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BERIC NICHOLLS, GENERAL MANAGER, TORONTO.

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TO CORRESPONDEN'S.

Tre department "National Industries," in just for the unrestricted use of those who derive to place their views on interesting que before their brethren in the trade, Nothing in the nature of an advertisement ii be printed in this department.

Toppellisher will be obliged to all who will to Hy send in Stems of necesor late occurrences. wal out will be printed in their appropriate

All editorial communications to be ad-

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> FREDERIC NICHOLLS. . INDOSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE, TORONTO, Oat.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY QUESTION—FEEL-ING IN ENGLAND.

the excitement in commercial and manufacturing circles in England over the now Prench General Tariff and over the negotiations for a new treaty wiween England and France continues. in fact he whole country is more or less agitated on the subject. In the livase of Commons a couple of weeks azo, Mr. Monu, Al.P., for Gloucester, moved !-- 'That this House views with regret the reactionary character of the extract would lead one to expect. "The opinion that no commercial treaty bethe motion was carried by a vote of 77 to 49 Commenting on the resolution utertained and supported by the Government in the negotiations for a new treaty now proceeding, and its terms were fully justified in principle by the recent despatches of Lord Unanville, as well as the language used by Bir CHARLES DILER IN the course of the delute. It is becoming daily more and more clear that it is better to have no commercial treaty with France at all than to have one which conters on toglish trade fewer advantages in the aggregate than it at present enjoys. The new French tariff points distinctly to the which negotiation can have must be so produce such modifications as will maintain, if not improve upon the status All in this endeavour the Government not numerous, it is evident that a teclhas no elicenative but to withdraw from that "it took many years and great ducte than a generation has so riveted cannot be misunderstood. The latest two hundred miles in this section, and carning good wages as to-day. And Government, and would make the tenure

that policy in the lingilab mind that nows we have regarding the progress of failed to see a self-sustaining farm so just only is such the fact, but from differgaged." The St. James Gazette says :-"The mejority by which Mr. Monk's throughout the country by the reaction. and general circulation, commende itsela at 90mmercial policy of France. The

official, quoted by the Paris correspond.

ent of the Standard this morning, is not reassuring-ospecially this extract:-We cannot exactly estimate what importance is to be attached to the suggestion of the broaking-off of all commercial understanding between the two countries; but we can aftern that the English are on the wrong tack, and are wholly mistaken if they imagine that they can influence Franco and her representatives by menace and violence of language. We do not know what may be the intentions of the French Government, but we are convinced that, notwithstanding Its very sincere desire to maintain the communcial extente cordiale which has lasted between England and France for twenty years, it will not sacrifice any interest of our national industry, and that M. Tinano will remain faithful to ceptions the status quo in our international conventions. Fortunately, Sir CHARLES DILKE's speech last night gives ground for hope that the French Government is more conciliatory than this United Kingdom, at all of which the was expressed. As a rule, the sentiland's example had not been realised, popular policy of the time. While the

nothing but a clear necessity could in- the treaty negotiations comes from the far. If it was not for the lumber trade out quarters comes the intelligence that duce us to depart from it. The question special cable column of the New Tork they would sterm. In the southern part not a few manufacturing establishments now is whether that necessity has World. Mr. Jannicos, the London core of the State we good farming lands, but are handicapped in consequence of the

capable of comprehending it. The in- negotiations on foot for a new commercial sists of pine and hemlock ridges, inter- | workingmen, we have it on the nutnority dustries of the whole world are arrayed treaty between Ecclard and France had against us, and it must be clear to every failed, the French Government dollaring to recode from the principle of specific duties. man of common sense that we are every This news of no little importance to the not enough good land together to make high wages, a state of affairs which has year becoming more and more unequal British people is only seeing the light in the a settlement, so when the timber is necessitated the semiing to England for to the struggle in which we are en- English papers. The Foreign tiffice people gaged." The St. James Gazette sava: still protend that there is a chence of success, but everybody knows that this is only the "The majority by which Mr. Monn's was officials have of letting themsolves motion was carried last ovening gives down easy. In the manufacturing districts evidence of the strong feeling excited the feeling in favour of retaliatory duties is making astonishing progress, and the more ment has at length resched London. A crowded meeting of attisans was held here discussion which preceded the division pesterday to protest against foreign countries was moderate; and in this respect it and the action of their tariffs, and the speak hardly represented the sentiment of the are, of course, demanded countervailing duconstituencies accurately. Beyond a quis of Sallabury, Mr. McArthur, M.P. (the for comfort. I advise any that have furniture, but they can't get for enough doubt, there is a strong desire for retaliation should France persist in its to- N.P. (who will be the Atiozney General in fusal of more liberal dutica. On the the next Tory Government), and other promother hand, feeling in France would tion, at least with the protest against forinent men sympathizing, if not with retails seem also to be rising. The note in the claudaties. Dix-Neuvieme Siecle, said to be seml. regretfully admit that the battle of Free Trade has to be fought over again in England, and all concede that the retaliation movement is destined to become a powerful factor in British polities, if not to bo the leading question of the day before very long. It is more than likely that the Covernment will be compelled to increase the duty on Prench wines. The present duty works unjustly against the English distillers, and the imposition of a heavier duty would be both retallation against the foreigner and fair play to a home industry that has suffered grievously for some years past."

> This Trade question is the all-import ant one in England at the present time. If the negotiations for a new treaty with Franco fail, the situation ployers will become serious.

A WARNING.

While some Canadian newspapers are engaged in the anything but patriotic work of making little of their country and pulling up the United States, it is his repeated declarations at the time just as well that such representations as the General Tariff Bill was under dis- that contained in a letter of "A Canacussion, and maintain with very few ex. dian" in the Pembroke Observer should receive publicity. He says:-"I do not write from hereesy, but from personal experience, and I feet it my duty as a Canadian to expose those frauds whereby our country is being robbed of its bone and sinew. There are agents new French General Tariff, and is of Standard says editorially on the vote on slong the lines of different railroads in Mr. Mora's resolution; "The decision Canada biring men to work on the extween Great Britain and France will be correctly indicates the state of feeling tension of the Michigan Central going salis'actory which does not tend to the on the subject in the country. What north from Gaylord to Cheboygan. d-velopment of commercial relations effect this declaration will have it is im. Their victims start with glowing prosbetween the two countries by a further possible certainly to say. Bir Charles poets, arriving at their destination to reduction of duties." After discussion Direct is not likely to be ignorant of the most with disappointment. Their currents of French sentiment on this wages as stated to them are from \$1.75 matter, and his speech of last night, on to \$2 per day, with board at \$3.50 per the Times says it is represents the view the whole, favours the idea that the week. On their arrival the proprospects of a new commercial treaty gramme to changed, wages from \$1.25 between the two countries do not 1m. to \$1.50, board \$4, and I have seen betprove." The newspapers received on ter feed thrown to dogs in Canada, Nor Monday contain reports of meetings of its this all. They are jammed into mis-Boards of Trade and Chambers of Com. | etable hovels to sleep, which are alive merce in many cities and towns of the with vermin, and mere dens of disease. many having to sleep in the open ale existence of great disappointment at with but one small blanket, with gnate, the character of the new French Territ black files, and the pleasant buzz of the mosquito to lull them to sleep, and an ments of the speakers were in favour of occasional bite of another sort of insect Free Trade, but the confession was as a descett, arising discouraged, disfreely made that the hope once unter- heartened and disappointed, a stranger tained that other leading commercial in a strange land without money or fatter confingency, and the only object nations of the world would follow Eng- friends. Many start and tramp it home; others work till they get enough to carry but, on the contrary, Protection was the them away, and many have to leave without their pay. The country here in the general result. If it should advocates of Protection in England are is full of this class of people. At Bay City and Sagina's the lumbermen go ing is growing that sooner or later through their ra ka and pick out such the negotiations and resume its liberty something must be done in the interest as suit them at their own wages. But of action. The Morning Post points out of the home producer. Free Trade is there is still another class of men who the right principle in theory; but Free are selling their farms and coming here improve the condition of the mechanic tical services. Further, he is in favour efforts to convince the English people Trade all on one side is not popular, to get cheap land. The chesp land that I'ree Trade was the only sound And it is against this sort of thing that here, so tar as I have seen, would be lishments. The prophecy has been ful-

frosts every month of the year. fast there:week it froze one-quarter of an inch carried away by glowing circulars and advertising dodges, but come and see for enough of the needful to carry you back, or you also may become a victim." It is too much to expect that the Opposition journals which are encouraging late the attacks of those who while pretending to be loyal Canadians are in such pay as they can obtain are ready any day in, the week to abuse their country and her Institutions, and to do any amount of dirty work that may be required of them by their foreign em-

MANUFACTURING PRO-GRESS.

One of the objects aimed at by the National Policy was the encouragement but they may put the fact in their pipes and of manufacturing industries in Canada. The success that has already attended the patriotic efforts of the Government in that direction has proved highly gratifying; and present prospects point to still "greater things" in the future. We seldom take up a paper that does not contain some information regarding the starting of new industries. True Free Teads louguals in their editorial columns sometimes declare that the National Policy has been a fallure; but so unmistakable is the evidence to the contrary that if they were to allege that the waters of the St. Lawrence do not flow in the direction of the sea they would In that case the battle will be tought not take a position more diametrically opposed to the facts of the case than | Fall ; and perhaps it is just as well that it they do in their feeble attempt to make should be. The lasue raised is one of their readers believe that Canada has national importance, and it is fitting not derived material benefit from the that it should be decided by the court operations of the present tatiff. It of last resort—the vote of the people often happens, however, that while for [thomselves. It is to be regretted that party purposes they publish articles the Canadian press, so far, has for the pronouncing the National Policy a fail- most part taken very one-sided and inure, their telegraphic and local columns sufficient views of this matter, which contradict their representatic .. But now so much agitates our Republican the people can see for themselves; her neighbours. Scarcely is there a Canacan read and reflect for themselves, and Julian Journal to be named that does not no amount of writing on the principle condemn Countries as being wholly in of telling the people that the darkness the wrong, while President Garrieth or midnight provails while the sun is has become the ideal of a great and shining, will convince them that the good man, courageously doing his best new fiscal policy is not producing the to crush cut an evil system. Now, that beneficial effects predicted by its pro- this is really the right view is by no moters. Nobody ever suspected that means so clear as the large majority of the National Policy would make every man in the country rich; for the simple reason that to have entertained such an kica would have been superlative folly. But the advocates of the National Pollcy prophesied that among other things under which appointments and promoit would cause a revival in manufactitions shall go by individual merit and tuing circles and, consequently, would and those employed in industrial estab- of doing away with the present custom which on which their industries could the British manufacturer is now pro- dear as a glit. This iles in the northern filled. Never in the history of Canada civil servants out of doors when one to carried on. But the experience of tosting in tonce the meaning of which part of the State. I have travelled over was there so large a number of men party succeeds another in control of the

arison. The outlook is grave enough to respondent of that journal, telegraphs:- they are too dear for settlers to purchase. scarcity of skilled labour; while as reoccasion deep anxiety to those who are here weeks see I cabled you that the The land from Bay City to Caylord con- garda the class generally known as spersed with codar, tamarac, elm. ash, of the Toronto Globe that the services of and some maple and beech. There is men cannot be secured at temptingly gone the land to worthless. From Gay. men to work on the Pacific Railway. lurd north to Mackinso it is chierly From time to time we have published hard wood on a coarse gravelly sand entracts from our contemporaries pointsoil, with a white sand sub-soil for a ling out the activity which prevails all depth of one hundred and fifty feet | over the country. The following para-The winter season lasts from the middle graph from the Napance Standard tells of October to the middle of May, with the story of how the N. P. is working

> "Napanee manufactures are at fisod tide. thick. One requires a fire every night tend to go into the wholesale manufacture of lord Mayor of Landon), Mr. Edward Clarke, any intention of coming here not to be ahead of their re. of trade to make it worth while cending out a traveller. They keep two delivery wereons, and these are sometimes run so hard that a livery team has to yourself. But do not forget to bring be impressed into service. They have large y increased their staff of workmen, set their rotall trade keeps uses. About a mouth ago ther filled a large order for a gentleman in Barrie who, after having feeked through the factories in Toronto and Bowmanville, made emberation will'publish such statements his selections in Napance. Un Friday last as the foregoing. They prefer to circus the same man gave another large order. The helr present precalses that, though working night and day, untilled orders accumulate on some instances the hired agents of their office files, and they have plane for the American newspapers, and who for erection of an immense new building. Herring's agricultural works are humming, and the whole staff is kept at racing apeed. Twomey's blanket mills, as well as Perfy's woollen mills, and Downey & Co.'s flour mills, and the tileness mills are kept running night and day. The cement works are doing a zushing trade, while every other-industry in the town is in full hum. Building opera tions are standing still for want of material and workmen, so great is the demand for both, and the town never felt so much vitality throbbing through its business veins as at the present time. The Free Traders may deny that a protective tariff it of any benefit moke it that we have the National Policy national prosperity, so coincidental and evidently interdependent that only the most despairing out-of-office politician is mad enough to ignore the palpable existence of the direct cause and effect."

Such paragraphs as the foregoing, and many such have appeared lately, are the best answers to those who say that the Nerional Policy has been a fallure.

THE FIGHT AT ALBANY.

It appears now as if the New York State Legislature may adjourn without baving been able to elect two Senators to fill the present vacancies. out at the State elections the coming our contemporaries would have the Canadian public believe. The supposition is that GARRIELD is fighting the battle of civil service reform, to begin with. He desires to establish a system shall not be the rewards merely of pollof sweeping almost the whole tody of

of office depend simply upon efficient languages there are 9 papers. The latter amysterious stranger and lits a secret tuted, was taken, in 1871, the population say an efficient return at the property of th nominees of the "machine." Such is public, but we venture to say a misleading one. The one appointment proposed, has raised the present difficulty, Haves gave this important appointment of Congriso's, and at the New York Senator's instance, as was well understood. Being a filend of Countiling Col. MERRITT ought to be one of the bad men, to keep up the haimony of things, we suppose, but somehow or other this does contrary, a man of really high character, and of sufficient ability besides, and a forthcoming. He is and has been a good Republican; his fealty to the party in power is not questioned. Why, then, should he be removed, on occatration being succeeded by another? bringing about Garristo's nomination a man who did himself, and the party political services should not be rewarded; the right thing to insist upon is, that character and ability sufficient to justify the choice shall go along with the service. Now, Mr. Rossarson is spoken of as a highly proper man, and every way fit for the office; no more so, however, than Col. MERRITT. They are, we may say, both "honourable men," and, this being the case, it is much to be regretted that President Ganrintp could find no way of rewarding one good man without distrilesing another. The action of the Administration is to be accounted for only in one way-the existence of a settled policy and a maturelyformed design of breaking down Considers power in the country, and of reducing him as far as possible to insignificance. And a prevailing belief is that Conuting himself, by his rashness in resigning his sent in the Federal Senate, has materially helped to realise the design of his enemies, still, the end is not yet, and it would be rash to prophesy. Conzunc's friends are very emphatic in declaring that the parties really most interested in getting rid of him are not so much even Garring and BLANK as the great railway and telegraph monopolists, among whom Goven and Vanpassitt are the most conspicuous. If this be proved, then the alleged "bad man" may turn out the trucet patriot, while the "truly good" men may appear as the backers of the monopolists afcreedld. We do not yet say the suspicion indicated, and that future developments will be well worth watching. It it this fight Councing represents, not merely himself and one wing of his party against the other wing, but the people as against Gotto and Varnessitt, not a few of those who have already pronounced against him may see cause to change their minds. The contest now going on is by no means without interest to the Canadian public, and we would at present point out that there are two sides to the question at issue, garded not, should find an attentive lisand that it may be as well to hear the other side before passing to final judg-

THE UNITED STATES PRESS.

Consul at Proscott, we have received a copy of the preliminary exhibit of the appointment, and was knocked endwise States during the census year-1880. It appears there are 962 daily news- the New York Hereld. So far Mr.

tion of dallies in the States is as folaggregate circulation, 5,030; California, number 54, aggregate circulation, 158,-17, aggregate circulation, 43,640; Dela-Mr. Rossarron, who took the load in 18,300; Florida, number 3, aggregate circulation, 1,500; Georgia, number 16, the President should give high place to number 73, aggregate circulation, 278-333; Indiana, number 40, aggregare too, such important service. We hold it circulation, 71,143; Iowa, number 32, number 19, aggregate circulation. 23,051; Kentucky, number 11, aggregate circulation, 25,915; Louisians, number 11, aggregate circulation, 36,365; Maine, number 11, aggregate circutation, 18,-994; Maryland, number 14, aggregate circulation, 133,924; Massachusetts, number 35, aggregate circulation, 280, 199; Michigan, number 33, aggregate circulation, 63,949; Minnesofe, number 11, aggregato circulation, 26,893; Mississippi, number 5, aggregate circulation, 4,220; Missouri, number 42, aggregate circulation, 141,700; Nebraska, number 14, aggregate circulation, 14,-148; Nevada, number 14, aggregate circulation, 16,385; New Hampshire, number 10, appregate circulation, 13,870; New Jorsey, number 27, aggregater circulation, 47,636; New York, number 115' aggregate circulation, 991,620; ronto, on Saturday, it was decided that North Carolina, number 13, aggregate circulation, 6,634; Obio, number 54, aggregate circulation, 207,234; Oregon, number 7, aggregate circulation, 11,634; Pennsylvania, number 98, aggregate circulation, 597,417; Rhode teland, number 6, aggregate circulation, 41,182; cats 2,988,633 bushels, of barley 620,699 South Carolina, number 5, aggregate circulation, 7,750; Tennesses, number 12, aggegrate circulation, 32,095; Texas, number 22, aggregate circulation, 31,-202; Vermont, number 6, aggregate ducts were 5,461,400 bushels of wheat, circulation, 4,800; Virginia, number 21, aggregate circulation, 33,672: West 26,466 tons of polatoes. Virginia, number 3, aggregate circulation, 7,300; Wisconsin, number 21, that such will prove to be the case, but aggregate circulation, 36,300; Terri the United States from January 1st to fer, it is now excepted that the final surmerely that there is at least colour for tories, including District of Columbia, May 4th, 1881, amounted to 10,383,272 Plus will be a good deal larger than departments connected with the various number 41, aggregate circulation, 59, 078.

SECRETARY BLAINE SWAL LOWS PROFESSOR HIND.

The New York World assures us that "Mr. BLAIRE is a different sort of a statesman from his predecessor, and it is not at all surprising that the statements and statistics of Professor High touching the fisheries award, which passed by Mr. Evants as the idio wind which he retoner in Secretary Blance." The World may be right about the relative merits of Mosers. Beating and Evants, although a Democratic organ is a queer place for extelling the pet of Republicanism. We shrewdly suspect our clever brother From Mr. Blodostr, United States of Irony. When Senator Blatm made his celebrated attack on Mr. Dalroser's statistics of the press of the United by Mr. Hamilton Figh, the World kicked him with even more lively delight than papers-436 morning and 546 evening. Blatter adopts Professor Binu by proxy, Connected with the dailles there are 082 leaving him to Mr. Nawsanay and his weeklies, 44 semi-weeklies, 39 tri-week- own secretary. It will be time enough lies and 138 Sunday papers. During the | when he committe the United States year there were wetablished 114 papers Government to upholding the Professor's and 80 suspended. In the German crasy charges for an unfriendly political language 81 papers are published, con- journal to take him in hand carneatly. nectee with which are 111 weeklies and There is much amusement in the

service and good behaviour Conkinso, are all printed in French, except a appendix." The reporter found the an- was reported at 40.973.549 At the next are now five hundred and hittory to on the other hand, is the "wicked Spanish daily in California, a Norweige nual reports of trade and nationalist in 1875, the population was furnaces in blast in then Determined partner" in the Republican House, a lan and a bobemian in lilinois, and a published by the Canadian Government 42,727 3:0, all the states, except Alance – nine hundred and sixts-arg-mass partner. bold, lad man, every inch of him; a Bohemian in New York. The average quite correct, but How showed him of de Lorraine, Waldeck, Mecklonburg-Strelitz and that preparations are making to man who cares nothing at all for ability subscription price of the deliles is stitutions in the terrible appendix and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, reporting a duco the production of from all the stitutions. and character in the Public Service, but \$7, 13; of weeklies, \$1.82. The average Well, the trade reports having been filed for per cent of increase. It the last and in the Durham district to the trade reports having been filed for per cent of increase. merely that all offices be filled by trusty circulation of dailies is 2,800; of weeks and used in evidence at the commission, census, taken. December 1, 1800, the of nearly one thousand to a major ties connected with dailies, 3,500, or and the execut appendix not used, the population was \$3,149,172, all the states. The blowing out of furnices in the states. the prevailing view of the matter daily semi-weaklies connected with dailies, famous Philadelphia lawyer will be pure howing an increase. and weekly put before the Canadian 2,332, of fit-weeklier connected with about the discover where the discov dailler, 965; of Sunday papers connected list. The caudid Professor Instances one 1 with dailies, 8,476, of German dailies, fearful falsitication in 1874, the effect of of June we read - At the Corn Ex- tending serious consequence Then I which, more than all others made or 2,870; of weeklies, etc., connected with which was to value the find imports change, vesterday, a sample of wheat of the evenes of Euglish blast follows German dailies, 4,680. The aggregate from the United States Into Quevec at is that of Collector of the Port of New circulation of deffice is 3,381,187, of \$58,009, Instead of \$724,311, this latter York Some few years ago President weeklies councited with dailies 3,121,- sum bring the correct amount in the 890; ofsemi-weeklies connected with trade returns. If the British agert had to Col Massir, a strong porsonal friend dailies, 158,344; of tri-weeklies con- freatly suppressed figures so much more nected with dailles, 39,890, of Sunday favourable to Canada, it would have papers connected with daliles, 724,071; ocen very naughty indeed, but we canof German daily papers, 488,709. The not see why the United States should annual aggregate of daily papers circu- complain. Verily Mr Braiss is a differlated is 1,127,337,355; and of weeklies, out sort of a statesman from his prodesemi-weeklies and tri-weeklies, 216,763,- cessor. The Boston Herall refers to not appear to be the case. He is, on the 880. The number of daily papers pub- this matter as a well-informed and fairlished and the aggregate daily circula- minded journal Alluding to the secret appendix" the Herald says ;- " For the velid excuse for his dismissal is not lows:-Alabama, number 6, aggregato reason that the Professor has chosen to circulation, 10,210; Arkansas, number 7, put a padlock on his lips, and assume the role of the mysterious stranger, we may as well mention the fact that the 579; Colorado, number 20, aggregate Herald has for months been in possession simply of one Republican Adminis- circulation, 25,925; Connecticut, number sion of all these mysterious figures upon which so much stress is laid by the The answer is, the place is wanted for ware, number 5, aggregate circulation, worthy Professor, and so far it has falled to discern in them anything which May 1st, \$1,061,100. The activity either did have or could have any imlast year. It is perfectly fitting that aggregate circulation, 30,500; Illinois, portant bearing upon either side as to the amount of the award." Yet the Professor says there's millions it No wonder he shrunk from belog intermere mawkish affectation to say that aggregate circulation, 34,860; Kansas, viewed by the Herald and prefetred victimizing the World.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THERE are one hundred and eightyeight candidates for matriculation at the University of Toronto.

Ir appears that the new State Capitol at Albany has already cost \$13,007,000, and it is said \$2,500,000 more will be required to finish it.

At the election on Monday of a member to represent North Waterloo in the Ontario Legislative Assembly, Mr. Snider, Reformer, was returned.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Tomagistrates appointed by the Ontario Government have no right to inflict the penalty of hard labour.

In 1876, the production of wheat in New Zoaland was 1,770,263 bushels, of bushels, and of potatoes 17,895 tous, the total acroage then under cultivation being 152,982. By last year the acroage had increased to 389,729, and the pro-7.776,275 of oats, 1,124,281 of barley, and

tons, against 8,703,039 tons for the mme time 1880; an increase of 1,680,233 tons. Commenting on this fact a New York commercial exchange remarks:-"Considering this large increase in production there is room for considerable lower prices for the present current figures"

Rayuaus recently received in England represent the population of South Australia, as shown by the recent census as 277,000; of Tasmania, 116,000; and of New Zealand, 489,561. The population of Victori is said to be about 70,000 below the estimated number; while the returns for New South Wales give the population at 750,000, or to the latter fact, the English blast furan increase of 240,000 during the last nace owners are commencing to curtail ten years.

encouraging reports that are arriving Electar Works (West Yorkshire district); daily regarding the prospects of manufactures in the Maritime Provinces, says: | Calder Works (Scotland), and it is ex-"Several manufacturing concerns are pected that three others are to follow in unable to get enough hands." Similar another part of the Scotch district; and reports come from other Provinces. And three have been put out at Cyfarthfa and yet the Free Traders tell us that the Ynysfach, in Bonth Walon, and it is ex-National Policy is driving the people out pocted that two others will follow. With of the country! The facts are against the low price of iron, adds the Guardian, the Free Traders.

Is the Liverpool Courses or the 11th prices in that country have been transmitted from Maritola by the Hud- will like was be a relief to the makers son's Boy Company to Mr. Dyke, the pig iron in this country, owing to the Canadian Oovernment agent in this disagreeable competition of low ton city, was examined by asveral of the common iron leading importers and millers present, who pronounced it to be the fluest sample of wheat in the market Offers of 31 per bushel more were made for It than for the finest samples of Callfornian," This will be gratifying intelligence to the wheat growers of Manltoba and the North-West.

FROM an American exchange we find that at no period in the history of that country has there been such a rapid development of gold and silver resources. Twenty-six furnaces are in operation in and around Loadville, having a capacity of 600 tons of ore per day. The bullion receipts at New York since January 1st are \$7,025,668, at Sau Francisco since throughout the mineral regions is reflected in a corresponding activity in eastern machine and tool shops and foundries, where orders are at present accumulating beyond capacity for prompt deilvery.

LATE returns show that the total exports of fron and steel from Great Britain to the United States in the first five months of 1881 aggregated 429,802 tons, of which 148,279 tons were plg from and 127,346 tons were iron and steel rails Old fron aggregated 34,779 tons. The total exports of overy description of Iron and steel to all countries in May was 350,664 tons, against 320,100 tens in April, 290,198 tons in March, 192,870 tens in February, and 197,112 tone in Connected with the main edifice by a January. Of the total exports in May, 79,062 tone were iron and steel rails, as compared with 67,923 tons in April, 48,-507 tons in March, 31,617 tons in February, and 00,024 tons in January.

Tax total revenue of Italy for 1880 amounted to \$228,600,000, and the expenditure, including \$5,000,000 et exceptional outlay, to \$223,500,000, there being a surplus of \$5,100,000. The increase for the year exceeds the original budget catimate by about \$10,000,000, this expansion being due to the increased yield of nearly all the chief taxes, and to a considerable augmentation of the railway traffic receipts. For the current year the original estimate was calculated on a surplus of \$1,000,000, but in the Lockwood, Esq., Providence it I, chiprovisional estimates this was increased engineer and architect; D. F. Mazwell to \$0,000,000, and as the actual receipts for the first two months of the year were Esq., Lewiston, Me., contractor for the production of authracite coal in considerably larger than had been looked erection of the buildings; Mr. 8. anticipated in either of the two estimates. The granite is being obtained at the The present excess of sevenue contrasts Ledge, that at the Devil's Head baring very favourably with the constant deficits proved unsuitable. The bricks are which until recently Italy had year by year to face, and it is all the more welcome because it will greatly facilitate the operations now about to be instituted for the resumption of specie payments.

Ir is estimated, says a contemporary in England, that there are now 3,000,000 tons of plg fron in that country and this, that this represents the increased make in the two countries in 1889 as compared with 1879, and that this increase was 1,000,000 tons in excess of requirements. Having opened their eyes production. We learn from the Colliery Guardian of the 3rd Inst. that three fur-THE Moneton Times, referring to the naces have been damped down at the one has been put out of blast at the it is certain that before the end of next month the output will be materially re-Ir appears that when the first census duced at home and abroad. Later adother issue; and in other fireign World's report of an interview with the of the German empire, as now constitutions (a dispatch from London, June 18)

has not commenced a chip too war. the increase of stocks and $0 \sim \sigma_{\rm color}$

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The Industrial World will be the antireceive items of news from its readers to a parts of the country, for publication in th olumns. It will take but a fow minde (1) and a postal card to acquaint us with what soins on in your neighbourhood, and we w always find room for all legitimate commucations, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith)

THE ST. CROIX MILL

Friend Main has furnished us with advance sheets of the issue of his a Croix Courier of this day's date contain ing a lengthy and carefully prepared historical sketch of the St. Cook Cotto Mill enterprise from the first inception of the movement down to the present time, together with an outline of 15 intended ceremony of laying the cornatone to-morrow. The description of the buildings now being constructed will be a matter of interest to all oreaders, and we, therefore, allow to it a place in te-day's issue of the Neer it is as follows:

The main building will be a rectange. lar brick scructure with granite trigi mings, showing, on account of the formation of the ground, five stories on the north and east, and four stories on the south and west sides. It will be 417ft. 4in. long, running nearly north and south, and 98ft. 8in. whie. In the centre of the east side will stand a town 20x26 feet, connected with the man building by a passage-way 8 feet wid about 05 feet bigh from the greent Klevators, 12ft. 2lin. x 11ft. each, will occupy the north-cast and south-cast corners, while the entrances will be on the south-west and north-west corners covered passage, 13x37ft, will be the picker building, 103ft. 4in. long, runnin. cast and west, and \$2ft. wide. In oncorner of this division will be a dest chimney, 8%. 8ln. square inside. To-first floor of those buildings will be sup-ported by 283 atone and brick piers, and, r the support of the remaiding floor will be 600 pitch pine pillars, 10ie et diameter, one upen the other, forming a continuous support, resting on cast iron capitals. On the cestern side of the main building a two story boller house 72x44ft, with a chimney 100ft, high in which the steam used in the mill will be generated, will be erected. This will be separated from the main building by a saze-way 18 feet wide. The walls of the building will be supported by vertical pilasters running between the windows of which (windows) there will be about

The directors of the work are A ! Esq, assistant engineer; Stephen Greet Req , assistant architect; R. E. Patterson being made in Milltown, on the American aide of the river. The company owns about 15 acres of land in the vicinity of the site, of which one and one-quarter acres will be occupied by the buildings to be erected. To clear the ground for the operations of the company it was found necessary to toar down or removabout thirty-five bouses occupied principally by the families of men cogaged in lumbering. In making excavations for the foundation the ground was hist broken on Monday the 13th inst. In the construction of the mill all the modern improvements will be utilized, and when built it will be one of the finest mills on the continent. An offer, 16x24ft, for the use of the company has been erected by Mr. B. It Gilmore and is now occupied by the manager, archi tects and contractor.

