was on July 29, 1878, the central line passing down the Rocky Mountains.

Eleventh-1889, Jan. 22 This oclipse may be well observed in Hindostan; totality will continue about two minutes and six seconds.

Twelfth—1900, May 28. The central line begins in the Pacific in 482 north, traverses the south-cast portion of the United States, from Louisiana (not far sons the superintendent. from New Orleans) to Norfolk, on the Atlantic coast, and at the point where it leaves the American continent totality begins about 8 47 a.m., and continues CLOSTIN continues one minute and thirty seconds. The eclipse may be well observed in Portugal and Spain It will be a recurrinco of that of May, 1882.

ELECTRIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

In able hands-for no artistic process can rely wholly or mainly on the improvements and facilities afforded by science, the application of the electric light to photography is of vast importance, and the stride which has already been made in wispting magneto-electri city to such purpose, by Mr. J. E. Myall. at his newly appointed art studio, No 164 New Bond street, can best be esti-mated by its results. These are a comcat!. mated by its results. Income a com-bined softness and brilliancy unattain-able by any other method hitherto sulisted in the service of photographic portraiture. In truthful definition, roundness, or what is technically called "modelling," and the selaute of a mo-mentary expression, which gives to the best likeness its most magical charm, the pictures taken by Mr. Myall's new litocess surpassall provious achierements of their kind. To enable the operator auccessfully to attain such effects of perfeetly distributed light and shadow as are apparent in recent works pristuced

to lumine the utmost steatiness, produces occasions with a small boat could be to light of the stormous power of 12,000 from two to six tersons. If T over candles, or more than double that to electric motor consisted of a condition of the candles. which former mechanism could pretend | which by a simple but ingenious Its prime motor is a 10 horse, power gas engine, such as M Jamin recently demonstrated to be of perfect effect in the division of the electric current. To ballectricity as fa hero brought into play, the mo t deflectely adjusted machinery, at once regenious and original, is employed and an absolutely pure and stendy are of light is obtained, of a quality most advantageous for chemical rollation. One cable having been used with such brilliant and complete result, two more have been attached to the Gramme machine, so that three separate atudies will now be available on the commodious premises on the corner of tirufton street. The advantages of an intense and carefully distributed electric light in photography are too obvious to need any elaborate indication. Sunlight varies continually, and the time of sitting must therefore depend on the Judgment and experience of the operator. who, if he be not a thoroughly skilled artist, will too often dopend on mere guesawork. Night or day, in the blaze of midsummer and In November's fogs, the electric light is invariably the same; and the period of exposure is not only reduced to a minimum, but is decided by enfculation as certain as it is simple. After all, as we have intimated, the artist's eye and hand are still requisite to pictorial character in a portrait. Facilities such as these which Mr. Myall lias eclentifically added to bis artistic resources would lead an indifferent practitioner further away from his chance of tolerable success. It is when the highest practical operations of physical laws are directed with a just appreciation of their value that they conduce to the real benefit of act - Lon lon Daily Telegraph.

DRUSH ELECTRIC WORKS.

The Brush Electric Company's Works. occupying alx acres of ground on Mason Street, Cleveland, at the crossing of the Cicveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, are the largest electric works in the world. The buildings first crected, and which conslated of a main machine shop, 265 by 122 feet with proportionate large builer room, blacksmith shop, japanning oven, carbon factory, tool, carpenter and tin sliops, have sin e had important additions. The machinery used is of the the forms in which bitumen appears. It most perfected description. The engine is a fine ill-nestone, naturally and closely driving it is 400 horse power. In the impregnated with that substance. When boller room are three enormous bollers of Otia steel They were built by the Variety Iron Works and the Cleveland Steam Boiler Works The carbon department proves one of the most intereating to visitors. Here are furnaces in operation for the carbons. Prevision is made for thirty-six furnaces, cach of a capacity of 10,000 carbons, capable of turning out 75,000 carbons per day The plant for the grinding, mixing, molding, pressing, plating and packing is on a corresponding scale. Three powerful bydraulio presses are in use. Such is the pressure of orders that a new machino shop 410 by 100 feet and an fron foundry 205 by 100 feet is to be added. Some of the material is now on the ground. The buildings are to be of brick and one story in height, thus securing the highest amount of solidity and entire freedom from vibration. With the completion of the buildings they will be capable of affording accommoda. tion for 1,500 men, and of turning out from \$8,060,000 to \$10,000,000 worth of work per annum. On a separate piece of land, facing the works, a laboratory has been erected in which Mr. Brush will pursue his investigations. Mr. George W. Stockly is the business mana-ger of the company and Mr. N. S. Pos-

