# INDUSTRIAL VORLD

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DEVOTED TO HOME INDUSTRITS, COMMERCE, PINANCE, IN TRANCE, RAILROADS AND MINING

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and Exhibitions—What they Develop—Why Canadian Industries should be Protected—History's Lessens—Producer and Consumer-The Home Market, etc.... 1,2 and

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# TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

orice is measur given that no one is entitled or prised to transact business on benalf of the ETRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST, OF to et subscriptions, make contracts for advertising secial notices, unless possessed of credentials in shape of a Printed Certificate containing the of such agent, duly certified on behalf of the Highers of the Industrial World and National

#### DUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION AND EXHIBITIONS—WHAT THEY DEVELOP.

In a former issue we endeavored to show the sessity of industrial instruction for mechanics, and present day, have such great influence upon ough it is only within the past century that indusd infinenced the advancement of the commercial ersuits of the nations of the world, it may be of iterest to our readers if we give a brief historical satch of exhibitions, their formation, rise and proalesty many days, even an hundred and four re daya" when were displayed "white, green d blue hangings, fastened with cords of fine ion and purple, to silver rings and pillars of marble; s beds were of gold and silver, upon a pavement of I and blue, and white and black marbic. This libition, to a certain extent, may be called inter-Honal, for Ahasnerus " reigned from India even no Ethlopia, over an hundred and seven and enty provinces." The purple would suggest the abrated dye from Tyre, the fine linen the product Trypt, and silverware the skilled work of India. prophets Issiah and Excklel refer to Tyre, Sidon Carthage as the meets of nations. Afterwards, mial Rome became the centre of civilization, and luxurious in their dress, wearing golden robes sustained from its formation, and it is impossible to even in double, were wrapped in golden shrouds. a the grave of the wife of the Emperor Honorius the British nation by its ready assistance in advancing pened in 1544, thirty-six pounds of golden cloth tall that relates to the arts and manufactures.

v is found, which bed laid there for upvacids or eleven soldier could not have been depended upon to guild such to aspres in could have toen guthered together, representing the manufactures of the world as it then existed. We cannot truce any effect to form a collective exhibition illustrative of hidustrial progress until 1764. In that year a huge show of pageantry and splendor, combined with a display of articles descriptive of industries of various countries, was presented in Venice. In addition to an industrial exhibition, there was a water fete, also a procession of the trades. Da Canale says old and young thronged her three hundred bridges, and the galleys and gondolas of nobles and wealthy retizens moved in procession through the canals, until they were all massed in front of the Ducal Palace, where choruses were sung in honor of the new Doge, Lorenzo Tropolo. After the procession, they preceded to inspect the exhibition, which was held in the apart. ments of the Palace Soon after this, international fairs, for the sale and exchange of goods collected from all countries, were established. Some of these fairs survive to the present day, the most important being Leipsic, in Germany, and Nijnil Novgorod, in liussia. Leipsic is one of the chief seats of commerce in Germony, great importance being attached to its noted fairs, particularly those held at Easter and Michaelman. The prople congregated at these fairs from the different quarters of the globe, frequently equal in number to the entire population of the town Every available space is converted into a place of business, the main streets and promenades are covered with booths occupied by dealers in Bohemian glass, porcelain, linen, laces, cloth, furs, hardware, leather, etc. Leipsic is celebrated for its publication of books, producing, on the average, 50,000,000 of printed sheets annually. It is estimated that books to the value of 8,000,000 of thalers (\$5,600,000) are sold at these fairs The whole value of goods that change hands being computed at 00,000,000 of thalers (\$42,000,000) The annual fair at Nijnli Novgorod, formerly held in Makariev, is now continued for two months, commencing on the first day of July. When instituted it was continued only for four days. A century ago it was represented by a wooden building containing 800 booths. It has now an iron structure, having 48 blocks and 2,400 shops for the accommodation of merchants from different nations who regularly attend the fair. The buildings are erected on a triangular space formed by the junction of the banks of the Volga and Oka. During the fair it resembles a busy town, churches, hospitals, theatres, etc., being temporarily means that are being provided in Ontario for their erected. It is surrounded by the rivers and a canel. wovement. In this connection, the subject of the presenting a very busy scene, the water being in and progress of industrial exhibitions, which, literally covered with boats and vessels of every description. The fair is divided into regular a education and industry of the working classes in for the different kinds of goods, which include shawls, sivilized countries very naturally, suggests itself, carpets and silk goods, tea, fors and skins, fron, both at we may be better able to judge of their practical i raw and manufactured, and merchandles of various alue, and show that increased national prosperity is kinds, chicity from Europe and Asia. The annual significant result of industrial exhibitions, and value of goods exposed for sale at each of these fairs is about \$60,000,000 In 1699 an exhibition was held dal exhibitions have wielded such controlling power, in Leyden which may be claimed to be somewhat of an international nature. It consisted of valuable productions from different parts of the world, together with a museum of curjosities; but it exhibited more of a morbid tasto than intellectual progress. Instead z. We have to refer to Holy Writ for the first of public attention being chicaly directed to indushibition, and there we are told, in the Book of trial appliances, the attractions were intended more ther, that Ahasuerus "showed the riches of his to satisfy the curious, and were of porcal practical actions kingdom and the honor of his excellent value to the visitors; for example, the following articles formed part of the exhibit: "The skin of a woman prepared like leather, the ears and tongue of a thief who had been hanged, the stomach of a man. the hand of a mermaid, several thunder-holts, a murdering knife found in England, on which was inscribed kill the males, rosst the females, and burn the whelps," Although there was a large collection of so called curiosities, no doubt great benefit was derived from the study of the products of Arabia, India, Egypt, Chius and other countries which were displayed. About half a contury after this, great advancement was made in the prospective success of industrial exhibitions by the inauguration of competitive exhibits, by the Society of Arts. in London, England. As early as 1756, this Society offered prizes for the best speciher public exhibitions, comprising the spoils of mens of carpets, tapestries, percelain, etc. The motto and triumphs of peace. The imperial Romans of the Society, "Arts and Commerce," has been fully

estimate the benefits this Society has conferred upon

hundred ve too. The sub-equent invasion and dixistor, its most indicated for the introduction of Indias, many years (a century or more), but she does not own of the empirex of the Cast and West presented collectivity additions, that country, too, is the tise diseilers of the industries of the world bein. I first that received Government did and support lace, we may say of the last few years that she has made. In that era of rapine and pilling, even the for this purpose. In the year 1797, M. Francols de maintained this position in spite of Free Trade. Neufchatenu, Minister of the Interior, appointed the Marques d'Aveze as Commissioner to enquire into the tate of the manufactures; of Golelius (tapestries), of six senth century, very little progress had been made Marquis found great distress in these establishments; In a riculture, and England imported her manufactured the work-hops were deserted, and for two years the artizans had been in a state of semi-starvation, and farms and mines. For several hundred years the although the warehouses contained a full supply of goods, there was no commercial enterprise to relieve the general embarrassment, To ameliorate this distress, the Maiquis proposed to the Minister of the Interior that there should be an exhibition of the industry of national manufactures. This happilyconceived project was approved of by M. Francols de-Neufchateau, who gave instructions that the proposed exhibition should be immediately carried into effect An exhibition building was easily secured, the Chatcau of St. Cloud, at that time uninbabited, was used for the purpose, and in the course of a few days, through the co-operation of the manufacturers, the walls were hung with the finest tapestries, the floors were covered with the beautiful carpets of the Sayonneric, and the saloons were decorated with exquisite Source china. A wheel of fortune was provided, containing lottery tickets, which were to be disposed of at twelve fiancs each, and for every ticket a prize would be drawn of greater or less vesue. The fame of this exhibition induced a number of wealthy persons to visit the chateau for the purpose of purchasing some of these heautiful goods, and the proceeds of the sales were at once distributed among the manufactories to be applied to the relief of the workmen. In the meantime, the arrangement proceeded rapidly, and the day of opening was decided upon. Everything protective measures the commercial supremacy of was roady, but, aids for human expectation; the projector was doomed to fearful disappointment, which he most graphically described. He says :- "The day of opening for public admission was the 18th Fructidor. and the days previous the courtyard was filled with clegant equipages, whose owners graced the saloons of the Exposition, when I received a note from the Minister, from whom I received an order to close the chateau. Already on the walls of our city was placarded the decree of the Directory for the expulsion of the nobility, with an order for their retirement within four-and-twenty hours to a distance of at least thirty leagues from Paris, and this under pain of these have not saved her, during the crisis of the last death " He immediately made application for a few years, from rulnous competition in foreign marof the goods, posted the 1, litary around the chateau, and then obeyed the decree of the proscription. Thus as to extert the cry in many quarters for a return to a we find in the history of the first National Exhibition, protective system. that even where the masterpleces of manufacturing skill had been gathered together to be displayed for the separation from the mother country, a prothe benefit of a starving population, the decree of the tective tariff was almost the first enactment of the Republic prevented their being exhibited. We shall young nation. It was very moderate-15 per in subsequent articles continue our commentary upon cent.—and under it only the most common the progress of Industrial Exhibitions in France and articles could be manufactured. English manufac-England, with special reference to the exhibits from Canada and the advantages gained therefrom.

### WHY CANADIAN INDUSTRIES SHOULD BE PROTECTED-HISTORY'S LESSON.

In discussing this question, it is necessary to consider: first, whom we are addressing. considerable body will be composed of those who, until recently, at any rate, have neither read nor thought much upon the subject, and who out capital, and there was a great industrial awakenhave hitherto been under the impression that the matter in no way concerns them personally. If not entirely ignorant, they have been at least indifferent, The second class, numerically considered, will be those who, misled by the term "free" trade as used politically, are under the impression that this means no duties—no taxes—consequently, cheap goods and low prices-whilst Protection means "monopolies" and "high prices" The third class, fortunately for the country, is not numerous, but brilliant and sophistical. To attempt to convince a man of this class is simply folly, as neither facts nor arguments are of any avail. He adopts ready made opinions and phrases, thrown off by the eloquent champions of Free Trade in England, and repeats them glibly in rounded sentences, without for a moment considering whether or not they are applicable to the situation in this country. Ignoring for the present the latter class, we wish to call the attention of those composing the two former to a few facts which are, undoubtedly, of vital importance to them. England stands | crisis took place. Such severe lessons as the country

it is to France, though, that the world the world A proud position, which she has held for it to the ascendancy of Free Trade principles. In Returing to the early history of England, as pointed out last week we find that, down to the middle of the Sevies (china), and of the Savonneric (carpets). The in nanufactures. The people were mostly engaged goods and paid for them with the raw products of her in reaso of her population was small and the condition of the people poor During this period, a high state of proficiency in both commerce and manufactures had been reached by the nations of the continent, especially Italy, Germany and the Netherlands. Vast numbers of skilled workmen were employed in the chief cities of these nations. Great wealth was accumulated, and the arts and sciences flourished The policy of Protection was initiated by Edward III. who induced cloth weavers and other skilled workmen to immigrate from foreign countries, and put such rectrictions upon the export of wool and the impost of cloth as gave domestic manufactures a start. Under Edward IV, the importation of many manufactured articles was entirely prohibited. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the legislation of England affecting the importation of foreign goods competing with those of domestic manufacture, grew more and more restrictive. As a direct result of this policy, great progress was made, the wants of the country were supplied, and, in the days of Elizabeth. the annual export of finished cloth reached 200,000 pieces. Commerce was stimulated by legislation in favor of British ships, large bountles of public money were granted to navigation companies, which system has been continued to the present day, and to such England is mainly due. The policy pursued towards her colonies was such as to destroy or prevent any growth of manufacture or commerce, and absolutely to force them to buy from home manufacturers and merchants. It was not until 1842 that the home Government commenced to abandou protective duties, and down to 1859 such duties were still remined on various foreign goods. England possesses natural advabtages and resources superior to any other country, in addition to which she has an Immense accumulation of capital, vast workshops with improved machinery and armies of skilled workmen. But all company of dragoons, and after making an inventory kets, and even her home markets have been invaded by her neighbors and competitors to such an extent

turers systematically reduced their prices, flooded the country with goods, and endeavored to crush out the rising manufactures, and for a time, to a great extent, succeeded. The war of 1812 checked the influx of foreign goods, and turned the attention of the country to the state of its manufactures, which were found inadequate to supply their wants. They were without the means to supply clothing to their soldiers, or material of war. At this period the tariff was doubled, both for the purpose of raising the revenue and to protect and stimulate manufactures. This brought ing. In 1816 a new tariff was made and the dutles lowered, and the seven following years were most disastrons to the industrial interests of the country. In 1821, a tariff of a thoroughly protective character was passed, and the succeeding seven years were as markedly prosperous as the provious ones had been calamitous. In 1833 political changes occurred, and the protective policy was exchanged for one which provided for a general reduction of duties, until, in 1842, there should be one even duty of 20 per cent. The disastrous consequences of this tariff culminated, in 1837, in one of the severest financial panics in the history of the country, and the succeeding five years formed a period of deep depression and misery. The protective tariff of 1842 was followed by an immediate revival in lasiness and manufactures, evidently the direct result of this measure. A change of political supremacy took place in 1846, resulting in a lower tariff being again adopted. Progress was arrested, prosperity checked, and, in 1857, another deplorable to-day at the head of the manufacturing nations of had thus received resulted in the adoption of a more

Torning to the United States, we find that, after

ing that, during fun years of the time, a gigantic and the garrant e of a matured National Policy

destructive civil war was in progress. The crisis of 1873 was world wide in its effects, but was not followed in the United States by the complete paralysation of its industries, as was the case in 1847 and 1857. The great depictation of the currency, and com-sponding inflation of prices consequent monethe sessension of is unnecessary to discuss here. What is the present condition of the country? Can it be dealed that, in the extent, variety and quality of her manufactures. the United States to-day compares favorably with any country in the world? Is it in the least probable that this position could have been attained without protective legislation? Would her coal, iron and other mineral resources have been developed to such a degree as they are at present? The recent boom has demonstrated in a signal manner the extent and perfection of her facilities for the production of goods; exciting a wonder equal to that caused by her marvellous capacity for consumption. The fever of speculation has now subsided, and a steady, active business has set in Factories, mills and furnaces are busy on profitable orders, giving employment to hundreds of thousands wages. Let us glance at a page of our own history. So far as concerns manufacturing interests all is a duced a bill in Parliament, as a protective measure, admitting raw material free and placing a duty of 20 to 25 cts, upon manufactured articles. This tariff had started and fresh impetus given to those already established. In November, 1867, Confederation took place, and a reduction in the tariff was required to meet the demands of the Maritime Provinces. Exceptional circumstances prevailed during this period which prevented the immediate bad effect of this

reduction. The high prices of goods and wages established in the States, when the currency was depreciated to a very great extent, did not immediately recede when it approached a gold standard, and the extraordinary prosperity following the close of the war so occupied the attention of their manufacturers. that they had no time nor inclination to make war upon our Canadian manufacturers. The Mackensie Government, although opposed even to incidental protection, advanced the fariff to 17} per cent, for revenue purposes. Without charging this government with the whole responsibility of the terrible prostration of trade and manufactures which existed during the last few years of its being in power, it is impossible for any man of reflective judgment to think otherwise then that a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff on the protective basis, would have ameliorated the condition of the sufferers, if not entirely averted disaster. At the general election of 1878, the question of Free Trade or Protection, for the first time in the history of Canada, came up as a political issue. It was the only important question of policy upon which the two parties differed, and the case having being pledged to Protection, gained an overwheiming victory. The Government having been formed by Sir John Machonald, Sir Luonard Tilley, as Finance Minister, was entrusted with the task of constructing a tariff upon the basis of protecting all the industrial and commercial interests of the country merchants and manufacturers were consulteddeputations conferred with; and the result was the tariff which took effect in March, 1879. In answer to the question "why Canadian industries should be protected," history shows that without being protected manufactures have never flourished-every Free Trade period has ended in almost universal bankruptcy, and prosperity has only been regained by readopting protective principles. Situated as we are in Canada, on the borders of a great and powerful nation. with resources and facilities developed to the highest degree by a system of protection, it is absolutely impossible for our manufactures to extend and prosper without being fostered and encouraged by legislation Our neighbors are vigorous and aggressive—their wealthy corporations can well afford, as they have frequently done, to sacrifice their goods in our market in order to crush out our inciplent industries. This same policy was pursued by English manufacturers towards the United States, until the high tariff made also, it impracticable. Who are now loudest in condem-

nation of the new policy? Is it not ronnigh MANDRAC-

TURENS AND THEIR AGENTS HERR? If, as is asserted by

Free Traders, the consumers pay the duties, why do

importers of foreign commodities complain so bitterly?

What is the ambition of Canada, with her vast extent

of territory, her grand chain of navigable rivers and

lakes, rich mineral deposits and unlimited water

powers? Is it simply to be an agricultural country,

tried, and, In 1860, the Morrill Tatift took effect, and immigration from foreign countries, without giving other words, they believed that the way to a cheap formed the first of a series of protective enactments, them diversity of employment. To secure and employ steel rail by through Protection. It is not a series extending over a period of 14 or 15 years, and these, skilled mechanis, cipital is required, and capitalists say what would have been the price of shell tails in with some meditications, continue in force. This will not invest in enterprises which may at any England, during recent your had there been no period was one of wonderful prosperity, notwithstands moment be crushed. They require and should have

## PRODUCER AND CONSUMER

We have already quoted pretty the he from a remukable article in a recent number of the London Saturday Review in which several startling admission specie payment and the issue of irredeemable paper are made. It is admitted that this is a sterribly passes money, formed disturbing factors in business which it tectionist world; that the world which Linglish free triders one e dreamed of now appears less likely than ever before to become a scality, and that "In their present low estate " they must plead with other nations for reciprocity, though this logically amounts to a surrender of the bottom principle of their system Foreign nations, says our contemporary, look at the producers's interest only, and cannot be persuad d that the consumer Laxany interest that the Government is bound to respect. As we have said, it is also a thing to be remarked upon that it is precisely the greatest, the most advanced, the most civilized, and the most progressive nations that have of late shown the most determination in establishing protection, not as the experiment of a day, but as a system to remain and meet the test of time We have but to name France, Germany and the United States to show that this is no idle or unmeaning statement, but one truly of skilled mechanics and labourers, at remunerative founded on fac's The New York Iron Age, we observe, devotes some consideration to the same article, and thinks that, much as our English contemporary blank until 1858. In that year Sir A. T Galt intro. has admitted, consistency requires it to admit much more. "From first to last," says the Saturday Review, "It is only the producer that they (foreign protectionlate) think of. . . . They regard the community the effect of bringing capital and skilled labor into the solely in its producing capacity, without in the least country, and a large number of new enterprises were recognising the fact that each producer is in himself a consumer of more things than he produces"-to which the Iron Age thus replies

"It would not correctly define the difference between the two schools of political economy to say that Protection considers the interest of the producer, while Free Trade considers the interest of the consumer; but, were it true of Protection, that it made the interest of the producer more than temporarily paramount, it would have ample justification in the fact that every individual in the community who is of any value to society has larger interests as a profucer than as a consumer. It is not true that teach pro-ducer is himself a consumer of more things than he produces," nor is it true if his family and dependents are included. If by "more" is meant a greater variety, it is true enough; but if we take it in the sense in which the word "raore" is used by the Saturday Review, as meaning a greater amount, it is not true, and cannot be. Under such circumstances a nation would tend steadily, rapidly, and meyltably towards starvation and bankruptcy, as some have done. and others are doing, in consequence of having maintained Free Trade relations with every land. In this country production exceeds consumption by the amount of our annual accumulations of wealth, and by the extent of our surplus of merchandise exports over Imports. Every house built, everything made and kept for usc, every acre cleared and brought under cultivation, every dollar saved for investment, represcuts something that labor has produced in excess of current consumption. It is an economic axiom that the end and aim of human effort is abundance; but how shall abundance be reached, or even approximated, if there is no surplus of production over consumption from year to year?