The ceremonies to-morrow will is " the usual kind on such occasions. Large numbers from this city, Frodericton, Woodstock, Houlton, St Androws, Essiport and other places are expected to be The trowel with which the bresent corner stone will be laid will contain!

following inscription:-Hon. Benjamin Robert Storenson, Grand Master of Freemanons Now Brunswick, presented at the laying of the Corner Stone of the Saint Crois Cotton Mill, Milliown, N. B. By James Murchie, President, and Lunis Denter, Treasurer,

June 24th, A. L., 6881.

to about of the Cotton Mill Co-

Dal the St Crats Courses of June Year of the Bay Palat of June 23rd, of the St. John Daily Sun of June itt cops of the Bt, John Dorly Telea haf time 24th, copy of the St. John titale of June 23rd, copy of the se fehn I in my Ne or of June 23rd, firet profithe Idan't Acres, last copy of the 1. C. C. Son fard, lost copy of the

Channe for 1881 A sovereign of the latest date, 50 cent of the latest date, 25 cent piece of he latest date, 20 cent piece of the latest at 5 cent piece of the latest date, 1 cut picce of the latest date, one dollar of the Dominion of Canada, one dollar note of the Mt. Stephen Bank .-. I An N B . Sun

The extenory, in accordance with alore programme, took place, and proved to be the leading event that of taken place for many a day.]

HE NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY.

How is business?" saked the Far-

s so small a community, and doubtless the balance is not subscribed here or bewhere out of Windsor, the shareolders of that place will take sufficient dares to start the company, and thus make it a purely Win for enterprise.

The huge three storey frame being 'eited bear the mulway track at the foot f Lutes street, for Jones' now mill, marks that as an important prospective addition to the industrial establishments f the town. About half a dozen men are now employed about the building beardes the mill several other buildings, principally small dwelling houses, have teen ejected in that locality, which is spully building up.—Moneion Times.

At a meeting of the directors of the anada Worsteri Co, Ilmited, W hall, Esq , was elected President, and his Hon P. Garnesu, Vice-President he plans of the buildings have been enfrusted to Mr. H. Stavely, the contract for the erection of factory to Mr. Simon The buildings are to be of the

the nel will be presented to tirand height of 100 feet. The machinery the tracking by James Burchie, which is to be used in this factory will be of the most improved providely derven of will contain a reference to by combined engines of 20 milliated the solution of the corner stone, the name horse paw r. The boilers, which are rate tribit Master officiating, and of also to be made of the best construction, the terms and there for the time and fitted with Lees patent blowers are not the tames of the architect, to be made by Mr. R. Neil, or this city. and the tumes of the architect, to be made by Mr. R. Neil, or this city, is to be permanent is uncertain. The first to be built at Have Point tasts of the iron market at home and ladies' plain and funcy dress goods of the latest designs - Quebec Lailnt

> There was a meeting of it a stockholders of the Klassian Cotton Company last week in the Council Chamber for the purpose of electing the directors, etc. There was a full attendance. Mr. James Richardson occupied the chair. After a few remarks by Mr It M Britton, Mr. F Shaw read the report of the Proeverything was progressing in a satisfactory condition Mr Minnes and Mr McRae, who are now in England, had ager. He and his family would leave for Cauada with those gentlement on the 15th of July next. Armngements had been made for the erection of the null at a cost of \$31.623, and for the purchase of machinery to the extent of \$80,000, and the site at the mits of \$500 per acre. All the business in connection with the enterprise had been transacted on the most economical basis, the entire expenses thus far atsounting to the small

How to includence 10 March 10 they will undoubtedly "take" in any market to which they may be sent. The Capital to the amount of \$132,000 has dreafy been asbectived in Windsor fer wares in the Windsor Cotton Co. (limitable than the Market and the Market and the Market and the Market and Mar i), being two-thirds of the whole re- no doubt that when selved up on the found capital. This is commendable tables of the wealthy of Hahiaz, St. John, Yarmouth, etc., it will be found as good as it looks, and be asked for again. the farmers may be gained from the fact that, during the buying season, Mr. Bridges alone paid out to them on an stream that war. average about \$2,000 a day. It is please lils businens litidges says that the pork he prefers is the park widels it pays best to produce, viz., young port, weighing about one hundred and fifty pounds per carcase. Mr. Bildges' establishment contains a large refrigerator; and he is therefore reads to buy in the heat of summer as well as in the fall and winter.—Ex.

The number of tinplate works in Great present rate of production is reduced to they escape this year because of the extarbes, three stories high, treather with 0,815,500 boxes annually. The home engine and boiler house, 32 test by 57 feet 6 inches, and the dye house, 30 feet by 67 informed English writers at 2,000,000 boxes annually

NOTES FROM PHILADEEPHIA

(homosrowa Co respondent) Philadelphia, Pa. 27th June -To day's transactions betokened an improvement in the eastern from market, which has been anxiously looked for. Whether it in inusiges in. Several cablegrams inications, pending the construction of have been exchanged between prominent iron from with a view to assemblate inew rallways or trainways; and it in-

a lattle past the Ma in Hospital and it alread are about as follows. The conet architet the high will be deposited in the expected will be completed by the end sumption of from enormous as it has been,
about all contain the following of the present year. The object of this hes been overtaken, and a surplus present the St. Crow Courses of June industry is for the manufacturing of duct of three million tops piled up to duct of three million tops piled up to theraten nuture eperations. There are evidences that the policy of restriction will be adopted in Great Lintain. If so, the danger is over, if not, serious disasters are alread. In the absence of a tixed purpose or policy speculation only can be indulged in. Several cablegrams iron firms with a view to specularite action. Great Britain has now 400 Idle blast fornaces. The United States has very few idle which are worth running. It would require from 60 to 80 to blow out to affect the market accourably. That this will be the ultimate policy succeeded in securing a first class mans, their can be no doubt. Restriction is the only solution of the problem in the present situation. New processes may revolutionize existing medicula of manufacture, but without discounting imbrobabilities, it is quite possible that with a moderate reserie, on and a continnal heavy consumption trade will right likelf and manufacturers will find business on a solid basis. Imports are falling off at New York, receipts fell off from 11,000 ions weekly to 6,000 At Philadelphia they have declined to very nactow limits. Withdrawals from bond

vesiment. Hamilton Disston, the saw maker, has, with others, bought 4,000,000 acres of Fiorida lands, and proposes an immodiate drainage and settlement.

Money is easy. Loans have increased to almost seventy millions. The industeles of the city are prosperous. Strikes good as it looks, and be asked for again. are talked of but not made. Labour is An idea of the value of this industry to well employed. Immigration is pouring through the c'y. The South has agents here seeking to divert a portion of the

The rateurg places are waiting on ing to learn that he Bridges is about the expected tide of population from the enlarging his premises and increasing overcrowded cities, but as yet only a few his business. We may add that he stragglers have wandered to the resorts. stragglers have wandered to the resorts. Merchants are settling up accounts of a success at half year, and in a few days the sea side hotels will be crowded.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade is listening to an explanation concerning the less of the expect trade, and proposes to tako measures to regain it problem is a difficult one. Street car profits last year in this city fell a little short of one million dollars. The lines. control councils and newspapers and Britain is 90, with 372 mills. The anti- hours are able to exact six coat farce in nual capacity of these works is placed at the face of an aroused and indignant 8,213,000 boxes, but as some 30 mills public opinion. Much capital is seek-baro been stopped on account of the ing investment in coal, ore and timber strike provailing in the tin making dis- lands. It is expected that next year stricts providing the the title leaves coal and oral combinations will be suthe fellowing dimensions, viz. : main ceased operations from other causes, the rounded with many difficulties, which cess of demand over facilities.

> There were 48 births, 7 marriages and 20 deaths at Turonto last week.

The works are carable of producing 20% 080 tons of puddled bars per annum. as well as 15,000 tons of initial iron, and are in perfect condition. The secured price was £28,000, and at the sale no bids were made

A company of nomewhat novel charact chas been tormed in Rome, with a capital of five million lire. Its object is to assist in the development of commuintends to complete unfinished works or taking the contracts of the contractor a hands, to buy and sell, construct and work, railways and tramways, either independently or in partnership with other bodles, to form, premote, assist, and amalgamate railway and tramway companies, and to complete all financial perations secessary for these various undertakings.



OTTAWA RIVER CANALS.



annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such interest at the rate above mentioned on such persons of the purchase money as many persons of the purchase money as many persons of the purchase money as many tirom time to time remain unpaid, to be paid prime to time remain unpaid, to be paid from the to five shall be sold instanced.

4. From and after the 31st day of the same—that is, 32.30 per acre for pre-suption within the said Beltor within the corresponding the same prime as the same included in a least sold after the same prime said the interest the same stated in the conditions of the same time of the same terms as follows: The pre-suptions shall be sold at the same prime and called the same prime and the prime sections shall be sold at the same prime and called the same terms as fixed in the part pre-distribution of the same terms as fixed in the part pre-distribution of the same terms as fixed in the part pre-distribution of the same terms as fixed in the part pre-distribution of the said Canada, pasted in cash.

5 Is all townships open for sale and sections for sale and problemants.

6 Is all townships open for sale and sections of the same date in the section of the said Canada.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the unifer more of 32 per tags, such as constituting to homested and provisions of section of the same date in the section of the said Canada.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the unifer more of 32 per tags, such as a solution of the said canada.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the said canada.

8 Is all the section of the same date in the said canada.

9 Is all the section of the same date in the said canada.

shall be put up at an alses price of the Canadian Pacific Hailway lish shall be sold at the uniform price of \$2 per acre, to be said in one at the end of three sears from the date of entry, or at such earlier period at the claimant may acquire a title to his hamstead exarter-section.

9, peception shall be made to the provisions of clause I, in so far as relates to

On Tuesday (saya the College General in the Province of Manitcha or the of June 1) at the Middlerbrough Royal of the beis containing the Pacific Ratinary Exchange, the Imperial inconverse, hout liank, were put up to use tion by Mr Williams They were stated to have the privilege of purchasing to the section shell have the privilege of purchasing to the extending sexteen acres of land adjoining, the first privilege of purchasing to the extending sexteen acres of land adjoining twenty cottages, brickmaking plant, and the lives for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-number of sections and pre-emptions, above lo, the price and terms of payment of oddnumbe ed sections and pre emptions, above
ret forth, shall not apply to person who
have settled in any one of the reveral helts
described in the said regulations of the 14th
October, 1879, hereby rescinded,
but who have not obtained entries
for their fauls and who may
tablish a right to purchase such oddnumbered sections or pre-explient, as the
care may he, at the price and on the term

cuse may be, at the price and on the terms respectfully fixed for the same by the said Regulations. Timber for Nottlers.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie town-

II. The system of wood lots in prairie town-ships shall be continued—that is to say, homericad settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not arcceeding 2) acres each, at a uniform rate of \$5 per acre, to be paid in cash

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to estilers on prairie sections bought from the Causalian Paople Rolliway Company, a exces where the only wood lands available bave been laid out on a naumbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapsuing the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to out merchantable timber on any lands owned by is within surreyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands overed by such license, shall, for the time being, be surject to the operation of the same.

Sales of Lands to Justiciantalor Curpo-

Sales of Lands to Individuals or Curpo-rations for Colonization.

22. Paymen's for public lands and also for pre-emptions may be in each, or in sorip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for tewn plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having mater power thereon; and forther, shall not, of course, affect Sections it and 20 in each formship, which are public school lands, or feetious 3 and 20, which are lludson's Bay Company's lauds.

3. S. DENNIS.

Departy Minister of the Interior.

LIEBRAY RUSSEL,

Surreyor-tieneral.

three years ago. Much progress has point figure now than in either 1880 or 1879, in spite of the improvement in value in real estate, especially in Montreal, it is evident that too high a value had been placed upon these assets in former years. The productive real estate in the bands of the bank is now reduced to \$157,390 and yields a return of 81 per cent. Thu unproductive lands are this year \$284,-000 where last year they were \$404,000. The general manager makes the statement that deposite are obtainable nowadays at reasonably profitable rates. And, of course, if discounts were to be reduced it was essential that interest on deposits ment of a new industry, it thinks, is but should be reduced too; but the public were with great difficulty induced to see this. Another point referred to at the inecting deserves emphasis here It is that high rates of discounts exacted by the old, else it would not need protec-banks are by no means reliable sources tion. It sums up its argument by say-of permanent revenue. A tenk really log: "Canadians producing \$2.20 worth makes its interest only when the note of wheat add more to the wealth of Canit discounts as paid. If a banker disadd more to the wealth of Canadian producing \$1.10 counts a nr. s. of \$1,000 at ten per cent. worth of wheat and another Canadian for six months, he presumably makes producing \$1 worth of table, at a time \$50. But if the maker of the note falls when a table can be imported for \$1." and pays ninety cents in the dollar the banker loses the \$50 made and \$100 besides. And, as the times when interest is highest are the most risky for bankers, they must look ferward to a lot of failures and compromises which will inevitably eat into their large profits, as Mr If a put it, "the supposed profits of bankers, in numbers of instances, turn into the masses of bad debts that have troubled us all for so many years back." The discounts of the year are \$2,000,000 greater and the circulation \$700,000 more than the previous year, while the net profits foot up to \$651,000, as com-pared with \$544,719 in 1880, and \$512,-The Ontario Bank's carnings have

been less than those of last year, which in turn were alightly less than the year previous. The bank is still weighted with unproductive assets, and although overdue debts, unsecured, are not so great this year as last, those past due for which it holds security are not lessened. Since the panic in the stock a year ago, the efforts of the management seem to have been concentrated upon increasing the preportion of available assets. It was impossible to de this and to use these resources in outside earnings too, these resources in outside earnings too, thus the earning power suffered. The discounts compared this law year are about \$700,000 greater, and circulation has gone up \$200.000. Deposits, which a year ago were \$2,000,000 in amount, now exceed \$4,000,000, and half of these laws to interest. Having for these manager at Montreal, shall make a the country because that industry gave thorough inspection of the branches, employment to men formerly idle. The preparatory to assuming the general cost of maintaining these men and their charge of the affairs of the bank. It is families is no greater than before, and premature to state what action will be taken to place the timber limits and other unproductive properties loaned upon in former years in more available shape. But it is not too much to say that such assets will be required to be valued at a price which will at inst-extinguish the present rest and contingent funds. The current business of the in-stitution in this city, at Winnipeg, and at some other points, is in good shape, and we believe very profitable. So much cannot be said of some of the agencies. The inadequacy of present carnings, good though they may be in proportion to the actual funds employed, to pay dividends upon its large capital, only emphasizes the serious leck ups with which the bank is burdened, and calls for some decided action in the direction which the directors contemplate.

The active and extending business of the Federal Bank has reached the point it is pure assumption to say that the Ca-at which it has been deemed well to madian table maker would raise his price make a new Issue of stock. Accordingly, a resolution giving power to the dire tors to increase the stock by half a million dollars was pass i nem con at the annual meeting on Tuesday last. The earnings of the year were \$30,000 greater than in the proceding twelve mouths, a million more of discounts having been granted, and the rest has been increased to \$300,000. Buch results, in seven

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL want of legal provision to compel an application of the models of models. AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

Want of legal provision to compel an equitable division of the models of models. It is not to each person with whom he should receive the attention of the Dominion Parliament. Not a few plu dered whole sale merchants will wish that the purchase from the lot streppers from the latter are lessing will conducted in accordance with the contents and observances of the wants applied and the protection is sumple and may be so constituted that on the wealth he created and the protection and sometimes here in the first place, in the country, state of the wants applied and in the protection and the capital out both the sale of a foreign land. Next, the wants applied and in the protection are under the state of the sale of the protection as the sale of the wall he created that the protection as the sale of the sale of the sale of the protection as the sale of the wall he capital out to the sale of the sale of the protection as the sale of the wall he capital out that the protection as the sale of the wall he capital out the protection as the sale of the wall he capital out the sale of the sale of

THE VALUE OF HOME INDUSTRY

(Hamilton Spectator)

On Wednesday we requested the Times to answer a very simple question, viz : whether if an article could be manufactuted in Canada for a dollar, and a like article imported for a dollar, there was any advantage in having it made at home. The Times declines a direct answer, but enters into a short argument to show that there is no advantage in the home manufacture. The establisha diversion of labour from an old industry into another channel; and if the new industry requires protection that is evidence that It is less remunerative than when a table can be imported for \$1."

The assumption here is that all men can produce wheat; that all men have facilitles for producing wheat; and that all men can produce wheat with the same case that they can produce anything else. The fact is that all men do not know how to produce wheat. There are many skilled mechanics, many business and professional mea in Hamilton, doing good service and earning considerable remuneration, who would starve if compelled to labour on a farm. We doubt if the editor of the Times could earn fifty cents a day in wheat culture. l'eople do not come inte the world like machines, cast in one mould and fitted to one There is infinite diversity of talents and faculties among men, and that is the best state of society which provides the widest diversity and range of employments. The reason for so many of our young men going abroad, mainly to the United States, was not that there was no occupation here, but that there was not the right kind of oc-cupation. More land was available then than now, but these young men had no talent or skill for farming; most of them had not the needful meens for farming; many of them believed themselves capable of better work than the farm offered, and they expatilated themselves In search of the labour to which they believed or knew themselves to be suited. Some remained fule at home; and others maintained a precarious existence at work they could ill perform and for

more than two millions of dollars is saved to the country annually in the single article of augar. The same state of things extended to other occupations. until it reached the whole body of the unemployed; and up to that point the entire wealth created by those become busy but formerly idle was the sum of the material benefit so far conferred upon the country. After our kile popu-lation had all been employed we began to import workmen. The value of those workmen to the country is the difference between the cost of the article they produce and its selling price. The Times table, the selling price of each being a dollar; and it objects to putting a duty of five cents on tables lest the home manutacturer should raise his price to a dollar and four cents. In the first pifice, by tour cents if the duty were put In the case of the very article which started this controversy the price is not raised. We have pointed out that fact a desen times, and our contemporary has not questioned it. It was raised for a time, but is not now. In the next place, the advantage of making a table at ome, instead of importing it, is not the difference between the makers' price and the importer's price. It is the difference

the cautiers line of policy hald down by the present state of the law on this timete that each immigrant who reaches over again, in different hands, to different feet high, with a semisticular the state of the track immigrant who is a how over again, in different hands, to emercine over many many many many many many times to that each immigrant who is a how for each of the country is worth a thousand dollars productive ends, is the cause of clusters. They are made of slats, with we that country is worth a thousand dollars productive ends, is the cause of clusters. They are made of slats, with we that the country is worth a thousand dollars productive ends, is the cause of clusters and country is a slat to be said to be said to be a slats, which are meaned. as it is difficult to deal with a man who and the cost of transport is only 50 per demands evidence that the sun shines it ceat. The producer gets his share of the is difficult to deal with him who defineressed value. By encouraging and mands evidence that manufacturing in-protecting domestic manufactures, the general and to Hamilton in particular of transport is saved. For the testimony look around. The hundreds of new houses; the dozens of new manufactories; the thronged shops; the busy people; the crowded market—above all the content and prospetity that everywhere provail-the plenty that presides at every fireside and blesses every homo. The trailing banner of amoke from the factory chimney is the flag that floats in honour of industry's natal day; the whirl and roar of mach-inery is the thankful hymn of praise to that beneficent policy which has brought work, and well puid work, to the hands waiting to work.

IDLE CAPITAL

(Quebeo Budget)

La Minerce, of Montreal colls attention to a very important question in the general interest. We refer to the very large amount of capital, which has accumulated and is actually lying idle in our banks. And as our contemporary remarks, the evil continues to steadily increase, the deposits largely exceeding follows :-

Deposits..... 83,830,645

The first of the above sums is the exclusive property of the banks themselves, and the shareholders are alone interested in its management. But the adminis-tration of the remainder is a subject of general interest; for the country at large is concerned in the deposits and circulation. It appears by the bank statements to the end of December that more than half of the general fund of the banks is hald in reserve by them, or something more than the deposits. It is very much to be desired that a portion at least of this currmous amount of idle capital should find employment to benefit the country. We here touch upon a very great and delicate question—the monebrought into play. It is true that the banks have only a limited control over deposits and that it is only with difficulty hat can touch them. And the proof that they parely ever do so and that they are always ready to pay them on call is to be found in the largeness of their reserves. In reality, these moneys are private property, only placed there as a measure of selety, and its ewners would not allow the Lanks to risk it in industry where they do not dare to invest it themselves. In the meantime, what might not be done for the good of the country with these vast heards? It is to be hoped that as industry increases, confidence in industrial investments will revive and our capitalists will more duce and its selling price. The Times largely place their money in them, in-sees no advantage in having a table atead of locking it up in bank or conver-made at home over the importation of a ting it into bank shares.

FARMS AND MANUFACTURES.

(Halifaz Mail.) Everybody knows how quick the farm ing interests feel the benefits of a new manufactory or a new manufacturing town or village, that has sprung up in the midst of them, under a protective system. The farms instantly rise in value; some of them in the neighbourhood are turned into gardens, the most profitable species of husbandry; a new and lively market is opened for agricul-tural products; agricultural labour is in greater demand and better paid; the pro-

the goods manufactured in the State. It products are only worth half as much in is a surprise to us to be called upon to the place where they are grown as in the demonstrate the value of manufacturing place where they are consumed. Bring industry to a citizen of Hamilton Just the market half way toward the producer, dustry is of untold value to Canada in market is brought home, and the expense

CANADIAN BANKS IN CHICAGO

(The Shareholder.)

Considerable atir has been created in banking circles lately by the attempt which is being made by the internal revenue official at Chicago to collect arrests of taxes which are claimed to be due on the business done by Canadian banks in that city, in excess of their capital and deposits. This unexpected claim on the Canadian agencies there had its origin in the success which attended the efforts of the revenue officials in similar attacks upon some of the bome institutions, the International and Corn Exchange Banks having had to hand over no less than \$60,000 in arrear taxes and penalties to the Government. The Canadian banks which have agencies in Chicago, and which are therefore interested in the action of the United States internal revenue department in the metor, are the Bank of Montreal, Merchants' Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce and Bank of British North America. These banks, as the Chicago Tribune remarks, the amount of the paid up capital and banks, as the Chicago Tribune remarks, revenue and constituting nearly the half "all do a large business with the grain of the general fund of our banks. Ac- and provision exporters, and are large cording to the last report, the state of makers of New York and London Exthe Queboc and Ontario Banks was as change." The agency of the Bank of change." The a ency of the Bank of Montreal in Chicago has a capital of \$100,000 allotted to it, which it returns Capital paid up.......\$63,580,360 \$100,000 allotted to it, which it returns to the local officials for taxation, both national and municipal. The revenue national and municipal. The revenue inspector found in his examination of the books, however, that the volume of business done was greater than the capital and deposits. And upon this excess the officer proceeded to levy the usual tax of 1-24 of 1 per cent per month, on the ground that moneys used in excess of the capital and deposits must be regarded either as a deposit or an addition to the capital, and therefore subject to taxation. The bank authorities resist the claim on the plea that the exons of funds is either part of the bank's legitimate surplus, which is not taxable, or clso moneys placed to their credit with the New York Branch, by the head office here in Montreal; and that in he sent to Washington for consideration.
If it is decided that the excess is taxable, full arrears will have to be paid by the tank, which will also probably be muleted in a penalty of 100 per cent. It is generally believed that if the action of the revenue officials be sustained by the Government the matter will be carried into the courts as a test case for future guidance. The question at issue is a much more delicate one than that involved in the claims upon the International and Corn Exchange Banks, and the amounts of money at stake are much larger. The banks look upon the whole matter with the utmost composure, the Merchants' Bank and Bank of Commerce taking the same stand as the Bank of Montreal, while the Bank of British North America, the claim against it being so slight as \$100, is affected only as to the correctness or fallacy of the principle of taxation involved. result of the investigation will be looked forward to by bankers in Canada with the greatest interest.

LOBSTER PACKING.

Along the coast of Maine and Massachusetts and in the Provinces lobster nacking is at its height. Never before were the lobsters in as fine condition as they are this season, being large in size and full meated. In the current number of Serebner's Monthly is a very interesting illustrated article entitled: "The Lobyears business, show how great an ad-the importer's price. It is the difference ducts command a higher price; and in ster at Home," from which we condense vantage is possessed by institutions between the cost of supporting the this way the increase of manufacturing an account of some matters of interest vantage is possessed by institutions between the cost of supporting the this way the increase of manufacturing an account of some matters of interest with relatively small capital and large maker white producing the table, and catabilishments over the face of the count of some matters of interest contern deposits. The board of directors calls the import cost of the foreign table. Let try, under the fostering care of the same the winter months the lobster stays in attraction, not before it is needed, to the us suppose the maker to spend the whole system, dinuses the same benefits over deep water in order to escape the effect matter.

three years ago. If the progress has been made, but it is recognized it at particular to been reached and the operations of pruning and of laying by reserve have been attendily carried on it was natural for some shareholders to have finished that when about eleven per cent, should be divided. But on the bank as proided, the bank in former years. After a long connected that wis of the directors is the proided that point the view of the directors is the time with the bank as proided, the town with the bank as proided, the owner to a pressure of engagements out to be been to a better proportion than it now is detile cit. He continues upon the count of the capital before venturing to increase the direction than it now to be pressure of engagements out to a better proportion than it now bears to capital before venturing to increase the different files better to increase the file of the produced in the solid produced lobster car. This is a box twelvef of long, eight feet wide, by two and at aldeep, and submerged to the water acid. Here they remain until taken out to removal to market, to be sold fresh as for disposal to the canneries, which a found all along the cost. A malure lot. ster should measure, without the claw-from one to two feet long, and weigh complete from two to fifteen pounds, but smaller sizes are so common that a fength of ten and a half luches has been a standard for certain calculations sters grow slow, some five to six year, passing before they measure eight or ten inches. For lobster catching on a small scale, two kinds of nets and a hook with a ten foot handle are occasionally used One is an ordinary dip net lowered by topes, and with a batt in the bottom when the loluter enters the additional weight is felt and the net raised. The other is a circle of wire playing in equal halves on an axis; a rope is attached to each side and it is lowered like the other. by pulling the ropes the parts shut together, inclosing whatever rests within The smack having arrived at the wharf discharges its cargo of lobsters, which we take for granted is designed for the canning factory which opens at one end on the wharf, close to the water. The canning operations are described as follows "Two men bring in the equirming loads on a stretcher and dump the man into coppers for boiling. At intervals the covers are holsted by ropes and pullers. and dense clouds of steam arise, through which we catch vistas of men, women and children at work. Two men approach the coppers with stretchers and scoop nets, and they throw rapid scoopiuls, done to a scarlet, backward over their shouldors. The scarlet hue is seen in all quarters-on the steeming stretcher, in the great heaps on the tables, in scattered individuals on the floor, in a large pile of shells and refuse seen through the open deor, and in an ox cart load of the same refuse, farther off, which is being taken away for use as a fertilizer The belied lobster is separated, on long tables, into his constituent parts. The most of the many jointed tall is thru-t out with a punch. A hand called a cracker' frees that of the claws by a coup's of deft cuts with a cleaver, and the connecting arms passed on to be picked out with a fork by the girls. In another department, the most is placed in the cans. The first girl puts in roughly a suitable selection of the several parts The next weight it, and adds or subtracts enough to complete the exact amount desired (one or two pounds) the latter case they were merely acting The next forces down the contents with which they were ill requited

Then came the N. P., and now our ing the earnings declining, as we have stated, the management has at last decided to take some radical eteps towards valuing the assets. It has been resolved, we understand, that Mr. Holland, the weard in 1880 was saved to manager at Montreal, shall make a three country because that industry gave

tary circulation. Can we believe that the salt and to the purpose and now our hard times have passed away altogether, and finned to the purpose at the banks are possed. The next forces down the contents with a financial agents for the parent bank. As financial agents for the parent bank. As the matter now stands the banks are possed. The next forces down the contents with a financial agents for the parent bank. As the matter now stands the banks are possed. The next forces down the contents with a financial agents for the parent bank. As the matter now stands the banks are possed. The next forces down the contents with a financial agents for the parent bank. As the matter now stands the banks are possed. The next forces down the contents with a financial agents for the parent bank. As the matter now stands the banks are possed. While so much money is laying idle, so the sold captive by foar or the lack of possed away altogether, while so much money is laying idle, so the sold captive by foar or the lack of possed away altogether, will exceed a fixed times have parent bank. As the matter now stands the banks are matter now stands the stands for the parent bank. As the matter now stands the stand parent parent parent banks. As the matter now stands t tray, which, by means of a pully tackle. is then plunged in bath cauldrons, in order that the cans may be boiled till the air is expelled from their contents through the minute openings. Then through the minute openings. Then they are scaled up and are boiled again for several hours, when the process of cooking is complete." In the packing room the cans are cleaned with scid, lacquered to keep them from rusting, after which they are labelled and packet in cases containing two or four dozen one pound tine, or two closen two pound tine, when they are ready to be cent to all parts of the world -American Groce

The grove receipts of the South Kastera Railway last year were \$300,000 and net \$109,000.