A Roumanian engineer, Trajan Theodoresco by name, has invented a new de-scription of torpedo or submarine boat, heat will likerate the carbon from the the Atlantic, upon which the greatest duration of tetality falls, it enters l'ortugal, near Oran, where the total phase from 100 feet in given to 700 or 800 feet whose peculiarity is that it is capable of in the sea. It is able, through the agency of acrews to rise or slok noiselessly, and either suddenly or gradually by successive stages, and can movo or managurre in any direction. The illumination of the vessel is internal, and enables the officers upon her to see for a distance of 130 feet in the water.

The process for working indium, invented by Mr. John Holland, of Cincin-nati, O. Is described in the Scientific American. After the metal is brought to American. Atter too metal is brought to a bigh beat and phosphorus added, it is east lote any deared form, and the phosphorus is removed finally by heating the metal again in a chalk bath. Professor Budley, in a fecture on this notal, gave some interesting particulars. It is like steel in appearance, but is rearly as hard as the ruby. Acids cannot injure it nor can rust consume it. As the negative car-bon in the electric are it was used for surry hours without any loss in weight or change to form. This metal is so refractory that it cannot be bammered loto shape when hot, and it resists the file. When in the way above stated it is moulded into the form, as near as may be, of the article required, it is ground or cut to the finished state by copper disks, revolving at a bigh velocity, on which emery and water are poured.

Another new application of electricity as a motor has been experimented on at l'aris M (l. Trouve, a veil known electrician, has devised a method of applying by Mr. Myall, a far greater illuminating the electric current to the propulsion of a lis entirely avoided, the gases are conposed to the machine, which he had mounted on a deep bed of concrete, have been made on the Scine on several cent. of heat and coal.

which by a simple our ingenious in tige ment is made to transmit its g w r so three-bladed screw at the sign of the tige. The motor itself is fixed on the upper tail. the rudger, which it follows to its time.

ments, as does also the screw to be to with its accessories, do so not weight to the thing that the kilogrammes. If Traines a paratus may be adapted to any fact a 1 paratus may be adapted to any first a 1 there seems no reason whatever any might not be so modified as to be any able to vessels of much larger dimensions than that experimented on a secretary than that experimented on the secretary than the secretary were made in navigation by electricity were made in the Nava in 1830 by Jacobs, but it are to be a larger distance of the secretary than the secretary that the secretary secretary that the secretary secretary that the secretary secretary that the secretary secreta adopted had so many drawbacks as the practically useless.

The Chronique Industrielle girraus at atract of a paper by a French enginee, by Mongey of Bray-sur-Seine, wherein any author shows the benefit to be detired from a system proposed by him for day, buting cold air through a line or plant. private consumers. Some such system has been suggested before, but the occusion consideration differs from it in the under consideration differs from it in the fact that the projector proposes to compare the air to a greater degree (her or six atmospheres) and to cool it before sending it through the pipes to the ratio, points of distribution. At these Points the opening of a cock, by allowing the air to escape and expand, will distribute throughout cellars, living apartments, or wherever size it may be needed, a part throughout cellars, living apartments, or wherever else it may be needed, a pursual affice and affice and of preventing fermentation or putrefaction of organic matters, and of rendering the Atmosphere of stores, maquities. rendering the atmosphere or stores, manufactories or dwelling houses refreshing during the most sultry days of sammer. The air thus compressed may also be used like steam, as a motive power. As fur the proposed mode of distribution, that is essentially the same as now employed for authorities at any heat for forestrees. supplying steam heat to cussumers in