The Iron Age well disposes of the assertion, or imbeen submitted to the people, the Conservative party plication, whichever it may be, that in a prosperous leading to the inference that, therefore, the interest of State than the interest of the producer. But there is the services of experienced and reliable statisticians. article, for the purpose of Protection, the intention is also of practical business men. All classes of to cause the article to be made at home. Now observe what follows, supposing the purpose to be accomplished, in any important degree. To the production of foreign countries, from which the supply was drawn before, a large home production is now added, there is more of the article seeking a market. The consequence is that the consumer is better supplied than before, and prices fall. Take the American manufacture of steel rails, for instance. From 1867 to 1870 steel rails sold at from \$100 to \$60 per ton in England, but in the latter year the price had fallen to about \$50 That year the manufacture, before only experimental and on a small scale, was begun in earnest in the United States, with the high Protection duty of \$24 per ton, since reduced to \$25, which is still a very high figure. Now, did the high duty keep up a high price for steel rails in the United States? Nothing of the kind, instead of that the price has kept falling, as the following figures show, being the prices per ton, in currency, average for each year,

, the year	's produce, i	in the Uni	ted States, in t
Year.		Product in	
1872		#Tus# tons 53,991	carrency \$112 00
1873		115,192	120 50
1874 1875		129,414 <b>25</b> 0,609	94 25
1876		393,200	6N 25 50 25
1877 1878		385,465	45 50
1579		491,417 905,397	42 25 45 33
	production		40 Az fo toll =

and more on the market, the price kept failing, until a price much Lelow the old English price was reached. and to remain poor and sparsely settled? It is just as In February last a number of prominent railway men improbable judging from the experience of the past, were examined on this question before the Ways and to expect this country to increase rapidly in wealth | Means Committee at Washington, and several of them

Lenerous polls of Protection than had hitherto been can neither retain our own population nor attract dant supply of steel wils at a reasonable price. In American protection and, consequently, no American manufacture to keep the price down. But exercisely in the hade well un best unds that, had there been no American remutature Fig.48th price would have been very mach higher. This complable art bapors tant fast one of the consumer behalfed by Profe tion le worths or being considered

#### THE HOVE MARKET

From the I ree Trade side there comes an old object

tion in a new torm. Our own manufacturies, it is said,

have no more right to the home warket than tore i sairs

have, and the letter should be admitted to shore it the summes the former. To give home manufacturers up for privileges in the home market is in princip of the same as what the French Scigneurs did, when they had by law the power of compelling the people to grand their grain and buy their flour only at mills belonging to the tayoured class. There is a difference between the two cases, which the objector tills to recognise The old French law was specially directed against home enterprise; men who wished to build mills at home, and to run them, were prevented from doing so, through a problbition resting upon the people who might have been their customers But protection, on the contrary, attmulates home enterprise and expands it, in fact this is the very aim and purpose of a protective policy We tas foreign production in order to develope production at home; we enforce restrictions at our ports of entry, but within the market is free as air to all who have the ability and the enterprise to try it. Anybody amongst us, having the necessary capital, is at liberty to join the ranks of the "protected manufacturers' if he chooses. As is well-known, there is now an excess of money invested in bank stock or deposited in banks and drawing only moderate interest. If the profits of manufacturing under such protection as we now enjoy in Canada are so enormous as represented, why does not this money loave the banks and seek investment in the "monopolies" we hear of? There is a point in connection with this home market controversy which is worth stating. In a hundred trades, occupations and professions, the home market is and must be almost exclusively possessed by our own people, that is, by ourselves Bakers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, waggonmakers, doctors and lawyers, belonging to Canada. have almost exclusive possession of the home market for the various articles they sell and the services which they render. We may employ a few foreigners in building, either as architects or workmen, and a celebrated foreign doctor may occasionally be called to a Canadian patient. But, in the instances named, and in a hundred more that might be named, the coutrolling circumstances of residence and neighborhood compel each of us to depend mainly upon near neighbors for the supply of our wants. This is not felt as hardship, but is accepted as a matter of course. Two instances of another kind may be cited. The Canadian duty on cheese is three cents per pound, the American duty four cents. The lowest of these figures is high enough to shut out foreign competition, except to a very limited extent in fancy makes. Canadian makers have, country there would be more consumed than produced, I therefore, a monopoly of this market, while American makers hold a monopoly on their side of the border the consumer is greater, and of more importance to the I Now, according to the "monopoly" view, the price here should be at least three cents higher than in the something more to be said with regard to the effect of States, while in the States it should be four cents Protection on the interest of the consumer; it does higher than in Canada; but instead of that, we find without doing injustice to any. Sir Lzonan's first not work against him, as the Free Traders argue, but that the difference between the Province of Ontario ure in this country, and will bear its appropria move was to get facts and information, and his second, in his favor When a duty is imposed upon any and the State of New York, in the price of cheese, scarcely averages a quarter of a cent. It is pressing the free trade theory home to its logical conclusion, as in this example, that its absurdity can be best demonstrated. Again, we impose 25 per cents duty on boots and shoes, the Americans, 35 per cent. On the home market monopoly theory prices ought to be 25 per cent. higher in Montreal than in Boston. and 35 per cent, higher in Boston than in Montreal. such is the absurdity to which the theory would lead us But what we do know as a matter of fact is, that Canadian and American prices differ by fractions only, and that on both sides of the border there is an abundant supply of boots and shoes for the million at very low prices indeed. The objector assumes the exist ence of a monopoly of the home market possessed by somebody; something which does not exist, the market being free to all who are able and willing to manufacture at home and take the risk. The retention of our own home market by our own producers is no menopoly, but, on the contrary, destroys monopoly and reduces prices. The right of our own producers to the exclusive possession, as far as possible, of the home market, is capable of a good logical defence, and we hope on another occasion to show the grounds upon which it rests

Taz Emperor of Brazil has been stee ulating in coffee. He shipped coffee to New York and Baltimore, drawing bills against it and forwarding them to London, thus obvisting the difficulties which arose from the high rate of exchange between Brazil and England owing to the depreciated currency of the first-named country. The coffee was sold at a good and population, w'thout flourishing manufactures, as sale they supported the duty for the reason that it profit, and Dom Pedro demonstrated that he possed and to expect corn to r ow on a stalk without leaves. We kept up the home manufacture and assured an aban- not a little ability as a merchant and financier.

### EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Ir is proposed to have an International Palat in Rome in 1885-86 and a journal has been start a further the project. An effort is being made to second of the celebrated buildings and count. the children

Tue official statement of the import and experthe Intel States is completely and frem state. made up to lune 30 it is found the trade 14 the hirever known in the lastery of the country. Ter to a Courts were \$852.936.843 Total imports -71.1 875 Preess of expects, \$12,016 968 | 1to Hope were greater than in any former year

As official return of the revenue data I from Johnson in the United States shows a remulable. crease in the consumption at eigenettes. The narrh made this year was 108,000,000 against 2 8,000. last year. The revenue yielded by tobacco from a someon during the last fiscal year amounted to \$ . For \$70,140, a decrease as compared with the previous var of \$1,334.963 This falling off resulted from to lowering of tax on manufactured tobacco, and still from 24 to 16 cents a pound. There was an mer w over the preceding year of about 131 per cent in the number of pounds taxed and about 16 per cent in the number of pounds of snuff.

A DISPATCH from London says " At the Manches Assizes several officers and directors of the Nortler counties of England Insurance Company were foun guilty of fraud and conspiracy in faisifying the con pany a accounts. The General Manager was a tenced to eighteen months' hard labor, the Chairma of the Board of Directors to twelve months' hard labor and four others to six months' imprisonment" T this the Chicago Journal of Commerce adds :- " If suc prompt justice could always be meted out to find and conspirators in the insurance business in th country, it would be a blessed good thing; and the people interested in Insurance would cry Amen '

Faon the reports of the British Board of Trade of the half year ending with June last, It is seen that considerable increase has taken place both in imporand exports. The former amounted to \$1,053,000 and as against \$803,000,000 during the corresponds period last year, and \$948,000,000 during the first in of 1878. Exports are valued at \$538,000,000, as con pared with \$441,000,000 in 1879 and \$475,000,000 in 1878. For the month of June the increase in a ports over June last year is \$46,000,000, and the increase in experts \$20,000,000. A large increase exports appears under the head of cotton, cotton per goods, linen piece goods, from and steel, wool, worste stuffs and carpets, though the augmentation is not striking when compared with 1878. The heaves and most enlarging market for cotton piece goods the British India.

Tax stockholders of the First National Ban. Newark, N.J. (suspended), have been served we official notice that they will be required to anbear one hundred per cent. on their stock to make go the deficiency created through mismanagement. To capital stock was \$300,000, divided in 3,000 sim-This sum will have to be raised from the unfortion shareholders, upon some of which the assessment wi fall heavily. The official order demands the men to be paid in sixty days, or in cases of refusal pr coolings will be instituted to recover. Referring the above the U. S. Aconomist save:- This is the fruit. Shareholders in financial institutions will a ) so careiess in the future when they remem through this example, they will be called upon make good any deficiencies resulting through b control "

LATE English exchanges contain full reports on interesting case heard before the Master of the Rell wherein the "Guardian Fire and Life assurance cos pany was defendant. The proceeding was brough to restrain the defendant company from usin, to title under which it was sued nor any other title. framed as to be a colorable imitation of the name style by which the plaintiff's business is carried on tending to deceive the public. The evidence should that the defendant was incorporated March 10, 180 and succeeded to the business of a company will had been in existence since 1877 but is now but wound up, and whose name was the "Guardian Hori and Vehicle insurance association;" that the di tinguishing words Horse and Vehicle had begradually dropped and the corporation come to b known as the Guardian company; that the business was carried on at an office on Lombard street, not that of the plaintiff; that a number of mistakes is the delivery of letters and otherwise had been made, the one corporation being taken for the other. In the circumstances the Master of the Rolls held sale stantially that while there may have been no intention on the part of the defendant to appropriate the plaintiff's name or obtain any of its business by such appropriation, there was such colorable imitation." title as warranted interference, and accordingly it \*\* ordered that the defendant resurte the distinguishinwords and conduct its business under the name of the "Guardian Horse, Vehicle and General insura" company,"

following is from the Northuestern I uniterman second number of the Independent World and by at Economist of Ottawa, is replete with arguand statistical facts, which ranget fail to comthe journal to all advocates of a high protective. policy as a most oble ally. Its minagement is ntly in the hands of no novice, and white its ments are forcible, its stylo and tone is wfined elections are cosmopolitan in character, treating meral subjects of interest in the United States as as in the Dominion, and even those who differ it in its enunciations of opinion upon the subject re trule will be forced to acknowledge it as a abl- addition to the ranks of journalism. We come it to our list of exchanges.

Ins following gratifying reference to the Inova-AL WORLD Is from the Welland Telegraph "The DESTRICE WORLD is the title of a new aspirant from the favor of the reading public, published in Ottaand, judging from the two numbers we have seen. eserves to succeed in gaining the active support of ple generally. It is devoted specially, as its motto ms, to home industries, commerce, mance, insuro, railroads and mining. It is edited with great lity, and supplies a long telt want, and will be very table for giving accurate statistics relating to the lects it has taken specially in hand. On matters mercial it claims to be able to speak with authorgentlemen well qualified supplying the matter. It adependent in politics but is a determined advoof protection to home industries. Taken altogewe never had greater pleasure in welcoming to field of journalism a new aspirant than in giving right hand of fellowship to the Incustrial World NATIONAL ECONOMIST."

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n considerably.

pronuing to the last monthly report of t	he US
cau of Statistics, the imports of pig iron, r	alls, &c,
that country, during May, were as follow	s, in net
1880.	
fron	9,933
MINESTELLER STEERS WALLES AND A AS	
iron,	
d hoon and scroll 3,102	
ralls 25,7824	
et from	1144
and scrap	55å
l rails 14.818	99
he following table, compiled from the	ie same
tority, shows the imports during the	eleven
the ended May 31, in not tons	
1680	
iron746,019	8,868 76

13

1,176

9,955

Talls ..... 7: 607

6 Iron..... 11 214

ora cables and chains ...... 1,587

hors, cables and charms ***** * * * * ***
Tallerry, 56,226 999
very exhaustive paper was read before the Statis-
Society of London, recently, by Mr. T. A. Wel-
Bockety of Montality of
to prove a considerable increase in mortality of
years among British males from 35 to 65. Mr.
m makes at the close of his paper the following
-i-I. I find that whilst both sexes, separately
have experienced a diminished mortality
many years past at ages under 25, there has
an increased death-rate amongst males at the
an increased death-rate amongst males at the from 35 upwards, if not commencing earlier,
E MORE 30 inhances is not commencing constrois
h has raised male mortality of those ages, not
far above the standard of 1856-60, but even
her than the unfavorable rates which prevailed in
LAO. A similar tendency to increase is observ-
in female death-rates at 45 and upwards, but it is
h less powerful than that affecting male rates.
appears that in consequence of these changes the
Exit. A section - tisk and head minished in
ability of attaining a high age has diminished in
case of males, but has increased in the case of
ales, so that a tendency toward an excess of female
plation arising is stronger than formerly. A
ional life table based on recent data would, conse-
ntly, deviate considerably from Dr. Farr's life
e No B. 3. The changes in question seem to have
ie No B. 3. The changes in december to part
ressed step by step without much interruption,
il events since 1856-60. 4. The particular diseases
which the increased numbers of male deaths at
35 to 85 were attributed in the registrar-general's
to the second se

# BANKING RETURNS

The following is a Summary of the monthly Govof Banks in Ontario and Quebec for

los, appear to have been mainly lung disease inchitis, pneumonia, irc.), heart disease, dropsy,

in disease, disease of kidneys, and cancer. The inary fatality resulting from these diseases in

dium or favorable years is there shown to have

he, compared with that of LIABILITIES.  pital authorised  paid up	May 31, '50. \$58,466,666 54,009,772	June 30, '90 \$58,466,666 54,081,459
culation	17,210,798 v,278,321	17,706,383 7,601,057
blic Deposits on De- mand	36,504,045	38,669,858
160	30,217,301	31,07 <b>2,419</b> 2,397,729
e Banks in Canada  # # U. States.	2,270,673 42,745	97,0-1
er er Gt. Britain	286,193 437,989	741,73. 236,393
•	end stenza	908.529.62T

-			
ABHKTS.		1	
Specie and Dominion		1	
notes,	14756949	16,333,128	
Notes and theques of			
other banks	23 1 147	4,532,491	1
Due from other Buc sin			
Canada	3 373 353	3 465,102	١
Due trong other Lanks in			ĺ
Great Britain	2 361 965	R25,950	1
Due from other Banks			
(Foreign), , , , , ,	25,205.497	27,107 934	
M . 4 . 7		# + D D 3 × A *	
Total available assets	\$43,117,313	\$52,204 605	ŀ
Government Stocks	2011,740	1,849,033	ŀ
Loans to Government	1,124,874	1,254,810	ł
44 on Bank Stocks.	83 121	34,169	l
™ on Bonds, &c .	3,483,747	3, #9 36⊉ :	l
" to Corporations .	3,650,136	3 793,538	ļ
Discounts Current	87 129 687	86,703,342	ŧ
Notes overdue (unser ured)	2.1 (1,939)	1,9 8 726	ŧ
Notes overdue (secured).	4,785,813	2 718,018	Ī
Real Estate	2, 481,017	2,353,813	Ì
Bank Premises	2,928, 196	2,845 603	f
Other Assets	4,057,3 1	4,134,005	١
			1
1	<b>\$101.110.114</b>	\$163,371,672	1

Including Nova Scotia and New Brunswick banks, the total liabilities of banks were \$108,833 272, and the total assets amounted to \$181,741,074, of which 555,458,283 were available

Circulatio	n was thus	distribu	ted at t	he date gl <mark>i en</mark>
Que bec	bank bil	la		11,112,741
Ontario	, te			t, 593,64 <b>3</b>
Nova S	cotia o			1,7 36,639
New E	runswick 4	·		743,104

Discounts were granted in the following proportions by banks having their head offices in the follow-

Quebec Banks		\$51,215,6*9
Ontario	 • •	25,429,783
Nova Scotia .	 	8,275,689
New Brunswick	 	3 044,454

The column in the report "Liabilities of Bank Directors" shows that there is due to Quebec Province banks by their directors \$3,592,397, to Ontario banks by their directors \$1,379,900; to Nova beetia banks by their, \$1,269,226; and by those of New Brunswick \$214,680, a total of \$0,456,204 due all the banks by their directors. banks by their directors

### OUR LETTER BASKET.

CARPENTER, London, Ont .- A combination of walnut and ash seems to be the most popular for inside finish in houses, though cherry and walnut, and sometimes maple and cherry are used. Curly birch is also coming into more general use than formerly. The combinations of wood, however, in this respect, are governed by the taste of the architect or proprietor, and sometimes a sad mess is made of them

W. D. L., St. Johns, P.Q .- In the provinces of the Dominion, generally, a married woman holds all her property and earnings free from the control marriage, and her husband is not. She may manage it and bequeath it. She is entitled to dower but there is no tenancy by curtesy. In the Province of Quebec the law is modified by the French law. There all the personal property and gains of both parties are put together, and form the community property, which the husband ad. ministers. Each can bequeath only his or her interest, and the heirs of each inherit the interest

BACKWOODSKAN, Des Joachines -Authorities differ as to the proper time to cut timber. In Italy, Spain, and some other countries, timber is felled in summer, and is found nevertheless to be very durable. But it would be improper to draw a rule from the practice of these countries. Some authors argue that the tree should be felled at the time of year when the development of the vegetation is at its height. Others contend again that the proper season is when vegetation has

A telegram to the New York press quotes from a Liverpool grain circular of Friday as follows — Grain has been firm, but inactive. A better choice of eargoes off coast induces a better demand, but continuated enquiry coast induces a better demand, but continuatal enquiry is still wanting, because of shipments direct. Much rain has again fallen, and the crops have been laid is many directions, and there is some anxiety about the harvest. At to-day's market there was about the naual attendance. Wheat was in fair consumptive demand at Tuesday's prices In four there was a moderately good business at unchanged prices. Choice quanties were very searce. American mixed corn was in good supply, with a limited demand, and slightly lower. Round corn was 3d lower." was 3d lower.'

A special despatch of Friday, from London, to the New York press, reviews the London grocery trade dur-ing the week as follows—Iu Mincing Lane the unsettled weather and the course of political events keep the maring the week as follows—an anothing had be insensetted weather and the course of political events keep the markets dull. Prices generally are rather lower. In coffee, coloury and plantation Ceylon are firm; other kinds are quest, and occasionally is per cwt. lower. The Netherlands Trading Company aunounce 104,152 bags of Java for sale on the 4th of August, about the same quantity as last August. Several stramers have arrived from China with new tea. Black and red leaf Congou are weaker Common to medium grades declined 1d to 2d per lo. Fine Indian sees are steady. Rice is firmer. In sugar a small business was done, refiners holding aloof. The best supply premises to be unprecedentedly large. The stocks of cane sugar continue to decrease. The falling off, as compared with 1870, is now rather important Reland has not supported the recent advance, except French loaves. Scraped Cochin ginger is advancing. Black pepper is firm, but a small business was done Other spices are unchanged.

# INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

-Silver ore has been found in Sugar I out Mountas + Cumberland County, U S by James Chisholm The Compensation Bill has been defeated in the House of Lordaby a vote of 92 to 51

A Berlin despatch says distantates there are now almost certain that a naval of moneuration with not take place in Turkish waters.

... The value of timber destroyed by the recent forest fires, in the south-west district of New Brunswick, is put at \$ 110,000

It is reported that an Inglish company is about purchasing the coal mines at Springfull, U. S. together with the Parrsboro Rallway -The shatcholders of the Banque Ville Marie have

toted to continue business as usual been in liquidation for some time past.

-Great activity exists in the workshops here of the O M O. & O Bailway, in manufacturing solling stock to meet the increasing traffic of the road. ...The first sample or barley, of this year's crop, was

brought to the Montreal market on Tuesday last, and It was grown at Cote St. was an excellent sample Michael, PQ - Some excellent specimens of gold bearing quartz

have been found on the property of Dr Jennings, on the Quinpool road, in the vicinity of Halifax. A license of search has been taken out, and men are now at work prospecting —Since the opening of navigation 107 vessels have been licensed by the Quebec Custom House for the local trade of the Province. One thousand and forty

market steamers and schooners have arrived in port sine the opening of pavigation. -Harrington, a whiskey peddler in the Northwest, was shot by a Constable while attempting to escape arrest at Hawk Lake, N W T. on Friday last. He is not expected to recover, but the Constable has been held blameless. Harrington had drawn a brace of revolvers and threatened the Constable before the shot was fired.

Several complete threshing outfits, bound for the ban Joaquin Valley, passed through California recently. A new feature of these outfits is a portable kitchen on wheels. By this arrangement the proprietor of each outfit is enabled to board the hands employed in threshing.

-A three masted schooner of about 260 tons, called the Eca Maud, was launched from the shipyard of Wm P. Cameron, South Maitland, U.S. on Wednes-This is the first three-masted schooner built at that place, and is ov sed by the builder and Capt. John M. Cumber, who commands her.

The number of sea-going vessels entered inwards at the Quebec Custom House from the opening of navigation up to the 29th ult., was 432. The clearances to the same date, including steamers and outports, are 364, leaving 68 vessels in ports and in the small outports. There were also twenty-eight sea-going vessels in the port of Montreal.

—A St. John paper says :—"The dearth of logs has caused a full in the mill business during the present week, and in several cases work has been suspended, owing to the supply being consumed. It is feared that the mills will be closed for a considerable time unless the logs which are hung up in the streams can be moved out by the water rising."

-Last autumn, Johnson & Phair, of Presque Isle. of her husband. It is liable for her debts before in shipping their starch to market, used the County marriage, and her husband is not. She may man. Court House, Fredericton, N.B., as the depot for their produce. Through the action of the Council Board of that city the company were debarred from using the Court House for the purpose stated, and are this summer creeting a large storehouse at headquarters which will accommodate many hundred tons of starch.

—The to 7n of Annapolis, N.S., was visited by a great fire on Tuesday last. Thereen houses and stores were destroyed. Among the losses are:—Rufus Hardwick, Mr. White, Mr. Morrow, R. F. Lockett, Mr. Runoiman, F. Leavitt, Ang. Harris, Crowe Bros., Dr. Rubinson, J. it. Wilson, J. S. Crowe, J. W. Owen, Dr. Cunningham, G. W. Cornwa'l and Mr. R. mond. The loss will exceed \$40,000. 'There is said to be a total insurance of \$16,000.

—The traffic on the railways throughout the Dominion, and especially those centreing at Montreal, is enormous at present. All the rolling stock on both the G. T. and Q. M. O. & O. lines is found entirely inadequate to meet the pressure. In addition to the regular trains, the special excursion trains exceeds all former dimensions. Four large excursion trains left the Grand Trunk depot at Montreal on Tuesday, and eight car loads of immigrants left for Manitoba direct.

On July 25th, the Vienna correspondents of some of the London newspapers announced that the powers were preparing an ultimatum to present to the Porte, giving

Commence of the Commence of th	Production. Consumpti Tons 1872 6,741,929 1873 0,566,457 1874 5,991,408 1875 6,365462 1876 6555,097 1877 6,608,664 1878 6,381,057	Tons. 0 3,982,762 7 2,987,314 4 2,487,162 5 2,457,306 4 2,224,470 5 2,846,870	territory of about 200,000.000 acres where corn will not grow successfully, but on which large crops of wheat may be grown for years. To the north and northwest of Dakota lay the great and newly discovered wheat fields of British America, capable in themselves of yielding all the bread the world could consume. In this territory, cultivation is easy and cheap, and the only remaining obstacle is its eletance from market, and imperfect means of transportation. Powerful railroad corporations are grappling with the last question, and its te hair greatile, and w. V. E. Shipping List.
	1878 6,381,057 3,776,28 1870 6,200,000 3,309,56	7 2,879,884	it is being readily sold -N. 1. Shipping List.