Seventeen persons were killed and fire injured by a coultery explosion in Prussa on Saturday.

on Saturiay.

In the British House of Commons, or Friday, Lord George Hamilton asked the questions relating whether the Gorernment's attention had been directed to the complaints of British Colambia, that the construction of the Pacific Italiway had not been commeaced on the senboard etc.; that the railway lands were still locked up; and whether under these Crommanness the Colonial Office would need upon Canada the advisability of fuln'ye upon Canada the advisability of ful-filling the Carnatron terms. Mr. Grant Datf, Under Secretary for the Colonier, replied that the attertion of the Colonial Office had been called by the complaints of British Colonial. He added that as Not John Madagath and Matthe Cormon Wife John Macdonald and Mn. DeCosmos were both in Rogland, the Government world confer with them and double whether art, and what further, action that to taken by the Government of Great Britain in the

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

To No fune (96, 199)

tumb more semicoulde. During the hear by local shippers during the past past few diese we have been treated to week. It ide is likely to continue yers two or three deli, brind showers followed active on account of reasonable feelights. by warm summer w ather-

been the translate tall in this paper, Recent light ator belowing upon their annual shipments have been inside at from atatement, the decline during the work 21 feet 43 lies per head leing from at to it in bid the une satisfactory showing of this bank has uffected other tooks which have nearly ber delivery at from to to be her the all more or less declined. Commerce like weight. There is abundance of all more or less declined. Commerce like weight. There is abundance of bas declined of in the Domiston is cross feed for them at present, and the Federal 14, Imperial. Hamilton is up condition of the shipments promise to 13 in bid, and Toronto is held I higher Transmittons reported to-day (Intario, 20. at 751, 12 at 351, coat 753, Commerce, 20, 50, 100, 10 at 141; 20, 20, 20 at 161; 130, 15 at 161; 1 10 at 122 loat 120 Loan and bavings Loan Coa The stocks continue generally une thanged with but the transactions. Kingston, 20c per lift, Ganacope to Building & Loan sold to-day at 103 for Present, 23c, Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 10 shares. In insurance, etc., 40 shares. lu shates. In insurance, etc., 40 shares. Western Assurance were sold to-day at

la quotatione. In toli there is but little doing, prices unchanged Fruit, valenclas command fair inquiry and are held wanted, and although prices have adis in good demand and held family at change Sugars have suffered a single change Sugars have suffered a single decline owing to a lull, and while there decline owing to a lull, and while there cental; boxed meats and lare, or cental; loss of the lare, or cental; boxed meats and lare, or cental; loss of the lare, or cental

HARIWARY-This trade continuer excecilogly active, without any special feature to note, except an advance of te in Manilla rope Payments continue very satisfactory and inerchauts are buying extensively in anticipation of a good fall trule.

Dargs-Trade is fairly active, prices being easier for oplum, morphia, quinine, camphor, and some other staples Cape alors, oll, aulseed, cubebs and cuttle fish bones are dearer.

to advance. Dry and groune , into are without change.

Woot-The dreary weather of the past week has kept deliveries of new ellp at a minimum, and prices have kept firm. with slightly hardening tendency; but as there appears to be a total absence of inquiry for these combing wools for foreign account values will doubtless be nominal for some time to come ety to sell on the part of country holders is apparent, but falling to find an outlet

flour, and to fill orders outside prices bare to be paid. Eastern millers bave taken quito freely of all good quality wheats, the demand being principally for spring and red winter. There is not much doing in other grains, except in

l'avrisions-Butter is more active, and in the country there has been counterable speculation done at prices higher than are ruling here. Cheese is easier outside, the supply is good. In mess pork there has been very little doing

outskie, the supply is good in mess pork there has been very little doing in the supply is good in the pork there has been very little doing in the demand for bacon is already, and in the prices rule firm. Hams are in better request and prices steady. Land continues firm. Eggs are somewhat scarce and in demand at from 17618c.

Liquors—The demand for liquors is recy quiet, as is usual at this season. The demand for whisker has fallen off is mades meet with fair inquiry. Cattle—The late rains have given fairness plenty of good grass feed for their catile, and the quality of justice fed cattle shipped this year is very fine. With good prices offering and low frights there will be a large export trade this vear. The ruling price for summand of the incoming the contract when called upon to do so, or if he capture find at from 4614c. Late cable determined to plentiful at from 4614c. Late cable determined to command as high a price as best Scotch.

BEALED TENDRES and endorsed respectively deraction to workshope. Acc.

Alterations to Workshope and or alterations to Workshope and and the anders of the season at the party series at Ucstawa.

Plans and specification can be seen at the Dear Monday, the Tita instant and after MONDAY, The productions of these mills continue to have a descricely has reputation in the maintain the quality of unparamed exect or Irish cavils. The great improvements of Pablic Works, or Irish cavils. The great improvements of Pablic Works, indeed they have heretofore held.

that fairners are making in exceeding lereds and the lany sweetness of some feet chance our cattle to be cought after by leading butchers in Good fact up for The un enough to cold of some time their ensure trade. I, at head as take lack has at last precise was to weather has a molton cold, were shipped how Brocks—The 1 ature of the week has been reduced to more trasonable figures.

Sarr-Have been pur based in large quantities for fuly, August and Septemcondition of the sldpm ats promise to be very good. There are plents offering for local consumption at from \$5 to \$1 weighbor, when dressed on or in the CALLES Are not in much demand few airrests, prices rolling hour st to

Farinuss-Rail rates pay Grand Trunk Western Assurance were sold to-day at 12°. Summertown to Montreal, 25°, 8t. 112. Canada Life has failen off 6 in Lennexville, 43°; Waterville to Chaubid since last week.

Observers—There is a fair business leing done and payments are very salls leing done and payments are very salls leing done in quiet without change lenri to L'Islet, includive, 50°, 8t Jean factory. Colles is quiet without change. Port Joli to fliviers du Loup, inclusive. 25. Summertown to Montreal, 25c, 8t Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, one, Cacouna to Moncton inclusive, one, Point du Chene (for Guif ports and Prince Edward Island traffic only). See brinly at quotations. The demand for Humphries to Amberst and Point du all other grades is merely noised at Chens, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, this season and there is no change to includive (except Salisbury Junction), note. Melasses is mering fairly on one. Melasses is mering fairly on one. Napian to Richmond and Fisher's account of the very small stocks held Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepts here. Prices have advanced fully 2c cd), 68c; Pricou, Truro, Hallfax, New over last week's quotatione. System as Glasgow Junction (for Hallfax and C. B. usual at this season are very little Relivey traffic), 68c, Window Junction wanted, and although prices have advanced from two to three cents in St John N.B., 55c; Carlton, 55c, Mc-sympathy with sugars, owing to the little Adam Junction and Fredericton Junebusiness doing there is no quotable then coc. St. John, N.B., and St. An-business doing there is no quotable then coc. St. John, N.B., and St. An-change in talues in this market Rice drews, N.B., 69c each Through sates from Liverpool to Portland via Domiulon quotations Spices are quiet without or Beaver lines steamers. Beef in barrels, change Sugars have suffered a slight 42;e per cental, park in barrels, 43c per 33je per 100 lbs.

A most iterrible case of suicide occurred A most horrible case of suicide occurred at Orono, Unt, early vesterday morning. The victim was John Nurson, cabinet maker, who in a moment of desperation, caused by financial difficulties and strong drink, committed the rash act by cutting his throat with a common dull case knife. His sock was found saturated with blood, as though be had repented of the act and tried to stop the wound, and falling in this started for the sofa, but felt before be gain-PAINTS AND OILS—List oil, No. 1, is started for the sofs, but felt before be gain-wanting, olive oil being taken as a substitute. Spirits of turpenting constitutes stitute. was returned.



Notice to Contractors.

ety to sell on the just of country holders is apparent, but falling to find an outlet even at cost, they for the present decline to accept any loss, though prospects are not encouraging for any better prices in the near feture. Medium to coarse the near feture. Medium to coarse wools for domestic consumption are steady at unchanged prices. Fine wools are very firm and wanted.

Hidden and Briss—hildes market is unchanged and prices are steady. Calishins are also unchanged; the demand is good and stocks light. Lambs and pelts are readily taken at quotations.

Leavers—Business during the past wock has been very quiet. The factories are about closing down for a short time. Rash terder must be accomparatively nothing doning.

Produce—Markets have ruled very firm for both wheat and flour during the past week. Stocks are quitesmall; more particularly is this the case as regards flour, and to fill orders nutside prices have to be paid. Eastern inilices have larged to the uncording down, and to fill orders nutside prices flour, and to fill orders nutside prices have to be paid. Eastern inilices have larged to the uncording demands of the liver of the navigation of the kiver to the opposition to be seen on application to be seen on application to the saves. Quebec, according to plant and specification to be seen on application to the liver to be very state of the navigation of the kiver transact, which such state of the past works, continues quict.

Proportion to be seen on application to the save works, continues and their proportion to be seen on according to plant and specification to be seen on experited forms as a person to be considered unless made on the vorks. Untawa, where printed forms to Eastern the Department of Pablic Works, or the Department of Pablic transaction to be seen on according to plant and stocks flag SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un

Department of Public Works, a Octawn Brd June, 1881.



Notice to Contractors.

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log for all lawful purposes, any statute or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

law to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Resolved, That all the orders given during the year 1878 by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, acting as such, to fix the line of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway 114 St Martin's, between St. Vincent de Paul and St. Martin's Innetion, in the County of the County

si Martin's between St. Vincent de l'aut and St. Martin's Junction, in the County of Laval, are ratified, confirmed and legalized for all lawfut purposes.

5. Resolved, That the portion of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Gecidental Raliway, between St Vincent de l'aut and the said St. Martin's Junction, shall for the future be considered as a permanent line, and as forming an integral portion of the said railway in the same mauner as in such line had been authorized by the Act of this province, 29 Vict, chap. 2.

6. Resolved, That the terminus of the said railway in Montreal is established in Montreal at the place known as the Quebec Gate Barracks, in the said city.

7. Resolved, That the location of the said road, as now existing and rendered permanent by the present resolutions, shall not in any way affect the municipal subscriptions, which shall be considered as having teen made for the railway as the line is now located.

8. Resolved, that it shall be lawful for

line is now located.

8. Resolved, that it shall be lawful for 8. Resolved, that it shall be lawn to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to order the construction of a branch line to connect with Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the said branch to start from any point between the Sault (Recollect) and Mile End station and concerting the said line with the Grand Trunk reacting the said line with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada at a point on the line of the latter near Dorval station, provided that the cost of the equipment shall not ex-

ceed the sum of \$100,000.

9. Resolved, that the said branch shall 9. Resolved, that the said branch shall form part of the main line of the said Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, as if such branch had been authorized by the act 39 Via., chap. 2.

10. Resolved, that it shall be lawful for the Litutenant-Governor-la-Council to authorize the Commissioner of Railways to acquire from the Jointa Railway Com-

to acquire from the Jointte Railway Com-pany the property in its road from the liver St Lawrence at Lanorale as far as the town of Joliette, for a sum not to exceed \$65,750.
11. Resolved, That it shall be lawful

tor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to authorize the Commissioner of Railways to acquire the Berthler branch extending from the town of Berthler as far as Ber-thler station, on the line of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Rail-Montreal, Uttawa and Occidental Rail-way, including the right of way, the wharves, station on the switch line to the factory of the Union Sucrere, the whole-for a sum not to exceed \$29,000 12 Resolved, That the Joliette Railway Company be authorised to transfer to the Government of this Province all the prop-

erty, both morable and immorable, and all the rights held by it under its cher-

now put trom the town of Jolietta to a warning suspicion that such is the fact, operations in Mexico. We have pointed point in the parish of St. Elizabeth, where there is a gravel pit, to be declared to be a portion of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and the "Topolovampo" brigades of the poverty of Mexico's agricultural real oblymen in Mexico shows that the sources was erroneous, and that a large slope of the act 39 Vict. chan. 2. applied to and Occidental Italiway as it the provi-sion of the act 39 Vict, chap. 2, applied to the construction of these lines. 14. Resolved, That it it shall be law-ful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun-

cil to grant letters-patent to permit a company to build a branch line starting from a point on the line of the Quebea, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway at or near the parish of St. Therese, and leading to another point in the parish of St. Joseph via the village of St. Rustache, the said branch not to exceed ten miles in length.

16. Resolved, That it shall be sawful for the Lieu, enant-Governor in Council to grant letters-patent to permit any comreny to construct a branch line starting from a point in the perish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil (Lachute), and extending to another point in the parish of St. Audre,

in the county of Argentsuil.

16. Resolved, That the companies formed by letters-patent, in virtue of the two preceding resolutions shall be organized under the Joint Stock Companies Incorunuer the soint BIOCK Companies Incorporation Act, and shall have all the powers conferred, and shall be subject to all the conditions imposed, by the General Italiway Act, upon companies regularly incorporated.

17. Resolved, That it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant Gorganical Constant

for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to anthorize the Commissioner of Rail-ways to make all the arrangements that ways to make all the arrangements that may be deemed necessary to assure to the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Hailway, the transfipment of freight and namenagers, and the reciprocal right of running on all other lines of railway connecting directly or indirectly with the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Hailway. Kailway.

the Lieutenant-Governormet-Council, in them ever before. The read serior to the controling that period of the third ever before. The read serior to the fallows, Montreal, Ottawn & ticcidental stome and lead crops are deduct to with the point in the country of Aylors, and that point in the country of Pouline.

The Resolved, That it shall be lawfolter to the serior to the should have the serior to the

This principle is now finally nega-

The traffic returns of the Great Western Railway of Canada for the week ending 17th June, 1881, are as follows -

\$37,078 45,908 3,067 Passengers Freight and live stock. Mails and sundries Total Corresponding weeklast year .. \$2,173 Decrease

The work of changing the gauge on the Northern railway commenced Satur-day afternoon immediately after the departure of the mail train south from Meaford to Penetanguishene. This train carried a board on the end of the rear cat lettered "last train." The gangs of worknien stationed at intervals along the line on the passage of this train immediately commenced operations.
All that portion of the line from Allandale north to the terminus was changed between the time work was commenced Saturday and 7 o'clock Menday morning.

The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company Directors have decided to issue a 7 per cont. second mort-gage income bond for the four years of back coupons on the present bonds; to make a new 5 per cent. mortgage bond to take the place of the present bonds, the 5 per cent, interest to begin in 1882 and to continue for three years, after which the rate will be 6 per cent, and to assets the stock \$10 per share, the money to be used in the improvement and extension of the property so as to do the business from the Wabash and Great Western roads.

On the C. P. R. west the ties are laid right on the sod, and in many places there is very little ballasting, and in others none at all. The grass has grown luxuriantly, and recently the wind and rain boat it down on the talls, so as to render locomotion difficult, and to cause a delay to the Portage train of a couple of hours on the outward trip. On the slow time, and came to a dead stop on reaching Stony Mountain. It was not till Conductor Niblock and his assistants (who were indefatigable in their exertions) had sanded the rails, and de-tached half of the cars, that further progress could be made.

The Chicago Zimes says. "It is evident that very much of the now greatly talked of American railway enterprise in Mexico is wholly speculative—is nothing better than a confidence game to get at the contents of the public tressuries and float the stocks and bonds of projected railroads, having neither capital nor an ter.

13. Resolved, That the Berthler branch as well as the line of the Joliette flom-honest purpose behind them. It is ovipany and the continuation of the railway dent, too, that the Mexicans have a foremow built from the town of Joliette to a warning suspicion that such is the fact.

The experience of the Grant, the Eads, American subsidy grabber in that capi-tal has a much harder road to travel

than he had two or three years ago." Last week a number of business men from Toronto and Peterbore, upon invi-tation of the Manager of the Midland & Grand Junction Ratiway, visited Midland and inspected the work on the large elevator being built by the com-The Midland elevator will have PANY. a capacity of 250,000 bushels, or rather better than double that of Port Hope, and also double that of the one at Collingwood. It will be 105 feet long by 60 feet wide, and will be 110 feet high with a tower 22x23, and 135 feet high. To support this immense atructure and its contents sixty-elz pillars or small plers have been built upon piles. It is said that a Toronto firm has offered to fill this immense structure with grain at the close of navigation.—White Chronicle.

A despatch from Sloux City of the 16th says the Yankton line of the Milwankee & St. Paul Road was reopened that day, and in the morning the first train left Sloux City for Yankton since the great flood of March 2C. Most of the road had to be rebuilt. With some portions of the lines of the St. Paul road closed to business since October of last year, and the whole line in a state of embarge for days together on several occasions during the winter, the earn-

claims have lately been secured by speculators in the town of Perth - Renfrew

There were nearly 250 cars of freight yesterday in the new C. P. R. yard at Point Douglas. They are being emptied or forwarded west as speedily as possible. Men are working night and day ever the complete the com since the completion of the Louise Bridge, in order to be able to meet the demand for rolling stock not only on the C. P. R, but also on all southern and eastern roads. To do this, special trains are being despatched daily both east and west with fraight and trains. cast and west with freight, reilway sup-plies, and immigrants' effects. Very plies, and immigrants' effects. few cities outside of Chicago could produce a scene of such business activity as has existed at Point Douglas for the last few days. On every siding there are strings of cars nearly a quarter of a mile long. There is scarcely a railway line in either the United States or Canada that has not some of its freight cars now in the Winnipeg yard - Winnipeg Times, 17th.

Ten "Iron giants" are to be built this aummer for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the United States. A monster locomotive, known on the road as "No. 10," has already been built as an experiment and tried on the line with, it is stated, the most satisfactory results. "No 10," or "long legged loco," as the engine is termed by the milway people, has big driving wheels, which stand six feet and six inches above the ralls. She has two pairs of drivers forged for her by Herr Krupp, the famous cannon maker. Ever since she has been running she has been making a mile in fifty-seven seconds on up grade with a long train in tow, without getting heated There is, tow, without getting heated however, a great consumption of fuel. In 180 inlies 12,000 pounds of coal are Many improvements on this used. monster are to be carried out in the construction of the engines which are now being built, and they are all, like " No. 10," to have driving wheels "higher than a tall man with a silk bat.

It has all along been a matter of some speculation as to just what our capitallets saw ahead of them in their extensive in this line is necessarily slow, and it does not seem possible that original stockholders can look in this direction for return upon their outlay in construc-tion and equipment. The enormous subsidies granted by the Mexican Government are very fair to look upon, but it is difficult to understand how so impecunious a state can ever hope to disthat the promoters of these milroad en-terprises look for their more immediate reimbursement to Mexico's mineral wonlth, and rely upon agriculture as a stand-by for the future. Mexico has produced as high as \$23,000,000 annually in silver alone. This at a time when other famed silver producing countries were supplying the precious metal in the following proportions: Peru, \$6,240,-000; Buenos Ayres, \$4,850,000; Braul \$4.360,000; New Granada, \$2,990,000 and Chili, \$2,060,000. The output of the latter countries has been the result of great exertions and expense, while Mexico produced her enormously large total with scarcely any systemized ov :lay, comparatively speaking. Thus we can perceive the possibilities following the opening up of the country by comprebensive systems of railways -Railway Review.

ings have gone right on increasing Mr. J. B. Harris, Instructor for the from menth to month, until the finan-cial condition of the company is now visiting the factories in Brockville.

MINING NEWS.

MINING IN ONTARIO

Government Resolutions.

The following resolutions have been proped, and will be introduced by its Control with the following resolutions above lear proped, and will be introduced by its Control with the following resolutions and the point in the country properties of the control with the following resolutions and the point in the country of the following resolutions and the point of the control with the contro several gangs of men are already busily tended all has been realized that the employed at work, and the residents most sanguine could have hoped for con-alout the lake speak quite sanguinely of cerning it. I then pointed out the fact most sanguine could have hoped for conabout the lake speak quite sanguinely of the prospects of the read being pushed that the iron deposit consisted of a ridge on to completion as far as the Mads- of considerable magnitude, striking like on to completion as far as the Mades of considerable magnitude, striking like nasks without delay, and that progress a buge dyke across the country in a north-east and south-westerly direction, whill then be made with the thirteen or fourteen miles remaining to be built to complete the junction of the road with the Canada Pacific at Reufeew. With far as I could discover this ridge constant of the canada Pacific at Reufeew. With far as I could discover this ridge constant of the canada Pacific at Reufeew. the progress making on the road, the interest in the iron mines around Cala-interest in the iron mines around Cala-togle lake is increasing; and some looked like a pretty strong statement, but so far as it has been developed this ridge has proved itself even better than I supposed it to be. A shaft, or pit, was sunk into the crest of the ridge, and when it was only fifteen or twenty feet below the surface tunnels seven fret deep and twenty feet wide were started both ways along the veln, the north-easterly drift extending thirty feet and the south-westerly one one hundred and fifty fort. These tunnels are all in rich ore, and show no signs of weakness, and there is no reason to suppose that they will for a long way, if surface indications count for anything. The feature of the werkings that does most to convey an idea of the enormous extent and value of the deposit, however, is the shaft or pit. This has been cut across the vein, showing a width between the walls of fully fifty feet. Now, bo it remembered, these walls are made up of country rock mixed with lean ore, but no country teck or lean ore is being found in the vein Hero is a belt of solid fron ore that will run 65 per cent. from wall to wall, and that without sort-ing. It is simply a solid mass of hugo coal black crystals, only relieved here and there by tiny threads of pink calcite and occasional very small patches of pyroxene or hornblende. There is not a mine in Canada that shows an ore larger in the crystal, or softer, or more open in texture. As might be expected, this ore by Meass. Folger, Grady, and some is being handled very cheaply. It drills other Kingston gentlemen, but they acasily, breaks very readily, and, as at present worked under a long lease to already stated, requires no sorting, ex- the Roberts Iron Company, of Charlott cept where an occasiona' stray corner of wall rock is knecked off with the ore which lies next it. It is a common thing for miners to talk of a vein of lease. Nearly everything that has been the common than solid ore running over 60 per cent, but in nearly all cases this means a liberal allowance for sorting and dressing, but in the case of this vein I have given the facts literally as they present themselves. Indeed it is impossible for me to obtain an adequate idea of the extraordinary richness of this mine by any means other than personal inspection. The pit, which is about 60 feet each way, has been sunk about 100 feet. What was fermerly known as the Mis-

aliasippt mine, and which I have described as such, is now known as "The Lizzie mine," of which I shall have something to say presently, are grouped together and called the "Mississippi mines."

The Lizzie mine is below worked night. The Lizzie mine is being werked night and day, the most of the drilling being done in the night by the Ingersell drills, driven by compressed air. There are in all five of these drills at work in the Mississippl mines, but some of them are

constantly employed in prospecting.

The Mary mine, though close to the Lizzie, is evidently located in a different will shortly begin working it und vein and in a separate sange. Here all over the face of a high rocky knoll are chargo her millions upon millions of huge patches of high grade and soft, obligations of this character. It may be though moderately close grained, from ers, mixed or mottled with not much more than an equal proportion of the country rock, much of which is trap and crystalline limestone. There can be no doubt that the Mary mine contains a vast amount of ore, but until it can be found in a much more concentrated form it will not be extensively worked. Of course there is in all probability somewhere upon the property a large and solid wein, but the fact of there being very extensive and irregular outcrops renders the proper location of the per-manent workings a very difficult task. In the meantime, however, one very promising opening has been made where the ore is found very pure, and occurring in a large solid mass, but the miners are continuing to sink test holes in order to find out definitely something about the stilke of the vein and the extent each way to which it can be profitably worked. Altogether the Mary Mine promiers extend to wall arms well arms and the state of the tremely well, some going so far as to of North Frontscac that a company of assert that it will yet surpass the "Lizzle." capitalists are now engaged in puttion

Such a pre umption, how yet, is i only on the wildest conjecture and have to improve magnatory and the nature of steer cure no. 1 equal the Hizzle, tosay por

holsting engine which runs the derre but as soon as the skip read shall have been completed the work now performe by this engine will be taken in hand to a very powerful direct acting steam wire which is already upon the ground but not in place to long, of course, as the ore has to be handled in the mann already described, the ou put of the mine is kept down so as to meet on the obsolute and pressing demands the furnaces, but as soon as the improved apparatus for holsting and loading to been completed a larger force of miners will be put on, and the outpit of the

The number of men employed in act about the Lizzle mine, prospecting the Mary mine, and completing the railwa branch is now about sixty, but this force will be greatly increased in a few week. Other improvements have been made in the neighbourhood of those mines which are, perhaps, deserving of mention & a convenient distance from the mines and fronting on the switch or brane line of the railway, is a row of neath finished frame houses, painted brown and looking in all respects very creditable. Behind these another very next looking row of houses labeling erec'e. Some of those houses are intended mere ly for miners and their families whi others have been built for boarding houses of various capacities. Altogeththere is a pice little village now upon the spot where less than two years agthere was not the semblance of a building. In the immediate vicinity of the mines there are some little shaptles that have been eracted by the miners them selves, but these are for the most partemporary atructures, whose occupant-will doubtless remove to the company houses as soon as suitable building have been provided for them.

The Mississippi mines are held in te

done in developing the property his been the work of the Roberts Iron Compeny. The owners of these mines, how. ever, have other valuable properties this region, some of which are not younder losse. Not far from the Litze mino they have a property which showa splendid outcrop of red bematite of a very high grade. As yet very litt! has been done in the way of prospection this lot, but according to present appearances it should turn out to be very val yet there has been no work done upon them. Away to the north and east of the railway terminus, in the township of Levant, the same party of Kingston gen tlemen secured leases of the Coldwell mine and some adjoining property, and the former has been sub-leased by them to the Bethlehem Iron Company, who

royalty.
The Kingston and Pembroko Ballway is now being pushed rapidly forward in this direction, and it is hoped that or will be finding its way out from the Coldwell mine over the Kingston and Pembroke in a very short time At pe-sent this railway is carrying about to car loads of ore per day from the Lizz-mine, but this may be regarded as only a commencement, although the Lizzihas already sent out more than 20,000 tons of choice ore. The milway is also carrying large quantities of square tim-ber from the Mississippi to the St. Law-rence at Kingston, while it must bremembered that the Kaglo Lake and other iron mines as well as many valuable phosphate deposits situated also. the line of the Kingston and Pembrok must shortly be developed, and thereby greatly increase the traffic of the road A little over a year ago this road gave fair employment to one train per das and now three dally trains are found in-

capable of keeping up with the traffic Bo confident have from men become the extent and value of the fron deposits the state of the time saw but the by water mathematical

d to the famous foreign brunds so constrain used on this coust. It is a and a reprotely to the enterprise the province that our from ore is being ac to a foreign State to be there manat red into increluntable iron, and as of it even finding its way said to So, but all authorities agree that these that use The iron ore on lexions primitive mining methods in vogue ran material be taken from our tors to enrich a foreign, though friendstate, while we have hundreds of equands of dollars lying almost dorout in the savings and other banks, or wel away in private safes. Not forming a stock company and raising the necessary capital by shares of small combinations to purchase property and the necessary smelting works rely if such an enterprise is made ontable in another territory where they have to come to this province for fron ore, a similar enterprise would be still more profitable on the not from whence the ore is extracted Island of Texada is only about thirty miles distant by open water from the call mines of this district, while ca e Island itself there is an inexhaustible pply of thinber. There are many men this province who have given a life anufacturing ard industrial enterprises, and it is to be hoped that some effort will be made to draw the ldte money its present coffers and utilize it in raisling employment to many hunarning more for its fortunate owners the manufacture of iron is only one of the many industries that not only could te successfully faunched in this province, but made a permanent and profit ble investment. So long as we continue to send such vast amounts out of the province, for article, that could profitably be manufactured within our saiders, just so long will prosperity stand sloof from this fair western province of the Dominion .- Nanaimo (B.C.) Free

Mr W. H. Coe discovered a new fron mine on his property in the 13th concession of Tudor. He describes it as a very 11th vein, 1,200 feet long by 70 feet visible above ground along the whole ength of the veln

The Folger Bros. have sold, or leased for a term of 99 years, the Lavant iron mines to the Bethlehem Iron Company. l'ennylvania. The company have agreed to take out not less than 25,000 tons of ore per year. New machinery will be put in the mines in a few days, when the company will assume posses-

An extensive gold mining mania has troken out in Areat Britain, which promises to become the event of the vest in stock speculation. The immediate cause of the fever scene to have teen the discovery of a rich vein of gold n an Indian mine, a large amount of the stock of which is held in the City of ulargow Bank, the mine being worked by a Glasgow syndicate. Shares advanced inside of a week from 10 to 65, while in other mines the range was from 12 to 200 per cent, for the same period. New mining companies are springing wp on all sides, and thus avenue of investment is superseding all others. Acconling to the reperts from India with reference to the gold discoveries, some of these companies have very good prospicts of success, but we think that the larger part of them are merely the outgrowth of the morbid state of the marke', arising from the difficulty of finding remunerative investments, and that they will collapse with the usual ruinous rossequences to the sharcholders who have been infatuated enough to risk their capital in them .- Shareholder.