Bitumen appears in unture as an accidontal mineralogical accident, under the most diverse and often most inexplicable conditions. It is four ! sometime : in the native state, sometimes mixed with clays, sometimes as the cement of conglomerates, sometimes at impregnating limestones. The last combination produces the mineral commonly called asphalt. When the bitumen contained In any of these substances is chemically isolated, it appears always a nearly iden. tical aubstance, in composition consistency and appearance, except that the empyreumatio odor that characterizes it may become alliaceous in reliant countries. Asphalt is doubtless one of the most considerable a nil valuable or o thice enormous boilers a specimen is examined under the They were built by the microscope, each grain of it appears to Yorks and the Cleveland be immersed in a pellice of pure bita-men, by which it is comented to the ad-joining particles. It is thus a species of yery hnu grained bitutalnous conglome-rate. When a lump of this rock is beated to a temperature rising from 1% to 212 degrees, the pellicle of bitumen is meltod, the collesion of the naphalt is destroyed, and it crumbles into dust. It is taken while it is still hot, or if it is heated again after it has become cool and strongly compressed, the particles will adhere again, and the stone will recover, after cooling, precisely the con ;-tency and appearance it had originally The employment of compressed asphalt for pavements is founded on this proper-Leon Malo, C.E., in Popular Science Monthly for August.

At a moeting of the Society of Engineers, held recently in Lendon, in the society's hall, Victoria street, minster, Mr. Charles Heraley, president in the chair, a paper was read by Mr A C. Rugert on "The Prevention of C. Engert on "The Prevention of Smoke." The author, in choosing the title of "The Prevention of Smoke" instead of "The Consumption of Smoke gives it as his opinion that smoke one-produced by the atmospere and while being carried by the air cannot be con-surned, as every particle is surrounded by a thin film of carbonic acid. acid, and then the former will burn sapidly. If this theory is found to be correct, carbon cannot destroy the germs of disease floating in the air. consumption of smoke many ingeneus elaborate inventions are on record tot not yet adopted on account of expense and complicity of mechanisms. A unipler apparatus is therefore required. To provent smoke, the cold air must not le allowed to come in contact with the gases arising from green coal, and to this purpose the furnace is, so to sper divided into two parts. The me dioriremoved from the boiler, and a box fixel on the front. On each side of the lot rails are placed inside, on which a plate or shutter may rest, which can be pushed forward or tackward as quired. When pushed for en pushed forward within the boile it pursos within the foile and drops over the fire lars winelgliceon Inches, thereby cutting oil the draught, and prevents the condensation of the gates arising when fresh coals are put on, thus preventing anoke and the cooling of the heller. A still ne-simple apparatus can be made with th seine results if the opening of the will solmit a higher look. The shutters of be cast together in one piece at an ancle of about 130 degrees to hang within the box on two pins or bolts, thus formula ? awinging shutter. A rack is attach 4t the front of the shutter to r gulite the movement. The advantages of this apparatus are . The couling of the feeler

LUMBER TRADE.

LIGHTSH MARKETS.

" m' of Itades sournal i

turning them to profitable high as £ 1
acount The first lot offered, some So- The bulk diain when the provincial reports second in pronouncing values generally to be declining, though we expect even at the coast towas a better feeling will con be apparent. Rumour has it that here in London buyers are coming forbave done since the season began, and large free on board sales have been effected both for here as well as the Continent We never place much faith in the reports that appertain to business done conjuintly to this and the conti-nental market. If London transactions require to be coupled with sales made the other side of the Channel, it is palpable the former must be insignificant or they would not need the addition of the latter to lend them importance. London may be the most convenient spot for doing a continental trade, but sales can be effected just as well to foreign liouses without the intervention of the shipper's London agent, and the more fact of his place of business being here does not connect the transactions done in France with the state of things on this side. That the con-tinental demand is not a myth we have vidence dat'y, but that it has any reacting power here is not apparent as yet, and it will have to reach much larger proportions before its effects are felt in this market. They may be very active buyers across the Channel, while we do not want a stick, and sice wered The object of throwing in our teeth the welling demand outside the United Kingdom is evidently to impross upon us how independent the shipping houses arc of the British markets, or in other words to hint that, if we do not buy soon, we shall not be able to get what we require at all. White we count on

mented sufficiently to correct any stime have given to the trade. Flouring boards of which there was a coulish parcel offered unreserved, realized very fair prices, and no weakening was opporent on any varieties that wo could discover, notwithstanding that the caps caused at the docks by the deliveries in this particular description of time ter are now being rapidly filled. Plast-erers laths, mouldings, doors, and other oddments, when offered unreserved, were eagerly competed for, and, in fact, most

the shipping season, which has, com-paratively speaking, only commenced, is

well advanced, the stocks will have aug-

of the jarcels sold readily at ordinary Littee The first day's sale was brought to a close just on the stroke of three, between which and the commencement some 500 lots were aubinitted, representin round numbers something like 4,000 standards, out of which about a fourth

of the quantity changed hands

The processings at Mesers Churchill & Sim a salo on Thursday were watched with interest by those ongaged in the time trade, and the result of thrusting such a large quantity of Quelice goods unrectved on the market here isol of forward to with no small anxiety. Bujers innstered in sufficient force to ist quality dry flusted pine (there was no larger to see not represented in the room. The handled.