-A writ r in the Victoria, BC , Colonet strongly advocates the introduction of the Angora goat as an industry which could profitable to pursued by the indians. He says that only by this means can two

thirds of the entire area of the Province be made productive The Indians of some sections have succeeded well with cattle and sheep. The Angora is considered specially adapted to the climate and condition of the Province, and the writer thinks that double the num-Is 1 of Angoras could be raised on the same acreage as sheep, as this species of goat cats what the sheep will not, preferring brush and twigs to grass. The experiment was tried some time since in California and the reason of its non-success, according to the writer, has that the animals sold were not pure-blooded Augoras The establishment of a breeding station for raising and distributing pure Angoras is recommended.

-A deputation from the Board of Trade of Stratford, composed of W. B. Marshall, Thos Baliantyne, M.P.P. S. R. Hesson, M.P.-T. M. Daly, W. Mowat, Gilbert Home, T. R. Barton, S. S. Fuller and V. Kentcher, waited upon Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, recently, in reference to the interests of the town in respect of railway freights. Mesors, Spicer and Wallis accompanied Mr Hickson. The deputation went tully into the subject of the amalgamation of the P.D. & L.H. and S. & H. Railways with the Q.T.R. and showed that, although the town and county had given over a quarter of a million of dollars to get railway competiduarter of a minion of donars to ket makes, competetion, they were to-day worse off in that respect than they were several years ago. It was pointed out to Mr Hickson that any material discrimination against the town in the rates on grain and flour would drive the trade to the competing points at Listowel, Woodstock and other places, where the G.T.R. would have to contend with a competition, and would, at best, to contend with a competition, and would, at best, only get a proportion of that trade, whereas, if Strate ford should get a favorable rate of freight, the G.T.R would get all the traffic of the district. It was also contended by the deputation that the mar afacturing interests of the town would materially suffer it there was any increase in either inward or outward freights. It Hickan thanked them and said these he follows: Mr. Hickson thanked them, and said that he fully appreciated the value and importance of the views of the deputation, and he was quite alive to the impor-tance of the fact that any unfair discrimination in tariff rates against the town would be detrimental alike to the interests of the town and the railway, and he assured the deputation that, although it would be quite impossible to give any bond or undertaking, guaranteeing any special tariff rates for Stratford, the deputation might rest satisfied that the company would at all times do justice to the town. He said the company had no intention of building an elevator, but if those interested in such an undertaking wished to embark in any such an enterprise the company would most willingly lease any ground suitable for such a purpose, and would put in sidings, etc., to facilitate shipments

### NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET.

The New York sugar market ruled active and strong The New York sugar market ruled active and strong with a large business reported in the latter part of last week, and the advance in values demanded early in the week was established. Refiners experienced a much better and quicker market for their product, which increased their requirements for raw material, and they were accordingly free buyers at gradually bardening prices. The stock was strongly held on Friday evening on the basis of 71c to 71c for fair to good refluing, and 81 to 8 13-16 for Centraugals, but the firmness of sellers has had some effect in checking the further operations of has had some effect in checking the further operations of bujete.

# THE AMERICAN WHEAT BELT.

Thirly odd years ago the great bulk of the wheat prounity out years ago the great out of the wheat produced in this country was grown east of the Alleghanies, wherea, at the present time considerably over fifty percent, is grown in the trans-Mississippi section. The rate of progress in the newer States and the decline in the rid is shown by the following table of percentages unblished in the Chicago Inter-Circles. published in the Chicago Inter-Ocean :-

1849. 1859 Sections. 199 14.7

The Eastern, North, Middle and Southern groups do not at present suprly their home demand; the Southern middle States have a small surplus, the Ohlo Valley consumes about half its production, while the more western groups produce three times the home consumption. To forthcoming census will show that as regards the States which his between the Ohio and Mississippi ravers there has during the last decade been a large increase in the number of acres cultivated, with little or no gain in the agricultural population. The plain inference is that the owners of small farms in that section have sold their land and purchased larger tracts in the The Eastern, North, Middle and Southern groups do on July 2016, the Venna correspondents of some careaus creates here has during the advantage of the submitted to the test of daily experience, is said on awangers an annuanced that the powers were reparring an ultimatum to prevent to the Forte, greing her has a prevent of the submitted to the test of daily experience is said and the response of the submitted to the test of daily experience is said and the response of the submitted to the test of daily experience is said of the lead in autumn and the rise of the sup in spring, yegetation being then inert.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

A telegran to the New Tork press quotes from a Litrope of particular training the possibility of the properties of the present of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of particular training the possibility of the properties of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up by a torse of the present of the present war, was brown up to the present of the present war, was brown up to the present of the present wa

# CONTEMPORANEOUS OPINION.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTICES.

THE CINDISFRIAL WORLD CONTINUES TO RECEIVE THE HEARTY COMMENDATION OF THE PRESS IN GENURAL

## Port Rope Tores

We have a electroples of the first two camb is of the Isocspitat Would Ind senting is a placks one, and, jud my from the specimen, before u-

#### Musicla Herild

The first much raf r n w coursel, the Program of Work p. published at Ottaw i, i- to hand It announces itself as being devoted to Home Industries (Protect is printed very meath and is a credit to the pub-

#### L. C. al "

We have received the second number of the Ixors THIL Worth It contains many important articles The Snancial commercial and industrial questions are treated with great vigor at d much ability. It is a new champion of Canadian interests, which it will defend with energy and talent.

#### Strotherny Age.

"THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATINGAL ECONOMIST is the name of a new weekly journal published simultaneously in Octawa, Montreal and Toronto. It contains sixteen large pares o' matter, and is well printed and well conducted.

### Legal and Insurance Reporter, Philadelph v.

We are in receipt of a new journal devoted to in dustria: pursuits, commerce, finance, &c., called the INDUSTRIAL WORLD, published at Ottawa, Ont It is ably edited and the first numbers indicate the necesssary energy and intelligence upon the part of its managers to establish a good and useful weekly

#### New England Grocer, Ruston.

We are pleased to add to our list of exchanges the INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST, published at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. It addresses itself to the commercial interests of the Dominion, and will undoubtedly prove an important factor in developing the resources of that country. We wish it success.

#### Philadelphia Trade Journal,

The Industrial World is a new weekly published at Ottawa. It is a fine sheet of 10 pages, ably edited and nicely printed. The aim of the paper is, to use and nicesy printed. And with or the paper is, or all the own language, to "advocate the thorough development of Canada's resources, regardless of politica and politicians;" and, it is needless to remark, Free Trade doctrines find no place in its columns. The World gives promise of a highly prosperous and useful career, and we cordially wolcome this new addition to the commercial press,

# Montreal True Witness.

The Industrial World is the name of a new paper which has been issued to supply a want long felt throughout Canada. It is issued simultaneously in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, every Thursday, is as splendid in appearance as it is useful and necessary in reality, and is only \$3 per annum. It strikes out altogether a new field for itself, but it is thoroughly national in sentiment. Every merchant, every citizen, every business n.an in Canada should become a subscriber, for all their interests are discussed in its

# I'embroke Standard,

We have received the second number of the new Ottawa paper, the Industrial World and National Economist, which, as before, is a carefully compiled, well printed and thoroughly interesting issue. Our new cotem, devotes very considerable attention to the lumber trade, and we join with an American exchange in expressing the hope that it may speedily become the acknowledged organ of that great branch of business. In the meantime, the publication is one which deserves hearty encouragement from Canadians at

# Totonio Sentinei.

We have before us the Arst number of the Ixpra-That Worte, a weekly journal published at Ottawa. The Worte is a sixteen rage thet, handsemely gotten up and well printen. As its name indicates, its columns will be devoted to the discussion of industrial affairs-banking, insurance, mining, &c., &c. and from the matter contained in its first number, and the promises made in its prospectus, we have no doubt but that it will prove itself a most valuable chart to those embarked upon the changing sea of mercantile pursuits. We bespeak for it prosperity and long life,

# Guelph Daily Mercury.

We have received the second number of the Impus THIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST, published at Ottawa. It is a handsomely got up paper, and is entirely devoted to home industries, to commerce, finance, insurance, railroads, mining, etc. It takes the position of a strictly non-party journal, which is the only one that a journal of this character can suc-comfully maintain. It is ably conducted, and, judging from the two numbers received, it will soon take high position in its special field of industrial work and become an important and reliable authority on all subjects which come within its special province.

# Indianapolis Millstone.

The first number of the Industrial World, pub lished at Ottawa, Ont., is at hand It is a large sixteen-E weekly, and finds a necessity for its existence as pag weekly, and mass a necessary are the cause of home the only paper specially devoted to the cause of home production. It will deal unsparingly against free trade notions, and endoavor to convince all patriotic Canadians that they can get along better by patrouising among themselves than by toadying to American interests or depending upon the government of their own country. We like the spirit manifested, but hardly think the Dominion yet capable of organized Independence of the United State.

# Canadian Farmer

The INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECORMIST. This is the 'itle of a new journal started in Ottawa devoted to home industries, commerce, finance, &c. It is very ably edited and contains a vast fund of neeful information relating to industries and trade of the country. Its market reputs, insurar or matters, industrial notes, Montreal and Toronto prices current ste, ste, are usefully and elaborately gotten up, and one edition is worth the subscription price alone the future numbers kep up the merit of the initial number, there is no doubt of the high rank 'he paper will take among the journals of Canada. We wish it success.

#### Port Dover Independent

We have received the initial number of a longiournal published in Ottawn entirel the Industrial Notes. The Ixon states Women is full of interestion. metter. It is a Canadian monufacturers paper and disvoted to bone interests, its motionissing afformation that dis "See manufactures and a National Policy for Canadia". See famelt lames was the instantiforms

#### State of Bearities

Acrosed to home industries, comme tee, in the, in-me fir, e paper of sixteen well-pented quarto parce, and filled with matter of special interest and importance of Profestion and the those ugh developed into fit win-cola's great resources. If will till a want that who did be supplied now that Canada has adopted the policy tion) Pinance, Commerce, Railrows and Mining It of Protection, and we hope to see it becars substantial encous sement from every quarter of th Peninten.

#### Acr Variet Fre

The Industrial World and National Economist is the title of a new can hilder for public patrona, rol-dockut fittawa by the "Industrial Vanco Publishing Co in 16 page form-and is to be devoted to " Home Industries, Commerce, Pinance Insurance, Railroids and Mining With perty politics it will have nothing to do; but its great aim will be, as announced the development of the country's resources and the material advancement of the Pominion as a whole. The No, before us is a very readable paper. and enters upon the discussion of several questions of public interest in an argumentative was calculated to evoke thought and candid consideration. There is plenty of field for a journal like the Industrial World to occupy, and we wish it success.

#### Ludou el Standard.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST IS the title of a new weekly publication which has made its appearance at Ottawa. From the initial number, which is before us, we learn that it is to be devoted to home industries, commerce, finance, insurance, railreads, and mining. Its motto is, "Home Manufactures and a National Policy for Canada" In advocating a National Policy it purposes to do so irrespetive of party bias, "Leaving purely political questions to other hands, it will address itself to the far more pressing issues connected with the country's progress, commercial and industrial " Considerable ability is displayed in treating the various topics discussed in the first number, and we have no doubt that the INDUSTRIAL WORLD will find favor with the intelligent classes of the Dominion.

### Mouetary Times, Toronto.

We have been favored with a second copy of the INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST, A SIXteen page quarto, published at Ottawa, and designed to treat the subjects which its title sufficiently indicates. Great courage is shown by its projectors in launching so large a sheet in the present condition of trade, but the contents show that some practiced hands are engaged in its production. We feel bound to say that there is one thing about it we especially admire: It has not made up its appearance in borrowed plumes, and its issues thus far are not burdened with unauthorised advertisements, giving token of an amount of public confidence which it has not earned The new journel appears to have an honest start, and we trust that, pursuing the same course, it may meet with deserved success.

# Whitby Chronicle.

We have heretofore taken occasion to refer in commendatory terms to the Industrial World, Since hen the second number of the new paper has been received, and a most creditable specimen of the printer's art it is in every respect. The well written contents are in keeping with the fair appearance of the sheet. The Industrial World addresses itself to practical things; it disclaims having anything to do with party politics; its great aim being the development of the country's resources and the material advancement of the Deminion as a whole. The endeavor will be, it says, to till a void now unoccupied, and to divert public attention to the country's national interests, regarding which there should be patriotic unity. Our new contemporary has high alms, and deserves the success it would and we trust

# Post Perry Observer,

Canada in her upward and onward progress has arrived at that point in her history when her best resources, finance, industries and commerce, demanded an active, fearless and able advocate in the newspaper That demand has been fully met by the establishment of a new weekly sixteen page journal which promises to champion these and other important interests necessary to the health and progress of our great Dominion. This new candidate for pullic favor is styled the Industrial World and National Economist and the title is no misnomer; its second number, which is now before us, is brim full of just such Information as the country requires. It is published in Ottawa every Thursday; the subscription is only \$3 per annum; it should be in every dwelling in the country. Send on your subscriptions to the Is-

# Rarbour Grace, NAL, Mandard

The first number of a new paper—the Isogeralal World and National Economist—now lies before no It is a large weekly of 16 pages, and is published at Ottawa, Out. "The World will be cutirely independent of party political ties or affiliations. The very best talent of the Dominion will be employed in discussing living vital issues, and advocat-ing such economical reforms and measures as promise to give stability to national industries. The great alm of the Woard will be toe development of all the country a resources and the material advancement of the Dominion as a whole with party politics if will have nothing to do; it will not be an organ either of the Government or of the Opposition, but will be thoroughly independent of both. It will muster facts to expose the delusion so carefully propagated by has traders that their system is gaining in the world will be shown, on the contrary, that, outside of the British Isles, the advance made by free trade has been but trifling; that it was the accident of a day, so to speak, while the causes that are compelling civilized nations to adopt protection are of extensive range, deep scated and permanent in their operation. The ground will be taken that, as a country advances in material civilization it necessarily becomes more protectionist. It will be maintained not only that as a matter of fact protection is now every your gaining a firmer hold upon all progressive nations outside of England, but also that this must be so—that no other result possible.

#### HOPEWFUL CORNERS, N.B.

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ic industrial frat )

Reposell Cours is the terminals of the Albeit Railie ad, and is 15 miles distant from Arising by of \$115000. The Board of Birectors, lately apparer and 5 from Monten by read and 24 to rel and by ead, committee the names of gentlemen residing a classic full strong the County Countries. The Montreal and in the sicinity of Fairham who, for Countries to the 1 the excite of the counts, as it is their known abinty and wealth, are in themselyes. A copy of the Ingressan Worsh and Nasional more randy reached from all point floridus other of success. The buildings are to be a five in the Ingressan to the increase of success. The buildings are to be a superfixed at the train building and to the working up of the tensor of the constituted by such is anxionable of the entire that the limit special interest and importance to the business community. We no read to build as a store house of the train building is required as a store house for the best to the business community. 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The buildings are to be thind there is not a state of the state of Case week a director, and a well man who has he case it each town from clear in milk, but the Trigo experience in the cultivation of bests in Case it. majority as or hundre perfensions— Part of the during a period of eight years, and who is period. Hopewell Mill to 18, however, worthy of mention a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the success of the softernies with or a number of the softernies of th It is sit at the short distance above the Corner and the tailiond has its last foot of rule directly at its doors. The own range St. John in n, and the rest- already continued for about and heres. As mindent manager is Mr. Andrew Andreson, whose long more will be necessary, which the farmers in a experience may well in him for such a position. The vicinity of Fainham should seem as the as possition in the first state of the pieces are as the such as the faind already taken is chiefly near St. Hyaciation in the first state of the provided with double saw, but and shough may him deriving the first state of the configuration of the provided with double saw, but and shough may him deriving the first state of the configuration of the provided with double saw, but and shough may him deriving the first state of the configuration of the provided with double saw, but and shough may him the first state of the configuration of the provided with double saw, but and shough may him the first state of the configuration of the provided with double saw, but and shough may him the first state of the configuration of the provided with double saw, but and shough may have a subject to the configuration of the provided with double saw, but a subject to the provided with double saw, but and shough may be not subject to the provided with double saw, but and shough may be not subject to the provided with double saw, but and shough may be not subject to the provided with double saw, but a subject to the provided with double saw, but a subject to the provided with double saw, but a subject to the provided with the provided and a placer. The logs are procured from the Creek, a tent, a decting some 20 a res in each parish in ordand have also been fowed from Shaker, and brought to exhibit the proper and most approved mode to rail from virious paris of Albert. The mill has an imagement. Work will be begun upon the build two slips, one from the tide and the other from the ings this fall. Valuable origin will be set. firsh water. The sawn lumber is loaded on the cars with greet case, as they run directly underneath the rollers on which it is passed out of the mill From here it is token to the wharf at Riverside, from whence it is shipped. The mill have never-failing water-power, and can saw in the dryest season, if it has a supply of logs Abundant bicilities both for manufactories and shipments by land and water are found at Hops well Corner and in its vicinity. The farmers of the adjacent country have of late given much attention to wheat mising, and seem sanguine of bet's results year by year, The culture of this important cereal suggests the necessity of better facilities for its manufacture, and the situation of the Corner is admirably adapted for a first-class grist mill. The location of the village is central as regards a large number of settlements, and it is easily reached from all points of the compass. The village, as it now exists, is not an old one, though it has long had "local habitation and a name. Within the last decade it has made a marked stride commercially, and the majority, if not all, of its present merchants date their commencement here back to no certain period. The stores are suffi-ciently numerous for the size of the place, and ail appear to do a good business and prosper.

#### THE CANADA LAND PLASTER CO.

#### (Paris, Ont., Transcript.)

We learn that three of our most enterprising citi ons, Mesers, John Allan, David Brown and S. Gill have just formed a partnership under the fitle of Gill. Allan & Co, and purchased the Paris plaster mill and mines formerly owned by Mr T. W. Coleman, as also the extensive mill and white gypsum beds of Mr. A W. Thompson, of Cayuga, with a view to carry on this important business in both places in future with increased energy. A stronger combination it would be difficult to find. Mr Allan, from his lengthened experience as a journalist, and subsequently in other business capacities, is widely and most favorably known thaoughout the province. He will act as traveller and general business partner of the firm. Mr. Brown is a thorough and reliable man of business with a singular talent for finance, while Mr. Gill, having had over sixteen years' experience in the practical part of the trade, besides being an excellent farmer, is the very best man that could have been secured for the position. Indeed, as a plaster manufacturer, there is not his equal in Canada. With the Paris mill and beds our readers are already familiar. Their resources are practically inexhaustible, while every facility for transport is furnished by the Great Western and Grand Trunk rallways The Cayuga property covers over 65 acres of ground, and comprises, besides the mill and beds, a commodious what and several workmen's dwellings. The mill is situated about 21 miles from the town, and is connected with both the mines and wharf by tramways, which render the facilities for boat shipment unsurpassable. The firm can likewice utilize three different railways for shipment by land. With the manufacture of the grey article here and the white at Cayuga, Mosers. Ulli, Alian & Co. can supply not only the Canadian trade, but purpose extending their operations into those States of the Union bordering on the lakes, several of which have already been supplied for years from the Cayuga mill. We sincerely wish the new firm, what we doubt not they will attain, success.

The plaster interest is gaining in popularity every year as a factor in the great agricultural problem, and it is a matter of no small importance to the farming community that the main establishments for its manufacture in Canada have fallen into such thoroughly reliable hands.

# EASTPORT, N B. SARDINE FACTORIES.

The Eastport Sentinel save that the Eagle Preserv ing Fish Company of that town, when in full operation, employ 200 hands, and 200 cases of fish tree finished for market daily. A large number of boats are constantly employed in securing the fish, and a small tug for towing is kept busy on its mission, a home and abroad. The weekly pay roll, when business is booming," foots up to \$2,000 for factory hand employ. This does not cover the expenses of pre-serving the fish or materials for packing. Besides the oil sarding, this and other companies do a large business in the French mustard sardine packing. The next in size and business capacity is the American Sardine Compeny, Mesers, Sellman, Martin & Balcome, proprietors. They employ 150 hands of both sexes with men and hoats to take fish, Todd's Head Surdine Factory, P. M. Kane, manager, has been in opera tion two years. With a good supply of fish, eighty hands are employed, male and female. Young & Simpson, at their inctory, employ 75 hands and pack 75 cases a day in lively business times, dubursing some \$700 among their employees. Connected with their factory quite a business in smoking herring, mimon and fish of all kinds is carried on Warren Brown employs 100 hands and averages in good times 300 cases a week; pays out some \$50; weekly for hired help. He does quite an extensive business in Russian sardine packing in barrels for the New York market, for which he receives \$4.50 per barrel. At Michener's wharf, H. Beausnelster has a factory and employs some 50 to 75 hands in the sardine packing interest, was amended to fifty cents in the delier, business, business, business, business, business, and honts.