(-) (C)

Having put the Starr-Grove, of Neva da into apparently permanent dividend paying shape, and equipped the famous litte mine, of California, for largest operation, Messra Clark & Hothwell have tegun a consideration of the Atlantic buying a mine, and putting it to its full ies made there shall be confined to matsajucity in a thorough and economical manner. As the representative dealers to mines on the simple business basis of twoducing prefitably, this firm has alredy a strong and numerous following. and their advent into the Atlantic field, as miners, is likely to give a new impetus to operations all along the belt. They have started near the extreme northern end of the belt, having purchased the Barton gold mine at Tangier, NS, also the mines known as the Tangler Gold lass 10 stamp mill, fine dwelling houses, grown all cossonable bounds. Sooner barn, and a magnificent water power attention in Canada.

is the brailty in well chosen as mines been regular produces for a rare opportunity for the profit-there, but indicate the possibility of methodical operation, such as has made o immensely probtable, and which kind of treatment will be applied to the lierton and Tangler mines by Mesers, Clark & Bothwell These properties are now owned by the Satema Gold Quartz Company. This company organized by them took possession on May lat, and have already made a shipment of gold to the New York office. The Tangler is the property on which gold was first discovered in the province, the record of that property shows the lodes thereon to Le milling from 1 ounce to 40 ounces to the ton, and all the luies on that pro-perty are now being worked on the Barton, although not so deep as yet, as those on Tangler Messrs. Clark & Bothwell have made errangements to complete the equipment of this property for systems. tio operation to the full extent of its capacity with utmost economy, and we will soon know what first class manage ment will do in the Nova Scotia gold there would be no need of importing mines. The result will be watched with hilled labour. British Columbia is great interest on the belt from Nova solv in noed of the establishment of time, and feel confident that proper management only is necessary to make it a long and regular producer of gold at handsome profit to the operators -N Y Bullion.

GOVERNOR CORNWALL.

The Canada Gazette of Baturday contains the official announcement of the appointment of the Hon. CLEMENT FRANCIS CORNWALL, Senator, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia, from the 20th of July next, eace the Hon. A. N. RICHARDS, whose term of office will expire on that day. Governor Conxwatt is the son of the Rev. ALLAN G. CORNWALL, Rector of Nowington, Gloucestershire, England, and was born in 1836. Ho is a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and was educated at Trinity College. He was called to the English bar in January, 1862. He represented Yale-Lyton in the Legislative Council of British Collumbia during the sessions of 1864 and 1865, and again during the session of 1871. When British Columbia entered the Cauadian Confederation, 1871, he was called to the Senate. Mr. Conswall will fill the position with credit and dignity .- Citizen.

A violent earthquake occurred at Albay, on May 4th.

Although Ollver Wondell Holmes talks rapidly, never healtating for a word, he writes laboriously, crossing out, interlining, and studying dictionarios for the best word. The is now preparing, says a recent visitor, "an The amail portion I saw had been entirely rewritten two or three times, and looked like a series of hen tracks in the mud."

The "question nuisance" is becoming the Birmingham Post says :- "le it not the House on both sides will take this question nulsance firmly in band and put an end to it, and to the chameful wante of time it occasions? That there are members who build up a cheep reputation in this way is well enough known. Well, let these people have their enjoyment. Let thom put their questions privately, and let the answers to printed with the questions in the business paper of the day. Or, still bet-ter, let it be established as a rule that no question as to which sufficient information can be obtained by asking the proper department shall ever be put in the House liself, and that all inquirters of public policy, in which the whole assembly and the country are interested. Some reform-whather or this kind or another equally effective—is absolutely necessary When fifty-four members of the House of Commons in one night are user for information about nine-tenths of which their colleagues do not care a tap, and when from two to three hours of precious time are wasted night after night in this manner, something ought to be Mines-adjoining-on which is a first done to check a practice that has out-

INSURANCE MATTERS.

was 13234 ounces, which was produced by 163,826 hours latear and produced. The heighbouring states. The principle to the Government, which respectively enunciated in the poster of the destricts where latear was 1 and t headesst up and down the coast, one of the districts where labour was a few to it even tending its way lack to so it even tending its way lack to so province, and here converted to the districts agree that these stand as practicably inexhaustible, and stand is practicably inexhaustible, and indicate the possibility of the inextended to primitive mining methods in voque there, but indicate the possibility of the profit incomment of capital. Why should the much lower grade mines of California and material be taken from our concentrated, the yield was \$4 to like agents on entering a new town one member expects a large proint from the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes shire labourer more than panny and the death of another one, that other hes hearts. They seek out the sons and and crones. That rule applies to Life summer provide the means of enjoying doughters of these aged persons and dangle before their eyes the prize that may be theirs on their parents death, if tecovery can only be to the extent of the master of the manufactural tecovery can only be to the extent of the trule applies to Life summer provide the means of enjoying dangle before their eyes the prize that may be theirs on their parents death, if the death of the extent of the trule applies to Life summer provide the means of enjoying the fillers. The Dominion manifests are exceeded to fill the master to see its first of the contract of the summer provide the means of enjoying the summer provide th they will only buy a policy on their life. These policies are sold at an enermously high figure, according to the ill health and frailty of the subject, but the temps are covery on his death. We are not crease the resources of the State and to increept they will only buy a policy on their life actual loss. As the death of a purper, its proper share of the fide of finnings. These policies are sold at an enermously whether supported by the public of his tion from Europ. Each square filed friends, cancerate no loss, these could be it trought under the plough, tends to increase the resources of the State and to increase the resources of the State and the public of the state and the resources of the state and tution is so strong that few who have listened to the allurements of these agents can reliain from insuring their father's or their thother's life for several thousands on the expectation that they will die within a short time. If this were all little could be said beyond protesting against the mercenery nature of the contract, but it is only the begin-ning of the horror. The son left to himself soon begins to discover that if life parent docs not dle within a given time he will lose money . then there is presented to him a more terrible temptation, which well nuthenticated cases of aluse and instances of mysterious death, where the system has been in vogue prove is too strong to be overcome Thus families become worse than brutal ized, and all frial affection is turned into the deadliest bate. Nor is this all Aged beggers and psupers in the poor house are sought out and insured for tens of thousands of dollars by speculators who thereupon become intensely Interested in the death of the insured But the horrors of this system are too sickening for description It is a disgrace to any community, and if allowed to continue will do more harm than generations of moral training can counteract. The State Legislature of Penn-sylvania had a bill before it to abolish the system from the state, but the insurance sharks were too strong for it. They hovered in shoals around the state capital, and with their money and wine sub-durd every stempt which was made by bonest men to crush their traffic out of existence.-Starcholder.

> LIFE INSURANCE. A very startling editorial on buying and seiling lives has recently appeared in the New York Times According to the writer's statement, which is undoubtedly supported by too many notorious facts, the business of buying and selling lives by way of insurance is carried to a fearful extent in the State of Pennsylvania, and is beginning to show itself to the adjoining portions of the neighbour-ing States. This article assures its ing States. readers that there are a large number of persons, calling themselves Life Insuranco Agenta, who run all over the towns and villages of the State issuing policies on the lives of the oldest and most decrepit persons they can find These policies are granted in favour not only of relatives, but of utter strangers to the address to be delivered at the centennial of the Massachusetts Musical Association. The original manuscript will be a curicalty. The small portion I saw premiums; and such is said to be the zeal with which the business is carried on, that the Poor Houses are entered and the lives of paupers are insured by the caergetle Agents. This has been carried more and more of a nutrance as the so far that the same authority asserts seesion of the British l'arliament advances. Commenting on the subject inscriptions on the entrance of these the Birmingham I'on says: -- "Is it not institutions with a notification that intoo much to hope that the leaders of the surance Agents cannot be admitted on The result of this traffic is Luninoss most demoralizing Some time agu the l'onnaylvania newspapers made us acquainted with the particulars of the murder of a man named liaby, whose life was insured by comparative strangers, and who was killed in order that they might obtain the money secured on his life New it is said that in too many cases all over the State husbands and - have taken wives larents and chili' interest in one anoth that in the case of many oc betsons insurance on their lives has become a regular speculation on the part of youngor relatives. Some of these cases are reported-one, that of a son, who, when reproached by a neighbour with his neglect or ill treatment of a bedridden mother, in reply to a remark that she would not last long if she were not better treated, replied, with brutal cynicism, he genesed not, but he had \$3,000 on her That Life Insurance has, in many cases, been herribly perverted to the worst of uses is certain The annals of jurisprudence in many countries proves only too surely how this system has been employed for the most criminal kind of robbery-

more requestly with, subsequent dis-torry, we can semicly couperhead how it can be carried on in the systematic literal be carried on that the systematic the besite is well chose, as mines have been regalar packing to a proper there will doubles at the obsonies, and led their periodical elements of them be extracted by the New Lordinate the financial success of the financial to the financial statistics, which is accounted to the financial success of the financial to the financial statistics, which is accounted to the financial statistics, which is accounted to the financial statistics, which is accounted to the financial statistics, which is the financial force, in least of the financial statistics, which is the financial statistics of the financial statistics, which is the financial statistics, which is the financial statistics, which is the financial statistics of the financial statistics, which is the financial statistics of the financial statistics, which is the financial statistics, which i manner des ribed by the New York or Mount Blue. It would be dangerous oware that this rule has ever been judicially set aside. But it is certain that a Every European colonist represents a number of policies taken in perfect good value in money to the country in which faith would fail if companies were strictly to cettles. It griever the souls of patrito avail themselves of this rule, and offe Canadians to behold all this wealth insist on policy holders proving the loss, and the human machinery for the proon which they claimed the right to recover In fact, we suppose the business of Life Insurance would largely cease unless that rule were for prectical pur- allegiance though not in blood. Eng-poses considered in desuctude. But it lishmen who are less directly interested seems only right that in certain cases, such as the insurance of the lives of matried women by husbands, or of aged rive I from immigration, so that the emicredible as the statement of the Times we fear that if the truth were known the deaths growing out of life Insumnee would appear to be much more unmerous

than society in general has any id a of. -Morteral Herald. THE TIMES ON THE GOVERNOR GENERALS SORTH-WEST TOUR.

don, June 21st -The Times in an editorial says Lord Lorno's projected visit to the North-West will inspire our readers to be governors general. A colonial governor general is a kind of odd man in the adininistration household. He is expected to do what others have left undone, and a very likely blamed for their mistakes. During the ten weeks that the Governor General of Canada is to cover there will be hunting and fishing on the grandest scale. He will see some of the grandest scenes in nature. Every day will brick some fresh sensation, while along the entire route he will come across no human being who will not rejoice to welcome him lie has shown, though he has been exposed to a difficult comparison with the most sympathetic constitu-tional vicegerent within colonal recol-lection, that he has a right to the enthusiasm his visits excite. If there be anything wanting to the contentment of both the Queen's representative and the Queen's subjects in the Dominion, it is that the occasional roughness of the proposed holiday tour, though sufficientbe more English within the immediate spend a holiday in. reflection of British royalty. Lord Lorne's business during the tour will be to amuse himself, but his recreation will not the less answer a national purpose. His travels will be watched with interest by a public which scarcely as yet understands the magnificence of its estate in the region of Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan Winnipeg is a vast distance from Ottawa. Fort Rdmonton, mentioned as the concluding station, is nearly 1,000 miles from Win-The country through which he nipeg Tae country through which he will pass is already beginning to show signs of the destiny in prospect for it Where formerly there were only hunters and trappers he will perceive a line, though as ye' very thin, of husbandmen reaping an ample reward from the virgin soil. What were mere forts he will find fast growing into townships and agricultural centres. Ills route will ha v been in great part pioneered for him by the ouglucers of the new Pacific Railray, of which his coming to the herbinger. Although the Governor General would hardly be allowed a chanco of enduring the toils and privations of the explorers who preceded him across the centinent, Lord Lorge will be able to measure the difficulties they were compolish to circumvent. His successoror, perhaps, even himself-will not have the chance of regarding the fruitful vailey of the Saskatchowan as a wilderness, that effected by way of number. But as cances are giving way to steamers, grandmothe though it is easy to understand how such and steamers are doomed to give way to this war is villating may occasionally be conceived the locomotive. Except for the length vaal) I won and executed, rometimes without, but of time occupied in travelling, it will England."

duction of this wealth passing by their own fellow country men and augmenting the attength of those who are allens in care less whether the Dominion or the Union engrosses the chief benefit doparents by children, where the presumps grunt is planted fairly in the habitation tion is generally against pecuniary loss best adapted to his own wants, and for grant is planted fairly in the habitation by death, that the character of the loss the consequent increase of the source of insured against should be stat i in the human comfort. They are, however, as policy, and that the persons insured convinced as the most acaleus Canashould be parties to the transaction. In- diana that for English idiosynerasies there is much in the conditions of Canaseems to be when taken in all its breadth. dian existence that is more completely suited than could be discovered elsewhere What is needed to induce Eng-Habinen proposing to change their home to act more upon this truth than they do is that they should be persuaded out of the habit of looking upon the whole or the mout of fooking upon the whole continent, or even upon half the continent, as a single point with parts of varying aspects. To the ordinary emigrant America is simply America. He drifts to the United States from a puro unconsciousness that there are two Toronto, June 22 - The Globe con-tains the fellowing telegram, dated Lon-Americae, as distant from each other as the poles, competing for his notice. When he shall have arrived at an understanding that there is a Canada as well as a United States, he will yet be far enough from a proper perception of how much is involved in the former term itself. The huge expanse of Manitola and the Saskatchewan district comprises a multitude of diverse soils, circum-stances, and even climates, amidst which the new comer may select what is ex-actly adapted to his disposition or pre-cisely inconsistent with it. Lord Lorno and his companions may do something towards classifying this enormous acces-sion to the British inheritance into its several characteristics, so that the choice several cuaracteristics, so that the choice will not have to be made blindly or ignorantly. Going with no preposessions or prejudices, they ought fairly to reflect the view the average Englishman would take of the country. The impressions it makes by its different phases upon one member of the party will be corrected by those of the test. satily the total impression of the summer tour will have to be corrected by the rugged fact that the farmer's life in preciated, and from delighting the colo-country for a permanent domicile may nists, than whom no Englishman would well be that it is a pleasant land to

> When Mr. Disraell first came forward at Wycombo as a Parliamentary candidate he was opposed by a territorial magnate. Of course the friends of the latter made much of the connection of the magnate with the county, etc, at the hustings. "On what do you stand?" shouted a men to Mr. Dismelt, "1 stand," he replied," " on what you never will—on my head."

A gentleman who accompanied the sons of the Prince of Wales on their recent visit to Cetywayo, the captive Zulu king, writes . "With the two young Princes he was more direct. After the usual formal courtesies and change of photographs, the boys rose and exprotect a wish to see Cetywayo's wives. Stay, my children, said the ex-King, with a dignified waive of the hand, " I with a dignified waive of the nand, 'A have a word to say Do you see that picture?' pointing to a print of the Queen. 'I think much when I look on that. You are the grandsons of that lady. I wish you to give her a message from me. I have been long down hero; no one has yet told me what wrong I have committed, nor given me an opportunity of answering for my conduct. I do not know that I ever committed a wrong against the English Yet they have taken me prisoner, and keep me here, and give no reasons. Tell your grandmother this, and say that when this war is over (the war in the Transvasl) I would ask her to let me visit THE RESERVE AND ASSESSED FOR THE PROPERTY OF T

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) (2)	WEEKLY REVIEW.	

Montagat, June 30th, 1881.

The wholesale trade of the past week has been confined within very narrow limits, nearly all the departments feeling the effects of the midsummer duliness which usually obtains at this period of the year Besides, the week's business has been broken by a holiday, which has materially affected the aggregate of transactions. The slip labourers' strike still continues, to the detriment of trade and two fair name of our port. Remittauces are excollent, and most of our business men anticipate an extensive and healthy fall trade

Day (loops-In this department of the wholesale trade there is very little dolog. A few travellers are already on the road with fall samples, and those heard from have done much better than was expected, and they report prospects for a large fall trade, far alread of those of last year. Remit'ances are fully up to anticipations and a licatthy feeling pervades the trade. IRON AND HANDWARE-There is a somewhat improved feeling in pig irc a, which Is quotable at 50c per ton selvance upon former quotations. At the same time we are informed that purchasers are getting supplied upon old terms. We quote Summerlee, Cartalierrie and Coltness at \$18@18.50 and Eglinton at \$17@17.50. We understand considerable business has been dene in Siemens pig iron at about former prices, but makers are now asking 50c per ton advance. Advices from Philadelphia are as follows: The market is steadler than for a week past, due partly to the liberal purchasing of pig iron. Uncertainty is less felt and more business has been done, but at the low prices ruling for the past three weeks. The falling off in imports has had a favourable effect. The large lots which have been withd n from bond here will not be offered for sale Small buyers are cautious and buy for immediate wants. Large consumers falled to have offers accepted. Makers are firmer on good grades than a week ago. No. 1 foundry selts at \$28; gray forge deliver-

of from to to 25 tons, which have been tests by his own plansity one of of from 10 to Cotons, which does not be such that the subsection of the quality, and the subsection of
market, where an advance of 1300%, assert that it is the duty of the rich per ib has taken place in new japan always to stand the expense of the Thio quantity offering on this market is test, as the determination of the quantity offering on this market is limited as well as the demand, and con- Is often et more interest to the consult here "ran-actions during the week rule w thout an exception, so the rule." here 'aransactions during the week rule without an exception, so the rule have been small, only a few parcels requiring tests before purchasing ast changing hands muong which we learn with which the consumer is not finally dan involve of 448 half chests of Japans may reasonably be related in favour. of an involce of 448 half chests of Japans at 21c. We also understand that a few lots have changed bands at 30434. The lots have changed lands at 30/d/35. The brands which have been tested report country tea trade is steady, while in a ly by the best authorities, and who jobling wy the market lacks animated qualities are endorsed by many of the tion. Cable advices from Yokolama most experienced workers of steel in conditate a strong market. We learn of country. In such instances the proposition of the country in the construction of the salesman, but upon the test an active demand for standard brands of the salesman, but upon the test standard the proposition of the salesman, but upon the test standard the proposition of the salesman, but upon the test standard the proposition of the salesman, but upon the test salesman and experience of other tobacco, the prevailing low prices have ng urged dealers to secure supplies ahead for some time to come. The suga market is quiet but steady at last week's quoted rates, granulated being quoted a. 91@10c. Molasses is doar, sales of 150 punctions having occurred at 55c, but stocks are now held at 57@ 57je imperial,

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS-We linve very consisting principally of a small country demand at quotations, business between city wholesale houses and jobbers being very dull

PETROLYUM-We have no change of any importance to mention in this line, refined oil being quoted steady at 21/6 211c in ear lots in store, 22@221c in broken lots, and at 23@231c in single barrels. Refined oil at London is quoted at 18c fo.b.
Ons—There has been some inquiry

for linseed oil during the week, and the sale is reported of 300 bbls. of rawat 58c wine, 200 bble, being placed at that figure. Cod oil is quiet at \$7/6600 im-

LEATHER -This has been a regular

however, were ateady and unchanged.
Boots and Shors.—Manufacturers are Lept fairly busy turning out fall goods and filling current orders, received from travellers. Prices are stouly.

Raw Feas -The first cables concern-

green butcher's hides. The Boston, New York and Chicago markets are all firm at the recent advance.

greasy Cape Lambekins 40c, to 50c. each. In domestic wool there is no greasy Cape change

Coat.-Quiet but steady, at past week's prices.

PURCHASING STEEL.

voted and loaves the quality to the judgment of the maker, or the dealer, as the case may be. The third orders the particular quality he desires, after specifying that the atcel must contain so much purposes for which it is latended. Cus tomers of the first class are generally the most ignorant. We mean ignorant so far as practical knowledge of the qualitics and uses of steel are concerned. The second class are conservative and throw the burthen of responsibility of selecting the steel upon the maker or dealer. While the third assumes a knowledge of the kinds and qualities of steel and its adaptability to the purposes designed. One of the chief troubles in the steel trade is the nability of many consumers to recognize the different qualities or steel offered in the market. Thus it frequently happens that a really first class steel is pushed aside and discarded for a much inferior make, simply befoundry selts at \$28; gray forge delivered, \$20.50; outside lots are going at all kinds of prices. A more active business is looked for this week. Furnaces are going out and in, and the avers production is maintained. There are serveral large offore for Bessemer pig out, but the transactions which came to light comprised small lots. If was business was done in steel blooms. Last week's imports were 1,000 tons pig fron, 7,047 tons fron ore, 2,825 pieces old ralls, and 500 tons old ralls. The market for large forms and working qualities, that can only seed the transactions which came to light the transactions which came to light to the transactions which came to light to the transactions which came to light to the transactions was done in steel blooms. Last week's imports were 1,000 tons pig fron, 7,047 tons fron ore, 2,825 pieces old ralls, and 500 tons old ralls. The market for large iron is quoted dull as regards business between wholesale horses, although there is a fair inquiry for small parcels. cause the consumer is unable to tell the

at \$15 for Penn Ingot tin is quiet at \$17.61730 and tin it 24.02345.

(Igo and some tieneral goods are receivable in the first content of the first content of the first content of the same and all and the same at the first content of the same and the first content of the same and all kinds of nuts light to state of the same and all kinds of nuts light to extract the first content to the surprised to have to respect to the first first content to the surprised to have to respect to the same and all kinds of nuts light to the first first content to the first first first content to the first some of the oldest and best establish brands which have been tested repeattimony and experience of other ion-sumrs who are fairly supposed to impartial judges. The practice of secs-ing tenders of bids on specifications f ateel, which prevails among many larg consumers, both in this country at a abread, is looked upon with considers? disfavour by the producers of the high est grades of steel, because, as they allege, the tendency of such methods is little to notice in this department, trade to induce makers to allow a deteriortion in quality in order that they may meet the low price of competitive bidders and yet retain their usual pront-The asking for scaled bids is a direct attempt to reduce the makers price to a minimum. The best steels are the forced late competition with the poorer steels. If the purchaser is a judge of grade and quality, he may be willing to pay a higher price for one steel than another, but if he is not, then the maker to insure a sale, must, in nine cases our of ten, mark down his own price or lossale is reported of 300 bbls. of raw at 58c a sale. Sometimes the consumer is in wine. Steam refined seal has sold at 460 different about the quality. He may b a maker of shau machinery or ches tools, or he may use the steel where is is indifferent as to its strength or lasting qualities. In such cases he does well to holiday week with leather dealers, the volume of business having been the most circumscribed of any since the commencement of the year. Prices, among the producers will not tend to help the quality of the steel which they will make to all his order. If they de give their best quality, it is that the think more of the reputation of the steel than for the measure of their profit or that the competition brought forth ty the London fur salus have been the bidding did not run so far as to run received, and they report musk rat sold better than was expected, red, cross and silver tox were considerably lower than expected; bewer sold fairly well, otter large to warrant a manufacturer who desires to was the best to change from a went lower and lynx sold at an advance, desires to use the best to change from a Hipse, Etc.—There continues to be a well known and thoroughly reliablistic more life in this market than for- brand to one of unknown quality and merly, and we quote 10c. to 101 for No. 1 unfamiliar make And hence there is no one thing that the user of steel should be more careful about than in changing off a quality of steel that he Woul—In this market things are knows to be good for one the ments of which, so far as ho is concerned, are yell from hand to mouth. We learn of a round let changing hands at 190, for trial of the new steel and a satisfactor determination of its quality And it may be well to state that it is never advisable to experiment with more than one maker's steel at a time, because there is great liability to confusion, as the different makers steel are likely to The steel maker deals with three mination as to their respective ments classes of customers. The first simply can be made. Manufacturers can resionders atech without knowing what quality to buy or what quality he is occur. It is now not unfrequently the going to get. The second explains the case that large manufacturers confine purpose to which the steel will be dehave fully proved its qualities before trylog another. The makers of steel should also learn one lesson from the and that is, that after having established a reputation for the quality of then metal, they should strive to keep their carbon, or possess certain properties metal, they should strive to keep their which may seem most desirable for the future productions fully up to the standard, so that those employing them may have no occasion for making experiments with rival stoels. - Chicago Industrie

> Canoda was surveyed in 1842 under 8 : William Logan and Alexander Muria they making copious use of the American reports.

World.

As the 1.15 a.m. train from Hamilton with an excursion party from the Credi Valley Railway for Couching Patk, was entering the Barrie station yard, the tar-age car and two passenger cars left the track. Fortunately all the passengers escaped uninjured, and by one o'clock the track was clear and trains running as usual. The cause of the accident was a datasity a mind accident was a datasity a mind accident was a superior and accident was a superior accide detective switch guard rail.

not only all our own territory, but the Dominion of Canada as well. He had the pleasure of introducing Sir Leonard Tiley, Paet Meet Wortby r'attiarch, who when Governor of New Brunswick, with the situation of Ottawa, and speaks highly of the courtesy that has been shown him since his arrival, Wo are sure Air. Robbins will find Ottawa an agreeable city to live in. We have mide and the avanta of hardships bis wife set the example of banishing

wine from State dinners. wine from State dinners.

Sir Leonard Tilley said in response that he was more than usually embarrased. He desired not only to respond to their greetings, but to say something which would be of service to the cause in which they were all engaged. On his way here he wondered why Saratoga had been selected as the place for this meeting. but be 'ad concluded that it was in order that they, strangers, might see all its leasty and magnificence. He had thought after some of the remarks to-night that it might have also been to show what has

ea accomplished since the British left and Americans took command. You rejoice in your victories, and we have some to speak of. But 'a mit this rejoicing over triumphs achieix is let us remember that we both have an enemy, unsubdued, who is powerful on both sides of the line, and we can contend against him under both we can contend against him under both fags. He liked to see them entwined together. When he was chosen Worthy Patriarch of his own province, it was the first unfarling of the prohibition flag upon British soil, and the officers bearing their atrance titles had their towalts and create strange titles bad their loyalty auspected. lie was then but 30 years old, and many who thought a petriarch should have a old faces as he looked around at this meeting. Mr Tilley referred in glowing terms to the work of the order on both sides of the line, and said there international orders and gatherings had done much to create and cement friendly feelmuon to create and common treatily testing. He had been in the habit, in speaking of this organization, of calling the members the 'regulars,' while other temperance budies were more like military. The Sons of Temperance have done a great work, too, in educating the public mind in Canada, when the first temperance laws tion, done by the order, had been of the greatest value. He had been greatly hon- oured by his constituents and his Queen; like chaff before the wind. bot he had never telt so proud as when called to the beed of this order, which then numbered 250,000 members. There have been times of depression to its history, but low water mark has been touched, and the increase this year has been over 2,000. When he visited Kagland in 1854 to grant some charters, he was alone among the abstinents from wine at the He made another visit a year or two since, and in a dinner party of twelve there would be from one third to one ball of them testotaliers in the early day when his friend flowe explained that "Tilley don't drink," he was met by the question, 'Does he enjoy good health?' lies mother's words had been a great power with him, and the speeches made on this platform by women this weak had not have been a proper with the platform by women this weak had not been a great in local to the platform by women the weak had not been a great in local to the platform by women the weak had not been a great in local to the platform by women the weak had not been a great to be the platform by women the weak had not been a great to be the platform by women the weak had not been a great to be the platform by women the weak had not be the platform by women the weak had not be the platform by the platform by women the weak had not be the platform by the boen in any way inferior, in logic or in-dence, to the best made by the men. There were no words heard from women

Command only the others are year and without the small property of the control
give him a cordial welcome

TERRIFIC STORM.

St. Catharines, 20th .- Os Monday night St. Cathariner, 20th. - On Monday night there was a strong indication of a coming storm from the southwest. It passed by St. Catharines along the lake show, where it seemed to gather strongth near the Kight Mite Creek, and the wind blew with fearful violence at the farm of Mr. George W. Rickman, Lot No. 1, first concession of Grantham. The storm seemed to heart with full fury in his orchard, and cession of Grandelli to barst with full fury in his orchard, and fully twenty apple trees were uprooted and blown a distance of 200 yards. Many and blown a distance of ZUU yards. Alany of these trees were very large, and some of them sixty years old. The wind next struck the gable end of the barn, blowing the whole of the roof and timbers 500 or 600 yards away. The roof of Xr. U. Desaidson's barn was also blown of, and rail and locard fances against in account in account fances against in account fances against the contract of the contr and board fences ecattered in every direction. In the orchard, where the track were torn up, onte were planted, and the dragging of the uproduct trees completely destroyed the crop. The storm struck the place about 11 at night. Mr. Rickman places his loss at between five and six hundred dollars. What the losses of his neighbours amount to be done not know. nowy beard were very much surprised.