We learn from our French contembright offered as sacrificed at any thing over £21; and as far as the 3-2s diling full size the quoted price was persecuted in the room.

We learn from our French contembring over £21; and as far as the 3-2s diling full size the quoted price was persecuted in the room.

We learn from our French contembring the poraty, ££cke French that the export diling full size the quoted price was persecuted in the room.

on the period of firm footing 3rd quality, of which the meeting with a buy r a shie at two or three pounds a shie at tio, and sometimes even higher was best middling, and there was studied higher than any goods from the equine is abusined by in July, nothing extraordinary in the lengths to be the fellowed this season. All the fellowed this season and the season are the season and the season and the season are through the sale we noticed a letter discontinuous form the country in the fourth of the sale we noticed a letter discontinuous form to be stationary after somelsolv held them in articlation went confidently in for from 20 400 to 27 15, it we except the article as if they knew which they were extraordinary fluctuations at the late tout at 4 had to: apprehensions on the tack end, when the values went up as

defining the rest of ordered, some condefining the rest by an adventurous were unreserved, some about 15 good so, with more advantage than putting to the rest by an adventurous of the rest by an adventurous were unreserved, some about 15 good so, with more advantage than putting to the rest of the rest The bulk of Thursday s sale was con-

the list of imports in another column, and this fact, in conjunction with the continued demand existing for the supply of apruce deals and other North American timber, has given a somewhat stronger tone to our market, though it ward more freely the last week than they has not yet shown its material effect in

any improvement in prices.

For the present it may be said to have stopped any further downward tendency in quotations, but the trade is in a very sensitive condition, and is liable yet to a further drop, if goods are unduly forced

upon It. Advices from Queliec state that high prices are still demanded by the lum-bermen for nearly all kinds of timber, and that they are firm at their quotations, owing to the great want existing in the United States, where they are finding a much botter market than they can obtain from the merchants engaged in the export trade to this country. The trade in Quebec continues dull, and freights are low, several large vessels being in port secking employment, and should this state of things continue for a few months longer, and our shipments be correspondingly curtailed, an opportunity will be afforded to work down the present stocks to a moderate compass, and enable our merchants and consumers again to place thomselves in a healthy and sound position for the future.

BRITISH TRADE NOTES.

(Kimber Trades Journal.)

The arrivals for the week ending the 13th are unimportant as compared with what was doing in this respect fast July. include at all. White we count on a from Quebec, 7 from the Russian and includes applies, there is nevertheless still a possibility—without going furtner into the subject of what the important of the United States, with three from the United States, with three from the United States. They amount to & cargoes from Sweden, still a possibility—without golds further into the subject of what the imports will the number of what the imports will be overdone before the season is over. There seems a disposition here to encourage importations, by magnifying the continental demand, and too highly colourable the recent improvement, and it is lathwood, firewood, staves, and a heat of other sundries to supply the gaps caused. only by a careful study of the reports other sundries to supply the gaps caused other sundries to supply the gaps caused by the long drain on them during the dead season. The limited proportions to which the Swedish imports are still to which the Swedish imports are still don at any rate, are moderate, we may exject to see values during the height of the Korsnas parcet fetched in Wedness paper.

a cargo of deals, etc., ex Mury K. Camp-bell, from Weymouth, U.S. It is such a long time since our American cousins ulus the rapid dollveries from the docks shipped deals to this country that we had almo. furgotton it. Perhaps they ure going to revive the trade again?

The dock deliveries continue favourable, but they do not stride away from last year's figures by the 1,500 standards or so at a bound as they did awhile ago. The excess of this last week over that of same thate last year, sawn and hown, is sumothing over 400 standards. There were 1,200 loads more timber delivered in the parallel week of last year, but of deals and flooring some 800 standards less. The business is, however, still active at the docks. They probably care more there now to get stock in than to see it so largely going out.