BEEF ROOT STOAR COMPANY OF THE 180 VINCE OF QUEBEC

#### (St John's Free Press )

This company, established at the town of Ca lil Hepewell Contents the terminas of the Albert is now thoroughly organized with a subscribed enter it fields and on the miles distant none and my by of \$15000. The Board of Directors, lately appears. s involve of the success of the enterprise, will make a dipareminence making arrangements with the farm for the production of beets. The company has to exhibit the proper and most approved modes management. Work will be begun upon the build-ings this full. Valuable prizes will be offered th next summer for the best three was at beers to tracted for Those who intend to engage in the relitivation will have to commence to prepare their land before winter scin in It is probable that printed in structions will be issued furnishing information couerning the system of cultivation, and the quality of beets demanded. Messts W and E. Donabue, diretors, have, during the past weak, visited the factory at Portland. They report most favorably. All concerned, both capitalist and farmer- are fully satisfied. nowithstanding the untavorable situation of the factors The yield of beets is all that could be desired, on person reporting 40 tons to the acre. The factory at Franklin, Mass., put into operation through a report on the success of that at l'ortland, will com neme work this fail It is guaged to work up about 1.5 tons per day. It will require 1.500 acres of beets, and these have all been taken up, many individuals contracting for several acres. Reports of the success of cultivation are entirely satisfactory, promising gost remuneration to all concerned.

### THE MINING LAWS OF QUEBEC.

#### (Monetary Times.)

During the recent session, the Government of Quebee brought forward a measure intending to facilitate mining in the Province. It is described as being founded, to a great extent, on ordinances of the French king, before the conquest; and some of those who so describe it extol the measure as somethin. little short of the perfection of wisdom. It is said at the same time, to agree in certain particulars, with the mining laws of Ontario and New Brunswick Ou mining legislation is in its infancy, and it would be strange if it were anywhere near perfection. This species of legislation depends, for its utility, more upon any experience than almost anything else. If we would avoid gross errors in mining legislation, we must go to countries where that experience has been sujoyed, for hints or models to work upon. For in-stance, if the owner of mineral lands is unable to work them himself, he may be required to cede either to the government or to a company the right to work th minerals; and his compensation is to be named by the Commissioner of mines, subject to a right or appeal to a Superior Court judge. This requirement This requirement does not extend to the lands, but is confined to the minerals. This is a peculiar and unusual power. In the States, a person who discovers the outcrop of a vein on his property can follow it underground, as far as it goes, whoever may own the land beyond the limits of his own. It is probable that this law will soon be altered, and mineral locations confined to definite limits. The expropriation of minerals does not seem to rest on any proved necessity. If a person owns minerals and is unable to work them, he is generally ready to sell. No doubt he often has exaggerated notions of the value of the property, and sake what no one conversant with the practical business of mining would think of giving. It is scarcely safe to give the government the power of acquiring mines. As a rule, it could not work them; and it might easily he misled as to their value. The right of the gor-ernment to acquire mines might open up a new field for Jobbery; but it could scarcely lead to valuable results. There is some chance that an individual mawithhold from use a mine on which he clai value, traices compelled to part with it; but that chance is very small and can scarcely amount to a gricvance. To keep a mine unemployed is to forego any profit that a sale might bring; and if one will not well another will, so that there is little danger that mining lands will be monopolized by persons who do not use them. In Quebec, the discoverer of a vein of ore cannot follow it beyond the limits of his own land, and the owner of the next lot can strike it on his own property. The origin of the measure in question probably arose out of the De Lersy property, on which minerals extend a great distance, and which has led to disputes, in various forms, for years past. But, what-ever the reasons that suggested it, this measure opens up questions of expropriation not before dreamed of for it is obvious that if expropriation may take place in the case of mineral lands, it may extend much farther, in various directions Horein lies the danger of a measure, which seems to have been too lightly adopted.

-Another wholesale boot and shoe firm, Fortin, Contant & Co., of Quebec, has suspended. Mr. Fortin was formerly in the grocery business in that city, and Mr. Contant foreman with N. Valois & Co., and subsequently a partner with G. I., Rolland, both boot and shoes firms in Montroal Somewhat over a year ago they bought the estate of P. Couture & Co., who failed early in Aprel, 1879, and did not succeed in effecting a composition. The difficulty from the outset with Fortin, Contant & Co. was lack of sufficient capital It was, however, reported that Messrs, Ross & Co. had arranged to make them advances, and further coloring was given to the supposition when about two months ago they purchased the machinery of J. & J. Weodley, and moved into the premises in the St. John suburbs lately occupied by that well-remembered firm. At the meeting of creditors held in Quebec last Saturday, an offer of fifty cents on time, secured and hearing

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Acid ledids	13 a 4 50 a	20 4 60 4 20 4 20 65	The russ of discount for bank bills, 60 d. is 1] per crat_and for trade bills, 60 d. 2 to 24 per cent. The appearance on the	Ays to 3 mosths, Ays to 3 mosths, Stock Exchange	ing week with the
Spine	400°# 65 # 400 #	4 影	carly in the week was favorable. Bews on Wednesday caused as fm: even in many recurities patringical	The Candohar moduate relapse	38,141 bt Peas now tye offere
Otts.	(E) =	69	by that disaster. On Thursday depression continued, but in the ladion news being more reassuring	morning the	unchange Hipes, Dealers ar
Oil, Imperial gallon the Oil , extra , As. 1	80 0 80 0 80 0	65 85 85	creek receivery. The revival has continuous prevalence of stormy weather exercises a influence. Alterether European Greek	ord, though the	inspected 16c to 17c
No. 1 Book, raw Foiled	73 4	S	work's changes is favorable. The incres in Turkey and the surrounding Status	to result of the line of the l	85c and s tracrdina paid to or
THE PARTY OF THE P	*# = '	***	weakness on the continuental Bourses. hand many New World securities have in States Governments are in request &	Ca the other	iect their petitors. Pacvis
ile, refined its Turpentine	<b>10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10</b>	57	American railways soutinue strong "		has beco

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### WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tokoxro, August 4 1980

fer years past, owing to the weeding out of the weak lie. The tetter demand for export and the holding howers and the carrying of higher stocks. There is be a of factors, have coused a slight adding in every reason to believe that the step taken hast tall to cheese, quotations are now to to full. There is resided a redding and be carried out successfully, and serv little doing in dried apples and prices are non-morehants would do well to give this subject more inally unchanged. Land is term, and so be to are inside atte. The present is a most prophilous time reported as not large. Prices are quoted at the to the first wheat are obstrong at the to his to the first and the wheat are obstrong at the to his. There are observed at the first and the steach at the in are loss. There are considerable in that section are in full blast. There are others to the north that have not started yet, but la the crd of this month there will be few falle. From a rather unsettled market for bank share tast week he arisen a cood d mand, and stecks are broyant and strong. I can and sating companies and miscellaneous shares hate also improved, but the volume of fransactions is not heavy has been done with Budato in green peas, and prices as there are tew sellers. Dominion Telegraph has have continued from the entire season at 500 to 750 been active, with sales at prices ranging from 661 to 71. within the weck Montreal Bank has risen 4 or 5 \$1.25, and beans 50e to 50e. Lettuc, per dozen per cent, Toronto, 2; Commerce, 2‡, Ontario, 4, bunches, 10e to 15c, carrots, do, 25c to 36c; bests, and Merchants, 3 There were sales on Monday of do, 25c to 30e, rhubarb, d.y, 10c to 29e. Chickens Ontario at 84, Federal at 115, Canada Permanert Loan at 18 4, and Dominion Telegraph at 70 On Tuesday ducks per brace, 60c to 80c,

Commerce sold at 1244, Ontario at 844, Dominion Telegraph at 71, and London & Canadian at 1341

Telegraph at 71, and London & Canadian at 1341

Telegraph at 71, and London & Canadian at 1341

Day Goops - Wholesale dealers are now doing a very fair hade, and there is evidence of a greater volume of business than is a vear. The uncertain feeling regarding the price of blankets and tweeds has that the lowest prices have been reached Early in the season, as few small manufacturers and dealers got to 150 lbs. Lambs are firm, with the general run selfightened by the decline of four cents in the price of our fleece wool, which caused an unsettled feeling throughout the trade. The larger concerns bowever, came to their resettle, and the result was that no goods from \$1 to \$150 cach. First-class will bring from \$4 to \$450. Calves are in moderate request and throughout the trade. The larger concerns bowever, came to their resettle, and the result was that no goods from \$1 to \$9 each. Hogs are moving slowly and prices are somewhat, easier in atminish with Monbeen dispelled, and dealers are one in the opinion throughout the trade. The larger concerns however, came to their rescue, and the result was that no goods were slaughtered. Orders for woollens have not been given as early as has been the custom, and country buyers are seemingly following in the wake of last year, and reserving their orders until after the middle of August. The chief business is now in dress goods winceys, &c., and the leading houses are kept busy. Cottons are in fair demand, and prices are firm, especially in white and grey. There were some slight reductions in colored goods, but they are now steady Remittances are satisfactory, and from present indica. tions there is every reason to believe that a very large trade will be done the present season.

Boots AND SHORS -At present there is a full in the trade generally, with a good business reported for July, it is expected that a larger trade than last year will be transacted, owing somewhat to the weeding out of weak firms. Buvers are apparently more cautious and the condition of the trade is much more healthy than

In former years.

Gaoczans.—The wholesale trade report a good business, although the demand for sugars is not as active as the past few weeks. Orders from the country are above the average for this season of the year, and there is every reason to believe that the full trade will be large. Sugars are selling well and low grades are scarce. There is some improvement in teas and prices are firms. Tobaccos and liquors are as yet without animation, but prices remain steady at last weck s quotations.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Since the opening of the week there appears to be an improvement in the volume of business. A large number of orders comes from Manitoba, and a setisfactory trade is now being from Manitobs, and a sense cory made is now being done with that province. There has been a further decline in folide of potassium, and the price is now quoted at \$4.50 to \$4.60. The break occurred through the disruption among the English makers. There is an easier feeling in borax, caster oil and extract of logwood. Quinine is firm. Heavy chemicals are firmer, and receiving more attention. Remittances are slow, with numerous renewals, but altogether up to former years,

FLOUR, BTC.-The business of the past week has been small and prices somewhat unsettled Stocks are light, and offerings small, with the rather easier feeling accounted for from the fact that new winter wheat flour is ready for the market. It is always re ceived with less favor on account of the softness or ceived with less favor on account of the softness of the wheat. There were sales of Superior Extra on the wheat. There were sales of Superior Extra on Friday and Saturday at \$5.40, and prices are now go forward? The same thing has been many times at \$5.35 to \$3.40. On Tuesday 100 barrels asked, in different ways, within the part tew days, and same tolks bare been alread that the wheat is kept here barrels of Medium Bakers at \$5.37½. Extra dull and nominal. Stocks are reduced to 300 barrels, as and nominal. Stocks are reduced to 300 barrels, as 175 compared with 3,000 barrels last year at corresponding that have been 2c, to 35, higher now, but for that have been 300 barrels asked, in different ways, within the prices would have been 2c, to 35, higher now, but for that have been 300 barrels last year at corresponding that have been 300 barrels last year at corresponding the inventions of the parties who hold the wheat except

throughout the week. The chief transactions were made in spring grades, which on account of their scarcity ruled high No. 1 Spring sold as high as \$1.21 and No 2 at \$1.18 and \$1.131. Fall is not as strong, the caster feeling being attributed to large quantities of new wheat offering Sales of No. 2 were made at \$1.10 and \$1.11. The stock of Fall increased 500 bushels, while that of Spring decreased 18,500 bushels. As compared with corresponding date of last year, the total stock of wheat is 70,000 buchels less

COARSE GRADES.-Oats are in better demand and higher Sales have been made at 38c for, and 38c on track during the week. The stock on Monday amounted to only 4990 bushels, against 10,200 bushels last week, and 12,900 bushels the corresponding week of last year. Barley is dull and nominal, with the stock recorded as 1,457 bushels as against 38,141 bushels the corresponding week of last year Peas nominal, there being no stock. The first new tye offered a few days ago and sold at 58c. Corn is unchanged with a sale reported at 53 le on track,

Hipes, &c.—The firmness in hides still continues Dealers are paying 9c for cows, sile for steers, and selling hough the inspected readily at 9½". Calfakins are unchanged at securios 16c to 17c. Lambakins have advanced another 10c to securios 85c and absorbings to 60c. These are considered extracedinarily high prices, and we believe are only paid to our local butchers by dealers who wish to protect their home trade from the encroachments of com-

mong large dealers to pay greater attention to small tion to lurge orders. The advince in polk at Chicago and the scarcity of hams here have hardened values of all descriptions of me it. Long clear boson is broa The change for the better, as noted is t week, has at so to 8 je., Cumberland out at 7 je, and he is anti-proximent is confidently to hed for. Now that the crops are almost since to turn out well and store the specific of last year, with the exception of spring wheat, both buyers and sellers have more contidence. Business, generally, is on a much sounder basis thus.

It is all descriptions of me it. Long clear busin is that at so to 8 je., Cumberland out at 7 je, and he is anti-proximation in the seller smoked, it will to 10 je. It must not seller to 12 je. and 13 je. and include the seller in the perfect of the seller in the seller in the perfect of the seller in the seller in

F the AND Vacerantes - The receipts at the market on Saturday were large, and vesterdat samply was abundant for all purposes. Rasphartes are selling at the to the a pall; good beates we a bushel, and therries with the \$2. Potators are easier at the to the a bushel, or with the per barrel. A large trud per tag. Tomatees bring \$2.50 a bushed; onlone \$1.25, and beans 50c to 50c, Lattuce, per dozen bunches, foc to 15c, cariots, do, 25c to 30c; beets,

To-day Ontano Bank sold at 85, seller 30, Federal at thirly supplied during the week. There were alea 1154, Imperial at 1054, Building & Loan at 20, Dosesterday of car loads at \$35, \$44, \$29, \$33, \$32, \$36 minion Savings at 119, at City 6 a at 105 1,250 the Shipping cattle are senice, and consta-quently to are leaving here. Three or four loads were shipped through to Montreal yesterday, which cost from 40 to 50 per lb. Sheep are only in moderate prices are somewhat easier in sympathy with Montreal, to which port they were all shipped Small lots sold at 41c to 41c per lb.

#### LONDON, ONT., MARKETS

London, Aug 3-A slight improvement was marked in business this morning. Hey was offered freely from \$7 to \$8. Wheat maged rather, being from \$1.55 to \$1.65 for new, and from \$1.70 to \$1.75 for old. The supply was fair. Outs in small quantities were sold from \$1.05 to \$1.06.

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Graham Flour	**	3 00 0 2 25
Cornucal	** .	13. 320

# HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAN LTOX, Angust 3 There is little to report. Tomatoes are coming in plentifully, and have fallen \$1 per bushel. Peaches are just making their appearance, and a good sized market basket can be had for 75c. Wheat is inactive and the price may be called 95c, although a few loads have realized \$1. Ment, flour and hay remain unchanged.

FLOUR.—Superior, per brl, \$5.25 to \$5.75; Extra, do, \$3 00 to \$5.50: Bakers, do, \$5 25 to \$5.50; Uranulated Wheat, per cwt, \$2.75 to \$3.06; Cornmeal, per cwt, \$1.25 to 1.50; Bran, per cwt, 50c to 60c; Shorts, fine, per cwt, 70c to 80c; do, coarse, per cwt. 70c to 80c

GRAIN.-New fall wheat, per bushel, 65c to \$1; old fall, do. \$1.07 to 1 10; osts, 38c to 49c; barley, 30c, peas, 80c; buckwheat, 50c to 55c, corn, 55c; timothy seed. \$2.75.

# SPRING WHEAT.

compared with 3,000 barrels last year at corresponding date. A sale of Oatmeal is reported at \$4, but is must have been an inferior brand, as cars are held at \$4.15 and \$4.25. Commeal is dull and nominal. There has been a good enquiry for Bran, with sales at \$8.75 and \$9, and holders are generally asking \$9.50 to for car lots.

Wheat.—This market has been dull and firm throughout the week. The chief transactions were to have used up and the work has been a good on the parties who hold the wheat except in the case. It now looks as if the design be to hold the wheat here to meet a Western demand for consumption, a ton for car lots.

During that mouth the millers must have something to do. They cannot all go off on a summer vacation. They throughout the week. The chief transactions were appear to have used up all the old wheat that was left after the May becomined swept through the country, and come of them, at least, must get wheat from Chicago, it they run ut all, before the schools open in September. There are rumors to the effect that the holders of the wheat here have been offered current prices for a large part of it, and refused. It is pretty well known that a party supposed to have the wheat on than declined to acc pt 92c last Wednesday for a cargo, the market price being then about 89c. The only doubt in the matter is as to whether the gentleman had the wheat to sell or not. The stock of No. 2 spring here is nearly 2,000,000 bushels, which would give 80,000 bushels nor day for each of 25 working days. May be it will not all be wanted in that way, but there is little room to doubt that a considerable part of it will be gladly taken by Western miliers before they can use the new wheal.-

> During a thunder storm on Thursday afternoon last, Isaac Baker and wife, with their daughter and nephew, living on Pleasant River Road, about twelve miles from Bridgewater, Lunenburgh County, U. S. while in the field getting in hay, were all struck by lightning. Mrs. Baker was killed instantly, and the others were for some time paralysed, but recovered,

A sad accident occurred at Goderich on Sunday ast, resulting in the instant death of Capt. E. J. Stokes, of the schooner Granger, of Sheboygan, Wis The vessel, which had just arrived from Chicago, was being placed in position at the Grand Trunk cleve petitors.

Pacvisors.—With the advance in prices business vator, broke off and, falling on the deck, struck the has become more active. There is a disposition captain on the head, dashing his brains out.

# SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

#### IBLA'S COAL SEPERA

delit times its present near estable consists that executed maps, additions the folial case of the term so commerce of the first of the to the name of this six two stills be had an welfar, there ipents true became to ask questions of awn of control on rulway that first is a Canadian the inner of in the case of the way and whitefore of other soil and be adopted under any that it is soil of the soil of the state of the state of the state of the soil of the control of the soil the ending his chooses of armits out on the tens remaining Consumption now amounts to 20 000 0 00 tons annually, and at the present rate of increase the maximum is a hod in the sem 1000 will

### PUDDLING

present discovered will have been consumed

cooling, the United States will back celebrate its

third centennial before its haid real so far as at

(II riware Reporter)

Of all the exhausting physical labor in the arts there are few that compare with that of puddling makes vigorous young men to maturely old, while those not blessed with powerful constitutions are soon crippled with rheumatism, and prostrated with various forms of chronic diseases. Men 35 or 40 years old, who should be in full enjoyment of their mental and physical faculties, often, after following the labor of puddhing for ten or fitteen years, are wholly broken down, and compelled to seek other employment less laborious and also loss remunerative. Much of the physical exhaustion of puddling doubtless comes from the intemperate use of strong drink, which is gradually acquired by these men, and yet this very habit of stimulating the flagging energies is consequent, no doubt, to a large extent, during the practice of this extention. exhaustive I bor, by the rapid flow of waters secretions from every pore, in the shape of perspiration May there not be some way to dispense with puddling altogether, by employing the men, with equal profit both for employer and employed, with less clavish physical toil? The Besseme, and the open-hearth processes have vastly lessened the toil of steel-making, and caused the substitution of steel for non in directions which would not have been thought pussible less than twenty years ago. Still puddling holds its ground, and other devices are demanded to dis-pense with the pro-trating labor. From time to time we hear of processes of making iron without physical labor, he simply reducing the one from its oxide and bringin it to a metallic mass by the effect only of fundee heat. We do not deshe to particularize as to any of these methods. They may all yet need unprovement and yet not be perfectly adapted to uniform practical work. The fact, however, stands that if a good yield of good from has been made in a practical way direct from the ere and rolled into bars, without physical labor at the furnace, then this step should be an encouragement to further suvestigation and practice by those who have mills and whose inferest is to utilize them to the best advantage, and at the same time save the great waste and exhaution of human life in what might not inaptive be termed the barbarous practice of puddling

# THE DANGERS OF BUSINESS PROSPERITY

luck overtakes them, when they will rush into excess of an 50 per cent is placed upon a given article o ses of extravagance or profigacy which sooner or later brings them into public disrepute, if not to a worse end than that. Surprising as it may be, there are score of individuals so mentally constituted that they cannot stand either good or had fortune. The moment a favoring cale capands their sails, they steer directly for the breakers. Every day we observe instances of young men, just starting in life, aided by capital, influence of triends, opportunity and every incentive to work, neglecting their duties, squandering their fortunes, and including in vices which have but one outcome—personal dishonor. Fortunately for the world, and for these infigured individuals their carcor is generally short. Prosperity spoils some men, while adversity destroys others. Men under the impulse of good tortune rush into rum, while others do the same thing to drown their trouble. There is no excuse for such a course Young men or old men in business should cultivate a restraining power over their impulses, their passions and their appetites. It a man discovers that his business is decaying that his schemes for fortune-getting are mis-carrying, or if his vessels of enterprise return to him unladen, then there is occasion for him to redouble his exertions There is need for him then to gain all the strength of frame and of purpose that he may to renew the dight against the adverse winds of faith. Certainly such is not the time for weakening his powers in drink and debauchery or in wild extravagance. Then it is he should summon all his reserve forces to rebuild his broken fortunes. Fate can never keep a brave determined man torever down. Dr. Holland poetically

"I have read and found That the dovid throws never a mun to the ground, Whom he scares not first or last " If there is no excuse for one in adversity flying into

less is there for him who is started fairly on the high consequences road of prosperity

HII I THE PROBLET

(Mirror L. Louiter to T. Maril Mark)

amount to 50,000,000 tons. Such a consumption of fea fabor performed in anoth i, it is to obtain the coal would exhaust our authorate mines in less than necessaries of life at the minimum of cost, in another, 200 years. In other words, it the present rate of pro- to control labor under certain rules and restrictions. after as bearing upon then general well being, but underneath the whole there is a general principal at work, and it has been at work for years, which will in time develop into a powerful agency for good or evil, as the leaders show them sixes to be 1..d or good posme to such perils should not be tolerated