If net with the Grand Division first in 1649, and he now begins to feel like a locality within the recollection of any persection of depression that he missed the feeling of depression that he missed the old faces as he looked around at this another storm broke over this section of high country, and a heavy rain atorm visited the city, accompanied by thunder, light-ning and bail. The wind did little the city, accompanied by thunder, light-ning and hall. The wind did intie damage in the city, but in some parts of the township of Louth the atom did con-siderable damage on the farm of Mr. Woodruff, near Smoky fiollow. The wind tore up a large number of fruit trees, some of them fully two fret thick being enapped off like pipe stems: The leaces were blown down in every direction. For a few moments the air was filled with fly-ling debris. The clouds of dust were taken ing debris. The clouds of dust were taken

> Erin 29th.—Yesterday morning be-tween one and two o'clock a most frightful nd destructive tornado passed over a patt of Erin township, commencing by unroofing a barn of Mr. Nelson Boomer, on lot ing a para of Mr. Neison Boomer, on lot 11, sixth concession, passing in an easterly direction, not extending over a quarter of a mile wide. It is relied almost everything before it. The buildings of Vessen. John Reid, Wm Neer, S. McClure, D. Sanclair, G. Sinclair, P. Rogers and P. Neer, many all more than destroyed. Sinciale, U. Sinciale, 1. Rogers and F. Noer, were all more or less destroyed, with fruit trees, fenors, etc. About lifty acres of bush belonging to Mr. Joseph Young, was almost completely uprooted. It was terrific to be old the trees, rails and the timber of the buildings, and aking the statement of the buildings, and aking the statement of the buildings, and aking the statement of the buildings. the timbers of the buildings and shingles flying in the air, and tossed in every direction. In the case of Mr. McClure, the barn was swept off its foundation and torn to shreds. Strange to say, a valuable apan of borses were left standing in the stable tied to the manger, unburt. Mr.

temperate comm, though the others are creat house and stable and carried many all on Saturday by auction all good. What a top is tall this would inumerous topics. Stock Schupler, driving at the rate of 550 per foot. In the with a 's a world rin' property and a manyon, was struck by lightning at the rate of 550 per foot.

The large of Colon Manyone are thoused the consection of the ford, were destroyed by gridner and the right, sweeping about 4 on test wide annealist and the structure of the consection of the consection of the structure of the s

the Colonies, whether the attention of uls office had been directed to the constant complaints of the inhabitants of British Columbia; that although it is ten years since they were incorporated with the Dominton, the main condition which induced them to assent to that incorporation (the construction of the Canadlan l'acific Italiway system) had in shores of the Atlantic. spite of frequent protests, not been commenced upon that seaboard, whether or not, the fact that a large portion of the most fertile part of Vanconver Island, including large coal fields, had in years past been transferred by an act of the Legislative Assembly to the Canadian Legislative Assembly to the Canadian Government, at their request, under the railway of use or the terms of union to accelerate the construction through Van direct loss is between four and five thousand in the construction of conver Island of the said line of sall way; whether under those circumstances the settlement, which with the sauction of the Becretary of State for the Colonies, were in 1874 agreed to both by Canada and British Columbia - Globe Special.

It is probable the Government will be compelled to increase the duties on French WIDCE.

Treadmilla tannery, at Salem, Mass , was burned on Monday night. Loss, 530,000.

The Belleville Street Rallway has been sold to a company in Toronto, who will operate it.

A Lingsey despatch says crops in the country never looked better, and promise a splendid berreel. Edmond Beairs, M.A., of Hyde Park re-

form notoriety, died on Monday, in the 78th year of his age. It is rumoured that the New York Cen-

tral will issue \$20,000,000 in bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. The first competition for the Hastlags

Rifio Association Challenge Cup will be held to-day at Belleville. Information has been received by Mr. B

Daly, M.P., of the death at Demerara of his younger brother John George Daly. Garfield, Hunt and James left Long Branch Monday morning for Washing-ton. Mrs. Carfield remains at Long

The wife of Mr. Foote, drugglet, of To-ronto, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. The cause of death is not

A Vera Usus despatch announces the killing of 150 pers us by the giving way of a railway bridge while a train was

ford, were destroyed by he are Sat units and other corporations under might fore allowed to be included.

And Albert cent. The content of the The terms of Colon Moller, Brant-

The loss is a very semi-read. No laeufance.

The mounter steam barge Court Point cleared from Clocago on Saturday for Buffalo with 12 50 bushele or outs, the largest cargo ever taken from that fort by

A Berlin descatch says -- liaron Mag pus, late Migister to Copensages, has be come insten in counciliance of be removal for attending a bacquet to Sarah Bernhardt

About seven tiundred excursionists eisited the Ontario Agricultural College and Model Farm at Ourled Monday, un-der the auspices of the Grangers of Grey and Sinicoc.

It is said in Lordon there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that Sir John Macdonald is to be raised to the or numinated to the Governorpeetage or num

A St. John despatch says it is an-nounced officially that Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Leonard Tilley will hold a series of meetings in St. John during the nest part of July. The New York World says - Every

sonsible and respectable man of both parties in the commonwealth is utterly weary and disgnated with these proceedings at Allany.

An old man named NoNemara, at St. An old man named accomment, at St. John, N.B., died Monday afternoon, and his wife expired ten hours later, congretion of the lungs carrying off both. They had been married for 46 years.

A memorial to Mr. Gladatone is now A memorial to ar. triadators is now being signed at most of the London banks orging the Government to offer all practical aid in its power towards enabling bimetallic states to rehabitate silver.

Rev. O. Batker, who for many years was connected with the press as editor of the Observer, and merchant, Bowmanville, was

emigration agents or foreign steamship companies in Germany have been prohi-bited. A bill impeding emigration is to be introduced next seesion in the Reich-SSIE

The net earnings of the Michigan Central Italiway last year were \$1,235,000, and the previous year \$1,700,000 Net earnings of the Canada Southern for the

sand dollars. No insurance.

On Thursday night about midnight a Colonial offices had an intention of re-presenting to the Canadian Government the necestity of complying as soon as possible with the terms of the Carnarvon was burned. The whole building with a large quantity of laths was totally des-troyed.

Preparations are being made at Wimble don for the arrival of the Canadian Team on Monday next. It is considered better that the team should practice one week at Wimbledon before the meeting begins than that they should use the ranges at Alteer as in former years.

A Harrisburg, Va., despatch states was a ball storm of great violence attended with the destruction of corn and wheat, in Rockingham County on Saturday last Many fields of corn were literally bladed an a thousands of bushels of wheat threshed out on the ground.

A letter from Mr. Charles Carpmael. superintendent of the Meteorological Service, informs us that for the benefit of the farming community the daily torecust of the weather will be issued at midnight during the next two (harvest) months, and forwarded to all stations as early in the morning as possible.

The Free-Traders held a crowded meeting at Madrid, and imposing meetings of Protectionists have been held at Barcelona. In the latter, the example of the United States was pointed to, and resolutions passed ask-ing the Government for protection for morehants and manufacturers.

A man named J S. Took was arrested A man named J S. Took was arrested at Paris, and tried at the Police Court, Bradford, charged with writing to Collegiate Institute pupils, and offering to give them for \$15 the correct questions and answers to be used at the coming examinations. He pleaded guilty. Decision was reserved until next week.

A letter recently addressed to the Csar and high officials of Russia, assuring them that they have not been sentenced to death by the revolutionists, concludes :-- "The Executive Committee deem is unnecesbuses as the measures of the new ministers said at hissent to tebest ciminal saint-

temperate cause, though the others are eral houses and stable and carried away sold on Saturday by suction for will too States States States of the other others. Southern States 2 per cent , Western States gently of per cent., banks, moute

The extensive he is works at William and the of the heady Frankin list Velong Streetants, Petrolla, were entirely distributed by the street of Saturday morning with the ready when Living Greekey, come stroyed by the street of Saturday morning. mander of the expedition, heaves The veer! will start on July ath Vessels from the strete regions report manual mantitier of ice this scalon, which will likely impedes uptoration ships

The Pall Mall Goods says there is dissatisfaction in Irelant at the ameniments of the Land Bill, to which the Government has amented, being almost entirely in tayour of the landlords. It suggests that the therement having facilitated the progress of the bill by automating these amendments, it should annotace the conceretods they are prefated to make to the other side

A St. Petersburg despatch save .- The present they rament is endeavoring to show that the mild policy of the late Usy-croment was imminently datherous. The police are now showing the fearful dan-ger which accumulated during Melikoff's rule. The reactionists are making the most of the discovery of dynamic infore. in order to frighten the court and secure

their own position. At Winnipeg on Saturday, a conference between the railway committee of the city council and Messzs. Angusand Stickney, of the Pacific Italiway, was concluded satisfactorily. The company ask that a bonus of \$209,000 be granted to build the road from Vinnipeg to Turtle Mountain, and they will locate the workshops of the main line, as well as those of the South Western Division, in Winnipeg.

Western Division, in Wittsipg.

A St. John's, N.B., despatch brings use the news of the death of Colin Campbell, of Weymouth, who died on Saturday last. Ur. Campbell held a seat in the last Nova Scotta Legislature and was Speaker of the House of Assembly of that Province. He was deteated in 1878. He was about 58 years of age, a Contervative in politics, a man of considerable activity, and an extensive scipowner. It were in the port of St. John yesterday were flying their flars at hell-mast. their flags at ball-mast.

the recipient of a handsome present on the occasion of his learning for London.

It is officially stated that two Frenchmen and an Italian were killed, and five Frenchmen and thirteen Italians wounded in the recent riots. Twelve hundred Italians have left Marseilles.

The public exhibition of placards of emigration agents or foreign steamship companies in Germany have been prohibited. A kill impactation of the control of the companies in Germany have been prohibited. A kill impactation of the control of the companies in Germany have been prohibited. A kill impactation of the control of the companies in Germany have been prohibited. A kill impactation of the control of the by the New Brusswick Supreme Court. A lively struggle ensued, and the struggling men narrowly escaped going into the river at a dangerous point near Paplocan Falls. Venning in the end carried oft Spuri's rod, and the case will come into court.

and the previous year \$1,700,000 Net earnings of the Canada Southern for the past year was \$185,000; previous year, \$717,000

Money is being subscribed in New York for the construction of an immense air ship to determine the feasibility of an arisit rom a distant western city to the shores of the Atlantic.

A Perth descratch says:—A young farmer named McTavish while putting up a swing Monday afternoon to be used at a pic-nic fell to the ground and had both legs broken. The doctors say the injury will likely prove fatal.

At Smith's Falls, on Toesday night, the factory of Messes Graham & Bros., manu-During the next few weeks Halifax will

A Washington despatch says: The amount of 5 per cent coupons received for continuance aggregates \$89,000,000. The examination of the books of branch of the Montreal Bank at Chicago disclosed the fact that for nine years full returns for taration have not been made of the money belonging to the bank and employed in business by it. The attorney for the bank and that \$100,000 has been allotted to it as cantal, and under the revised statutes the capital, and under the revised statutes the amount of taxable capital is fixed by such amount of taxable capital is used of such allotment, so that other moneys of the Bank of Montreal used by its branch can be taxed neither as capital, the same not having been allotted as capital, nor as depoelts, because the money is the property of the Bank of Montreal. The Commissioner of internal lierenue, before whom the question ba: Leen posdio decision to-day, bolding that the Bank of Montreal, being a foreign corporation, cannot establish a branch in the State of Hillinois by virtue of the authority conferred in the charter. This authority can be conferred only by the laws of that State. Such law has not been cited, and it is not Such law has not been cited, and it is not believed to exist. The Leguinture of the penergi to exist. In a segminiar of the State of Illinute probably possesses a concitutional power of restricting the execuse of the powers of banking by foreign corporations in the said State. This, howcorporations in the said State. This, however, has not been done. The Bank of Montreal is, therefore, engaged in the business of banking in its core name in Chicago. It has brought a portion of its funds within the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States. It is under the protection of those laws and subject to their provisions in relaws and subject to their provisions la respect to taxation. No exemption has been provided for the funds of foreign hashs provided for the funds of foreign banks employed in the business of banking in this country. The fair and just rule would be to tax the amount of money brought within the jurisdiction of the United States, and used in the business of banking, month by month during each semi-annual tax period. It seems inconsistent with the true intertratation of the sistent with the true intergretation of the laws enacted for rawing revenue to suppose that it was the intention of Coogress that so extraordizary an exemption should be granted as appears to have been taken by the bank. I am therefore of the upinion that the Bank of Montreal is liable to taxation as capital on all its money brought within the juradiction of the Volted States and used by it at Chicago. The following is a statement of the captand for years the question of admitting women to the order was discussed. When to his buildings and crops.

The Platriot of Taguazare, Island of Cognet to the presence of the gentler to the gentler was a size measures or tone new minuters are fast driving the country into revolutial and deposits of Canadian hanks:

The special census agent reports that in the Philippines, 300 houses were to the presence of the gentler to his buildings and crops.

The special census agent reports that in ayas, of the Philippines, 300 houses were to ayas, of the Philippines

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BLITISH MARKETS

t (merican Manufecturer)

We are not yet overtaking our make, por have we left off increasing our out-put. The returns completed last night fouchl a the Cleveland from trade in May show that from the same 119 furmaces the output of the month of May was an augmentation upon April of 3 478 tons, but the consumption still running and a over tritteen times more than the Staffordshire district there are to-day few founders are busy. The plate workers augmented make. The process addition sheet mills and galvanising concerns and japanners are fairly busy. Stove and of the over 43.8.3 tong that are not closing up a very active or and of the over and of the over a store. and of this 9,508 tons represent the addition to makers' stocks. The whole way to resume after next weeks' White-make in May has been 236,415 tons, suntide holidays with considerable more somewhat more than 51,000 tons being hematites, and other iron than Cleve-There ar now, it is computed, 3,000,000 tons in England and the United States The computation is very ticar the mark, and it is argued from it that it is likely to be some time before the present unsatisfactory state of things can be rectified, "unters prices reach those extreme figures which have previously resulted in a considerable auspension of production." The heaviest consumption has related to the necessities of the hipbullders. An important tuctor, therefore. in calculating the future is embraced in the prospects of the rhip-building industry. These, as sketched by a good authority on that department of trade, are, that though the builders in general are still very busy, yet there is no doubt that as soon as the bulk of ships which were contracted for six anonths ago are delivered many of them will be glad of work at a reduction on the present quotations. Second hand ablps are moving off slowly at reduced prices. The general tone of the freight market is duit, the tennage offering being largely in excess of the demand. While all this is happening pig makers know well that throughout the country as a whole consumers' stocks of pigs are light, and that many consumers are waiting for what they believe to be the right moment for entering the market. This knowledge it is which is keeping prices from giving way in a more con-spicuous degree; yet the readiness of sellers to book orders for a larger period forward than hitherto during this year is itself expressive of slightly less strength as the week closes. Increased purchasing is taking place by Freechmen, who in the past three months have bought largely above the average. Last month they received through the port of Mid-dlesbro' only ten tona short of 8,000 tons. Thereby they acquired second poattion on the list the third place being occupied by Holland, which bought 7,010 tons of pigs and 820 tons of wrought fron and steel. France took no manufactured fron nor steel. The first place, as heretofore for some time past, is taken by Germany, with her buying of 11,468 tons of pigs and 2,251 tons of wrought fron and steel.

To-day all the workmen of the famous Cytarthia Works in Wales, about whose restarting to make rolled fron all Wales was jubilant, are being paid off, and the whole place closed, preparatory to its being turned into a steel works, it is 050 tons, or 522 tons increase on the heped. Near to Middlesbre, at the other week. Plates are selling at about £6 and of the kingdom, the new Thomas Gilchrist Company, recently projected by a combination of London, Sheffeld and Cleveland capitalists, are actively engaged in preparing the plans of their works, the necessary capital having, "it is said," been quickly subscribed. Conalderable as is the outturn which last week I skruched of stoel at the Eston works, it would be more but for the de-lay in drying the preparation placed upon the lining of the furnaces which under the severe working in connection with the Thomas-Glichrist process shows quito as much distress as had been ex- Brasemer inguts are in revived demand pected. After each blew the converter is from the United States, and makers are liped with a material known as "scurry," which is a basic powder mixed with water. This lining is dried by means of a coke fire; and time is lost after every blow. In baling strip for the United States there are mills which have two months' work in hand, mainly in filling the orders that have been placed by the leading Liverpool merchant firm. At the same time there is some buying direct, and one merchant firm on your side has this week been personally represented here seeking to place orders for balling atrip with buckles en and japanued, and all complete ready for use. Plenty of such erders could still be placed, but not vory casily at the prices which middlemen are ready to give; nor is it easy to get them for the money which a few weeks ago was possible. Yet the commodity is cheeper now than a year ago Strip as it leaves the mill can be bought easily at £6 5s., but it is not so easy to buy at that figure delivered in Liverpool. A twelvemouth since buyers had to give for the stripe complete and ready for use f.o b. Liverpool somewhat within £8 10s, but it may be possible to get them this year at within £8, f.o.b. Liverpoot.

The negotiations over the French treaty reveal, as was expected by those traders who had been watching the progress of events in France, a strong prehibitionist tendency on the name of the Manual tendency on the part of the French turers is not so bright as at the date of Commissioners here; and the temper of our last report. Owing to the favourable the trailing classes is not sweeter upon weather, the home trade is now in a this matter than when I last mentioned much more healthy state than it was at it. By way of attempting to strengthe 1 the beginning of the quarter. But there the heads of the British Commissioners, is as yet little real animation in any detraders in the several contres are an partment, and orders are still of a hand chambers of a unerce, passing resolutions enunciating to at "unless the new side resorts of North Wales and the Engblone enunciating to at subject the new side reserts of North Wales and the Eng- mills in the city continue in operation, treaty be distinctly in the direction of line south and west coasts buying is and orders for all kinds of iron are com-

warded to the Butish Commissioners. Hoping for the best that can be got from the subststing palaver, iron and hardware men are giving much attention to colonial requirements. These, as expressed this week, are highly encourage Throughout the Birmingham and South leading and colonial markets. The brass that are not cleaing up a very active week, or who cannot indeed see their way to resume after next weeks' White are mostly in active operation, but it is work in hand than at this time last year The activity in the sheet trade is almost the only noteworthy feature in the South Staffordshito trado apart from the tolerable amount of business in the strip mills Bocause they are so well sold Bank, made the localities of Hentyrch forward sheet firms are able to ask a and Molingrifilth centres of so much forward sheet firms are able to ask a little more money, and there are cases in which buyers destring to get prompt deliveries have had to consent to pay 5s. a ton more for the iron; but those instances are few. Nevertheless makers now boldly ask 10s. a ton more than the minimum in last previous transactions for medium qualities. The Scotch pig fron market has been disappointing this week. Instead of increase, transactions in the warraut market have shown a falling off; while speculation has mainly promoted those that have taken place Hope is entertained that the American and Continental demand may show some improvement in the next few weeks. It would be scarcely correct to say that these hopes are based upon any solid foundation. The shipments of last week fell short of what had been expected. They did not reach 12,000 tons, as against 13,000 tens in the corresponding period of last year. On the other hand the imports of pigs from the North of England

are increasing. The malicable iron makers mostly keep well employed, but new orders are not coming forward with any vigour The Steel Company of Scotland locked out 800 men at their Blochairn Works on Saturday, so that both these works and those belonging to the same company at Newton are now idle. The men desired an advance of wages, and the company met them by proposing a reduction

In the Cleveland district the early part of the week had about it a more encouraging tone, and consequently a better business was done at prices above a week ago. Towards the end of the week, however, as soon as it became known that the stocks had increased, the market became despendent, and sales were less frequent. Still large sales were less frequent. Still large shipments continue to be made to the Scotch and to foreigners. At Middlesbrough on Tuesday business was of small extent, but somewhat higher rates were given-36s 6d to 36s 9d, and even 37s. Warrants were plontiful at prices ranging from 37s 3d to 37s 6d for No 3 G. M. D. Forge pigs were selling free-ly at 364. The Cleveland pig fron in week. Plates are selling at about £6 per ton delivered at the shipyards, and angles and bars are about £5 7s 6d.

The heavy trades of Sheffeld are without any important alteration this week. The demand for crucible steel from your side and from South America and some of the colonies is very fair, but the European continent and the home markets are ordering less than they were. The steel rail trade continues to afford full employment for the operatives, and a few of the firms are credited with having sufficient contracts on their books to last even up to the end of the year. therefore more hopeful. In the Iron trade boiler and ship plates ond armour plates are in large make, but all the other branches are depressed. Indeed, some people are stating that things are in a worse condition than for twelve months past. Prices are without change. The shares in the newly formed company of Brewn, Bayley, Dixon & Com-pany, limited, are not being taken up citier by the old shareholders or by the outside public with that vigour that had been hoped for, and unless more spirit is shown in this direction it is foured that

the reconstruction scheme will fail. Edge tools are not in great request we hear of more inquiry from the see side and other summer resorts for cutlery and plated goods. Store and grate makers report that trade is brisk, particularly in kitchen ranges and in grates in which encaustic tiles are worked up. Pheep shears and files are in more request. In cutlery and the general bardware trades there is an improved call all round, and the agricultural implement makers continue to receive encouraging

lines from the rural districts. As usual in the week proceding Whit-As usual in the week preceding white-suatide production in the hardware branches has been tolerably settive, but demand Las shown a slackening ten-dency, and the outlook for manufac-

doing in agricultural implements

tencing wire cast and stamped hollows been increasing in volume now for some With the Cape busts wate, nails, etc. With the Cape busts weeks. A not inconsiderable part of the ness is reported fairly steady in mining present increase of orders is due to the ness is reported fairly steady in the Cincining They take the form in conspicuous limplements, how waggon fromworks, part of a demand for galvanized sheets stamped goods, chains, wire, etc. Mass to go into Australia via Sydney chinery is going in good quantities to Under the pressure of orders prices have

noticeable that the orders are running low and that no improvement is as vet possible either in the iron or steel trade. Buckers' well known from and tin plate norks which, with the money obtained so freely from the late West of England activity, are to be definitely sold within a few weeks. The liquidators of the tank have wisely determined to divide the property into moderate lots; and it is noteworthy that the concern not only embraces fron and steel plate mills, but likowise collierles, brick works and coke ovens. Whether that arrangement will enable something like a moderate return of the money advanced to be got back is a doubtful matter. However little the concern may realize, there is no room to question that at one time it might have brought under the hammer upwards of £1.000.00) sterling.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the Lundon metal market June 3. 1881:--

SIERI..

Resember rails (at works) 6 5 0 20 8 15
English spring 11 0 0 20 10 0
Swedish lin kegs) 15 0 0 20 0 0
Swedish lin fagguts) 15 10 0 20 0 0

TIN PLATER (per box). English (Swanses) 0 16 0 0 0 0

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Pittsburg.

Pig Iron-There is still no improvement in the pig iron trade, either in amount of business or in prices, but the prospect is much better. The rolling mills are all running and orders are coming in at a lively rate, and the same may be said of the foundries of all kinds except the stove foundries. This heavy consumption of Iron by the mills as a foundries, in connection with the small stocks generally held by consumers, insures a good demand for pig iron before very long. At present consumers are summer and fall will not be of a danger-net buying at all if they can avoid it, for our magnitude. This is denied, of course, two reasons: first, it is near stock taking time, and, second, they do not fear an advance in price; while those who are compelled to buy purchase only very small amounts, for the same reasons where they would ordinarily buy a thousand tone they now buy only a hundred After stock taking, if the demand for finished products continues good, and there is no reason to doubt that it will, consumers will almost certainly purchase heavily. Just what effect this will have on prices cannot now be foreseen. That it will strengthen them there can scarcely be a doubt, but if there is any positive advance it will likely be very small, owing to the large stocks of Iron in this country and England, and the low prices of the same on the other side of the weer. The mills and foundries throughat the entire country are consuming, any will continue to consume, immense quantities of pig iron, but the demestic furnace owners, if they wish to supply this immense demand, must compete in price with their foreign rivals, who are surrounded by conditions that will tempt, if it does not compel, them to self their iron at very lew prices. To sum up the situation, the prospect is, not only in Pittsburgh, but throughout the entire country, that there will, the latter part of this summer and next fall, be a very heavy demand for pig iron, but the conditions are such that but little, if any, advance in price will take place. Gray forge may still be quoted at \$21@ 22 per ton, and ether descriptions in proportion.

Manufactured Iron-All the relling treaty be distinctly in the direction of june county made to still every. Ing in rapidly; in fact, manufacturers see trade it would be desirable to refrain to, ably brick; but it is still every. Ing in rapidly; in fact, manufacturers

from negotiating the treaty altogether, where below the average of the season could get orders for several months have been pinched in their course. and thereby relieve ourselves of existing Horticultural tools, garden rollers, sy-ahead if they would accept current liabilities. In this shape a resolution ringes, lawn mowers, and the like, base pieces, but they do not care to take was yesterday passed by the Clamber of been in good request in London Lancatories of Wolverhampton and formulation of the Ruish Commissioners. In this supplies the Commissioners of the Ruish Commissioners of the Ruish Commissioners. oing in agricultural implements
In the shipping department heavy since; at that time, however, orders goods are going to Australia, especially came in pretty slowly, while they have weeks. A not inconsiderable part of the strike of the iron workers in the Cincinnati district, but we think not altogether. advanced at least a tenth of a cent per pound We quote as follows: list iron, 215@2 25c; sheet, No 25, 375c; tank, 2.75c; hoops, 2.84220c; boiler Fro. 3 another source a demand for fifty plate—C. H. No. 1, 53c; homogeneous rules of rails is to be met. Busers have atcel. 63c—all 60 days, with a discount learned by this time that orders. of 2 per cent for cash.

Nails-The nail trade is an exception to the manufactured from trade, so far as this city is concerned. From some cause or causes the demand has been light during the whole of this season thus far, and consequently stocks in the hands of manufacturers are of considerable dimensions A considerable number of the factories in the city have however, stopped producing, and will doubtless remain tille until stocks grow much lighter. Prices may be quoted at \$2.75 per keg for lod, to 60d, 60 days, with two per cent, off for cash.
Rails—Quotations for stoel rails re

main unclianged, as follows: \$61@62 at mill, for future delivery, and \$624265 for early delivery. These quotations are for the present year.

Rallway Supplies-Spikes, 21c per lb: aplice bara, 210; track bolts, 31c-all thirty days

Steel-The works are running steadlly. There was not the usual activity in the spring, but orders have been coming in regularly all the time, and the works have been fairly busy, while prices have been too low to admit of foreign competition, and yet high enough, perhaps, to afford a decent profit. I'rices have been very regular, which we quote as follows: Best quality refined cast steel, 11c to 12c per pound, as to quantity purchased; crucible machinery steel, about 7c, and Bessemer and open hearth do. at 505 to; Besseiner open hearth spring, 4@4]c, and do. plough 41 @11c.

Philadelphia. Pig Iron-The pig iron market wears a brighter aspect to day than it has for

several days past So far as heard from no other furances have gone out of blast. In New Jersey, Port Oram and Boonton may be added to last week's list. Edgehill was reported out a little in advance of the fact. About a desen more are to be blown out according le the statement of sgents and owners unless an improvement takes place. The loss of \$1 per ton is borne in many cases in hoper of an early change for the bet-er. The average volume of business for this season is not yet maintained, but this week's business is much better than last. The market is full of inquiries. A good many offers are made but at unacceptable prices. Buyers in some cases are doing all they can to depress the market, but without avail. Makers are not in a mood to sacrifice stocks, and have shown a bold front all the week A great deal is heard about concessions, but the sales known about do not justify the assertions made. There is more or less iron always offering which goes at the best price that can be had for it. Much of this kind of iren has been sold recently. Outside of this, there is less done by way of concession. The large consumption keeps the enormous production slowly moving from furnace to yard and mill, but there is not that anap to business which we have become accustomed to. Iron is being made somewhat in excess of requirements, when the foreign supplies are considered, but there are grounds for the belief that the importations during the by some, and in fact is but an opinion, based, on the one hand, on enermous stocks abroad which must be marketed, and, on the other hand, on the fact that at present figures imported iron gives no profit to the foreign exporters. No new orders are being sent abroad except to supply the ordinary demand for English

and Scotch from and B seemer Foreign iron has improved 50 cents in seking price. Large sales have been made as low as \$17, even lower, and from that to \$18. Inside price for Mid-dleaboro is \$1750. The stocks here have been greatly diminished by sales to actual consumers, and, by large withdrawals on payment of duty, held for a better market. Some large buyers have secured as much English iron as they will want for the next six months. The feeling among furnacemen in the East is gradually getting under fair control, and that an active demand will show itself in this fact, coupled with higher freights a short time it the present healthy tone and less surplus accumulations at Glarprevails a few days longer. The result gow, partially offsets the effect of the of a careful inquiry into the condition of present slow movement. The market is the Bessemer pig trade developed these facts, that prices abroad have exhibited an upward tendency, that this is due to the very active American demand which has been in progress for several weeks, that several offers for large lets were made at less than current market rates, that these effers have been declined, and that prices have, in consequence of this fened. Large transactions have been closed. There are yet several large pending inquiries and offers. Bidders have been asked to go 50 conta higher, and are discussing the situation.

The price to-day is \$22.50. Buvers who line and as for the reliable for the line and as the reliable for the line and the seeming rapidly increasing demand, atti-The price to-day is \$22.50. Buyers who

meet these low fleates. The walles line on opportunity to place and estimate above terms and hold the rest ful-American trode

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Rallway Material-Portian (all mi) with all their advantages or the types and ability to meet promot delivers are getting but a small portion . U. American trade. The mills and course, crowded with orders for the steel and from rails. In orders or crowding in and orders are despited in such a way as to enable layer to it. out construction requirements in leading company has been asked for the 000 tons of rails for next years delivery come in six months ahead at least to is evidout that 1882 will see more rail road construction than 1841 The r quirements of next year will tax even all the facilities now being created Winter contracts for both fron and steel rail. are being entered Quotations are \$ for summer delivery and \$55 to \$17 for later deliveries. The American rail in dustry is proparing to control the Ameri can demand us the blast furnacemen are seeking to do. The new processes abru-will confer economic advantages which must be offset on this side, if we would hold our own market. The high priced lake Bessemer ore is producing results which it were wise if possible to aroul High priced ore means foreign steel rails. Old rails have not touched bettom. Last week 5,000 tons were sold on cars at \$25.50. Tees cannot be im. ported at \$26, but can be bought at the figure. Some holders are selling to propero for July settlements Consumer. are generally well supplied, and in the provailing uncertainty are not disposed to bld high. Scrap is dull, but chose lots are held at \$28.