Amongst the percels submitted at Measrs, Churchill & Sim's sale at the Baltic on Thursday last we may mention some Darien pitch pine planes, ex Solo, that were held at 111 los, as well as some Penracola, 4, 6 and il lu, ex Australia, described as prime, that remained in the brokers hands, there being no one in the room to advance on £12 15s, the price at which they were put up at. 3 in of this parcel Les failed

to find a purchaser at £11 15a. Timber was offered in considerable quantities both from Dantzie and lieresult provide, with the exception of pitch pine from Pensacola. The latter The stocks here are in a few hands and result troved, with the exception of pitch pine from remacois. The interpretable pine along shift proved and lst quality pine values were was put in at 67s oil, but the broker ran though the spring shipments have been erry fairly malutained. Even with repair to the latter it is difficult to set down aware that bayers of this sort of staff sufficient to meet the demand if fairly ratio and the set of the sort of staff sufficient to meet the demand if fairly is quality dry flusted pine (there was no were not represented in the room. The

often amongst buyers, and those in from that day to this at prices varying pieces of Benuturt pitch pine timber, ex Henramin Hange were also officed without eliciting a single bid; in fact, ere the last page of the catalogue was reached, the room was on the move, and the

proceedings virtually over We should think a sale of log timbs. in all were sold, equal to about 15 good so, with more advantage than putting studies just now, at 20 10s, and a small stred Atlantic cargoes. A general relief them up at the fag end or a deal sale jated of Sandarne 3rds, that came next, length cleared off, and, without cuese the hill times, wood of this descripand no difficulty in realizing £11. length cleared off, and, without cuese the first was crowded, the oldef attractioning the wisdom of pushing sales of when those who have sat the proceed-The room was crowned, the omits attract though the wision of pushing sales of when those who have sat the proceedited being the tiello parcel alluded to, stocks of this kind, which are necesings out are anxious to get back to their
which, offered without reserve, fetched sarily contined to a limited number of business, who, unless really is the marwhich, officed without in , and £16 and buyers opart from the general building ket for some special purcel of the kind,

> accounted for by the fact that many shipowners are juclined rather to lay up thele yessels than to close at the ruling

freight terms. We understand a couple of large steamers have been chartered for deals from Soderhama to London at 30s. per standard hundred. This is the lowest rate that has been accepted this year from the Gulf of Bothinia.

Business in the south of Norway is at present reported quiet, on account of the low prices ruling in England At Grimsted there is a small stock of pitprops, but several hundred standards of deals and loans.

There are a good many parcels of red-wood deals and battens classed as inferfor 5the in the market. The extended classification defined by the word inferior has not, however, in all cases, been handed to the country buyers, and by reason of this omission some perplexity has been caused to importers, who have not found it profitable to enter into contracts with their country customers to supply thon with 5ths redwood "to arrive £7 5s. per standard. If a now quality is to be croated, it is better that the term Oth quality should be adopted, rather than that the misleading and undefinsending forward shipments of inferior 6ths. The shipments of each a quality would not now be accounted a more remarkable circumstance, then would be not be not because of the new between the able one inferior 5ths should become markable circumstance than would have been that of inferior 5th less than twenty years ago. Such a prospect is far from being a subject of congratula-

The annual meeting of the Swedish Society of Saw Mill Owners is announccd to to be held this day at Hernosand. It is expected that some interesting particulars as to the future supplies will be furthcoming; we have accordingly arcau be arrived at. While stocke in Lon- confined in some measure helps to ac- ranged to have a telegraphic summary of the proceedings for our next week's

> By latest advices from Queboc It is We notice amongst the recent arrivals understood that the cutting of the Rivers stock for the present season has been sold. The prices have not transpired, but we have reason to believe that they were at full current quotations. Spruce on the spot is also improving, and manufacturers of both plue and apprice in a general war have advanced their prices, and confidently expect to obtain them.

Some parcels of apruce deals (mixed sizes) have been retailed from Liverpool at £0 7s 6d. The reduction in the price of spruce to this low figure does not appear to have been unnecessary, and niready it is said that the market for spruce deals assumed a fitmer aspect.

It is no great length of time since it was the custom of merchants at Liver-pool, when measuring spruce deals, to make allowances for defective wood It may, however, be now noted as being one of the "new order of things," that the practice has died out of existence.