#### PROTECTION

1 Indicator 1

More than one-half the revenue of the United States is obtained from duties upon articles imported from foreign countries The adjustment, therefore of such a weight, burden so as to show no favoritism to ans particular class or interest is a matter or grave importance and should only be undertaken after the collection and collation of all possible information upon the subject. The present tariff certainly needs revision—such revision as will give it consistency and symmetry, and deprive it of the inequalities in With this object in view the proposition was made during the last session of Congress for a com mission to "take int; consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various questions telating to the agricultural, commercial mercantile, in mufacturing mining and industrial interests of the United States so far as the same may be necessary to the establish-ment of a judicious tariff, or a revision of the existing tarist upon a scale of justice to all interests and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it, said commission, in the prosecu-tion of its inqunies is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable . The committee shall report to Congress the wealts of their investigation, and the testimons taken in the course of the same, from time to time and make their final report not later than the first Monday of December 1881. This reasonable and proper method of approaching a question of such complexity and importance did not suit the free trade element in Congress, and the proposition for a commission, after a great deal of desul-tory debate, was mally defeated. The fact is, the advocates of free trade do not desire a general discussion upon the subject, and they expertilly desire to avoid the evidence that would certainly be forthcoming of the grand economic results of protection in the impetus it has given to our home industries. To no other cause can be ascribed our present puch of greatness as a manufacturing nation, and this fact the free truters do not like to contront, well knowing it foreign manufacture, that therefore the American consomer pas a 50 per cent, more for it than he would if such article were admitted duty tree. The contrary of this it not precisely the terching of the free trader is what they would like the community to believe act nothing could be more opposed to commencial experience, or, indeed to common const

#### THE GRAND TRUNK AND EAST-BOUND TRAI FIC

Radius Wolds The exhibits recently made of the carmings of a conad table number of the leading railway lines of this country during the first tive or see months of the present year show a very gratifying ince ase which is partis attributable to an mer, esed maount of business, but also very larg ly due to the fact that the system of adjusting disputes and avoiding the crifs of unregulated competition has been greatly improved. For the distructive wars which tomarty dipleted treasurics, threw an element of dreadful uncertainty into all transportation movements and aggravated the grievances arising from discriminations in rates between localities, claborate discussions of the joint executive committee of the trunk lines and their western connections, the prompt action of the trunk tine commissioners, and the opportunities for appeal to the trunk line arbitrators, have been so effectively substituted that many millions of dollars have been saved to the railroad companie, and corresponding benefits have been conferred upon the nation at large The new system has proved so beneficial that it should in sair upon its pure. In 1800 when there we never be seriously endangered, unless the most tro-protection, and only about 12,000,000 hus were proved welghty reasons are given for modifications which promise to increase its usefulness. Another step in the tolls of dissipation and destruction, how much the dark may be attended with the most disastrons We trust that the appreheusions t red on a possible future to anucably arrange the

dig to produce to the properties of these letter Agree and Which should be as a districtly tracid frame at tim do will not prox and found ! A turbe offe-List medictic usofe I is movement that is necessaries the points on the limit has contained a number of the contain which have been contained so need been those of the contained and the contained on this after the contained on The extraph the smill one. For the fine we the first open sold to the tensor of the first open sold to the first o objects made detected recommendes now life in the heart so precommended in die time, there can he was supports for the name is weight of note and down this auch and leave of no to the did that the extremitles be which one control on trains at the appetite of the same had a the first that the extremitles be which one control on trains at the appetite that the extremitles be which one control on trains at the appetite that the extremitles be which one control one ratios of the train to the train the train to the train to the train the train to the train the train to the train to the train the tra mounts of cod marketed by ten collisions. The wisest and less for the redress of the wrongs either on the fact that the main purpose of this conversible for the second for the second for the second for the fact that the main purpose of this conversible for the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the fact that intelligent organization has been nessed transporting large quantities of merchandiss of a bold pretense, forther dry magnificant in the last that intelligent organization has been nessed transporting large quantities of merchandiss of a bold pretense, forther dry magnificant in the last that intelligent organization has been nessed to the source for the second for the second for the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the second for the fact that the main purpose of the fact that the main purpose still the fact that intelligent organization has been ness of transporting large quantities of merchandise affected unong them indicates that they mean to from one portion of the United States to another pospersecute until they are emplish their purpose. At their country, to the Pominion of Canada. If, present the purpose sought is not very clear. In one for the neglection authorities have shown in permitsection of the country it is a standard scale of wages, ting this audicious violation of the inter-strictly observed by all other civilized nations, it should so bappen that the tribue to acree upon the apportionment of through teallic that the thend Trunk is to and in other sections various measures ar sought receive should lead to a renewal of wars between our own raitway lines a loss would specifity by influted upon citisens of our own country which, it we include the depreciation of railway securities, might reach hundred, of millions of dollars, and continued ex-

### TABLEF PROFECTION AND SCARCITY

(Chicago Journ at ut t ommerce )

As a pea to hang an argument upon, we reproduce the following thing from the North of ra Trit But. letin of the oth inst -

"The Chrisgo harm distributes to the week proves to its own sitisfaction that the way to make rail thesp is to just duty on it sufficiently high to make it so tree."

this theory that tariff protection creates searcity while tree trade causes abundance was originated by the French political economist, Rostist, who devotes to the proposition a whole chapter in one of his tooted up only \$5700,802122. It this show works, which has been republished and widely circus that our people were "exporting so lette of the lated by the Cobden t lab, besides an edition presided over by Horacc White, formerly editor-machiet of the Chango Tribure, and another prepared by David A Wells the great high priest of the free trade temple in the United States. At best, however, the theory is nothing more than an audacious assumption, which, instead of being dogmitically and arbitrarily taken for created, needs to be actabilished by most a drawn torm granted, needs to be established by proofs drawn from experience. This never has been and cannot be done, because the theory is an assertion about a fact, substituted to the fact, and contraducted by the fact. It does not possess a single atom of truth Let us apply the test as regards salt. The tarm of 1857-preeminently "a tauff for revenue only -is the pet tariff of the free triders and the year (86) is their favorite car for illustration of the effects of their system of duties Now, in that year our net imports of salt, under a duty of 15 per cent of edocom equal to almost exactly 11 earls per standard bushel of 50 pounds, amounted to 13,908 009 bushels, and our horne production to about 12 000,000 bushels more, making an accregate of 25,905,000 bushels. In 1879, our net imports of salt conder a duty of some three times on salt in bulk, and of over four times on salt in packages of what was levied under the fairff of 1857) amounted to 16,000 788 bushels, and our home production to about 25,000,000 bushels, making an aggregate of 41,000 789 bushels. What evidence of scarcity is presented by the contrast between these two sets of figures? What support does the theory get from the fact in this case (Chiese Industrial World)

It is no uncommon thing for young men, and old men for that matter, to lose their heads in business. They often pursue a steady course in following their various avocations until either a stroke of good or fad linek overtakes them, when they will rush into excess. Moreover, in making this comparison, we have offered showing, in constast with 1870, than 1860, does Further, let it be noticed that our net imports of sait in 1869, were larger in quantity than our home production, while in 1873, although our net imports were greatly in excess of what they were in 1890, they were nevertheless sastly less than our home production It is plain, therefore that the development of our domestic resources for the supply of sait has been going on at a remarkable rate. Does such a heavy augmentation of home production-more than doubled in less than twenty years—ndicate the searcity called for by the theory? Does the considerable inere use of importations, during the same period, support the id a of searcity. Included does not the fact emphatically contradict the theory from ev ry point of view, and remove from it every vestige of substantial foundation leaving it a toolish pretence tor - scorn to point his slow anmoving tanger at ?" In 1860, under a duty of 15 per cent aleaform, or 13 conta per beshel, the tinondaga Salt Works produced tured to see the strange ight. The lasso of an animal and separating from the drove is rather excited animal and separating from the drove is rather excited. quantity of sait produced in the Sagmaw district bringing him down bruised and bleeding was safted amounted to only 20,000 bushels, in 1879, to 10,327,025 bushels. Are these statistics indicative that tariff protection leads to scarcity! Rather, are they not evidence that they lead to abundance? And, if tariff protection culminates in abundance, in what must free trade culminate? In his speech on the proposition to repeal the duties on set, delivered

in the House of Representatives at We hington, June

15, 1880, the Hon Frank Hiscock, of New York,

Cicreland Toledo Petrat

said :-

Per tuch to cents
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arisay tulat of his trade thoust, is aid not sink in the light of the tiets, to the mich la of a bold pretense, torthood by maximation the. With a producility of dome-lance in plain so, let ever day, and in drawt all directions, nimest to itself upon teconution in this country called coll nor the list I about a continue the feet tail I are the efficiency to the ed the ear of france is to strengtize a system of legislation which i comucht with such productions realizations as the at ton in the hous hold of the nation, as the car in sits by the tread a nather towning one of limities and still condense working to the work mark!—vet to come. Said David A. Wells, a re-Cobden Club dinner, Inne 23, 1873 -

But, in place of becoming industrially independent there has never be nation when the people of the last described manifest and the products of the last described manifest that their countries experimental bits of their countries experimental bits of their countries experimental bits of their countries with in their own, and provide a large last of their countries with products. This is a fur example of Pice Trade statement |

the sake of argument, let us accept it just as it stinand develop its significance. Now, if the Amerirople were consuming more of foreign commoduli than they ever did before, where was there a ser of foreign commodities in the I nited States? A cour people a experime so little of these own, it is enough o say that we exported the value of \$4,631 057 %; -on own products in outs deed years ended to 20, 1872, under a system of truth prote tion, who in the previous ar nosteo years, our like aspect own, then what a sast abundance must be remained in our country for home consumption when more than torty-six hundred million dellarworth can be seriously spoken of by Mr Wells whith of the whole? In the necessary end define 39, 1879, our domestic exports aggregated in valu much as \$4,746 243,974 or a greater sum than i. () previous cleren years. Taking the cight en v a together, our domestic expirts along, without record ing in our exports or imports, amounted to the pr dictions same of \$9,377 - 1810, or to \$2,676 529 more than the pictions ar negative years. In the any suggestion of secrety in such a musellous in trast? Next, coming down to pertuutais, we produced 4 82 5,080 bales of cotton in 1860 in 1875 5,073, 31 bales In 1800 we produced 7.0 a.u.; pounds of wool in 1808 211 900,000 pounds 11 1800 we produced 173 to 4 024 bushels of wheat in 1878 420 122,400 bushels. In 1860 we produced 838,772,740 bushels or corp. in 1878, 1 33 21 57 to 1878, 1 33 21 57 t bushels. Thus does agai altime show, under the it duence of this protection, quite as marvellous in increase of production as in oil er branches of netter 4 industry On all sides we dis over indisputable thus of an overflowing abundance, not the scarcity odd onsig and talsely charged

-Every workshop and factory hould cours a least one good thermometer, and this should be placed in some conspicuous place, where all matthority may see it. It should be regularly consulted and its warming noted. Employees allo value the lealth and on igirs of their workness will endeavor to keep the average temperature of the northings at about 650. Men will be those heirs much healthics, and do more well of this temps at a

-Miss Jennie W. McG aw show, hter of the his John McGraw, was married at Berlin recently to Prof Willard Fiske of Cornwell university. The vectoring took place at the residence of A. D. White, President of the university and minister to Berlin. Tac tinks who is said to be worth \$4,0 10,000, is a recting a loss and costly mansion at lithica, & 1. She into ited the Mettraw saw mill property in this city from her father but gave it to her cousin. She is a party chi the lumber turn of W I kotang & Co, of Conten

An importation of must are from T-xacto William In t work, I the latest nevels. The drove numbers between that and torix. He dieser, of Markham took aftern west in the direction of Markham on Mondas. The animals holed in poor condition Crowds visited the locality in which they were pasing to witness but subdaing the poor animal and paintul xight

The Wall says . —A report of a special commute vol the Walkerton Town Council contains the following significant paragraph. "Your deputation further beto state that, after visiting a number of the different manufacturing establishments in the country the were much pleused to find that the good effects of the National Policy are being test in the increased demand for labor. "As Walkerton is a small town." remarks the Dravton New Log, "the chove testimony is of peculiar force to the public at the present time, as showing from the Opposition standpoint the benefit of having a Conservative Government withstanding the logic of facts, which in the crid are cettain to convince all caudid and observant minds. The need for argument on the subject grows less and less every day, as the truits of the National Policy are its best and most foreible justification

#### SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

wife, I wear her on my ting r to keep alive pheatant remembrances of her

#### SIMPLE METHOD OF SHARPINING RAZORS

Thus long been known that the samplest method Therpening a 1420) is to put it to half an hom in water to which one-twentieth of its weight of numiatio or aulphure acid has been added, then fightly wips it off, and, after a few hones, set it on a hone. The mid here supplies the place of a whetstone by correcting the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process nover injures good blades, while I dively it ened ones are frequently improved by it although the course of this improvement remains one validated

#### A CUBIOUS UNIFORMITY

One of the most wenderful things in the world is the uniformity of apparent accidents. This in the it Beliefs, whose the statistics are much better preserved human violence in 1870 was 10,973 to 1869 it was 16,49%; it was 16,968 in 1868; 16,800 in 1867 | 10 915 in 1888; 17,374 in 1805; and 17,014 in 1864 Not enly that, but the same uniformity extends to the man, but the same uniformity extends to the manner in which the victims met their deaths. How the to account for this uniformity, except upon the primitive that in the divine conomy of Nature there is such thing as an accident or an exception to occur. laws by which the whole universe is governed.

#### METALLIC FLOORS

A sathod has I een devised for rendering floors to a certify degree fire-proof, by employing lon, nat bars of this sheet metal, with a perpendicular flange turned edge. Other long thin bars which are curved one part was about four inches higher than the other on one face of the cross the little girl was laid face trips, are placed edgewise vertically one be-downwards. On the other the boy lay on his side so tops of the arches do not rise quite as high as of the first set of bass. Narrower strips are ged across and riveted to the lower flanges at intervals apart, to serve as laths for holding ing plastering to be applied to them as well as them laterally. Similar stripe are arranged and riveted to the upper flanges, or wood process bolted on to receive and support the floor
The outside flanges are built into and rest in The outside flanges are built into and rest in it and other flanges may be applied, if desired, the outside strip for letting into the well. For a great length the bars are lapped and inveted

# OUR DAILY BREAD

inaccous diet may be well enough adapted to stained prodding in to lds, the monotonous lite untry shop-keeper, or, in fact any sedentary to the busy bee of the great metropolitan enty of animal food, as well as regetables, is oly essential In the one case the toil, if long vero, is equally distributed and wholly musin the other it may be all this one day, whilst at day may demand the instantaneous promptithought and action so characteristic of the springbook of the Africian wastes can, in a hase, easily out un the flectest carnivoit, but hing chectal, whose food is blood and quivering must overtake the deer during the mist sudden its prey escapes. Whilst the purely vegetable the springbook enables it to put forth long rell-sustained exertion, the animal foot of the by the animal fits it for concentrated and sudden effort branch moral deducible from these illustrations is ous: Feed the people according to the exertion anded—the pericultural laborer and unintelleccountry squire with bread and vegetables, the
or chiefly with animal nutriment, and the branter of the city with a copious supply of both. The
wo cut and its effect on us, should be a duly to us ali

# THE GERMINATION OF UNRIPE SEEDS

any instances have been put on record by differobservers of unripe seed cerminating, and several nists have conducted extensive series of expens to in raising plants from seeds in different stages evelopment. At first sight it seems rather surbg that an imperfectly formed embryo should into as vigorous a plant as a mature one into as vigorous a plant as a mature one when we understand the general plan of growth ants the phenomenon is intelligible. Thus ferns ally develop from a single detached cell. This erry of premature germination may be taken atage of in practice in propagating plants do not fully ripen their scals in our climate rather longer period clapses before unripe seeds maily germinate, but frequently the progeny sequal to the best from mature seed. Formerly it supposed that only ex-albuminous seeds would minate when unripe but M. Sagot, a Frenchman, eeded in germinating green grain of wheat in ceeded in germinauling green grain of milky, soveral other experimenters have raised different cals from grain collected a fortnight to three weeks fore the crops from which it was taken were ripe though the practice of sowing unripe seeds is not tely to become general, and would not be profitable der ordinary circumstances, it might be useful to ow, in the case of a rare plant suddenly dying fore its seeds were mature, that there was a possiity of their granibating, and thus preventing the ot, may be, a valuable plant,

#### A CEPTOLS PACE ALOLE DU AD

A diamond expect of the roots of the transport of the roots of the fooder to the foode which so equally becomes justed when once ments from These products can be remerted or however of a 20,000 spindle mill they will build one with a posted into be at mix be Lept force than ordinary tack to their ordinary tack to the tack to their ordinary tack to their ordinary tack to the tack to the tack to their ordinary tack to the tack tof the tack to the read Bread made in 1873 has been shown in the the recovered from the easterlight by electrolisis Academy of Seamen, if new a smeet root her from mold is when it institute out of the oven. At first M Schouer hestner wed to mest, he mixed one and onestenti pounds of flour, one pound of leaven and the essenths of a pound of any best mine d fine water in sufficient quantity was added, and the done has so left to ferment. In two or three homes the meat had disappeared. The bread was then baked seen unl This ment bread had a disagreeable sour to to To temove it M Schemes he stner first boiled the me it in just the quantity of votes necessary to wet the flour, and used this water in kneeding. The meat should be rid of all fat, and cally salt enough to so son the bread added, for it too much salt he added the bread will be one humid ( alt being a great absorber of water) will be one immia; at being a contained of waters and spoil. The objection to this bread is that it is insignification is used testead of best the objection is removed. Veal, too, makes a delicious ment bread. All these breads may be used to make somp Cut into slices one-sixth of a pound of this bread, then in this country, the total number of deaths by boil for twenty minutes."

#### A REMARKABLE SURGICIAL OPERATION

For about a verra little ghl, ten years of age, has ben a patient in the County Hospital Chiengo, suftering from a burn so extensive that the ordinary freatment by skin grating hopelessis failed to effect a cure It was therefore decided to try the experiment of transplanting a large section of skin partially detached from a healthy subject the gul's twelve year old brother consenting to be flaved for his sister - sike Drs Lee and Fanger conducted the operation, which is described as follows by a reporter of the Chicago Turbine A curious lox has been constructed under the supervision of Dr. Murphy Hr resembled nothing more than a pair of scissors opened out, except that that he legs crossed his sister, the part of the thigh from which the skin was to be taken being just over the burn of the girl. The hildren were kept uncon-sclous during the entire operation by the use of ether, carbolic acid on the wounds of both the boy and the gill. The surgeous then cut from the box's thigh a leaf of skin four inches wide, five inches long, leaving it attached by the under side. The wound of the girl was then cleared of its decaying matter The flap of to grow to be a part of his exhausted sister boys wound was egly in appearance, but the skin had The children, as they lay in this position, were so may be known During that length or time the boy's assistance of his sister and, at the end of that time, it trially serviced from the lost a shill further portion will be dissected and applied to the remainder of the and it nature takes hold in the manner expected the brave box can constatulate him cir on having seved his sister's life.

-The following mixture is recommended to the destruction of parasites on plants —Bors to acid, 10 parts, sale vice acid 5 parts rectified spirit 20 parts and water, 200 parts. The liquid is supelled by means of a spray-producer

-After extracting physphorus from bones a glass an be formed from the residue which consists of lime and phosphoric acid the ordinary kinds of glass being composed of sand and potash, soda, lime and alumina. Bone glass, it is said, can be worked as readily as any other glass. It has the valuable property of not being attacked by fluoric acid

-The origin of the South African diamond is, according to J. A R Smit, volcaule bein found in a primitive gangue, and presenting signs of merely secondary modifications. The mines, he holds, are extinct volcanic craters, and the diamonds have been termed at the expense of organic matter under the joint influence of great pressure and strong heat.

-An Englishman very ill with chronic dysentery put immselt into the hands of a Parisian doctor, who ordered him to stop eating. He inserted him up to his shoulders in calf-shoot jelley for several hours a day This process was continued thirty or forty days. the man abstilling from all food, and being abundantly nourished by the absorption of the killy through A complete cure of ble discuss was

without the accordant above in extinctions. The A Per cene partitent at atente a come one plate is figure edge e difference este ele-

factor from the companies to fine or Dun .