Hardware-Tho demand for summer hardware has been very active usual at this season, only certain lines. are in request and these have a good run The volume of business is not heav-Jubbors are realising on their stocks and net ordering except in cases where stocks may run short. The consumption chardware goods thoroughout the country is large. Axea, hatcheta scytling lawn mowers, farm and plantation wares, and tools used in canning catalillshments are being ficely called for. The season has turned out as well as was expected, and a large fall trade is being already pre pared for at the hardware and cutters works.

New York.

Pig Iron-American: The specui feature of the past week was the announcement of the failure of E. P. Cutle: & Co., of Boston. Their liabilities are estimated at from one-half to three-quirters of a million dollars, and five of the prominent furnaces of the Lebigh region and two North River, companies are known to be heavy creditors. It does not appear that the market is materially affected by this circumstance, as the firm has been in a rather weak condition for some time back and was expected to have succumbed earlier in the year There is a resemblance in many respects between this and the late Liesberger fallure, and not a few prominent members of the trade are of the opinion that the ultimate result will be more favour-able than etherwise so far as the general market is concerned, though the outlook for the creditors is not in any way cucouraging. In respect to the volume of business there is nothing new to report Consumers generally keep closely to the hand-to-mouth policy in their operations and seem to rarely take more supply than is necessary to meet orders in hand Sellers are likewise becoming extremely cautious, and in more than a few instances cash on receipt of delivery orders are the only terms they will accept from buyers other than those known to be in unquestionably sound financial condition. Regarding price uncertainty but no radical changes. The best Lehigh brands of No. 1 X foundry are quoted at \$24, while \$23.50 has been accopted in more than a few instances. and even \$23 touched on spot cash terms for a good fron. There is a "No ! plain" for which even less would probably be accepted, but on its ewn merits this iron is considered no better than a prime brand of No. 2 X. The range quoted on No. 2 X foundry is \$21@27 and on grey forge \$19/220, according to brand. A sale of 200 tons No 2 X Jagger at \$17.50 is talked of, but the alleged buyer denies making such a purchase.

Scotch: The transactions coming to notice embrace very little more than in ton lots, and even of these the numbers small. The spot supply seems to be present slow movement. The market is by no means firm, however, and \$20 50 fer Eglinton, \$22 for Glengarnock, \$2 for Cartahorrie, \$22.50 for 'ummerlee. and \$23.50 for Collinsa soom the test prices quotable for good sixed lots.

English: A few sales of Middlesbrough forge, aggregating 1,300 tons have been made at \$16.50/2017 No. 3 is still quoted at \$180018 50, but seems to have comparatively little call. Besic-

ing orders for 56 lb, rails delivered at have been protty well amplied will let United States ports at prices equal to the market rest. American furnaces about \$55 at mill for American, and the supetition at the same figure

cah plate sold at about \$29 50.

THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Replying to the toast of his health, the lion. A. P. Caron said at the banquet gren in his bonour, at London, iast

lean assure you that I feel it very difficult to find words to express to you as I
should like, my deep sense of gratitude
and brattlett thanks for the brilliant banout which you have tendered meto-night.
When I came here this morning—although you have been kind enough to
seek of my efforts to improve the furce—
i consider it as Minister of Militus, and as
one presiding over that important department, that it was only my daily to go and
seek information, where information I
could find, in the different camps comlosed of the real workingmen of the
Militia Force of Uanada. (Hear, hear.)
I do not consider, Mr. Chairman, that I
have conferred any honour upon any
camp in thus faifilling my daily as Minister of the Militus. I took upon it as one
of the most important duties of the office
which I have the bonour of filling today, to judge for myself and to see for
myself what the force requires, so as to
bring between the department and the
force that intimate intercourse without
which it seems to me impossible to con-I can assure you that I feel it very diffibring between the department and the force that intimate intercourse without or that intimate intercourse without which it seems to me impossible to conduct fairly, and as it should be, the affairs of the military force of Uanada. (liear, beat.) Sir, to me, my coming from the most cautern province—and if you will permit me to say, from the oldest province of this Dominion—fitted like your own province with historical reminiscences, and bringing back to me many recollections of the history of my own country, I feel proud, as a French Canadian from the old Province of Quebec, to come to this prosperous and wealthy Ontatic and metting, as I have to-day, the sous of the history of my own country in the old Province of York, and extending to the table right hand of friendebip (lifear, beat.) When I read the history of my country fied that all the races of the hotel where this banquet is loominion are united. The very name of the hotel where this banquet is red-red me to-night reminds me of the sun of the torest who acted country i find that all the races of this floration are united. The very name of the hotel where this banquet is indered me to-night reminds me of the sun of the torest who acted with the descendants of those old Frachmen, who started from the place where I was born-Uhamplain or Quebec on their great work of civilization all over the Comment of America. (Oberra) And I find again in reading the history of my country that after struggles which we knew so well of-when France and Koginal had made this continent the battle-held for its possession, which was to be so important in the destinies of nations. I see that abortly afterwards, when my animportant in the destinies of nations. I see that abortly atterwards, when my accrators had to succomb to the power of England, and the war of independence broke out, that the first men who could hadde a rife handled it to Jefend British institutions and the British fing, under which we all live so happly and prosperously. (Prolonged cheers) it has been said, and I have beard it, that there are differences of nationality, of races and of religion existnationality, of races and of religion exist-ing in Canada, but to those who told me that such differences existed I said no. Canada is becoming too large a country. Canada is becoming too important a country. Canada is becoming too important accura-try. Canada is becoming too busy a count-try, to levish and frituar its time away upon such insignificant affairs. (Hear, bear.) From east to west, from the French Province of Quivec to the rich and prosperous Province of Untario, from the Province of Nova Scotia to the far removed Provinces on the Pacific coast we have only one in necest at heart, only one we have only one interest at beart, only one flag that we care for, and that flag we are all united to protect. (Loud obsers.) Mr. Charman, in the position which I occupy, I may have allowed myself to be carried away by historical reminiscences, as we lawyers are so art to do, but I must now may one word of the department over which I have the honour to preside. My friend Mr. Massellian, in menonding to which I have the honour to preside. My friead, Mr. Maczillan, in responding to a toast, accused me of modes'y. I have several times been accused, and I have more then once had bettles to fight, but I have never been accused of modesty before. (Laughter.) I think that, considering at this very period of time, through the liberality of Mr. Macmillan and his friends in Parliament, who take an interest in the Militia Force, that we have obtained \$75,000 more than on any previous yeer, to be applied exclusively for drill purposes, I will not be accused in such a manner again. I may be called an enthusiast about militia mattern, but I have really gone into it in earnest, because I look upon the force as being composed. I look upon the force as being composed of a class of men who sacrifice more in the shape of time and money than any other in the country for its benefit. been in the force recember—the difficulties what to contend with when we first reorganized our militin forces in Canada, is the planets. Among the same direction round the sun as the planets. Among comets with periods title we had to contend with when we first reorganized our militin forces in Canada, is the planets. Among the most received with the very absurdities which we are used to laugh at. Less than eighty years long, five-less when our phraseology becomes adulterated with the very absurdities Mr. Caron visited the Royal Military which we are used to laugh at. Less the planets. Among the most received with the very absurdities which we are used to laugh at. Less the planets. Among the most received with the very absurdities which we are used to laugh at. Less the planets. Among the most received with the very absurdities which we are used to laugh at. Less connection with the closing exercises.

one mile reaso said to be macting this years. No necessities were supposed to or ministration and figure. These exist why Canada should have a military force, but if it had not been for the peerus off only to winter deliveries, force, but if it had not been for the peerus off to this experiment of the peerpairs off to only to winter deliverses, pourse, out it is largent then for the proteins of the delivery being quoted at a gapranton which took place then, at that a factor period when a minuder-sanding was a likely to be created between two great patients which must always to fit units and the most always to fit units. In add now could at \$02 to arrive in New local and the second at \$100 to the second at \$ within 22 of the prices asked by holds our dation. We have hid railware to build, our canals to improve, and our public works to asked as the nominal prices of No. 1 wrought. A lot of 500 tons of No. 1 wrought. A lot of 500 tons of No. 1 wrought. A lot of 500 tons of No. 1 wrought. the people for be purpose of making us great and prosperous. We must consider, then, that in a new country like this, it is impossible to procure very much for the force; and it must be understood by the members—who are perhaps more patriotic than any other class—that the reason we cannot get exactly what we want, is because the country requires the money of the people in a different direction. I know Canada so well, however, and the feeling of the people so well, in regard to feeling of the people so well, in regard to the force, that I am sure whatever we ask for reasonably, we will be sare to get. (Hear, bear) I know that last session, when I brought in my estimate asking an increase of \$75,000 for drilling purposes atone, some freede told me "you will never get it." I said, "I am sure I will, and I will bring my estimate before the House, because I know it is the feeling of Parliament to grant all that i can afford." What was the result? My bonourable freeds who sat in Pallament with me, and those who took such a deep interest as Mr. Carling and Mr. Macmillan, passed them without any trouble, because it was looked upon as merely rendering justice them without any trouble, because it was looked upon as merely rendering justice to the Milita Force of Unnada. (Hear, beer) This rear we may be more prosperous. Judging from your own city, which only became so in 1853, and its suburba giving 30,000 inhabitants I believe that the different insutuations, of the country are progressing; and I believe

> sat down amid prolonged and enthusiasuo cheering.
>
> His Worship the Mayor responded to the toast of the "Mayor and Cottoration," and Cot. Walker "The Ladies." The gentlemen present then hade good-bye to the guest, who was subsequently escotted to the train in waiting. cheering.

THE COMET.

Commenting upon the appearance of the comet which excited so much interest in astronomical circles, a contemporary

observed portion belonged t gated eclipse, or was even hyperbolic. A few, however, travel in closed orbits round the sun in known periods. It has been supposed that some among the anciente suspected the periodic motions of the planets; but the only evidence we have on the subject is vague and indefinite. Tycho Brabe was the first to prove, by direct observation, that comets are not mere phenomena of our own atmosphere, but certainly further away than the moon. Newton, after establishing the theory of gravitation, asserted that the comets obey the laws of solar attraction, and therefore move either on elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic paths. From ob-servations of the comet of 1680, or Newton's comet, Dorfel, a clergyman of Bazony, was led to the conclusion that the course of this object was parabolic. The observations of other comets have atill further confirmed Newton's theory of cometic motions—all comets show a come, or hase of light. In nearly all cases there is a bright nucleus within the hase, and in a considerable number of instances, but not by any means in all, the comet shows a tail. The tail usually grows longer and brighter as the comet approaches the sun, and continues in existence for some time after the comet has begun to pass away from the sun's neighbourhood. All the comete having a period of seven years travel in the same direction round the sun as the

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



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incividual comets we may mention ti six tails of the great comet of 1744, and the division of Biola's comet into tw distinct comets, each having a communication, or tail. The latter phenomet was first observed on January 12th, 184 at the Washington observatory. The days later European observers noted the pursued their course, side by side, w singular interchanges of lustre, now on now the other, appearing the brighter. 10 00 At the return of the comet in 1852, both the divisions were still visible in the same telescope field of view. The present comet is said to be travelling from north-east to south-west, and in the course of a few days will, no 1 ubt, appear quite bright.

AN ENGLISH FASHION MYTA

London Telegraph -The caricatur sis and satirists have discovered a race of beings who are supposed to be typical of the follies of the day, but with whom the ordinary run of mankind is perfectly unfamiliar. Estheticiem, as it is supposed to exist in our midst, is absolutely unknown to ninety-nine hundreths of the community at large, who are not con-sclous even of the valatence of an absurdity which to dinned into our cars with westlethwaite may exist here and there in suburban Bohemia of false art, but the world at large cannot detect them or any traces of them where same and sensible people dwell. It might be imagined, from all the fuss that has been l'recis-ly what comet this one is seems to be a matter of dispute. Some astronomers assert that it is the comet of 1812 returning, while others believe that it is the comet of 1812 the comet of 1680, commonly called Newton's comet. The greater number of the cometa hitherto discovered have a delusion. Our have seem as similar and elusion. of the comete hitherto discovered have a delasion. Our boys seem as sturiy as revolved round the sun on a path whose they used to be, and travel long distances they used to be, and travel long distances on their blanks. on their bicyles; they have just given up football and have and hounds, and have football and hare and nothing, and halls, and taken to cricket in the accustomed fash. lish Malls. They do not look green, or lank, or long haired, or disordered, and it is surely not at an English public school that either Mr. Maudie or Mr. Postiethwaite were bred. To judge from outward appearances, there does not seem anything much the matter with our English girls, though foreigners who read our papers, look at our caricatures, and see our plays are given to understand that the healthy race has deterlerated. Hunting is ever, but fatiguing balls ato be-ginning, and the rosy cheeks seen any meraing in the llow to not denote even a trace of the preposterous dells who are dressed up every week for our edification by the satisfats of society. The military and naval sorvices, the universities, commence both in London and the provinces, and in fact all sorts and conditions of men are never tired of inquiring where the social nulsances are to be found. As in many such cases, the remedy is worse than the disease, whether actual or imaginary; for, since satire has presented us with this shadow, notoriety has been given to the pranks of pretenders; the advance of beasty, harmony of design, and pride of workmanship in decorative art has declined before the attacks of ridicule; and common parlance has been decerated with the shibboleth of an unrecognised creed. It

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ir course, side by side, we erchanges of lustre, now o	RIURE OF MAILS. A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS. A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS. A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M. IN PARIS (WP ST. M P M. PARIS OF MAILS.) A.M. C M.			

North Shore Land Route to Hout de l'Isle 9 00, 5 30 United States. Boston and New Eng. land States, except Maine. 8 00 12 30 Island Fond, Fortland and Maine. 10 30 Vestorn and Pacific GREAT BRITAIN, RTC.

day)

By Cunari (Monday)

Supplementary, see P.O. weekly

notice

By Packet from New York for

Kneland (Wednerday).

By Hamburg American Packet to

Ourmany (Wednesday). 2 1 21 WEST INDIES. Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwardedully on New York, whence mails are de-partitled in the control of the control For liavana and West Indies, sea Havana, every Thursday p.m.

*Postal Car Bags open till 5.45 a.m and 9

Postal Car Raza open till 9.00 p.m.

Postal Car Raza open till 9.00 p.m.

The Street Roses are visited at 9 15 a.m.,

Last, 3.30 and 7.30 p.m.

Registered Latters should be posted 15 mestates before the hour of closing ordinary mestates.

Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of Kag
Halls, and 30 minutes before closing of Kag-

All are sethetic who adorn the walls of our picture galleries, or who admire the art benquets spread out for us by the student. It has come to mean by misapplication the silly vanities and empty ogotisms of a miserable minority. The sooner this bubble is pricked the better. If the professors of misapplied setheticism existed, they could be politely escorted to the door, but, being purely imaginary, satire is exercising itself to no purpose. The worst of it is that the sketchers of pictures and the writers of plays may eventually create what they have hitherto only imagined. In society it sometimes pays to be laughed at, and the repetition of setbetle jargon, if insisted on, may only result in encouraging a fantastic.

The Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia, was entertained at a banquet at London, on the occasion of life visit to the militia camp last week. On Thursday evening he was entertained at Toronto. In another column will be found the full text of Mr. Caror's speech at London. Mr. Caron has entered upon the duties connected with his department in an enthusiastic spirit. He bids fair to be popular with the Force. No effort on his part will be spared to make

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME.

in and ofter MONDAY, 21st JUNE. trains will run as follows -

Western Express Train, making close connection with Grand Trank liniway for Toronto and all points West, arriving in Toronto at 11 15 a m Pembroke Express Frain, connecting at tarkion Junction with trains for Petth, Smiths' Falls and Brooks 118 11.20 a m.

Procedure of the state of the s



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1889, trains will run as follows:-

LEAVE OTTAVA.

From both East and West 10 30 p.m.

ARRIVING IN OTTAWA.

From both Rast and West 600 a.m.

From the Kast, South and South.

Rast

From the West 16 for a 200 p.m.

Gloing West take the 11 a.m. train. Ample time for dinage at Prescott Junction.

Sure Connections with Grand Trank Trains to and from both Kast and West, and with these of the Rome. Waterfown & Ogdensharg and Jake Champlain and Utles & Black River Railways at Ogdensburg. to and from New York, Boston, and all points South and East.

A Steamboat Espresa Train will leave

Last.

A Steamboat Rapresa Train will leave Ottawa on Tuesdays. Thursdays, Saturdays and Hundays, as 3 a.m., connecting with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both Rasi and West.

A Sofa Car will be run on the Night Trains between Ottawa and Prescrit Junction.

Trains are run on Ottawa lime.

WALTER SHANLY
OPTAWA, July 26, 1870.

600 640 Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY. CHANGE OF TIME.

6 00 2 134 COMMENCING or Wednesday, June 2301.

١	1500, trains will run as follows:-									
8		Mixed.	Mail.	Express.						
^	leave Hoche- lage for Hull Arrivent Holl	1.00 a th	A.30 a ta 12.40 p.m.							
اه	leave limiter		\$ 20 a.m.	5.05 p.m.						
	liochelaga	10,36 a.m.	12.3 p.m. Night	ì						
22	Leave Hoche-		Pastenger	}						
15 15	Arrivent Que-	A.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m. 6.30 a.m.	1						
15	for Hoche-		9.30 p.m	. 10.10 s.m.						
	Arrive at liochelaga.	8.00 a.m	i	. 4 40 p.m.						
	laga for St. Jerome Arrive at St.	3.30 p.m	1							
1.5	Jetoene .	7.15 p.m	1							
.15	Hochelaga.	j	0.65 a.m	1						
	11000atings	1	1	i						

trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec. Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec

at i mm. All trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICERT UFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes and 272
St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St.
Louis Hotel, Quebes.
L. A. SENECAL.
General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, comments.
Ding letb June, 1880:
Through Express Passenger Trains run daily
(except Sunday) as follows:

D. POTTINGER.
Calof Superlatendent.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS (> W (ITENA), AND FACTIRING CO., Colar pale, (at + Manutacturers of so) thes, to be the fact to the colar t

WELL NO VALE MANUFACTIRING OF A Capada Manufacturers of axes, so they tork home, reker and also tools, garrene of aces, so they

AMILINE DYES

EMIT, THOURST A CO., Montreal Agents
for k Cohler, Offenbach O. M. German)

BRASS WORKS.

IN FAMILY CO. Montreal —Brass finishers
and founders, heer jump manufacturers.

BRINGE BUILDERS

TORONTO INTERNAL CO. Toronto —herblers

ToRONTO BIGHER CO Toronto -Briblers et Sterl and Iron, Radway and Highway

Bridges CAPS AND FURS J JOHNSTON, Faronto, Ont. - Manufac-turers to the trude only

CAPPETS

PETLEY & CO., dolden Griffin, LS. 1D and 1G. King Street East, Toronto - Wholesale carpet dealers.

COTTON BROKERS.

M. WHIGHT, Dundas, Out - Sole orent in Canada for Ordway & Methuire, cotton tactors, Nashville, Tenn.

COTTON MILLS.

DUND AS COTTON MILLSCO., Dundas, Ont.
—(frey domestics, donims, tickings, yarns,

MAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hemilton — Denims, tickings and yarns.

- Denius, tickings and paras.

JOHN MACKAY, Jumbas, Ont - Manufacturer of every description of cotton warps and paras.

EDGE 1964S.

R. T. WHINON, Dundas, Ont - Menufacturer of axes, picks, mattacks, grabboes and rail-way contractors' supplies.

Emelice and Antere

ENGINES AND BOILERS

O. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.—Engines, boil-om, steam hamaers, etc THOS. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Manufac-turer of stationary and tortable sleam engines, hollers and machinery of every description—cotton mill calenders, hosiery steam presses and propeller wheels, all sites.

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

JUIN FENSOM. Toronto.—Engineer. Ma-chinist, etc. Manufacturer of hydraulto-steam and hand power passoner and quota elevature

THOS. GRAHAM, Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutter of files and rasps.
FIEDERICK HAUNCH, Cute St. Paul Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand make files and rasps

FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal.—All kieds of flea and springs. Files recut. Solo manufacturers of Shauldings' patent concaved spring

. OUTRAM & SON, Imminion File Works, Montreal.—Nanufacturers of every description of files and rasps.

FURNITURE

DSHAWA CABINET CC. Dshawa, Ont.— Furniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch, of Yource St : Montreal branch, 417 and 419 Notre Bame St

Note liame St

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.

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

TERS & CO., 11 St., Honaventure St., Montreal.—Manufacturers of office desks and
revolving bookeases.

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

HAMILTON OLASS CO . Hamilton -- Manu facturers of flint and green glassware.

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

V II. STORBY & SON, Acton, Ont - Manufacturers of time gloves and mitts in every variety and etyle

HAMMERS.
HENRY II, WARREN, Cote St. Paul. Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hammer, sledges, hatchets, contractors tools, etc.

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS.

F. W. HORR & SON, Hamilton, Ont.-Manufacturers of hube, spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh and entter stud, etc.

F. T. 14LLP4 & OO. Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of inks, blackings, harness vols, perfamory, etc.

1808 WORKS.
CANADA SCREW CO., Dundss.—Manufacturers of iron and brass screws, belts and rivets.
COWAN & CO., Galt.—Manufacturers of every description of work working machinery.

DOMINION BOLT CO. 139 Front St. Rast, Toronto.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of bolts, hot pressed nuts, railway spikes, bridge, botter and iron rivets.

and organical from work a specially.

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

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

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO. Orbawa, Oat.—Manufacturers of maileable from a nice patient series wreaches.

OLMSTED & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of fountains, fences, crestings, vasce and statuary, wagon akeins, etc. KHIFF WORKS. THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUPAC-TURING CO., St. Catharines, Ont.—Man-ufacturers of mowing and reaping machine knives, sections, grand platos, catting

nives, sections, guard plates, cutting pparatus complete, spring keys and cutters,

LASTS, DIES, ETC.

CHAS CHILDS, Montreal.—Manufacturer of boot and shoe lasts, dies for cutting sole leather, upper leather, envelopes, boxes, outs, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTING.

DOMINION BRIT AND HOSEON, Toronto.

—Oak tamed belting, lace leather, etc.

ROBIN & S.DLER, Montreal.—Manufacturers of every description of leather bolting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS.

COLTOL & SMITH, 187 Mountain St., Mon-treal.—Tuning and repairing attended to. DANIEL RELL & CO., Toronto.—Manu-facturers of the "Receiver" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., liowmanville, Unt. — Manufacturers of Pianos and Cabinet Organs. See advertisement in another column

S. R. WARREN & SON, Toronto.—Manufact-urors of course organs.

WM. RORRIS & ROY, No. 8 Adelaide 5... The market here for crude oil, by the Rat. Toronto —Wholesale important of car load, is from \$1.60 to \$1.70 per lore. Affairs in the Colchast and Chocian and cloth covers, and mann' rot. The price of American crude oil in nations have about reached a crisis. The last been received at Washington by Gen. mission, St. Pete. shurg.

WM. BARDER A BROW, tieurgetown.-Manufacturers of book and fine papers

SAW MANUFACTURERS

H SMIFILACE, Sr. Catharines — Mann-facturers of all kinds of caws, plastering frontie, arms knives, etc. Sole manufa-turers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated "Summa's Saw."

SHIPLY & DIFTRICH, trait Out -- Manu facturers of circular and measure sums, plastering trowels, etc.

SCALES.

CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jas. G. White & Co., Toronto, - Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales. Factors, 702 Adelaide

N. 1881

N. WILSON & SON, 45 Esplanado Street,
East, Toronto — Manufacturera of the Improved Wilson scales. Designers to the
flowerment Received 25 first price,
inedal and Governor General's grand
diploma.

diplome.

HOWE SCALE CO., 65 Yonge Street, Toronto
—Those in mant of scales will find a larger
and better assorted stock with us than at
any other House in Cotario.

SPICES, ETC.
R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto —
Manufacturers and importers of coffees,
spices, cream tartar, mustard, stc.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS. ETC.

F DIVER & CO., Toropto -Flectrotepers and stereotypers. Designers and engravers on wood.

STOYES.

WM. CLENDINNENG, Montreal -Stoves, ranges, turnaces, railway and machinery castings

TELEPHONES
HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto - Telephones wild outright \$5 to \$20 per pair, wire 3c. to 5c, per red; works two miles.

DITTER & CHEESE TRIERS.—Robert lionaldson, Montreal, rantufacturer of pump angers, butter, cheese, flour and sugar triers.

WIRE WORKS.

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

WOODEN GOODS.

C. T. DILANDON & CO., Toronto—Have special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solleited.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreat.
—Manufacturer of Pharpe's patent rafety oil cabinets; also, refrigeratives, children's carts, waggons, sleighs, and general woodenware.

WADM LEM MANUFACTURERS.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.-Woollen Manu facturers JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufac-turer of Scotch fingering, wheeling and

knitting yarns.
WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Toronto. - Dealers in wools and cotton warrs.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT

(Petrolla Advertiser.)

There is no change worthy of note this week. The demand both for crude and refined continues light, but a more hopeful prospect is anticipated on the opening of the fall trade. Crude may be quoted at \$1.70. An unusual number of dry holes have been struck recently, but Mesara. Hoskins, Smiley & Cooley report a 5 barrel strike near the rink. Everything reported quiet at Oli eprings.

SARRIA.

We learn from the Canadian that the ploneer well of the Taylor Company on the McGregor farm atill continues its yield of oil without abstement, and the proprietors are so confident of the productiveness of the territory that they have awarded the centract for a second I. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and foundars iron railing and ornamental tron work a specialty.

William Ward of Petrolia is the contraction of the same property. The new well, for which Mr. William Ward of Petrolia is the contraction of the same property. tor, is to be put down to the depth of 650 feet The machinery is now on the ground, and the work is to be pushed on without delay. The Syndicate of local capitalists for the devolopment of the territory, of which we spoke in our last issue, have gone to work in business like atyle. The company, which has a capi-tal of \$2,500, comprises twenty-five stockholders, representing twenty-five paid up shares. The managers have concluded a contract with Mr Thos. Fair, of Petrolia, for the sinking of aix wells, the stated depth of each being 625 feet, on such localities within a radius of 2 miles of Sarnia as may be decided upon by the company. The first lost is to be made upon the farm of Mr. Neil Leckie, ir., on the 4th line, near the first toll gate on the Samla and Florence The engine and boiler are on the ground, and the rig la being erected with all possible despatch. The Company's arrangements are that if any of the first three wells produce oil in paying quantities, the company shall cease drilling at the completion of the third well, and shall invest the remaining capital in machinery for operating the wells. Mr. James King has about completed his arrangements for shutting of the salt well at the proper depth, and testing it for oil. The indications of oil are very strong, and Mr. King has atrong faith in

the success of his enterprise CRUDE OIL MARRET.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

CANADA PAPER (t), Climited), (ii), (iii) A few Faul St., Montreal—Manufacturers and importence of all kinds of papers. Mills at Windsor, Sherbrooke and Portreaf Montreal—Manufacturers of manife house and Coloured papers.

Montreal—Manufacturers of manife house and coloured papers.

JOHN PISHER A SONS, Hundle —Manufacturers of the cars. When a producer has his own three large papers. coloured papers

JOHN PISHFR & SONS, Bundus ~Manusfacturers of prioring and wrapping reners
LINCOLN PAPER MILES ON. Meritron,
One—Manufacturers of every variety of
height paper base and flour sacks

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REPARD OIL MARKET

advanced on it

The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon, at which retined oil is sold by the carload, the price per single barrel is generally from Ic. to 2c above

these figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows -

Cargo lots for export, 110° burning test by the Saybold tester, 80 Refined oil for the New York city trade in lots of 50 to 100 barrels 1000 flash

test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, ofc. Refined oil of 150° burning test, 13c to 17c, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States Cases of refined oil for export, 110°

burning test, cargo lots. 111 to 121c, according to brand

PETROLEUM PRODUCTA

Lubricating	- 41	*	72	o '	•	per bbl.	'
Hersine Hien-22 Mg grave	0	12	3	0	1\ 21	Der Rall	
l'aratine Candles l'az (ref-d).		ö	S			per 1b.	

THE BRITISH MARKET

ARTHOR BROWN & CO.'S PRINCIPUM REPORT

and wire goods and dealers in railway and roll supplies.

TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dondes, funt—Manufacturers of the strongest description of steel wire cloth, malt kiln floors, and general wire wevers.

WOODEN GOODS.

C. T. BRANDON & CO. Teams tatter price being paid for Royal Day-light brand, which is scarce and much inquired for. Month 64d to 7d September-December 71d to 71d

To-day's market closes steady, spot 7d. to 71d., September-December 71d.