The system of given over measure was always a perplexing one, insomuch as its value was regulated solely by the generosity of the selling merchant. The mote modern plan of regulating the value of defective parcels of wood by propertionate reduction of price appears to be a far more constatent method, and one which is better sciented to the conventence of liusiness men.

Cark staves are still firm in the market

implet value. It we compare the values of red accounts, to lengths, under to get the peristence with which the proportion of the peristence with which the proportion to the realized on Thursday we have realized in the constitution of the proportion to the rule some to congrituding ourselves on the mand 40 ft long of the quality last particle of the proportion to the rule mand to congrituding ourselves on the mand, was put in at 47s at without ing prices of states in France. The number of the present seasons stocks a one.

A particular function of the present seasons stocks a one in the mand of the present seasons stocks a one that the proportion to the rule in the proportion of the present seasons at the particular to the proportion of the proportion of the rule in the proportion of the present to high in proportion to the rule in the proportion of the present to high in proportion to the rule in the proportion of the present to high in proportion to the rule in the proportion of the rule in the proportion of the rule in the proportion of the proportion of the rule in the proportion of the rule in the proportion of the proportio

Lumber shippers in Ottowa have been notified by their agents in New York that commencing on the 25th inst, no large carrying lumber in bond from Canada to New York through the Champinin can'd will be allowed to lighten her cargo at Whitehall, or break bulk after bunda are given at Rouse's Point. Although not strictly in accordance with the customs laws of the United States, it has been customary heretofore to ship bonded lumber from this side by Causbonded lumber from this side of the dian barges to Whitehall, transhipping it dian barges to New York, there by American boats to New while American boats loading in Octawa have been in the light of taking what is called a double load, and lightening at Whitehall through the Champilain canal, buyers apart from the general building are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are prohibited. With four exceptions are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in a hurried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. With four exceptions are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation in an unried fashion. Possibly, if these are milkely to buy on mere speculation. With four exceptions are milkely to buy on mere speculation. With four exceptions are milkely to buy on mere speculation. With four exceptions are milkely to buy on mere speculation. With four exceptions are milkely to buy on mere speculation. With were put in his hands.

Although timber freights are perhaps lower than they have been at any time during the last ten years, there is but a limited amount of ship room being offered. The circumstance is possibly to bu accounted for by the fact that many shipowers are inclined. and twenty thousand, a difference of 30,000 feet. What is meant by the double load is the full cargo taken from here, which is afterward lightened at Whitchall to enable the boat to proceed to New York with balance of cargo through Champlain canal. The new regulation will now prevent a bargo taking on board a larger cargo than she can carry through the Champlain canal, and, as a consequence, the barge owner will sustain an average loss of fully \$50 on each trip unless freights advance, when the exporter in New York must suffer. The new order, of course, only applies to bonded cargoes, yet, as fully one-half of the lumber shipped from here to Now York is for export from that market, it is shipped in bond and consequently this

of 49 to that the segonds felched a tary ding, 524 tol, and supposed a desid to be rather less than it was last, on account property and a second morter must be an account property of the contract was last, on account property and the contract was last, or acc Freigits are now ruling at 23 75 per 1.000 feet from tittawn to New York, No advance la rates has as jet been talked of although in conversation with several of the heaviest shippers to-day, it was said that freights must advance to most the loss which large owners would otherwise suffer. According to the esti-mate of one of the American barge owners, who is here, the Champlain censil would require to be deepened one foot to make the dratt uniform with other Canadlan waters through which the bonis have to pass, the increasing traffic would appear to justify this undertak-

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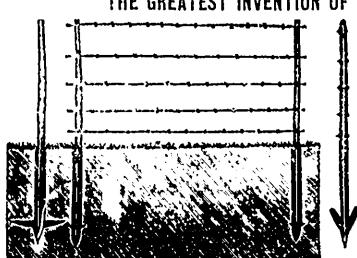
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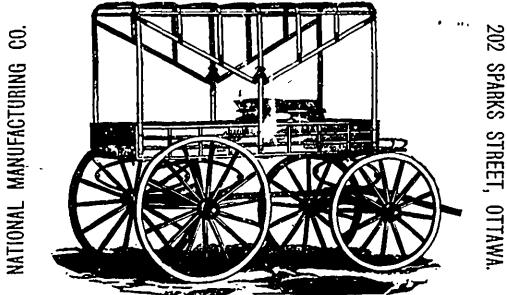
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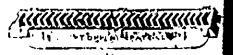
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