#### INSURANCE MATTERS.

-Fire Virgicia Scende, of Chicago, has secured a patent door op the r watch will do aw is with smaching in doors and warlows during the The plan tes been to break down tine panel doors or break plate etiss in doors or windows to allow freehen to get inside the lending in case of a small fire don opens is a hin addition with two claws, one of which may be placed against the door at the bolts and the other on the floor, and with one hand a man may break steen bolts and even push out exting Mr Swenie thanks to little lever a creat luvention, and one that will have much distinction in the way of broking doors

-1 novel plan of insurance for employees has been managirated by the Denver South Park & Pacific Railway tompany The company proposes, without requiring any premiums from the insured, to furnish medical attendance in case of sickness or disability, and illow halt pry, and in case of death to pay \$1,000 to the hears of deceased employer. The condition of this agreement—the employees contract not to act with any brotherhood or trades union-will be objested to by many, but it will afford an opportunity of judging somewhat as to the advantages of such organizations. It is provided that the employment or the continuance of said employers in the service of this company shell be subject to the rules and regulations adopted by the conciol superintendent, who will make employment or the continuance thereof depend upon thist, the company s necessities, second, meritorious services rendered by the employee of which said superintendent shall be the sole judge

-A parliamentary paper just issued lives save the London Globe, reports on the laws in torce in Prance and Gemany with regard to the insurance of persons employed in mines, etc, and the legal liability of employers As to Germany au Imperial law passed June 7, 1871, and extended in 1872 to Alsace-Lerreine enacts as to railways "that if one person is killed or hurt in the working of a railway the proprietor to liable to damages for the injury inflicted so far as he and two assistants constantly directed the sapor of cannot prove that such injury was inflicted by a higher power, or by the fault of the person so killed or injured." And as to mines or factories, that anyone working a mine or quant, a pit or a factors, is hable in damages when death or injury is caused to any was then cleared of its decaying matter. The flap of person during and in the working of the said mine the boy's skin was then laid on the wound and stitched quarry, pit or factory by the tuilt of his agent or to the outer edge of the skin about the wound, withrepresentative, or of any person empowered or deputed
out cutting the edge, which rendered it still a part of by him to direct the work or to superintend the workthe boy's fleshy covering. This was done to secure men. The amount of damage is assessed by the the vitality of the boy for the skin which is expected tribunals, and may be calculated as a total in money The or in annuity. In consequence of this law, it has a had become a habit of manufacturers in various parts of been separated or dissected, so nextly that it will be Germany to insure the lives of their workmen against easy to heal over by the usual process of grafting accidents incurred within the meaning of the act, and this they do, not only by taking policies in existing bandaged that they cannot possible tear the flap of skin or move from their position. Thus their dual existence was begun, which will last for about three weeks. By that time the success of the operation conterning mines contains special provisions as to vital forces will be in a measure transferred to the workmen, and in the large number of mines in Prance mutual assistance and providential minds have been is hoped that the transplanting will be complete and organized in the interest of the workmen. They me the skin family grown on the burned portion. The in general supported by a deduction of , per cent flap is not quite large enough, and, before the skin is upon the amount or the wages. Rariway companies in France have established for the b nefit of their workmen and then employees, provident institutions, wound. The little gul's pulse dropped considerably but they have none the less frequent litigation with toward the close of the operation, but she was revived persons having sust uned damage. The responsibility by the application to the mostris of a cloth dipped in is fixed by article 1,384 of the Cole Circle, which is as The operation was a success as far as it went, tollows A person is responsible not only for the time takes hold in the manner expected the injury caused by his own act hat also for that which is caused by the act of persons for whom he is bound to answer, or by things which he has under his care

# THE HIGH BUILDINGS OF THE WORLD.

The crown of the hat of the statue of William Penn which is to surmount the town of the rew public buildings of Philadelphia, will be just 535 feet above the payement. This is 10 feet 1 inch higher than the highest towers of the Cologne Cathedral as they now stand The Penn Square tower, however, will ultimately be overtopped by the Cologue towers 41 teet 9 inches, their intented height being 576 feet 9 inches. The heights of the other chieflofty buildings or the world me given as follows. Tower of St. Nicholas Church, at Hamburg 473 feet. 1 Inch. upola of St. Peter's, Rome, 409 teet 2 inch a cathespice at Strassbing 465 teet 11 inches, pyramid

beops, 149 feet , inches, tower of St. Stephen's, Vienn's, 443 feet to inches, tower of St Martin's, Landshout, 434 feet 8 inches, cathedral spire at Freiburg, 410 test 1 in h, cathernal of Antwerp, 404 feet 10 in hes cathedral of Florence, 300 feet 5 inches St Paul's, London, 65 feet I and ridge tiles of Cologne Cathedral, 360 feet I in hes cathedral tower Magdeburg, 339 feet 11 makes tower of the new Votive church, at Vienna, 314 feet 11 in hes, tower of the Rath-leaus at Berlin, 288 teet 8 inches, Trinity Church, New York city 284 feet, and the towers of Norte Dame, at Paris 232 test, 11 inches,

age of volding residues capable of bear, regenerated of what it would be it made of the usual materials, outrage to hold dealers responsible for merely of earby electrolysis. The batters is a bidroscle frie one, It is said to give satisfaction in every particular.

THE SECROIN COLLON WILL COMPANY

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of \$20,000 spindle built thes will build one with a so that it can be extended at pleasure. Since the hem wis first talked or, muchin by her talken constituable in price, and competent authorities are or opinion that a building can be exected row, and 5,000 spiralies put in for , 100,000 to \$120,000. The un unit of capital subscribed shows that this can be do ie at least, so that the mill may be looked upon as atc assued fact. But still ar have a conditione that the due to swill be able to carry out the larger scheme We came the hope so,

#### BLACKSMITING IN GERMANY.

In the interior towns and villages of Germans it has been the custom for many your tor the farmer to purchase the non for thes and horseshoes, and in some instances, when having a new naggon built, to purchase all the iron entering luto the same, the lengths of every piece being numbed him by the smith. One part of the contract is that the smith shall return to the farmer all ends and cuttings from the iron, and it frequently occurs that the tarmer icmans at the shop until the iron is all cut up, in order that the smith shall not include too much tablage Duh smith shop has what is termed "the hell, ' and in cutting off a set of tires, if the turner be not present, the largest half of the end cut off inds its way to 'the hell,' the duty of putting it there devolving upon the voungest apprentice. From this always plentical store the smith turnishes his material for the manufacture of bolts, horse-hoes, & , for transferd customers. The horsesheeing part is also a feature the turner will bring with him the end of some piece of non or the, with which to make the shoes, or perhaps a doz n or more old leaveshors to be converted into new ones. The farmer must blow the b flows until the work is torged in the ship wall made, and must then hold up the horses toot while the shoes are driven on or fitted or taken or and invariably uties the old shoes home with him unless he prefers to give the old shoes in payment to, the apprentice & services in holding up the lect

-Messis Phillips & Cos (Toronto) workmen and their friends, in all to the number of two hundred had at excursion to Paradise Grove Niagara, on Fri-The band of the Engineers accompanied the

A ball was given by the Canada Company, of Cornwall, to its employees last Finday evening, and was a great success. The attendance was large, the room was tastefully decorated and the support, which was supplied by Mr. Maley, of the American House, was cleant and well served. The ball was opened by the Manager and Mrs. Mary Lavalee. The programme was not fluished until the rays of the sun were absorbing the moining dew.

—Bismarcks protectionist policy seems to have

raused a notable expansion of the lk seemer steel rail industry in Germany. According to an estimate in the Frankful & Zerung, the annual production of the cleven great Bessemer steel rolling works amounts to 820,000 tons This total represents about eight times the quantity required for new milways and renewals in Germany and does not include the production of

The Fredericton N B R poster savet-Quite an thensive business is being done by Mr George Miles, of Lincoln and an American gentleman, whose name we did not act in the preparation of salmon and sturgeon for the American market. The freezing is donat Lincoln where these gentlemen have all the modern apparatus to presciving the fish in the best condition. The studgeon is in as great demand in the Am mean market as the choicest silledn becksteak, and is sold in the same manner. We saw several of these fresh water monsters vesterday which would average 20 lbs cach

-To these who carry on any operations requiring much hammering or pounding the todowing hints from the Workshop Companion may prove useful 1. Rubber cushions under the legs of the work bench. Chamt re's Journal describes a factory where the hammering of tifty copper-muths was scarcely audible in the room below their benches having under each leg a rubber cushion 2 Kegs of sand or sawdust applied in the same was A few inches of sand or sawdust is first poured into each keg on this is laid a board or block upon which the leg rests, and around the leg and block is poured fine dry sand or sawdust Not only all noise, but all vibration and shock are prevented, and an ordinary anvil so mounted may be used in a dwelling-house without annoyance to any person

An exchange says - "A legal decision, characterized by more than ordinary simplicity, his just been mode by the Master of the Rolls on a copyright question. An English journal, started in the interest of the carriage trude, sent an ex hange copy to a New York publication of the same character entitled the Hu', and the latter copied an article giving due credit theretor. The English agents for the American publication received their usual consignment of a hundred copies, whereupon they received a notifica-tion from the paper with which the article originated, not to ofter them for sale, as the re-publication, even with credit, was a breach of their copyright. They withdrew the paper from the market, but, nevertheless, were sued, and damages against them recovered to the tune of \$4,000. The judge decided that the importation was in itself an intringement of copychected.

The ingenious French mechanician, M Regnier, well known for his electric incandescent carbon lump, in which a small pencil of carbon rests on the edge of a carbon disc, has brought out another novelty in the form of a powerful, and, according to accounts, a constant voltage cell, which I is likewise the advant.

The may not be generally known that paper is besided in proposed in the first that paper is besided in the first that paper is besided in the first that the original pencil of carbon rests on the edge of a carbon disc, has brought out another novelty in the form of a powerful, and, according to accounts, a constant voltage cell, which I is likewise the advant. The weight of the structure is only about one-tenth and even were the piracy much more glading. It is an outer of a hold dealers resumntable for merch to a like the piracy much more glading. ing popers which may a name is at darticked

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Large do., draft, No. 1	00 <sub>≱</sub> . 1∞	Col Gange	9 * 1 # 4 * 3	I sold to thick to the Monterel area in
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telit Muckeyel No. 2	44 1 E	Presing to lined read	11 12 14 15	Kingston during the past week. The reve
raimon, No. 7	( <del>d</del> ) _#( <sub>j</sub>	Pale part r + I mays	40) w 66	the property of the party and the left.
writingly fact 1	The fo	Private Acal	ម្រាស់ អូ មន្ទិ មភី អូ មនុ	in Montreal for week ending July 31-t
f9 1-	1 H 45 (1)	lamed, bried, P & 1	स्कृत स्राध्य	573, 930 bushels, against 244 878 bushels
•	ப்சு # ஞ	AS FAW	១១១១១	I II PIGIOR WEEK THAT YEAR, Which who we sho
Liquore,		Ohr Fare	15 4 12	191 012,979 Dubbels. The total receipts a
		Leri, Extra	0 2 m 54	grate during the week amount to 779,1
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Marielt per cal		· Daniel Comment	் கூறின் எரு	compared with 302 771 bushels for the
	31 4 7	Tar-Tur s which the gal	0 3 a 0 24	1873, being an increase of 416 367, or roos
Ctarl, Daya y & Co	1 2 4 5 5	Petre cum remod carl pols	自声 从 包括	
\$'\$H#\ *	* *F) _{L	i estre the series corrections	PA A RELL	
" Sinchtowers' for	471 / 251	(1) 4. TWI LOX 4	i) 🚅 Æ () 🛒	of wheat have been made on
" Dulary & Co	2 1 1 2 24	NAME STORES		to arrive at fully 2c ouse per builel adra;
Jules Robin	4 2 4 2 4	Rest remared		Week states No 2 Toledo red winter
' Kit ince that tout & fa.	279 # 253 279 # 279	]_" \ \4 \2		Total to a constant of the state of the stat
" Rebault's	210 4 270 211 # 251	No 1 & P de	* " 4 14	was soll, to arrive on featureds, at all
" A. Detre, H. Warman t. C.,	270 # 280	Fine Pitch & Yar	* // # 110	was sold, to arrive on Saturday, at \$10
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" Manda Laure to the Laure	19 60 1 77	Pelmont Sperm Montel, Montreal	4 60 Z 4 64	Ocean freights are also dearer, engageme
Distance wealth we write	10 # 176	Parafine, 12s & Or	0 1× 2 0 00	drain to I want of D
other branch	\$ 1/4 40 2 77	•	7 17 74 17 27	grain to Liverpoo', Brist it, Glasgow and L
green, other brands, per ease	3 0 0 575	Interior Tale		i Deed Dade at Da Sd to ha and a stantonia
ted other brands, per case P soth = Old Tom, cases	749 6 720	lats to 3r ls, as regon.	9 ஈ. இர் இர்ந்	t such court of the property of the party of
er reme morre aosta, Gango Harriotta III. Tum muses	100 G 100	TERRA EXCESS	- •	IUM Tract DES GITO hern chaetanna 🗀
Barnett's Old Tam, enser	1 40 1 17	Birt Britis III & Birthaller	5 49 26 5 50	Cork for orders. In coarse grains
Highwines, U. C. p. Imperial gal., in bond	4 TH ME IN.	Whate Leads	0 (A) 30 7 (A)	been some business during he
Mye Whiskey, Imperial Ral., in bond	76 <b>98</b> 69		yer y 183	been tome business during the
" in yould lote, duty paid	All the try	Barron ELI F		i thirth avenue taille a lairt than ii i
liass' Ale, quarts	15. 4 6	La.1	946 A O O	I To be # to #1 #1 #10 to 40 to 1 Page here where
pints	The or This	~ <del>~</del> .	り駐 並 り捻	art a ward a tot all to are parpets at ours pa
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LKATHER

BUOTS AND SHORS

RAW FURS.

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irs, Ruff and Pebbled Concress
Women's Buff and Pebbled Ealto rais
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Buff do Sole, No. 1

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Men's Kip Long.

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3<u>4</u>3,

wient, which of the \$1.071, 68 the \$1.091 was roll, to arrive on Saturday, at \$1.00 in \$1.00 and to-det\$ \$1.00 was asked, but at that traur no begines could be done, as it was above shipper imits. No 2 Choogy spring sold yeaterday at \$1.00; to arrive Lake and canal freights have more due, the rained over was as long as a sacran when he were the considerable property of the state of old fruit carried over was so light as a property of the state of old fruit therefore the state of old fruit carried over was so light as a great through the results are also desare, engagements of heavy grain to hiverpool. Instit, Giagow and to ston axing been made at 52 kd to 04, and a steemer has just been founded to arrive at 62 at A erail salled for orders. In coarse grains there has the state of the control of the state of the state of the said to a state at 52 kd. A erail salled founded to arrive at 62 at A erail salled for orders. In coarse grains there has placed at 530. Stacks of grain is store has sold to arrive at 52 kd. A erail salled for orders. In coarse grains there has placed at 530. Stacks of grain is store to this city have in ore said at 53.00 bushels of corn, \$10,000 bush

1530, bran do, \$12, shorts or grue do, \$13 to \$14, thrabam flour per 100lbs, \$3 20; pearl incley per bbl, \$7 50, split pease do, \$4; put barley do, \$4 to the per bbl, and been no change whatever in this market since a week ago, inspected mess pork laverage to the market since a week ago, inspected mess pork laverage to the consideration of the season has been received, and is selling at \$17.50 per bbl, this mess selling at \$16.50 to \$17.00 floor of trade has therefore been to trially circumscribed, the changed cost having into a common of the season has been received, and is selling at \$17.50 per bbl, this mess selling at \$16.50 to \$17.00 floor of trade has therefore been to trially circumscribed, the changed cost having into a common of the season has been selling at \$17.50 per bbl, this mess to sell the changed cost having into a common of the season has been marked in selling to the sample of the common of the season has been marked in the salmon of the season has been marked in the salmon of the season has been tracered at \$17.50 per bbl, the interest of the salmon of the season has been the received, and is selling at \$17.50 per bbl, the interest of the salmon of the season has been the salmon of the season has been the tracered at \$17.50 per bbl, the change to the small catch of salmon California salmon of the salmon of the

Odiena idela Consideration estimated in the state of the

Let construct the Raw Fords—The market is a non-yel org, to so that if to is now attrainer, and processors without change of the force of the George Res —Business has undergone consists.—

it for mor the market make the base has constructed in the same and the base the base of the same and the base of and stocks berig moderate, a base tall is socked i ward to Teas—The market has been very ac vesince !

report, sairs aggregating between 4,0 0 and 5 000); chests, cheft good medium Jarans at a range of 2 2 13 c. A large enquiry still prevais, and dealers a very hopeful of a continuance of the activity for some time to come. The cause of the movement is the jacity of stocks, for although retailers throughout the contraction of the product of the contraction of the contracti city of sticks, for although retailers throughout; country are fairly well supplied, jobbers and morning are an attractions and protections of a protection of a protections of a protection of

copies of wheat at amounted to standard with the country prevailing strate with the country prevailing Scar.—There has been a good demand during the large increase of all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule of all kinds of seady at our quitations. It is worthy of remark that our refiners are at present selling granulated nearly all the same week in the country prevailing the same week in the same week for all kinds of reflect, and the country prevailing season week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect, and the market has rule week for all kinds of reflect has rule week for United States under the old tails. The stock of reuse insiterably more is very light and the refiners have difficulty in meeting week last year the demand. The St. Lawrence Fugar Liferenthia market, ance upon last barrels a day, will have its capacity inch a.ed to barrels about the end of the month

Pattr - As used at this season of the year, the free market is nominal, dealers awaiting the arrival of the to-lay \$1 1: new crop. which is expected in the first markets about the end of the month. There never was a season when the ago, spring the stock of old fruit carried over was so light as a

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AND CREVICES - The ranket continues rather the quota one a county destrongly tender delices a cleot and business market, to be sold and hower-ile. The two strikes in the previously referred to show signs of holding is an almost of arrength to the market ratio and mis inguer is layer and breach and breach sody are breach a layer angles from layerpool are lower.

lower prices

### THE CATTLE MAPKER

1, 3rd -At St Gabriel Market restorday transcribed for sale, the the shipping cattle being quickly disposed of the spiritual for weight. Butchers took a fair medium to good stock at 3c to 4c per it, and interior grades saling at from ple to the weight. Seaters having cattle on the day were -3 W. Elhott, of Orbaws, 2 cars; tins, 2 cars it an Port Hope, J Redman, 1 on thnear, Toronto, i car do, J Sullivan, i car do, Hy, 2 cars, Toronto, P. Devim and S. M. Russach from Brockwiller, G. Roberts and R. H. Larench from Leavoxviller, and F. Rog rs, of Leavon Add McShop hearths. Toronto at \$1760 each, and about a carioad

Messes, McLean and McDougall Thomas Messrs, McLean and McDougall Thomas Toronto, brought tun car for N. Kennedy, the two cars from Wm. Roberts, of Lennox-oga sold at \$6 per 100 lbs., J. Eliiott selling 13 ant figure. Sheep are quoted at \$4 to \$42 per lembs at \$2 50 to \$3 50 each. The receipts of at Point St. Charles last week week \$3 car. Sattle, 72 carloads of sheep, 5 carloads of hogs frees. The shipments from this port to Great parthe month of July last were 4057 ca.t'e p and 576 hogs

# THE HORSE MARKET

Montreel, Aug 3rd.

was trade during the past week has been

mugh at the moment there are some signs

tval, about ten buyers from the United States partied here with orders to fill. Aiready purchases have been made, among which are a brown horse, six years old, weighing 1,100 [455]; one hay mare, six years old, standing 16 linches, for \$00, and one bay horse, seven years bling 1,056 its, for \$105 Mr. James Maguire common horses only at the College street thating the west week at \$90,\$35 and \$29 respectations the united arrived here with orders to fill. Aiready The shipments from this city to the United Staring the week coaling Saturday, July 31st, heres, costing \$3,315 50, against 25 horses, costs \$246 for the week provious. The average price stag the week was \$95 80 per head. To-day 17 were shipped to the States, costing \$1.726, or 1601.50 each. The following were the parties isped horses from this cit, since our list transmiss McFarley, Green I-land, N X; if L. Frovidence, R I., Thomas Turney, St. Albans, Wilkerson, Rhinebeck, N Y; C. F. Butkers, L. Mass.; M Hicks, Holyonk, Mass. The following the shipments of horses from Montreal for the seding Saturday, July 31st —July 20th, 5 horses, July 27th, 14 banses, \$1,672.60. July 29th, The shipments from this city to the United July 27th, 14 houses, \$1,672.50, July 29th, 1 \$115; 1 do., \$87 50; July 30th, 14 horses, \$813 50

# THE LUMBER TRADE.

#### THE OTTAWA MARKET

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To ) hitch	fontreall, \$	eal, \$1 2.25 , <i>A</i>	15 ; ilbar	Quel ty, ‡	tee, \$ 3.50,	2; I New	arling York	zton, , \$1	\$2	1

# UNITED STATES MARKETS

# (hicago.

In looking over the general field, presented by the markets of the country, we find a manimous expressing of satisfaction from all sources, at the condition of the set satisfaction from all sources, at the condition of the same trade. A giance at the market reports shows that "fair," "brisk," "lively ' and "active" are the adsectives employed by corr spondents in all directions to express the condition of trade in their several localities, is mbracing the East, West and South. As regards prices, there is the same unanimity of optimon, expressed by the words ' firm, "advancing," or at the worst "stendy," while the declaration that a good trade ex ats and that

week or two as dage of steady trade is looked the prospects are from the first good fail tade, is the same from all quarters. Here for the same from all quarters there for the first with his term one of a manner to make the past with the last term and of another many trade in the past with the last term and other many trade in the last terms and the last terms and the last terms and the last terms are the last terms and the last terms are the last terms and the last terms are the las 

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The market is to med trices quoted, and all report an active trade. Shingles are booking up a little more, and dry lumber is in good demand. We are somewhat

•	Uppers, all tankaes es	\$4	9 Otive 45	<b>O</b> €
	Selects	*** * *	🏖 UD 🗗 33	0 3
	Eppers, all thickness es			00
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ı	Milt cull boards		10	00
. [	Dimension or bill stuff to 10 feet	*** *	14	110
i	18 to 24 feet	***	15	60
1	longer than 24 feet		10	()()
٠	Shing'es, clear 18 inch .		3	75
	6 inch elear, 19 meb	••	3	7.5
	Lath		2	25

#### Albany, N. Y.

The trade has been larger for July, just closed, than to has been in the same month for several years previous. The stock of pine is not as large es it was last year, though the receipts by could have been 40 per Cout-targer. Priore are held firmly at quotations. Dealers from eastern States complain of a very dual business, but seem to buy, fearing higher prices in the late fail months, which will likely be the case because of a higher rate of freight on lumber then, and because of the full prices being paid for lumber in Canada and Michigan.