Napthe—Quiet and atouly
Coal Oil —No business of importance.
Turpentine—Has again been active
and price on spot advanced from 13s. 6d to 35s 3d. to 6d Month from 33s. 6d to 35s. 3d. July from 29s. to 32. 6d. Sept.-Dec. from 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d, with considerable sates at intermediate prices To-day's market closes firm, 35s. 6d

The stock at the wharves to-day is 8,717 barrels, and deliveries for the past week 1,030 larrels.

PRTROLATE UIL

V. Petro- N. York. Ale N. York. Stc. louin. ... London. 71-64. London. 6fd. Refined. [Cru. | Refined. [Cru. Stock this 53,445 bbl day Landedlast wook. Delivered last week 3,105 bbl. 110.20%bbl. 1.60% cs. 2.667 bbls 3.447 bble 100 cs. COAL OIL. 1890 1531 Refined. [Cru. | Refined. (Cru Stock this day I anded tast week Delivered last week

24 bb1. 45 661 Above represents stocks and movements at london and Thames Heven Public Wharves. excluding St. Leonard's Wharf.

817 bbl.

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Mi bbl.

- bb1.

Diodorne Siculus relates that an Agricontine, on the marriage of his daughter, feasted upwards of twenty thousand per-The brother of the Emperor Vitellins once treated him with 2,000 fishes and 7,000 birds, all - scarce and ex-

A special cable despatch to the New York World says: The extreme agitators are greatly incensed at Archbishop Mc-Cabe's terrific obslaught on the League. but their efforts to overpower his inflocace with the people are vain and foolish. The breach between the extreme and the League agitators is widening every day. The former, who are mostly Fenians and believers in the doctrine of dynamics, have lost their grip and their appeals to the peasantry to take up arms are denounced on every hand by the clergy.

Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the Moraing Post, London, publishes a communication, saying the present legisla-tive union between Great Britain and Ircexists only in name. The present Land Bill is an attempt at compromise between two social systems, realing on between two social systems, resting on purposes and instincts totally distinct, and it must naturally result in disappointment and failure. Justice to Ireland means, in effect, the withdrawal by England from ber intentions and the hoped for results of the union of 1801. It is painfully appa-rent that the Home Rulers in the ac-called Imperial Parliement are a standing pro-test against any common ground from which common terislation can proceed.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT

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Ville Marie
Canada Cotton Company
Homiston Telegraph Co
Montreal City Ilas Company
Lonadian In Co
Girephie Printi's Co'ya bouda
Ilomaion 5 p.c. Stock
Montreal Base Company
Lonada Shipping Company
Ilandas Obtton Company
Canada Paper Company
Canada Paper Company
Canada Centrei Boada
Ileli Telephone Company
Canada Centrei Boada
Ileli Telephone Company
Canada Centrei Boada United States cavalry at Fort Still are ordered to report for duty at Mugogeo, to co-operate with the Choctaw milita, in intended establishment of others at Lady removing white settlers and their stock.

Franklin Bay and elsewhere within the All persons not Indians or intermarried with them are classed as intruders, and will be driven out. The orders of banishwill be griven out. The orders of banish-ment will be speedily and effectually ene-cuted. Great terror and distress exist. Three bundred families have crossed the border during the last ten days, leaving everything behind. The roads are lined with fighing fugitives, who abandoued their caping to the flames. their cabins to the flames, growing crops and stock. A number of whites refuse to leave, and threaten to fight if force is used, claiming to hold a general policy.

A New York Borld special says :-Risbop O'Rellly, the Catholic Bisbon of Liverpool; Bishon Heley, the co-adjutor Bishop of Birmingham, and Bishop Vaug-bishop of Birmingham, and Bishop Vaug-ban, of Salford, have warned their flocus agalast "skirmishing," positing out that plots to blow up public buildings are crimes akin to murder, and ought to be executed by every man calling himself a Catholic. It is reported that Cardinal Manning will make some deliverance on the subject on Sanday. The outrages have created an intense feeling against Irish residents in many quarters of Rug-land and greatly encouraged Orangoism. which hitherto has bad only a precerious Clerkenwell explosion were Irish and the Irish are the chief sufferers by the outrages now being perpetrand.

Franklin Hay and elsewhere within the arctio regions. Point Barrow, the northermost limit of Alaska, has already been selected as one position to be occupied, and the design is to extend a chain of stations for meteorological and general physical observations along the entire southern coast of the Arctio Ooras — "Honored Sir,—Please permit me to ofer took in the name of the International rou, in the name of the International Polar Commission, my sincere thanks for your important co-operation relative to the part the United States of America bas taken in the international system of simultaneous observations in the Arctio region around the poles. I hereby request you in the name of the Commission to accept from this day your appointment as a member of the International Poles. Commission to be 15 the United States. We very succeedy boye that the gap now existing between 700r two stations may re filled up by Canasa by the establishing of stations sum when on the Islands of the Archipelago. Boothis, Feitz Melville or Franklin Barthard. bave lately written on this subject to Mr Carpmeal, in Toronto. If you, from youraide, can contribute anything to farther a favourable answer you will contribute a favourable answer you will fuoting on this side of the obnured. The life barresters who firck over to Kneland at this season of the year find it difficult to get employment, and the Irah operatives in the mills in the north (who are never year) popular with their Knelleh fellow-workmen, the cry being that they work for pauper wages) are having a hard time of it. Most of the victims of the Clerkenwell explosion were Irish and the bete to a large extent to the purpose we gious to commence in the antoma of col-and to invite all those who take a part in it to the last meeting of the Polar Com-mission, to be held in St. Petersburg dar-ing the present summer. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient serrant, Willin, President International Polar Com-mission, St. Pate, above

The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s

# THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NIW YORK ADVICES

A. M. Material of March 1981 April 3

Leader to the dementic dity general position de guler in comparison A lell in tried is always mittelpated at the state of the secretary while he dealers and as al themselves of to take acmist challes and annetally the result the state of the semi-simulatork take stars he limiting their orders to um dut accepitles, and the demand it wist lands to consequently of moderto proportions. Stocks with agents, bow for the generally in very matheface ton condition and there is a firm underto to the market, all desirable makes a jedicastion and woodlen fabrica being In woollons especially total state there is a tendency to advance on many makes which have been ruling at comwatnedy low prices There is an inparticly low prices allege to an an-result inquiry for fall goods and a coulderable distribution has been made dianels, blankets, Kentucky Jeans, intered drawers, hostery, etc. With abore the volume of trade has been emparatively light, but a fair aggregate tunness has been done in staple and department goods, and values have been steadily maintained. A licalthy tone seems to pervade nearly all departments of the demestic dry goods trade, and the officek is encouraging for an active and prosperous fall season if speculation is cia mithin due bounds. The market for foreign dry goods pre-

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wate no features of special interest at the prescrit time. Business with imparters and first hands is of very modcrate proportion, the demand limited to very small selectious for the replenishing of assertments. The im-jorts continue light; the receipts of toreign dry goods at this port last week were \$199,037 below those of the previous week and \$244,628 below those of the corresponding week last year. The auction rooms are still distributing a considerable amount of foreign goods, but the movement through these chanacis is diminishing. Jobbers report an aggregate business of fair volume made n, of small parcels by personal selection and orders received by mall and telegoods, which has been quite numerous of this amount. There is a moderate steady demand for small selections of fine black slike and popular shades and decirable qualities of coloured, but all the low grade sitts, both black and fan-cies, are neglected and rule quiet. Laces, toth real and imitation, are in moderate request, but importers have effected sales to a considerable aggregate, though generally at low prices. Dress goods are generally quiet, though there is some isquiry for the most popular makes of black and coloured cashmeres. For fancy ultics there is little call except for the most popular nevelties. Linen goods

rule quiet and unchanged. In cotton goods there is considerable abstement in the new demand from next hands, package buyers having generally supplied their immediate to it. The market, however, has lost none of its strength, and values are nextly sustained at the recent advance, quotations showing no important changes since our last report. The deliveries in completion of contracts and in filling foreign orders have aggregated a volume of large proportions. Blocks generally are in very satisfactory condition, and the most popular makes of brown birached and colored cottons sold in advance of production, agenta, as a rule, receiving orders for goods to arrive "at value the volume of business has been of moderate proportions, but a fair aggregate of assortment brown and other staple cotton goods. There has been a liberal movement of cotton flannels on account of lack orders, and manufacturers' agents have booked additional orders "at value" to a con-siderable aggregate. Brown strills are steady and unchanged, with many popular makes under control of export orders, and stocks generally in good condition. Cheviote have had a fair luquiry for the best makes, but inferior qualities and styles have received less attention Ducks, denims, ticks, pleats, stripes, etc., have been in strady, nicderate request, and stocks are in good shape and prices steady. Battoens and corse cans have bad a fair aggregate distribution in small lots and prices are sustained. Grain bags have been less active, but values remain steady and unthanged. Quilts rule quiet, but stocks are well controlled and prices firm at the The export movement shows diminished proportions, owing to the light available aupplies.

The upward tendency for woollen goods continues. linyers show increased disposition to place orders, as they for no chance for lower prices, but any change must probally be in the direction of higher figures. The condition of stocks and the hardesing prices for wool alike indicate this, rei there is little disposition to speculate apparent among buvers of woollen goods, culy filling or a little anticipating legitimale wants. Kentacky joans and doc-

aliend Fancy constituees of the faut grades have all along sold fordy now ; more attention is paid to outside makes; as the latter known your water. There is a sale trade in a lowlyings and regalinate. Hannels also are taken's ryte is The Paper by Mr. Sandford Flom-demand was well distrib tamong refs. ting. C. E. blues and mixtures in twite and plain

request, and also in small supply in unbleached cottons there is very little change to note Stocks of dearconstrictors and ascertain the result generally of very medicale proportion, although not strictly of an active completed half year's business generally of very medicale proportion, engineering character, to me its nature port. Prices as a rule are very steady shaded agents' prices in order to close parcels of thee and medium the shirtings. held at ateedy prices. The low grades have received less attention, but prices are unclus, ed. Wide sheetings liave had a steamy movement, and thus cambrice have been in fair demand. Prices throughout are tirmly maintained. Whitensville 4-4 has been advanced by the agent to be cents.

The susiness is cotton for the week past has been quite limited at almost exactly the former rates. Reports neither from abroad nor the South have been of a nature to change the aspect of the market. Future options at one time yielded a little, but have expin worked up to within a few points of

former quotations. The wool market still tends upward. Buyers are quite ready to take stock, but holders avail themselves of the advantages which for a few weeks have been increasingly on their side. Texas wools are in fair supply, and there are one or two large holders of California, but the supply of Western fleeco is very small. Little or none of the new clip bas yet arrived. Prices still tend up and our quotations can be readily realfixed. How long the set of the market will continue in the present direction it is impossible to tell, but if the experience of former years is again repeated it will be easier for our friends who are buying in the country to pay high prices under the influence of the present flurry than to realise a profit upon their purchases. There is no special movement in foreign wools, but prices are firm

### THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD BALESMAN.

A releaman should not only be theroughly upright, but he should be active and industrious. It is the worker who best succeeds It is not the most bril-liant mind in the fierce battle of life that wins the contest; it is the persistent. untiring toiler. Idleness is the lane of civilization. No man can honourably receive a compensation for services that are not faithfully rendered. The cierk who neglects his budness in the absence of the merchant will do bimself the greatest injury. The habit of unfaithfulness will cling to him, will lessen the value of his services, and in so much decrease his compensation ultimately, if not for the present. A good salesman will not only be a faithful worker but he will exert his utmost powers to be come proficient in his business. He will study to master the laws and customs of his trade. He will note the changes of the market, and become conversant with the especial features of his business. He will at all times be uncoasing in his efforts to prove of service in any depart- country there is, so far, an irregular acment where he may be employed. He can do this by cultivating an interest in dred of these artificial and arbitrary the success of the business. The man who simply puts in his time and me-chanically goes the rounds of his employment unconsciously is degrading ilmself. But he who makes a study of his business, who sees along the seem-ing drangery of his life stepping stones of advancement, will sconer or later rise above his present sphere to wider and more useful fields of enterprise. If anything is worth doing at all, it is worth deing well. It is worth the expenditure of time, of study and of thought. men but know this fact, we should find more examples of success and fewer of fallure A good salesman will be a close student of human nature, he will be obacreant of the peculiar traits of his cus-tomors, and will endeavour to accommodate his actions to their dispositions He will be gentlemanly at all times and under all circumstaneos. But he need not, as too many think, he a dishonest devotee to his employer's interest. If his own interest does not lead in the way of devious practices neither does that of his employer. No business is worth one's attention that cannot be run without personal discredit.-Pottery Gr-

Reports from Big Bend bring news of continued troubles with the Indians and whites, resulting in the loss of life.

A lad named Lawrence Connolly, mate wants. Kentacky joans and doctorise with a fast accident on Friday list of goods. Stocks are much reduced. There is an increased demand for heavy availens and a fair call for exercentings of rareus descriptions. The lost makes of fancy backs are well sold up. Worstell crushing his back and arms, and crushing the leading makes are ordered the machine could be stopped.

### SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

UNIFORM STANDARD TIME

# ing, C. E.

will describe the perfect of the year state of the year state of the perfect of the year state of the year state of the perfect of the year state of y At the accent convention of the Amer-

The question which I have been requested to bung and t the notice of the able goods in the hands of agents are convention, although not strictly of an and prices are very nature natistained cannot fail to be of interest to the mem-There is a fairly active demand from bers of the American Society of Civil subbers and conteffers, and a liberal dis- Engineers, many of whom have taken a tribution has been made in execution of prominent part in establishing the great back orders. The piece demand has lines of communication on this contibeen rather moderate, but jobbers have ment. To the large number of its mem-done a fair aggregate business for this bers connected with the administration stage of the season. Questions have and development of the gigantic railway not materially changed since our fast resystem extending letween the two system extending between the two oceans, which in length ore but little less though folders have in some instances than 10,000 miles, the subject becomes one of vital importance. The occasion out stock. In blue hed goods there has strikes me as peculiarly approximate for been a steady inquiry for mederate afzed submitting for your consideration the subject to which, with your permission, which are generally in light supply and I will briefly refer. The society meets held at atcedy price. The low grades for the first time beyond the limits of the United States, to find in the Dominion of Canada a cordial welcome Many of its members in attending this convention must have travelled long distances, and have experienced, one way or another, some of the difficulties it is proposed should be removed. The defi-nition of civil time and its scientific determination for railway, felegraph and all ordinary purposes, is a problem to which a solution is imperatively demanded by the present condition of civemy of Science, St. Petersburg; the Royal Society, London, Eugland, the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and other scientific bodies, its importance has been fully admitted and expressions of opinion have been obtained as to the means of overcoming the difficulties which are experienced. The citizens of the United States and the subjects of The meet friendly relations exist between us, for, in the main was and trime reckoning throughout North America, so soon as the raliway and telegraph authorities and the general public express concurrence.

It is proposed. stantially one people, living under different governments, with laws and cus-tems essentially identical. On all sides we are satisfied to remain accurated by our political affinities, having distinct theories and beliefs with respect to systems of government. But science, like every noble virtue, knows no national boundary. In this 'rief note I can re-cognize none. In 'uding to matters'

which equally concern the United States and Canada, I shall refer simply to this country or to this continent. As the continent extends across 105 degrees of longitude, an individual at the western limit finds himself seven bours of recorded time behind another individual at the extreme eastern side at the same moment of absolute time. Much of the intervening country is but thin y settled, but railways and telegraph traverso from ocean to ocean, and we have every gradation of difference of time between the extreme limit of seven hours According to the system of notation which we have inherited from past centuries, every spot of earth between the Atlantic and the Pacific is entitled to have its own local time. Should each locality stand on its dignity it may insist upon its rallway and its other affairs being governed by the time derived from its own meridian. The smaller and less important localities, however, as a rule, have found it convenient to adopt the time of the nearest city. The railways have luid down special standards which vary as has been held expedient by each separato mausgement. In the knowledgment of more than one bunstandards of time. The consequences of this system are unsatisfactory. They are felt by every traveller; and in an age and in a country when all, more or loss, travel, the aggregate inconvenience and confusion is very great, and it will be enormously multiplied as time tells It the system already results in difficulties to trouble our daily and to lead to cinharrassments which often occupy out courts of law; which, indeed, too often are the cause of loss of life, what will be the conse-

quence in a few years, when population will be immensely increased and travel and traffic indefinitely multiplied, if no effort be made to effect a change. The societies I have mentioned, after careful examination, have united in the opinion that a satisfactory change cannot be made too soon, and they have adopted resolutions pointing to a general uniforinity and thorough accuracy in time reckening. They believe that the course they have recommended will greatly tacilitate the daily transactions of business men, greatly increase the satety of

the travelling public, and immossly benefit the whole community. It is proposed that the community unite in an effort to simplify the system now in use by reducing the number of time standanls to a minimum, by substituting for an indefinite number of irregularly & tablished and purely local standards a

few main, or, as they may be termed, continental standards, each one having a fixed and well known relation to all the others. It is proposed to have these standards established and maintained by governmental authority, to have them lag a comprehensive scher regulated with precision through a com-

these standards it is proposed to keep (one every 15 degrees of longitude) to be every town, city military and attentional entailibility around the able for reckonevery town, city railway and steambout lestablished around the globe for reckonclose throughout the land as nearly as july sectional or local time
practicable in perfect agreement. The 2 time of the 24 standards to be
plan of arrangements hasoured by the pletted as a time zero or initial merbian
literological Society. New York, and
the Canadian Institute, Toronto, is to
the Canadian Institute, Toronto, is to
the plane are the merbian to be common to all
the merbian to be common to all ther will be exactly one hour apart, nations for computing longitude that is to say, while it would be time in the exactly standard to the computing longitude. oclock at one standard it would boright designated by names, or by letters of the octors at the next to the west, were alphabet or by degrees of longitude, o'clock at the following, and so on, by numbered from the prime meridian stement exactly one hour. There would le no difference in the minutes and smaller divisions of this. If the time time and longitude to pass must be ten minutes or thirty minutes past Behrings Strait 180 degrees from thereis the lour at any one point, it would at wich the same instant in absolute time to ten minutes or thirty minutes past some liour at every point. The hours theusselves would only differ, and they would differ only in designation according as the localities were east or west. At the same instant of absolute time every clock in the country would strike either one hour or another; the minute and second hands would always and everywhere be in perfect agreement. It may be known to gentlemen present that the officers of the United States Signal Berrien liave evinced a deep interest in the question and in the efforts to establish uniformity, accuracy and simplicity a deep interest in the question, and has lish uniformity, accuracy and simplicity of system throughout the country. General Hazen, chief signal officer, Washington, has expressed his earnes' desire tocontribute toward the public dissemination of standard time. He considers It eminently proper that the department over which he presides should, as far as practicable, assist in a work in which the whole community is interested, and he offers the active co-operation of the ilization. The question has been ex- signal service in every part of the United Field, of New York. The question will amined by the American Metrological States in the maintenance of standard be brought under the consideration of Society, New York; the Imperial Acad- time and giving it to the public by drop- the International Geographical Congress, ping the balls at all important stations, at Venice, in September next, supported Mr. Carpmael, chief director of the by such men as Mr. Otto Strove, Direc-Meteorelogical Department of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September next, supported to the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of Canada, tor of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, in September 1 of the Imperial Observatory, St. Penice, Imperial Observatory, Imperial Observatory, Imper would similarly co-operate in every terrburg; theneral Hazen, of Washington, practicable way. There would, there- and others. In tringing these propositions of introducing uniformity of Society of Civil Engineers. I do not feet

> ly at a central observatory, 2 That every town of any importance should have a public time signal station;
> 3 That arrangements be made for placeing each station in electrical connection with the central observatory at a certain hour every day, 4 That each station be nour every day, 4 That each station be furnished with automatical apparatus for making the proper signal, either by dropping a time ball or by firing a gun at the proper moment. 5. That all the public and railway clocks in each and public locality. he controlled every locality be controlled elec-trically from the public time aignal sta-tion. I think it may fairly be claimed that no peoples are more progressive or more ready to adopt any needed change or manifest improvement then those who live in North America. And as there is no country except liussia where a greater necessity is presented, or a better field offer et for the introduction of a comprehe sive system of uniformity in time reckoning, it is more than probable that in this country the change will first be made. As there can be little doubt that other countries will in due time follow the example of America, it is desirable that we should inaugurate a system which will readily commend itself by its apprepriateness and simplicity. One that will have the best prospect of being ultimately adopted throughout the world If we admit the principle that in a question of this kind it is not expedient to limit our view to any city or state or province, but to embrace in our system the whole of the continent, it seems to and just as electricity will, in all profollow that we should take a still broader bability, be made to yield the principal ciple to all countries. Steam and electricity are rapidly attering the conditions of life everywhere, they are girdling the globe and bringing all countries neares together We get our unit measure of time from the carth's revolutions it is therefore common property, and nothing can be more cosmopolitan in its nature It is perfectly obvious to my mind that a system of uniform time which would be good for this country should be equally good for all countries on the face of the globe. These views have met with the realy acquiescence of all who have given them careful consideration, and the system recommended by the several scientific bodies, for adoption on this continent, commends itself as a scheme which all nations may with advantage themselves and to general interests accept. The American Metrological Society

and the Canadian Institute have each passed resolutions substantially as fol-

" Hesolerd-That uniformity of time throughout the United States and Canada is demanded by the progress of events, and that a general system by which time may be reckened in a uniform and accurate manner by the people of all nations throughout the globe is of the highest importance.

- Resolved-That a great service will be rendered to the world by directing the public mind to the subject, and by securing the general ad ption of a well conceived system of uniformity, and that the society is hereby authorized to cooperate with other bodies in recommending a comprehensive scheree based on

mon central electratory, and through | 1 Twenty-four standard meridian-

4 The 24 standard tocridians to be Westerly

5 The prime meridian or zero for

"" The division of the day into two halves of twelve hours carle to be discouraged, and a slugle settes numbered from I to XXIV, substituted. In the cosmopulitan day, or period of time between two successive passages of the sun over the prime meridian, the single division to be made absolute.

I may avail myself of this opportunity of mentioning that the scheme of cosmopolitan standard time is being brought before various European societies under distinguished auspices. His Excellency the Governor General of Canada has been pleased to send communications to France, Belgium, Prussis, Austria, Russia and Switzerland. The subject will be considered by the Association for the Referm and Colliteation of the law of Nations, at their meeting in August next, at Cologne, in libine-t'russia; and it will, on that occasion, find warm adlumbia College, and Mr. David Dudley justified, on an occasion like the present, to refer at length to the voluminous papers which have been written, and the arguments which have been advanced, in connection with this question. Na-cessarily I have been brief, and h respectfully suggest, in order further to eare the time of the convention, that a committee be appointed to examine and report at a future meeting. I feel it proper to add that as the great object is to determine and establish a system which will secure the greatest advantages to the community, it is of first impor-tance to have the proposition cerefully digested by those who e opinions have value with the public. An expression from this body of educated, scientific and practical men must carry with it great weight, and will exact respect in every quarter.

### COOKING BY ELECTRICITY

Of the many curious things certain to be seen at the forthcoming exhibition of electricity at Paris, not the least remarkable will be the electrical cooking range of M. Salignac. That ingenious gentle-man is going to fit up his apparatus in the grill room of the restaurant, and in-tends to furnish a great variety of meals which have been cooked by heat generated from the electric current.

At the last Paris Exhibition, M. Mouthat reasted mutton in condensed sunshine, and literally turned his spit 420 the hearth of the sun, but an enthusi-actic admirer might say that M. Salignac has far surpassed this in broiling steaks by lightning and warming coffee with the aurors borealis. As a matter of fact, the electric current is as well fitted to produce heat as it is to produce light, view, and endeavour to apply the prin-lastificial light of the inture, so will it doubtlets be applied to household heating. The same machines which light the house by night will liest and cook by day, besides performing other duties, such as driving a coffee mill or a sewing macblue. Scientife . Imerican.

> EW INVESTION FOR COAT-ING IRON AND STEEL WITH IRIDESCENT COPPER.

This important invention, says the Rerune Polyteck, is the work of Dr. Well, of Pevis. The inventor has found that the best mode of preparing the metelliz-ing latin and the best proportion of in-gredients are indicated in the following directions: First 35 parts of crystallized sulphate, or an equivalent amount of any other sait of copper, are precipitated as hydrated oxido by means of caustic scala or some other suitable alkaline base; this oxide of copper is to be added to a solu-tion of 150 parts of Rochelle salts, and dissolved in 1000 parts of water; to this 60 parts of best caustic soda, containing about 70 per cent. NaO, is to be added when a clear solution of copper will be formed. The object to be coppered is to he cleaned with a scratch brush in an alkalino-organic bath, attached as a cathode, immersed in the coppering bath, and treated with the usual precautions, when it will become rapidly coated with an adherent film of metallic copper. As the bath gradually loss its copper, oxide of copper, as above prepared, should be added, to maintain it in a condition of activity, but the quantity of copper introduced should not ordinarily exceed that above prescribed as compared with the quantity of tertaric acid the

trater pressure on a piaton It is solved bath may contain. It the quantity of copper notably exceeds this proportion, on a large scale by the application of burning fuel to smelt zinc, to be after-wards used to give electric light or derive wards used to give electric light or derive certain metallic irreations are produced wards used to give electric light or drive an electro-magnetic engine by lecoming as it were, unsmelted in a voltaic battery. Ever since Joule, forty years ago, founded the thermodynamic theory of the voltaic battery and the electro-magnetic engine, the life of applying the engine to work the batter backwards and thus restore the chemical energy to the materials so that these may again act voltaicalls, and again on the surface of the object. These effects may be employed for ornamental and artistic purposes. According to the tune of the immersion, the strength of the current, and the propertion of corpor to the tartatic acid the iridescences may be presuced of different shades and tints which may be rathed or intermingled by ther may again act voltaically, and again and again, has been familiar in science But with all ordinary forms of voltaic battery the realization of the idea to any shielding certain parts of the object by an impermeable certain of parallae of varnish, while the fridescent effect le being produced on the partileft exposed. All colours, from that of brass to bronze, scarlet, blue and green may be thus produced at will. It it be desired to deposit nickel the only modification of the above process requisite is the substitution of precipitated oxide of nickel for the oxide of copper, brightney places for the spoke biocess it will be observed that the introduction of sulphuric sold into the bath is avoided, at least except is such inignificant quantities as may still adhere to the precipitated metallic oxides.

purpose seemed hopelessly distant. By Plante's admirable discovery of the lead

and peroxide of lead voltate battery, al-tuded to by your correspondent, an-important advance towards the desired

important advances towards toe desired object was made twenty years ago; and now by M. Faure's improvement practical fruition is attained. The "million of fuot pounds" kept in the

energy by time is not great, and that for days or weeks at all events, it may not be of practical moment. This, however, is a question which can only be answered by

question which can only be abserted by careful ob-errations and measurements carried in for a much longer time than I have hitherto has for in estigating the Faure battery. I bare already accretained enough regarding its qualities to make it quite certain that it solves the problem of storing electric energy in a manner and on a scale useful for many terrogram practical annications.

for many important practical applications. It has already bad in this country one interesting application of the smallest in research to dynamical energy used, but not

safformed by the ordinary chain seraeur, as it must have been, had the Faure cell

as it must have been, had the Faure cell not been available, because in the circumstances the surgical electrican, with his parapheralia of voltale battery to be set up beforehand would not be practically armiteable. The largest useful application waiting just non for the Faure battery—and it is to be hoped that the very minimum of time will be allowed to pass till the battery is suspined for this application—is to do for the electric light what a water clatern in a house does for

what a water cistern in a house does for an inconstant water supply. A little bat-tery of seven of the boxes described by

light comes into general enough use. The

Faire accommittor, siways kept charged from the engine by the house supply wire, with a proper automatic stop to check the supply when the accommitter is full, will be always ready at any bour of the day or night to give whatever light is required. Precisely the same advantages in respect of force will be gained by the accommitter when the electric town supply is, as it small will be before many years make.

### WHAT DO YOU THINK?

The "million of fuot pounds" kept in the box during its 72 hours journey from Paris to Glasgow was no exaggeration. One of the four cells, after being discharged, was recharged again by my own laboratory battery and then left to itself absolutely undisturbed for ten days. After that it yielded to me 250 000 foot pounds (or a little more than a quarter of a million). This not only countries Mr. Reymer's measurements, on the faith of which your correspondent's statement was made; it seems further to show that the wasto of the stored energy by time is not great, and that for When you see a strain engine working in a large room exposed to drafts on every sid, with naked cylinders and steam chest, what do you think? Probably that the parties who own it do not realize the amount of fuel they are wast-

Vien you see water pumped from an inofficient heater, that not only chokes the exhauss but takes up very little heat from it, what do you think? Probably that coal is cheap in the vicinity, and that power is a socondary considera-

When you see naked steam pipes crossing a windy alleyway, or run along a stone well in a cellar or cold place, resert to dynamical energy used, but not of the smaller, in resert to be uniference, of all that may be expected of it. A tenders are days ago my culteague, Professor George Buchauan carried away from my laboratury one of the lead cells (weighing about 18 lbs) in his carriage, and by it ignited the thick platinum wire of a galvanic cerescur and bloodlessly removed a navoid tunious from the tongos of a young toy in about a minute of time. The operation would have occupied over ten minutes if tailormed by the ordinary chain cerescur. "alzzling" steama every joint, what do you toink? Probably that it would be better e nomy to bring engine and boiler nearer together, lag up the pipe, stop the feaks, and keep the money that Is thrown away to aid to the bank ac-

When you hear the engine long before you can see it, thumping at every stroke. er mark ng time with the valve gear as a soldier marks time on parade, what do you think? Probably that the engineer is a nan with no ambition, don't care how soon six o'clock comes, and thinks all michaileal papers timfoolery, and a waste of time and mency to read.