FINISHING-ROUGH

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\*\* \$492.60 | Select . 4th quality ..... 45,250 |

Select, Ij-inch 5382 I-inch 324 Common 154	10 Common, 1-inch 11.217 38 Clapboard strips 30
PLANK	AND EGARDS
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MRMLOCI	K AND SPRICE.
2/x4 -10; 21 Wali strips, 2x4 Sid S	20   Spruce b'ds, 9-in., per po 140 50   Piank, 9-in., 14-in 17c 10   9-in., 2-in 200 00   Wall strips, 2x4 90

# Gawege.

The market is stealy at tollowing quotations.—
Three uppers \$49 00 to 43 00
Pickings
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Common 14 00 to 16 00
Cuils 12 00 to 14 00
Will run 10:8
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11 tuch 30 00 to 38 00
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selected and a comment and 20 00 to 25 00
shippers 15 00 to 10 00
Mill rub, 11x10, 13 to 16 feet 16 00 to 20 00
eelected 20 00 to 25 00
shippers 15 00 to 16 00
Mill rug, 1 & 14 in. strips 15 00 to 18 00
selected
culls 13 00 to 14 00
ING selected for clapboards 24 00 to 35 00
Saingles, XXX, 18-meh pine 3 20 to 3 50
XXI. 18-tuch ceda: 3 01 to 3 50
Little and a second control of the second co
EARTH A ATTORNEY OF THE STREET OF A TOP A

# Bay City, Mich.

The up any for stock continues good, but transactions are handed by the lack of degraphs immers on the market. Orders cannot be filled as readily as fast mouth, so many orders having then been laced abead. Prices are firm, and the impression prevailing in the trade is that the present figures will be added to make the present figures will be seen to the most impression. maintained throughout the season. The most important safe reported is one of 2 0:00,000 feet at \$7.25. \$1\*50 and \$32. For a lot of choice lumber it is said \$7.50, \$15 and \$35 was refused, and \$6, \$10 and \$36 asked. These prices show an increase over last year e figures of \$7 on appers, \$4 on commons, and \$2 on cuits. The general continues favorable subrough some disposation. appers, 36 on commons, and 32 on cuits. The goneral outlook continues favorable, although some disposition to "bear" is observable in New York. The desires there will indoubtedly wake up to find themselves behind hand with their stock, as the Chicago desicrs have done, for the demand from other sections is now absorbing all the stock on the market

# Tuicde, Ohio.

There is nothing of special note to mention. Trade is only fair; but not much trade is expected in July The prospects of fall trade are good Prices remain the same but we trust soon to note improvements. There should be an advance of at least 50 cents to meet the increased cost of lake freight. FINISHING LUMBER.

Selects, 1-inch Selects, 1-inch Li, 14 and 2-inch Select com 1-inch	\$3 00 Ed com	1000
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#### Huffale, N. L.

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inch sidings as run box out	36 00 to 38 00
box	15 (1) to 16 00
lightes run box out	37 40 to 39 00
hox	15 00
I weh as ron, box out	39 60 to 40 60
t-ox	15 00 to 18 09

#### Minneapolis,

From the interviews with most of the lumbermen of the City of St Paul, Anoka, Minnearolis, and a number from other points, and a number of letters received from various markets, it is safe to predict a rise from one to various markets, it is sale to predict a rise from one to two dollars in large number within the next forty days. Nearly all are to favor, i an advance of \$i; a few would prefer to go up 50 cents, and an occasional one believes it be, t to wait the harrest of the Northwest before moving. There is as little cutting on prices as was ever known, in fact, no stading at all is heard of except on green stuff in large orders, which should always have a separate list as it is not worth as much as dry, although by custom it is quoted as the Northwest at the same

#### STOCK BOARDS AND BATTERS

A Stock Boards, 12 inches	1
siding dressed	
1st and 2nd Clear, 1, 11, 14 and 2 inch	

## 226 and 8 Asserted ........ 30 00 New York tity. VALLOW PINE-TA 3GO PRICES

Tunber Step plans	g Zā25   Sidings 28.430   Flooring	\$24.2016 -6.425
	WALL BINE-MHOPESTE BEIGES"	
Hill timber	823.225   Deck plank	\$35,440

ı	CANADA PING IN BOXD-TARD PRICES	
1	Best South Amer shipping, with shelving in, Ixiox	
1	14 1 11, 11 x 2x12-inch stocks, 12 to 10 feet long	\$21
	lo feet long	22
	Good W. I. shipping boards and planks, 12-inch	
	Best South Amer shipping, with sholving in, Ixiox 14 & 11, 11 & 2x12-inch stocks, 12 to 16 feet long Siding, 8 to 18-inch, 1, 11, 11 & 2-inch cok, 12 to 10 feet long Good W. I. shipping boards and planks, 12-inch stocks.  Sidings, 8 inches and upward	iż

Sidiogs, Sinches and upward
Select pickings, 10 and 12-inch stocks, and & inch
and upward siding boards
Selected shelving boards, 10 and 12-inch stocks and
Seinch and upward sidings
Carpenters' clear, 1-inch, 10 and 12-inch stocks, and
is, 11 and 2 inch sidings

# RAFTS ARRIVED AT QUESEC.

July 29th - Thomas Murphy, deats and plank, Cape Core whatf. Ross Bros., deals, Bridgewater Cove William Russell, deals, Arthabaska Mills July 31st — McLena Stiuson, pine, vas. walnut, &c Lemesurier's Cove.

The sawmilis at Wanna. Wis., run night and day and turn 359,000 feet every six hours

There is a piece of pine in the Listian Museum sup-posed to be over 4,000 years old. It came it im thebre, and is of a blood-red color. It is supposed that age or some preserving material has colored it.

The lumber on the River Philip has been nearly all marketed Considering the dry season, sawing and atteam driving were attended with a good deal of expense, but good prices were paid for deals, which has made the bus ness quite promable, and the prospect for the sales of timber and deals are good for the next year A Williamsdale, NS., correspondent thinks to a will induce a good many to work at the business

A Toronto correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman writes as follows —"Toronto trade during the past four months can only be characterized as fair. The good trade of last fall and winter cleared this market good trade of test rail and winter cleared this market pretty well of all desirable stock, and the supply since may be said to be desultory. With the new stock, how-ever, will come increased activity; a large portion is sold. Prices are weaker than last winter, a fact for which we, too, must thank Chicago. Though many miles away from us, Chicago influences our trade very greatly, for when your prices are low and treights cor-respondingly so, western lumber takes the easiern trade, I have always expressed myself as believing that when western lumber went. West, and the eastern markets western lumber went West, and the eastern markets were suppled from Uanada, we would have good times; a prediction I made in your paper more than one, and a prediction which was verified last fall. Let western ment cultivets and stimulate western trade and withdraw from the East, and there will be little grambling to be beard from any quarter. Of course, before the western trade can be cultivated it must become at parent. In my mind, the day is not far district when the livest will become the greater consider, by far, of lumber, and will story.

Western lumber went West, and the eastern markets lard, Royal, Phomix of London, \$1,500; National, Royal, Phomix of London, \$2,000. Mechanics and Mutual, Mechanics and Traders. Buffile, Pire Association, United German, American Reserve and St. Paul, \$5,000 each; Fairfield, Mercantile, North German, New Hampshire, \$625 each, Springs field, \$1,730, and Transatiantic, \$688; Tradesmen, \$100 each.

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to the latest the state of the latest the state of the latest the latest the state of the latest lat the control Sear, test of thense, Cut, which, and the toposit cotals manager Court, which, and the toposit cotals manager Court, who sake trops of the cotal statement of the cotal sta the first trace to the control of th two of the test traced for he control where it have that in the street of he color and to the street to death—they frebably did not another to death. They frebably did not are to death. The tended of the field of an enterpol sing a tel merchants and husiness men, more newspapers than can be found to the ane many offer city of the West, and grand rational inframegra have brought her to a present position of prominence and population which is enviable. The sister city of Leas Sagnaw, however, has nothing to be ashamed of Heat Sagnaw, however, has nothing to be ashamed of Heat Sagnaw, has not her control to a control of heat seems that a seem the control of the section of the se sagnaw, however, has nothing to be stiamed of feat growth has been phenomenal, the enterprise of her hostness men exceptional, and her reputation one of which any city in the land tony will be proud. The city of the Sagnow Valley combined, manufactures to a lumber and sait than any other statest unless of fixer frontin the world, and when local lealouses are land ander, and the denies as of each combine to as many advantage, they will make the suppose that our men. advantage, they will make the strongest hind of a learn in the representation of capital and enteriors. It will probably not be long before the new ranking jeal space which devide these prosperous cities will be fail asale in the interest of mutual help and mutual glory su n as must hereafter be incoparable from the name of the Sognam Valley.

#### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Five hundred immigrants by the as, Farmition arcived at Montreal on Monday, on route for the North-

Diggs, the man who outriged Mes Schiffly, at Rockville, Ind , recently, was caught on Monday last and hanged by a crowd, headed by the hasband of the outraged woman. S. hiffly invoked pardon for Diggs before giving the word to: the noose to be drawn.

A large part of the town of Yale BU, was destroyed by fire on the 27th ult says the total loss is \$100,000 Nearly all the safes failed and the contents were ruined. Two men were terribly burned at York's Hotel, and have since died.

A rumour is published by the London World to the effect that Baroness Burdett Coutts is to marry her accretary, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett By becoming Mr. Bartlett's wife the Baroness will lose a very large portion of her income, to the extent. it is said, of over £100,000 yearly This is in accordance with 'he will of Harriott Mellon, Duchess of St. Albans, who bequenthed her vast property to Miss Angeline, now Baroness Burdett Coutts, providing that if she married an alien or naturalized subject, her interest in Coutts' Bank and other properties shall cease. Bartlett is an American who was naturalized a short time since. It is asserted remonstrances against the marriage of the Baroness, and from the highest quarters, failed to have any effect, and the marriage will shortly ake The Baroness is aged 66, while Bartlett has not yet completed his 29th year

On Friday, Mr Puleston gave a dinner at the Conservative Club, London, Eng., to Sir John Macdonald There were thirty guests, including Lord Elcho, Mr. Smith, late First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir James Hogg, President of the Metropoli-tan Board of Works Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Courtney, and many other members of Parliament and distinguished Canadian and Colonial officers. Lpeeches were made by Mr. Puleston, Lord Elcho, Sir John Macdonald, Messrs Cameron and Dickey. Sir John Macdonald offirmed in the strongest terms Canadian lovalt, and determination to maintain connection with Great Britain, testifying to the uniform support received from the British Government irrespective of the party in power, and asserting the popularity of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise among all classes of Canadians Mr Caron, M.I., confirmed, on be half of the French-Canadians, their devotion to the Crown. Mr. Smith and Dr. Playfair responded heartfly to the Canadians. It is said Sir John Meedonald intends to protong his visit some weeks.

A fire at Buffalo last week Jestroved property to the value of \$225 000, on which there was an insurance of \$105 000. The total less and insurance as follows . D C. Welch & Co. lumber, loss \$100 000; insurance \$51,000 J F DeWitt planing mill, loss \$40, 000, insurance \$25,000. Benson & Locke, lumber. loss \$25,001, insurence \$13500 Fank Perew's elevator, loss \$18,000 insurance \$400. Scarles & Bruning's planing mill; loss \$12,000, insurance \$6,000 Joseph Church, lumber in Welst a ra d, losa \$16,200 po insurance R. Mills & Co., shippard losa \$6,000 insurance \$3,300. Err & Co., flat cars on aide track, loss \$3 200, bull insured, C. Wilson planing mill, loss \$2.500, insurance \$1,500 Minor lose. \$1,500 The following large number of comand Underwriters, \$5,000 each; Queen's \$4,000; Liverpool, London & Giobe, \$4,500; London and Lancaster, \$1,300. Manhattan, \$5,600. Security and Providence of Washington, \$3,000 each: Hoffman and British American, \$2,500 each; Commonwealth, Western, West Chester and Northern, \$2,000 each; Franklin Peoples' of Trenton, New York City, Western, Orient, l'acific, Citizens', Manufactucers', Traders', Imperial, Northern and La Caisso Generale, \$1,000 each; Lorilbenick, the Purville Robins charte, to the perments a themoration -Wr Bronchion, General Man 23 of the their

build mother truck from the est to the ter till the complete to test of those Stage or

- Inc Hunston Letter say - the reduce on the S & L. H. Radway to the north is now about completed and west will a dute con run ed in this neighborhood in a few days and the road completed ready for the ties by the end of August, when work will have to be suspended to mant of tirely

-the great demand for allroad spikes has called into existence a remarkable machine now in success. tal operation at the establishment of Oliverth Portet & Co. Pitt-lurgh It comprises a series of continuous tolls which handle the material authomatically. By working double turn has of these machines have furned out 11,000 kegs to the ton. The product of the cidinary tells and machines is non-two to two and a-half tons of unl-hed spikes per working des of ten

For years, railroad companies, in making up their massinger trains, placed the express cars just offer the locomotive, and now do, except where postal cars are the running of a special chair car between Boston run—in this case the latter follow first after the and Gloncester, for the accommodation of business engine let statistics show that fewer messenger and men who go in every morning and out every evening postal clerks have been killed or injured, proportion. It contains 45 chairs, which are sold for the season ately to the number carried than on reur couches of for \$36 each, being the same as charged for the season trains. Consequent v the theory that the last coach on a train is the safest one to ride in 18 rapidly being property of the purchaser. The experiment has

Chiergo Ioninal or Corruerce -The traffic on all Canadian railways is increasing to an enormous extent. The Grand Trunk a receipts are \$50,000 a week greater than at the same time last year, and the Quebec. Montreal & Ottawa Railway's feight business is developing so rapidly that 500 cars lately added are not sufficient, and 500 more have been ordered Railway cars of all kinds for these lines were formerly imported from the States, but since the National Policy was introduced they are manufactured at Cobourg, Ontario

-Returns of traffi on the Whitby, Port Perry & Lindsay Railway, for the week ending July 21, 1880, and for the corresponding week of 1870 : 1880, passengers, mails and express freight, \$542.41; freight enable the Grand Southern to make such use of the sengers, mails and express negative portant, page Carleton Branch as may be consistent unit carbon and live stock, \$1,030 40; total, \$1,572 83 1879, pag. Carleton Branch as may be consistent unit carbon and live stock, \$1,030 40; total, \$1,572 83 1879, pag. Carleton Branch as may be consistent unit carbon sengers, mails and express freight, \$522 50, freight agreements between the Carleton and the St John and Maine Companies. The understanding is at live stock \$1,030 40; total, \$1,535 Increase, and Maine Companies. \$40.83. Aggregate traffic from January 1, 1880 Total, \$45,905 44 , 1879 total, \$35 028 51 \$10,876 92. Miles open, 45. Increase

-The return of combined traffic on the Nortnern of Canada and Hamilton & North-Western Railways for the week ending July 22, 1880, and the correspending week of 1879, was as tollows :-

\$ 6,759 23 \$ 5,769 62 18,425 26 13,344 47 187 54 684 75 Parsengers Freight Mails and sundries Total for week Aggregate for half-year Increase for week Increase for balf-year

-Colonel Flatters, the chief of the Trans-Sahara Railway expedition, who has returned to Marseilles, reports the practicability of a route about 200 kilometres south of El Goles, in 24° north istitude. The expedition found a reasonable amount of water, never having been three days without it, and in the course of the exploration a lake was discovered full of fish and surrounded by vegetation. The general character of the soil was a hard sandstone, though for 80 kilometres there was an arid belt of very hard limestone, The whole country is much injested with snakes and lizards, and among the wild suimals were antelopes in great numbers. The price of sait is enormous, 100 kilos. of this necessary article being valued at four slaves. As each slave is estimated at 900 francs, the cost of 21 lbs. of salt is about 28s.

-In the Supreme Court of Michigan a lumberman sued a railroad company for the conversion of a lot of tics which sub-contractors for the building of the road had used It had notified the president of the Company before 's road was delivered, and before beginning suit he emanded the ties which could be The road bad been in use before it was delivered. It was held by the judge that the ties Reuben says his heart seemed to come up into his were made realty before the road was delivered, and the only conversion that took place was before the company controlled it, since the bare refusal to detach them after receiving them as realty is not conversion. He knew that the quies-witted brakeman's old hat was cut to pieces, and he says that he should them after receiving them as realty is not conversion. After waiting without seeking a remedy until the change property had become realty and had gone into other hands, he cannot treat it as personality and trover will not lie as for the conversion of the property.

-To prevent the chance of a train running past the danger signal during a fog or snow-styrm, without the engine-driver seeing it, the Northern Railway Company of France have recently adopted the plan of having a steam-whistle on the locomotive, worked by a current of electricity controlled by the signal. The whistle is connected with an insulated metallic brush placed under the engine; and between the ralls there is fixed a projecting contact-bar faced with copper and 7 ft. long, which is swept by the brush when the train passes. This contact-piece is connected to the positive pole of a voltaic battery, the negative pole of which is in communication with a commutator on the signal-post, from which a wire leads to the ground. So long as the mignal is at "line clear," the passage of the brush over fixed contact produces no result, but when the signal is set to "danger," the commutator brings the negative pole of the lattery in direct communication with the ground, and on the brush passing over the contact, completes the electric circuit, and causes the whistle to be sounded, thereby alarming

-The destructive fires in the oil regions that have been so common this year, enforce the necessity for renewed care in the storing of oil, that the con-sequences of these configgrations may not be so serious. Uil tanks are too often placed on the tops of hills or elevations to get a "head," so that the oil can flow to points of distribution by gravity. The result is, that when fired by lightning, or in other ways, the oil flows down, setting fire to everything combustible in its track. Often the worst sufferers are the railroad stations, and bridges are fired, cars are burned and rails At several points on the road a charming view of the

coate becomes or orbities, the use of weed intept into the city. To be east enter with the section and beslould be discontinuable on a This question of the sure as excellenced at which there is much room to reform nel if should be a to that trake should to suplemental tieff store in the driver of con- the courts liebs, to the only and estimble like that thou and tes to a time a display.

-Sustin har of staking projects of this it, in a read to the tithing is the open something the study of R.H. The, world have Mestern Rully is Cereputa, stated at emerting of the entry whomehad on in a reflect in the land of the entry whomehad on in a reflect in an entry of the most fine met. The most sent in the second to be the second that the most in the first consists and the first consists. Special Committee we had we are come then with mortis. This only exhibited that it was his intention to have This the This between the first the temperature had such a such as the first transfer of transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first transfer of the first of the galt of St. I my need and the maritime prosince, and it is alimed that by filling the narrow channel with re k blisted from the adjoining sides the climate of the july region would be rused to that et l'edice, Another a ament ingedisch possibilité, with the strats closed of building a fallway nom Quebre to St. Johns if the eastern exticinty of Newfoundland, from whence the royage to their Britain. would it is laimed, require only five days instead of nine or more the pic at time from New York

in and out of Boston duly, each way, and runs 150 Porsyth mine, which a few years ago seemed to be specimens while on a visit to that Province last way passenger cars, or about as many as me run on the 13 dead as Goldsmiths "Described Village, 18 once I twould no doubt pay some of the mining expert including the Dominion to visit the locality and explore it. -The Listern willout averages 12 funt passengermade great advancement during the past twelve months Its short distance tusiness is enormous, and its condition has never been better than now in May last it carried over 10,000 passengers, each nav. between Bostan and Lynn alone. A new and rather novel experiment which is being made this season is proved very popular, all the chairs having been sold carly in the section. The car is not an expensive one, but is built with most sensible regard for comfort and cheerful effect and is unquestionably a good invest-

-The milread war between the manager of the 8t John & Maine and the Grand Southern Railway Company has excited a great deal of interest especial. ly in St. John Following the ventilation of the trouble in Court and Judge Palmer's decision, the News lectures the interested parties in this manner;—
A truce has been called between the belligerent companies that have been fighting over the Carleton Railway Branch An understanding has been arrived at between Mr. Kay and Mr. Greene which will present provisional, but we hope it will soon be made permanent. The public interest requires it, and it is to be hoped that there will be no further strife between the quondam adversaries. So far as we can see nothing is to be gained in the case by quarrelling, The public interest demends that the two companies should use the Carleton Branch in commen as harmonlously as possible, and the public interest must prevail

# SAVED BY A HAT.

Major Rule Allen, Commodore Vanderbilt's favorite veteran engineer of the Central New York road, a man of giant stature, with a brave heart which is as tender as a woman's, has a new hat for one of his brakemen of the road when he can find the right man One day recently he was coming to Utica, drawing an express train with the Wm H. Vanderbilt. Just as he approached one of the small stations he saw the foreman of a section gang standing sideways in the middle of the pessenger track, apparently watching a passing freight train. Rube quickly to ted his steam whistle, but the noise made by the freight must have drowned it, for the foreman never stirred. Rube continued the signal, whistled for brakes and reversed, but the man was still as if in a reverie locomotive had approached so near that Rube could hear the brakeman who stood on top of his train call out to the trackman and see him move his hands despairingly as if he could not save the man. The express was running at a high rate of speed and could not be stopped in time. The old engineer was about to shut his eyes to avoid the sight of this mangled victim, when he saw the brakeman pull off his hat, roll it into a ball, and throw it at the man. Fortunately it hit him squarely on the head, and giving a quick backward motion, the trackman just cleared the ralls as the locomotive went thundering by. Old

# MINING NEWS.

THE HULL IRON MINES

A Visit to the Works (Ottawa Citizen.)

Wandering about on Saturday afternoon in search of shade, a Citizen reporter stumbled across Mr Pew, of the firm of McLaren, I'ew & Co., who are at present engaged in mining operations in Hull township. That gentleman at once suggested the mountains as a shady retreat, and a means of getting the best of the morcury. The reporter saw a chance of combining business with pleasure, and expressed willingness to undertake the trip. In keeping with the age a three-minute horse was procured, which soon shook the dust of the city of his feet, and dipped into rusticity.

A CHARMING DRIVE.

There is perhaps no city in Canada that can boast of so many charming country drives and attractive lits of natural scenery as Ottawa, and it is astonishing that so few of the people, residing almost in their midst, show an appreciation of their beauty or benefit by their salubrity. How many, for instance, know anything about the Gatmeau or its variegated and picturesque landscape? Yew indeed, Garbed in its costume of velvet verdancy, the foliage along the Chelsea road seemed as though it had discovered some new process, by which the rays of a July sun were made to add freshness and lustry to its appearance.