W en you go into a fire room and find yeste.day's ashes and cinders under the grates o in heap about the premises. tho steam garge dlm with dust a delpping water pipe in one end, dirty fires, and a general appearance of gone to

seed, what so you think? Why that the mis-lonary, whose business it is to make the wilderness blossom as the ruse, ought to drop in and mildly intimate that in an engine or boller room cleanliness is a cardinal virtue. That it is cheaper to live in a toiler room awept and garnlahed than in a kennel of a place where ashes and dust lie thickly. In some engine rooms that we know of, there are carpets down the centre, and a bright olicloth close to the envine, and all about it. There are even pictures on the wall and plants in pots in the windows. The engine does not say a wo d. B. youd the sighing of the exhaust and the "creep" of the main belt, as it par's from the pulley. there is not a sound to indicate that there is a tremendous force at work. Contrast this with the hammer and tongs, a clatter like bediam broken losse, broken windows, and floors like an oit works for filth, and we have just the difference between their and sloth, between care and carelessness, between proper economy and the "wilful waste," that sooner or later makes " woful want." Which is the better plan? What do you think ?- Mechanical Engineer.

### SIR WILLIAM THOMRON ON THE STORAGE OF ELECTRICITI.

The following letter by Professor Thomson appeared in the London Times of the 9th instant:—

Sin,—The marvellous "box of electricity" described in a letter to you, which
was published in the Times of May 16th,
has been subjected to a variety of trials
and measurements in my laboratory for
now three weeks, and I think it may interest your readers to learn that the results show your correspondent to have
leen by no means too enthustastic as to
list great practical value. I am continuing
my experiments to learn the behaviour of
the Faire battery in varied circumstances,
and to do what I can towards inding the
best way of arranging it for the different best way of arranging it for the different hinds of service to which it is to be applied. At the request of the Conseil d'Administration of the Societe de la Force et la Lumiere, I have gladly undertaken this work because the subject is one in which I fiel intensely interested, seeing in it a realization of the most ardeally and uncessingly felt scientific aspirations of my life-an aspiration which I soarcely dared to expect or to hope to live to a realized. The problem of converting energy into a preservable and storable form, and of laying it up in a store conveniently for allowing it to be used at any time when wanted, is one of the most interesting and important in the whole range of science. It is solved on a small scale in winding up a watch, in drawing a bow, in compressa watch, in drawing a bow, in compressing air into the receiver of an air-gan or of a Whitebead torpedo, in winding up the weights of a clock or other machine driven by weights, and in pumping up water to a height by a wind-nail (or otherwise as in Sir nail (or otherwise as in Sir charles and the stream of the commercial from the purpose of using it afterwards to do work by a waterwheel or overtures for such a treaty.

and many took advantage of thoroughly and minutely inspecting them. The Minited inter of Militia, Major-Georeal Luand and his aide-de-camp Major Holleck, arrived by the steamer Majort, from Toronto, early in the morning, Hun. A. P. Caron becoming the guest of Mr. G. A. hirk-patrick, M.P.

The distinguished visitors proceeded to the college, where they were received with the usual salute, and were surrounded by a number of prominent geotlemen, in-

comb, might, in the order named, have obtained commissions in the infantry of the regular army, had they desired to do so The list of graduates in the order of mentils as follows:—Color Sergt, Major Mackey, 40 937 marks, Batt. Sergt, Major Campbell, 39,546; Color Sergt Major Coryell, 36,145; Sergt, Duoscomb. 30,060; Colour Sergt.-Major Daniel. 29,285, Gorporal McKibinny, 28,789, Colour Sergt.-Major Hogan, 27,634; Sergt, Yates, 27,475; Sergt Sere, 28,261; Lance Corporal Ford, 26,43; Sergt Shaw, 25, Sergt.-Major Hogan, 27,834; Sergt. Tates, 27,475; Sergt Serer, 26,261; Lance Curporal Furd, 26,263; Sergt Shaw, 25,420; Sergt Cartwright, 22,063; Corporal Oraig, 21,775; Sergt. Hubble, 17,056; Sergt Drury, 16,630. All excepting the last had received first-class certificates; B.S. M. Campbell for conduct and discipline, a sword; B.S. M. Campbell, drill and exercise, two volumes Napier's "Peninsular War;" O.S. M. Mackay, mathematics,

Napiera S M. M. Mackey, mathematics, two volumes of Waverley novels; Forti-cation, two volumes "Loyalists in America; for descriptive geometry, one volume Witherow's "Canada"; for artillery, two volumes of Waverley novels; for civil-engineering, two volumes of Parkman's Sergeant-Major Campbell, for Ger-man, two volumes Byron's works; for free-hand drawing, four volumes of knekin's works; Colour Sergi.

The three medalitat for proficiency were Colour Sergt. Major Mackay; Governor-General's Batt. Sorgt. Major Campbell; Governor-General's Batt. Colour Sergt.

Major Corveil. Hon. A P Caron said be felt great plea-sure in being able to assist in the distribution of prises which had been won by hard work, and after passing the usual term in the Military College of Canada. He only reginted that he had to ask them to do very much more labour than they would otherwise have had to do, but he would otherwise have had to do, but as sincerely desired not to allow this opportunity to pass without a day's insight rate the operations of the institution. This being his first official act since he become head of the Department under which they were, it was to him, as Minister of Militie, a great was to bim, as Minister of Militis, a great pleasarce, indeed, to tender to the successful competitions his most sincere congratulations, and not only as Minister of Militia but as a Casadian, he felt proud to see the college taking such prominence in the land. The cadets hate had advantages such as were given to no other institution in Canada. It had as professors men who had desinguished themselves in the service, and whose

ROYAL MILITARY COLIEGE

| bold a bigh place, not only in the estimation of anyson which we need really report to not Canadiana, but of the authorities they are not available to be of the in Fogland, and the favour of the important properties at the Military College took place to day, the occase granuog to the cadeta four commissions. perist tiovernment was manifested i the agricultural interest was principled in the regular army as prices to the most accessful graduates in each year. To him this interally of the Imperial Government was such that the importance of its of the present of the p him this interality of the Imperial troverse-ment was such that the importance of it could not be overrained. It showed quite clearly that the course of study followed there was quite equal to any given abroad, and qualified gentlemen to wear. Her Majesty's uniform in the different branches of the service. It showed also that, the examination passed here was such that ther Majesty could confide to the examination passed bere was such examination passed confidered to the taxt. Her Majesty could confide to the taxts hand are going abroad hance caddes leaving the college places of lost nearly all they had end (some, I may responsibility and distinction. Thus say, all they had and more) and are many inore will have to follow the many inore will have to follow the many inore will have to follow the whole as few obtained, they deserved at the whole as few obtained of the taxtee that can be a set of the taxtee that they are the cancouragement, but they should not rely too much upon the Hovernment after leaving the college. They had received advantages which enabled they to stike out for themselves under more favourable circumstances than any other young men of their age. They were fitted to step into many positions leading to prosperity. He, as a member of the Government controlling the institution under which they were ing the institution indust which they were trained, and knowing exactly the nature of the education impatted them felt that every reasonable encouragement abould be extended to the cadets, that if possible be extended to the cadets, that if possible they should be retained in the country, contributing with their co-workers to its advancement (Applause) This should be the attitude towards the college of Any Government, whether it was of one side or the otter. The maintenance and usefulness of the institution was not a matter of politics. But even it includes the cadets left Canadian soil, and if they sought abroad onportunities which were sought abroad opportunities which were not for the moment to be obtained in this country, he looked upon them as so thoroughly loyal that it tlansda required their services they would flock to it and fight its battles, and give it the henefit of the aplendid testining they had gained from the splendld training they had gained from the college (Applaute.) Before ending bis few remarks be wished to coogratuthe cultegs (Applause.) Before ending his few remarks he wisted to congratulate Col. Hewitt upon the manner in which he had conducted this national institution during the year. He had been abte in his position as Minis'er of Militia and defence to look into it more particularly, and to judge of the care and attention devoted to he training of the cadeta. He felt glad that the young sons of Canada were so well qualified to act the part of soldiers and so ably taught to handle, if needed, the rife in defence of their country. (Hear, heat.) And you gentlemen cadets, he added, let me tell you that I am proud to know that you have aiven all the industry and needful application to the instruction of your professors, and I hope you have learned here in this West Point of Canada the tindamental principle of all good service, the essential feature of all discipline, obedience. It is the first requirement in any position in life, and without its enforcement you can never command. I wish the graduates of this college all the happiness and hereperity which they can dealer, and ment you can never command. I wish the graduates of this college all the happiness and prosperity which they can desire, and I hope the others will enjoy their vacation coming back to Kingston with renewed ardor to continue what has been so well commenced, and to benefit to the fallest extent by all the privileges of this college. I am pleased to see so many present at the closing exercise, indicating by their presence the interest taken in this institution, which is one of the most important

tion, which is one of the most important in Usnada This evening the Minister of Millila, the This evening the Minister of Militia, the singler-General and his Aide-de-Camp dived with a number of military and representative men at the residence of Col. Hewitt. The majority of the cadets start for home at once. The graduating class dired at the Windsor Hotel.

### OUR ESTATE IN THE COLONIES.

The remarks which we felt it our duty to make last week, while treating of New South Water, on the subject of the land fund of which the Colonial Governments have been endowed with the trustouship, have a far wider application than to this or that colony. New South Walco is by no means the greatest transis one common to all the colonies. toric, which out of her original estate of some afty edd millions of acres, equalling the whole territory of Great Britain, has parted with some four-fifths of her patrimony already, affords perhaps the most flagrant instance of the abuse on which we have commented. There is much reason to fear, however, that Can-uus and Queen-land are treading closely on the heels of the colony which in this and other respects has acquired the character of the prodigal of the amily. Under the pretext of "opening up the country for acttlement," and through the fustrum-ntality of "liberal" Land Acts —their liberality being usually a stay at home virtue—both of those colonies are administering the magnificent domains entrusted to their charge-domains not acquired by their own exertions, to which they have really no exclusive title-as though they were responsible to no one but to the people at present lubabiting these territories. The question is a very Important one, involving as it does the future homes of the British race and the development of the Beltish Sooner or later-and, it may fairly bo sald, somer rather than later—the teeming population pent up within these irlands will be beginning to ask what has become of their estate in the colonies. The truth is now forcing itself on the attention of all patricts and legislators. that the lands at home do not afford quest of Canada and the establishments profitable employment for capital or in- in India, her paval superiority, her colthemselves in the service, and whose profitable employment for expital or in-completency to instruct in the different dustry. Even if there is enough of them branches none could doubt. The college in quantity to feed the land hunger, from dustry. Even if there is enough of thom onles and her trade, raised her to the dist

ere . "I really do not know! swett. writer, " what is to become a the lare They cannot pay their icite, prices are going down for all kinds produce, excepting sheep and was liven with greatly reduced suits they solvent throughout England, he tu, and Scotland, and I see no hope for att Improvement in their position, every they emigrate to our colonics the political economists or the optionist philosophers, for whom everything is a the best so long as the abstract principof buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market is maintained, atable to suggest any practical remedy for this most serious national evil 1.mi gration is doubtless the only remede but emigration whither, and on what terms? The experiment of forming British seitlements in foreign countrihas been extensively tried, and it cannot he said to have been successful. The inmigrants in the United States may sucool as individuals, but it is at the sair. fice of their national character and to the great loss of the Empire. British colonies are the natural homes of the British people, and here there is doubtless a wide enough field for every kind of industry and en-terprise. But the colonies on their part have a me duties to discharge, not for its own rake alone, but quite as much for theirs, for the Mother Country. The vast territory of which they have been constituted the managers, with a foolish generosity as we have always thought on the part of the Mother Country, is certainly not being administered in such n way as to beceft the prople of the Empire. Each colony, indeed, rather assumes that the whole area within its limits is in some exclusive sense its own, to do with as it pleases. That this is not the idea under which the colonies were instituted, nor the raisilege with which they were endowed, must be clear to every man who has taken the trouble to understand colonial history and development. In no case whatever wathe fee-simple of the lands parted with ly the Crown to the Colonial Govern-ment. There was much laxity, it is true, in the way the original ments were made, and in the drawing up of the Imperial Acts under which the colonies derive their charter to deal with the public lands; but the ultimate right of the Crown, as the owner of the soil was recognised in many ways, though seldem guanted as it should have been In proof of this we have only to remem-ber that in all the original land are passed by the colonial logislatures, undethe powers derived from the Imperial Act, there was a section setting aside a portion of the proceeds of the sale of lands-in some cases one-half, in few less than one-third—as an emigration fund. By this part dedication of the land revenue to emigration the colony recognized the principle that the land was not only the property of the colonists, but of all who might come to be such hereafter. The colonial governments, in fact, were intended to be, and still are, so long as they are subject to the Crown, merely the administrators and trustees of that pertion of the Imperial estate which was within their boundaries, on behalf of the whole people of the Empire. They were at liberty to use their discretion in the mansurely will be before many years pass, regularly used for turning lathes and other machinery in workshops, and sewing of Thier's works; for Fench, two volumes of machines in private bouses. Another very important application of the accumulator is for the electric lighting of steam-ships. A dynamo-electric machine of Milius topography, two planes of Tanison; for Milius topography, two volumes of try, two volumes of "Chambers' Information in the mannanch in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the greatest transaction in the mannach in the disposal of the lands. Walca's by no means the great from other parts of the kingdom. la this respect not one of the colonies who have been invested with the privilege of self government can to said to have faithfully performed his duty. The have all treated the land revenue as merely a branch of Income, with scarrely a thought for those who are to comhereafter to ahare in the lands. have dissipated their estate in defraying their current expenditure, in most cases without having anything whatever to show for the money they have spent The increase of their population by inmigration in the majority of the colonies list been most insignificant. In the case of Victoria, indeed, for a whole decade the statistics show that the statistics male population was absolutely stationary. Meanwhile, the lands were being got rid of at a most "liberal" rate, eventually to pean of course, into the limits of a few large holders, and then to be locked up more eff ctually than ever against intending settlers. With this ovil, which seems generally to be on the increase, full in view, the limits peoplo have a particular interest in watching the colonial estimates in which revenue from land seles figures so largely, and in which colonial treasurers appear to delight.—Colonies and Infix.

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Αp

England, in the scale of nations, was a secondary power until 1763. The conmank among nations

tary College took place to-day, the occaportance There was a large assemblage portance siere was a large assemblage of citizens, the meeting of military men being the most important that bes taken place for some time. The college buildings, both the educational block and bareach. racks, were thrown open for inspection, and many took advantage of thoroughly

a number of prominent gentlemen, in-cluding Lieut-Col and Capt Kelly, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, Messrs. H. Cameron, M.P., T. White, M.P., and others. All the officers of the district staff and local corps were present. The riding squad was inspected, and also the cadet barracks, and the company adjourned to the dising hall to per-take of all excellent luncheon. The pro-gramme at 2 p.m., opened with the examination of various engineering works and the witnessing of a number of expilosions, including (i) a countermine at salient of Ravelin in connection with the model attack; (3) cutting down of a tree with dynamite; (4) breaking of a block of granite with dynamite placed in a bore hole. Same charge of dynamite placed on another block of granite to show the difference of effect; (6) submarine the difference of effect; (6) submarine mine Following this came the gymastic mino and athletic feats very clevely and skill fully performed amid the appliance of the audience which packed the building in which they were conducted; the dis-mounting and remounding of a seige gue, accomplished in remarkably quick time, one minute and three seconds. The inone minute and titles seconds. the in-fantry movements came lest, the merching past, railting and battalion evolutions, under command of Adjutant Ridout, giving the highest satisfaction. The presentation of prizes took indicates to the Ormanium, before which, however, Col Hewitt read his report, which was brief, that on the general requirements and circumstances of the col-tege having been given to the bublic in February last in the militia report for 1881-82. The present referred to the exinloation which had just concluded, and covering the matruction given during the first annual instead of semi-annual termities, from the 10th of September, 1880, to this date. The four commissions in to this date. The four commissions in lifer Majesty's army available annually have been accepted as follows:—Royal Engineers, Color Sergt. Major H. Mackay; Royal Artillery Battallon, Sergt. Major H. Campbell; Infantry, Color, Sergt. Major A. Van Baubenzie Color Sergt. Major H. Hogan, Colour Sergt. Major Daniel and Sergt. Duoscomb, might, in the order named, have chained commissions in the Infantry of the tery of seven of the boxes described by your correspondent suffices to give the incandessence in Swan or Edison lights to the extent of 100 candles for six hours, without any perceptible diminution of brilliancy. This, instead of needing a gas engine or swam engine to be kept at work as long as the light is wanted, with the lightity of the light failing at any moment through the slipping of a beli-an accident of two frequent occurrence—or any other breakdown or suppage of the machinery, and instead of the wasteful inactifity during the boars of day or night machinery, and instead of the wasterul inactivity during the bours of day or night
when the light is not required, the engine
may be kept going all day and stopped at
night, or it may be kept going day
and night, which will undoubtedly be
the most economical plan when the electric

on the main shaft, working through the 24 hours, will keep a Paure accumulator Major W. Coryell, geology, 1 volume of Prescot's "Conquest of Mixico." Crescovs "Conquest of Mixico."

Olass Prises—Colour Strgt Mackay, 2 volumes of historic works; Lance Corporsi Robiasco, I volume of Shakespeare; Uadet Siewart, I volume of "Daty and Thrift;" Cadet Vou Iffiand, I volume of "Self-pelp and Character."

The three medallats for reoficiency

ment of information and suggestions as I venture to offer in this letter may be acceptable to some of your readers. I remain your obedient hreat, William Thompson.

The steamer Feredey has sailed from London to complete the laying of the new Atlantic cable.

The University, Clasgow, June 6.

A Jamaica despatch says the Jesuits have been expelled from Moarsague. They are flying in great numbers in all directions. They are account of being the enemies of free Government, and inciting the populare to acts of disorder re-sulting in bloodshed.

from Jasuary let to June 4th exceed those electrons at the same time by 18,223 madeds of deals, battens, etc., but in square timber the deliveries for the year establishment been 3,370 loads less than in 1800. There is some excess also in the feliceries from the Miliwall Docks in comparison of last year.

Mesers Churchill & Sim's circular, just sured, gives the trade to understand that the last year's stock of Swedish deals and betters is nearly exhausted. The term erhausted rather wants deficilion to our mind. The stock in the hands of the limporers may be exhausted, but there is no metake about the bulk of the stuff being will in the docks and in the yards of those who would be glad to sell if they could get their price.

Another sentence in the carme of the carme. Mestre Charchill & Sim's efreular, Just

Another sentence in the same circular has awakened some curiosity in city circles—we sliuds to the remark that entreasgree of Swedish d als and battens will probably sell farourably, and should realize about the fob. quotations. Of course this must not be taken iteralize.

staff of the kind.

stoff of the kind.

It is expected that Petersburg white-wood will be weaker as the season comes on as the demand remains quiet. The present quotations for choice brands all 120 is £7 10s, but we hear of no sales of importance at the prior. Une-balf 3x1 and one-balf 3x9 could probably be obtained without difficulty at the figure. Bayers are, however, holding back to see how things so later on.

by things go later ou.

We hear of Riga crown goods being offered at £6 3a 9d, although some importers state that they can buy at £6; but then the alipment varies, and unless the alippers' sames are mentioned the quotation is no certain index to the railing

Among the peculiarities of the present season which are worth noticing is the striking difference between the ports of London and Liverpool in respect of the umber trade, as exhibited by the latest returns. In our last issue a sympole of the stock at the docks of each of these emporiums was given, and in comparing them we shall find some remarkable contrasts. In Liverpool the stock of yellow place from Ouebse and the lower ports. In Among the peculiarities of the present are keld now in the place 15,041 standards then. In patch pine also the lacrease is conspicuous, 1,000,000 cubic feet against 765,000 last year. It has had a run on Dantzic timber lately, and in that item its stock is about 2,000 loads less than last year, while in Baltic deals it is nearly 1,000 standards greaten and of Canadian and Baltic oak, birch, and other hardwoods there is double as much as there was last year at this time, vis., 738,000 cubic feet, against 362,000. But of teak and greenbeart there us not half the quantity now that there was then, C2,000 cubic feet against 128,000, and in boards of all sorts only about 400 standards more.

At the commencement of the important

At the commencement of the important At the commenoemed of the important season, therefore, Liverpool finds itself coanderably overstocked with the staple article of wood produce which best suit that market, is consequently not without apprehension, as the tone of our correspondent's report indicates, that prices will have to une our moderates as they now ponderat's report indicates, time priors have to give away, moderate as they now are there, and docidedly unreminerative. uniers a very limited importation takes place during the present summer. In fact, the predicts a fall, without any reservation whatever, and commits bimself uncoulding the the fall of the fact. tionally to the following dogma, p. 350,

col. 2:—
"We shall have priose lewer before they are higher, in spate of 'all'the talk of shipter, whether they her Rassian, Soundier, whether they her Rassian, Soundidecide to lower priosis, we want is much to the purpossion talk their production, the better it will be for them."

This is not missing the matter, but whether his agrees as the three the same to the purpossion of the matter, but whether his agrees as the three the same that it is not missing the supply from agrees will be imported by the supply from agrees of the first production of the first produc

we had last year, and of Baltic deals and buttons only 230,000 pieces more.

Chicago, 28th -Lomber dealers yester-day advanced prices all along the time 600 to \$1 per thousand

LORD DERBY ON CO-OPERATION.

The thirteenth annual Co-operative

flattery, but the expression of a deliberate and sincere conviction, that he had tole to overrate the conomical and social State was in debt, as they all knew, to the tune of about nine years of its income morigage, and he was afraid a good many have begun, and you will not long remore were only collecting rents for the benefit of creditors. He had been teld, and it was likely to be true, that the distress among farmers, both in England ment and support. Your work will and Ireland, had been largely increased by their habit of borrowing in prosperous its results will be seen, net morely in times. He would not enter into the material advantages and in cheatings of

times. He would not enter into the material advantages and in cheapness of difficult questim of how far and under preduction, but in moral benefits, which isonoun and Liverpool in respect of the tumber trade, as exhibited by the latest returns. In our last issue a synopsis of the stock at the docks of each of these emporiums was given, and in comparing them we shall find some remarkable continued that in the ordinate. In Liverpool the stock of yellow which could be rendered to any man which it does an extensive beainess, is just double what it was at this time last year, or 775,000 cubic feet, against 389,000, and of pine and spruce deals 22,071 standards are teld now in the place 15,041 standards then. In pitch pine also the increase is considered. They could not nevert inexclusively supplied on co-operative exclusively supplied on co-operative principles. They could not prevent in-Lord Houghton, and a select party were debtoliness altogether, but they could entertained at luncheon in the Town debtoliness altogether, but they could entertained at luncheon Tatham. cut off the existing temptations and fa-cilities to run into it; and perhaps it was not the least merit of a co-operative community that it had a tentioney to weed out the shiftless, careless, helpless beings to whom exactness, punctuality, and strict adherence to engagements entered into were so unpleasant as to be almost impossible. As he understood, tie first point of their charter was no adulteration, and the second no running into debt. (Hear, hear.) But that was not all. In co-operative industry the master's eyo was everywhere, as by its introduction every workingman was an employer and an overlooker too. Of all the schemes hitherto proposed for clos-ing the long standing differences be-

(Applause) Arbitration had done a great deal, and might do a great deal

LUMBER TRADE.

DELING MARKET NOTES

Trade Trade Journal Justice the trace at the constitution from the first particular to the breath millowater they are not said feel to see a set of the breath millowater they are not said feel to see a manusciples and continue to the first particular to the breath millowater they are not said feel to see a manusciple and continue to the first particular to see a manusciple and continue to the difficulty to suppliement and notes at their standard to mount of the breath that the set of the see and continue to the difficulty to the see and the set of the see and the see and the see and the set of the see and to see and the se means of reconciliation between sival matching ber during the ceutse of a few laterests. Nor had be more faith in individual accumite the skin of her face. As quickly as one lation without a slouble risk - first, letter or figure discapears another takes driving away capital to other countries; and, secondly, setting mem's for this strange peculiarity about the 
feelings of personal justice against the 
woman's face, which has only recently law when it was made to appear that developed itself taxation was directed for the express purpose, perhaps, of imporerishing a class—to say nothing that if a system of The thirteenth annual Co-operative finance avowedly confiscation to set on Congress, which will last three days foot it would not be easy to keep it commenced at Leeds yesterday, under the presidency of Lord Derby Delegates sider reasonable limits Spoaking of numbering over 210 were present from sider reasonable limits Spoaking of numbering over 210 were present from societies in Great Britain and Ireland, societies in Great Britain and Ireland, being largely represented. After the face it; and it was an awkward the bigger it seemed. Yet they must the bigger it seemed. Yet they must face it; and it was his deliberate belief the cooperators, if they had not solved that co-operators, if they had not solved the difficulty altogether, were at least process. finance avowedly confiscation be set on Lord Derby delivered his inaugural the difficulty altogether, were at least address, which occupied nearly two hours. moving in the direction which promised He said it was not the language of idle the most effectual and most equitable solution (Applause) These, as it seemed to him, were the three aubstantial and tions. Of course this must not be taken literally.

From Wyberg very little is doing; From Wyberg very little is doing; suppres are still holding for prices which the merchants here do not feel inclined to give, but which it seems they have no difficulty is obtaining from continental bouss. The reduced stocks at the place of shitment make sellers very indifferent short pressing offers.

We have known Wyberg 3rds shipped at 13 per standard f.o b., but that was about a dozen years or more ago, at a time when freights were nearly double what they are now. With low freights into to b prices go up, seemiegly to preserve the balance.

We understand that a large lips of white tricks and seller identical; in fact, them that the subject of co-operation indisputable gains of the co-operative was, in his judgment, more important as regarded the future of England than nine-billity to debt, and no room fer dispute were the balance.

We understand that a large lips of white batters of the well-known Kramfors brand has been sold to a Scotch bouse at £5 the buyer and seller identical; in fact, the buyer in the buyer and that in application of Farming had been tried for some time, but in the rural districts of Lancashire, and that the small farmer working with his for granted that when co-operation came that the small farmer working with his studied to the kind. is the system of dealing on credit died own hands had suffered less from hand out, and he thought it hardly possible times than his bigger neighbour. This times than his bigger neighbour. This was a point in favour of co-operation gain by that result alone. Debt was the (Applause) After speaking in ferour universal plague of this country. The of co-operative societies investing their surplus capital in building houses for the tune of about nine years of its income members, his lordship concluded as fol-The great towns had started later on the lows. You have not been really at work The great towns and started later on the for much more than twenty years, and time, and borrowing largely—he would already you have something like one-twentieth of the population associated one landowner in ten who was fire from mortgage, and he was afraid a good many mortgage, and he was afraid a good many lave begun, and you will not long re-

Hall by the Mayor, Alderman Tatham.

In the writings of Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, occurs the fellowing passage: " As we use a glass to examine the forms of things, so must we study antiquity in order to understand the present." This sentence points most unmistakably to the use of magnifying glasses long before the time of the writer, who died 478 years B. C.

The Chinese claim an extreme anti-Fo-bee, their first Emperor, quity. Fo-hee, their first Er reigned about the year 2950 B C. who flourished in 2357, was celebrated for his virtues and wisdom. Crozier's history of China, in fifteen quarte vol-umes, translated from the history pubtween labour and capital, co-operation was that which promised the largest results with the fewest drawbacks, and it at 2953 BC, and proceeds down to ou.

did away with the waste capital, loss of days. Isbour, a d the lif feeling and bitteruces which trade disputes carried with them. When Mr. Carrison visited England he was invited to Stafford Heuse by the Duchess of Sutberland, mother of the present Dake, and at her request he sat for his picture to Hichmond, the celebrated crayon artist, and the picture oc-cuples an honoured place in the gallery. When the Duckees saked him to sit, he said that a desire had often been expressed for his head, but never in so flattering a form.

The art of printing was not discovered never without a reeling that he was not discovered asked to pronounce a judicial decision in all of a piece. For some time after it asked to perfect the after it is a matter which really did not admit one. It is been brought to perfect to, the sea matter within really und not south one. I that over oroughe to periodition, the sec-There was no law to appeal to There cret of it was kept, in order that its pos-

The state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the s

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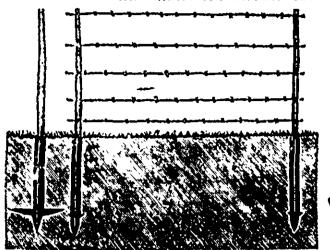
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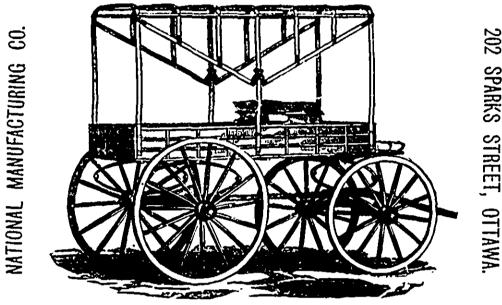
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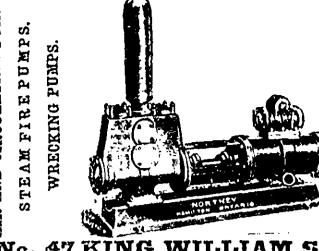
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