Transfer to the with the com-

Procedim correst, Without Comment of the second I bel superior cotted with imminerable cover formant left, it is not been demonstrated whi is the dispersion of the city with its towers of the dispersion of the dispersion of the city with its towers of the city with its towers of the city with its towers of the city with its towers. and story have in the Heaven forms a be with it but he alls clased over the discovers. Mr. Robertson in triku, prominers. It is indeed a channing sit so thought in the min is of those limiter with a control to the who have not en it, and who have no some control manual in a control to the minute manual that control is in the minute for the section of these easys as the former labeling to the manual that is not an ancest the section of these easys as the former labeling in the manual transfer of these easys as the former labeling in the manual transfer or manual the section of these easys as the former labeling in the manual transfer or manua hattation a dimension the time

THE BUILDING

The hidden wealth of the Hull mountains is as I ad Dundie irs would say "something that no filends to his home in I, 10, the pacty camped action knows anything about. There may be miles ingliff in the mountain country. Our is tourned to be made anything about. tions in it, it not in gold on is lier, in iron, and it some years in the mining regions of t olorado, and it univ requires time and capital to fully develope it spot reminded him of places be had seen in A tup to the mines now in operation would lead the country, and he resolved to look around and seemed visitor to remark that one at least of the be could find. In his search he discovered personal visitor to remark that one at least of the mount du peaks runs a chance of being successfully rock with silver ore in them the ore being pion tasembowelled, and tobbed of its mineral wealth. The mixer by experts in Ontario to whom he show to mere the some of bustle and activity. The sur-roundings have taken new life, houses that were empty are no longer left to the occupancy of the men that were idle are now earning from St to \$1.25 per day, with a fair prospect of steady enpleament for sears to come. And not only is the old Forsyta mine being worked, but new pits are being opened up, until the sound of the drall is heard in various quarters

COL ROPBINS' ENTIRERISE.

At present Col Robbins is working two pits from which he is extracting some very rich ore, and which give employment to about 75 men. The largest of these is about 85 feet deep, measuring from the bottom of the old cutting, or about twice the distance from the surface of the original rock. The anything resembling roal, certain substances of veron is about 28 teet in wilth, and it is calculated will able origin, such as sugar, starch, guid, based last for years. The Colonel is taking out about 80 to s per day, and has already shipped something like 12, 00 tons to the United States He has a strain hoist at work and several steam drills which greativ He has a steam facilitate the work. The improvements are of the most substantial character, and the management has been so good that since the opening of the mines not a single schools accident has occurred. The Colonel direct result of vegetable substances; that the imp goes on extending operations, and believes he has a big bonanza. There is no reason at ail to doubt it.

WHAT THE NEW COMPANY ARE SOLD OF

Messis. McLaich, lew and McLennin have commenced operations, and in a very short time will make matters at their nines boom. They are working two pits. One which has only been opened two days gives indication of great extent and richness. The surface ore is particularly nich, and will probably average seventy-two per cent. The first pit is also a very rich one as the following analysis made by the chemist of the Cleveland Railway Mill Company will demonstrate -Metalic fron, 68 74, alumina, 128; calcium, 233, sulphur, 686; silica, 2500, titanium, none, phosphorus, 632. The company intend to strip several other deposits, and in a very few weeks will greatly extend operations. They are at present hauling their ore to the Gatineau river, near ironsides, where it is put on barges and taken to Kingston end the Rideau Canal and transhipped at that point to Cleveland,

SMELTING WORKS,

It is the intention of the company to go into mining on an extensive scale, and establish smelting works at Ironsides or some other convenient locality. They are also very anxious to move in the direction of cheap freight. At present it corts something like \$2 50 per ton to ship the ore to Cleveland, and it is claimed that this item can be reduced to about \$1.75 per ton by running a branch line of railway from the mines to connect with the North Shore Railway, near the Catineau Bridge. A practical route, and very easy of construction, can be had, the distance being 31 miles. Mr. Pew estimates the cost of construction as low as The Quebec Government have been memorialized in the matter, but it is thought that the St Lawrence and Ottawa Rallway will build the branch so as to control the treight. Whoever undertakes the construction, the work is to be completed this fall, or as soon as the Chaudiere Railway Bridge is ready for running trains over,

THAT EARTHQUAKE.

The captain of Colonel Robbin's mine has been enjoying a good laugh at the expense of the Ottawa people who heard the earthquake which was reported several days ago. Blasting operations are carried on every day at the mine, but on the night of the nearth-that the dog had business with a horse his real could not be set off. The steam drills went on piercing the rock until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when a new buttery arrived from the city, and a large number of blasts were discharged simultaneously, shaking the mountains for miles around, and producing a shock in the city resembling that of an earth-

# HOW TO PROSPECT

You follow up the mountain side until you come to where the primitive rock is left hare. Above this you may look for fissure veins. Just below the point of contact between the sedimentary rocks of primitive rocks you may look for contact voins. The richest deposits occur in Colorado at the point of junction of the silurian and asole or primitive rocks, although some good contact lodes have been found on the California coast in the later jurassic and strassic rocks. In such cases an erosiyn of silurian and subsequent deposition took place in the mesoic period As a rule, however, look for the richest contact lode where the silurian have remained to protect the minoral. As the contact deposits become exposed, the action of the air and of the carbonic acid of the limestone wall rocks gradually metamorphosed the mineral from its original condition into carbonates and free-gold and silver, often partially metamorphosed, so that it frequently happens that fissure veins show. ing easily milling ore at the surface turns out to be pure sulphurets, arsenides, and antimonides, it a depth of sixty or one hundred feet, and the mills frequently creeted at great cost, monuments of human folly, have to be abandoned and smelters erected, Carbonates are found in the deep fissure veins because the air and carbonic send could not reach the mineral to transform it from the hard smelting sulphides, arsenides, etc., into easy smelting carbonates and free metal. It is not always that the contact lodes contions, and bridges are fired, cars are burned and rails At several points on the road a charming view of the twisted and tracks destroyed. It is stated, and without the city can be had, but when the Hull mountains are outdoubt the city can be had, but when the Hull mountains are outdoubt the city can be had, but when the Hull mountains are outdoubt the city can be had, but when the Hull mountains are not other times they may be full of horses, wedges or of woodland's arcs at the time, but he only smiled and not leave the time, but he only smiled out doubt the 2' 'ement is true—that no iron top tanks reached, and one finds himself quietly sitting on a hammocks, and keys and slides as in the case of fire has ever been struck by lightning. As this is the grassy knoll several hundred feet above the level of sure veins,—La Plata Miner.

TO MEDISCOVERY IN PERIOD VEHICLE AND A STATE

follor

M. Robert en, of Section 22, Tp, 1, R 10 R de\_ins a well, about two weeks and at are a about sevents-five infles west of t merson the of the country seems to indicate the existence of erel. In fact, our morm int save that last some himselfali covere I spiver in a certain foralits of neglected to say that the coal discovery was he maps Dry Dance Hell - Fmerson Internets

# THE ORIGIN OF COAL,

The received opinion that a vein of roal sur represents a mass of regetation, which has to changed directly into that substance, is opposed M. Fremy, Some time ago he adopted a synth measure to discover the secret of the manner to we coal was produced, and his experiments appear show that while fibre could not be converted n anything resembling roal, certain substances of ve-&c, did admit of that conversion coal made of these latter materi la Melded to, water and coke, just like ordinary pit coal inclosed with water in a scaled tube, and subject it heat, was changed into a coal containing 78 perof carbon, 5 per cent of hidrogen, and 10 per cent oxygen His conclusions are that coal sions of plants sometimes found in it have been duced after the modification was established, and tithere are two stages in its fermentation of peak ? The company recently organized and composed of a minemi fuel, under the joint action of heat

> The Untario silver mine, Utah, is six him! feet deep, and the vein is about four feet wide it reported to have sufficient ore in it to pay or \$1,000 000 more in dividends. The mine has padt date \$2,800,000 in dividends and the stock sells about \$3 per share, or at the rate of \$3,500 one the mine.

> -An ingenious instrument, termed a "Spark to for indicating the presence of inflammable gases, mines, was exhibited and explained at the meeting. the Manchester Geological Society, by Dr Ange Smith. The design of the instrument is taken from the old compression syringe used for igniting find. and the instrument consists of a small brass tube wit glass let in at the bottom, which is closed up, and piston and rod fitting closely in the tube. The mr to be tested is taken into the tube either from the top r by means of a stop-cock at the bottom, and the past then rapidly pressed down with the hand, the compression of the air thus effected with the aid of spen. platinum causing the gases to explode inside the tol the explosion being visible through the glass let : at the bottom. Dr. Smith stated that the presence gas down to 21 per cent could be detected by this strument, and as the explosion within the tube viafford a useful means for exploring gaseous mine-

> -The following case of animal intelligence has be communicated by Professor Schutzenberger, of Size burg, in the Revue d'Anthropologie A gentlema owning a kitchen garden, remarked that a last which held a quantity of fresh carrots got quick emptied He asked the gardener, who said that couldn't understand it, but would watch for the the A quarter of an hour had not clapsed, when a dog we seen to go to the basket, take out a carrot, and carr it to the stable. Dogs do not eat raw carrots, so f. fith a horae, bla such: companion; with wagging tail he offered the latter the fruit of his larceny, and the horse, naturally made no difficulty about accepting it. The gardene seized a stick, and was about to avenge this acto too-complacent good-fellowship, but his mast stopped him in order to watch further. The second was repeated until complete disappearance of the carrots. The dog had long made a favorite of this here There were two in the stable, but the other receive! no notice, much less any carrots.

-Woodland, the hero of the Hudson River Tunn disaster, was born in Copenhagen. Denmark, in 1847 When a youth he shipped as a sailor, and he followed that calling until 1871, when he was in Philadelphia Mr Anderson, the Superintendent of the Huden River Tunnel, was at that time sinking the found tions of the South street bridge Woodland applied to one of Mr. Anderson's friends for assistance in get ing employment at the bridge. Robust young me were wanted by Mr. Anderson, and he employed the young sailor In a few months Woodland showed what he was made of. Mr Anderson appreciated he worth and placed him in a more responsible position There Woodland got his experience in exison work Subsequently he was Mr Anderson's foreman at the bridge at Little Bock, Ark, and the bridge at Boonville, Mo. He also worked on the bridge at Pough-keepsie. When Mr. Anderson was appointed Superintendent of the Hudson River Tunnel he sent for Woodland Woodland went to work in the tunnel in December last, The workmen soon had entire confidence in him Mr Anderson said that Woodland's concurrence with him in regard to any plan had great effect on him, and that he had relied on Woodland more than any man he ever met. He never flinched from his duty. One day at the Little Rock bridge a flood carried away some of the works An effort was made to save the rest. Ham fell in torrents, and lightning struck some of the iron-work, but Wood land remained at his post after Mr. Anderson had fled nd would not leave his post. He leaves a youn-

alfo and a child about three years of age.

### THE MILLERS' COLUMN.

### WHELE CLEANING

A correspondent of the Elling Is it writes as follows. The meresty to elemna wheat preparto grinding is so opposent that it is not requisite to the upon the million test emity, in this con-It is a bowell however, to migrice into the of cleaning to which the wheat may be profes thicked previous to its being pissed to the ir rolls to reduction I tom the mount the the threshed, to the time it reaches the millers It is liable to hise i transon substance ited if anything like a far it an product is to be d I say the operation of the him, mixes so grain beginning that must be not rad of knows how wheat we other arms to The knows now which in this Little for the little for the four the "swath" into a bundle or gased," and the little mains up, clode et cattle gassel, stells the me hable to be rolled up into it enix to ted when the shand is en to allow the be possed into the texthoder so the threshalm. Of course when given is ruf by ry, which will deliver it in thee shape for The liability of the a surstance terming part indic is materially lessened, and is no doubt, to the minimum where the grain is cut and sefore it talls upon the ground; but, whether igua impueities may exist in, or become ind with the grain, the necessity for then oradication will be admitted, and we have outre what devices and methods of cleaning blo. When the impurity does not exist as portion of the berry, its removal would matter very easy of accomplishment, but it at small stones or gravel, similar in 81/0 States and sevention karops an countries ity, are found mixed with the wheat, successing all known mechanical devices for then a, and as a consequence, little it noy effort bet rid of them, until the chop passes to be chest While I do not believe in en-the cultivation of wheat in sections where milble to produce a cleanly crop, still my will have no weight as, so long as tarmers the condition it may be in, when placed market, there will always be a miller to If some way could be devised by which could be convinced that it would pay him ally winnow his wheat before he marketed have much less complaint of discolored **Emiliers.** As we cannot hope to educate the once, to acknowledge the benefits that true to him by adopting this practice, we our wheat as we find it, and clean it as best The wheat should be passed, immediately bing taken into the mill, upon a separator, with suitable sieves to remove all fine stones, gravel, sand, small seeds, etc., and ove impurities that may be larger than the After this is accomplished it should be Cockle Separator, and from thence to a Some one will say I have a parator to sell, but such is not the case . I their use, because, it has been shown to ial. Something more than a year ago, 'he the North-West made a great outery against t-binding harvesting machines which wire to secure the bundle, claiming that jured their milistones and bolting cloths sthis outery that the manufacturers were in self-defense, to prove to the millers the millers would only pass their grain. to grinding it, through series of magnets by had succeeded in introducing magnets of the largest mills in Minneapoiis the dismade that the wire-binders were not by to blame for the alleged damage to milld bolting cloths Tacks, nalls, screws and nter quantities than the particles of wire, constrating, that, previous to the introducire as a material for binding, millers were red by particles of steel and iron being with their grain This discovery clearly and during the marnet as an auxilliary of and during the past year large numbers sold to millers. My miller suggested to her day, quite a novel idea, at least it was mion The Idea was, to subject the wheat motion of water for a sufficient length thoroughly dampen the bran; pass it now and to tail, a very slight current of air is drawn rolls or mill-tones for thal reduction in the manner. He thinks this method of treat-ould cause the impurities in the crease of the become loosened in the original reduction. of air through the scalping reel would dry the sd portion of the berry, and as the bran would tially flattened, by passing through the rolls. ger of its becoming pulverized thereafter, be materially lessened I can see objections to de of treatment, but possibly some one has and the result of their experience would make

# E AMERICAN FLOURING INTERLST.

iding.

mated that there are twenty-five thousand flour the of the year they could grind all the wheat In this country. Of the 150,000,000 bushels of exported last year, only 28,000,000 bushels In 1878 the exports were 90,000,000 , of which only 18,000,000 bushels were ground. 77 about 57,000,000 bushels were exported, and a but 17,000,000 bushels were ground. The is valuable for stock-feeding purposes. But with aproved methods of milling the demand for our in Europe is increasing. It is claimed that as in Europe is increasing It is claimed that as the good results of the Millers Exposition. ady held in Cincinnati, our millers have learned new methods of flour making, and that within the

compete with the bet will resort the world in the less than the content of law and the content of the professional than the content of the co

two i interesting article on the subject of the completion of his second soft to Merpp its them. Producting Countries of knop tomp ired with to to in good health but he is not ough if the size. with it, indeed the contation of the shing institute of America. The writer seems to his tensor he wistomeric. He bears a zoot character in the special prins to gither statistics or the proof of the rescribed and industries with a manufacture of the principal of the state of the results and the principal of the ciops in the different countries in Europe, and pres is always really and willing to ease a teleon-que one a become cricked, and so deeple fissing definiting under the factor Station --

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Totals	83 8752407,037,042 431

The following is a tabular statement showing the greently occurs, especially in California and amount of wheat, corn, and pats raised in the I inted

Countries	When   Corn	17 25 4
United States	43%,755,000 £ 544 × ×	1H 17 314
Ццякіц	AMAG PART THE	CRUS (MIS, CHI).
Germiny.	MAJ179,2741	20) 477 (Kin)
France	1917.12 (07.07.09)	344 380 455 003
Austria	7) <u>\$در جر (180) (۱۳)</u>	JUD 149 575 000
Great Britain	110 (43 217)	100,313,720
*Weden	3'000'08N	2'3, EH JE3, EN JE3
Denmark	डे साल्ड्रणल	3,200,000
Holland	4 501,500	\$2, v.4 (0)
Belgium	16138 335	24,389 156
hwitzerland	2.100(11)(0)	5 2(8) (KX)
Portugat.	1044.825 16 201	2944) 517,467
Spain	00,000,000] 🚜 00n	
Italy.	(44,5)(2,21.2) 42,849.	
(ireace	₹#\$#\$ <u>##</u> \$##\$#\$	
Roumania	4202023 35,205	
Servia	4,002,000 5,900	OUCH CITY
European Turkey	40 005,000 30,000,	,000 3 0 10,00 <u>0</u>
Totals	151203411183672	349,1,615 660,1%

Mr. Porter states that the average per capita production of cereals in Europe is 16 bushels — In 1850 it was 363 in the United States, in 1870 it had increased to 483, yet during that period of time the population of the country had 'acreased at a ratio far greater than that of any European country.

## PYRETHRUM FOR GRAIN WEEVILS.

Adjacent to my office is a warchouse filled with wheat This spring the grain weevils therein commenced to migrate, and infested my premises therefore, spribled some bulach, or insect powder, over the grain, and swept the weevils up literally by Those which emigrated to my office were also treated with a sprinkling, and it cut short their earthly career. I am convinced that a judicious use of this powder on board each grain ship would save an immense amount of loss. I have seen it used in one of the largest mills in the State, and it brought cockroaches out in quantities which aston-ished even the milier, who little thought he had so many on his promises. A clergyman, a friend of mine, who cannot sleep if a mosquito is within a mile of him, tells me he has only to put a little powder on some burning paper in his room, and there is a p steet peace."—A. P Elliott, in American Eulo, vologist.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

# THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT

#### How Me Bore the News of His Rejected pplication.

smooth rolls, having differential speed, set titles of Her Majesty's Convict Prison at Portsea, he try close to only partially reduce the berry:

product to a scaling real through which product to a scalping reel, through which, viously he had been in a preparatory orders for discharge—that is, he was allowed to grow his hair. beard, and moustache at pleasure, so as to be in readi ness for discharge, should the legal proceedings ter-minate in his tayor Under this "order" the Claimant has been for nearly tour months cultivating quite a sleonine appearance in anticipation of a speedy release. The day after judgment had been against him, the Claimant, who had just returned from work, was sitting in his cell, on his block stool, with his head resting on his bed trame, which also serves as a table, when his cell door was opened by the warder, who said, a A 1,139 T Castro, the outside on the landing. The Claimant got up and followed the officer, but when he got to his cell door he gave a start, for outside on the louding was placed a threelegged stoot, and behind it stood the barber, with rolled-up sleeves, comb and acissors in hand, ready These were the evidences of his lost suit tated that there are twenty-five thousand flour "Ah," said he, "so I ve lost again, and I must do all the United States, and that if run less than my time. He took his seat on the stool, and suffered without murmur the loss of every lock, and beyond a alight tremor of the upper lip there was nothing in his behaviour different from ordinary clipping days. The Claimant's appearance on parade next morning created quite a sensation amongst his fellow-prisoners for his beardless face and closely-cropped hair told the tale of the verdict. The Claimant marched from his cell to his parade division, nodding and smiling here and there to those whose looks bespoke at once their sympathy and astonishment—for talking is not allowed on parade. On breaking off for work-when a little gossiping is winked at-several of the Claim-ant's fellow-prisoners expressed their sorrow for him, twelve months a great man; and that within the "Oh, said he, "it's no matter; it's no matter, I know twelve months a great man; smaller mills "ill now the worst. I know that I've got my but' to do, aside their old machinery and replace it with the and I il do it like a man. They have done all they

his tengings in his tor-

## BI MARKABLE DI COVERY OF A MURDIE

The following account of a muriful which was committed in Bermida in the automic of 1878 is 1, the Atto to a themsal of the estands, Mr & incommon - in the minute of 1878 a man committed a terrible crime to Somerset, which was in some time moded in deep most as. His wife, a handsome and decent mulatto woman, disappeared suddenly and entirely from sight, after going home from church on Smiday, thatob r .. i Suspicion immediately fell upon the husband, a elever soung tellow of about thirty, but no trace of the missing woman was left behind, and there seemed a strong probability that the crime would remain undetected. On Sunday, however, October 27, a week after the woman had disappeared, some Somerville beatmen tooking out toward the sea as is their custom, were struck by observing in the Long Pay t hannel, the surface of which was ruffled by a stight breeze, a long streak of calm, such as, to their own illustration, a cash of all usually diftuses around it when in the water. The feverish anxiety about the intring woman aggested some strong come ction between this singular calm and the mede of her disappearance. Two or three days after—why not sooner I cannot tell vou—her brother and three other men went out to the spot where it was observed, and from which it had not disappeared since Sunday, and with a series of theh hooks ranged along a long line dragged the bottom of the chancel, but at first without success. Shifting the position of the boat, they dragged a little further to windward, and presently the line was caught. With water glasses the men discovered that they had caught it in a skeleto, which was held down by some heavy weight. They pulled on the line; something suddenly gave way, and up came the skeleton of the trunk, pelvis and legs of a human body, from which almost every vestige of flesh had disappe ed, but whi h, from the minute fragments remaining, and the terrible stench, had evidently not lain long in the water. The husband was a fisherman, and Long Bay Channel was a invorite fishing ground, and be calculated, truly enough, that the fish would very soon destroy all means of identification; but it never entered into his head that as they did so their ravages, com-bined with the process of decomposition, would set free the matter which was to write the traces of his crime on the surface of the water. The case seems to be an exceedingly interesting one, the crim is not mentioned in any book on medical jurisprudence that I have, and the doctors seem not to have had experience of such an occurrence. A diver went down and found astone with a rope attached, by which the body had been held down, and also portions of the walp and of the skin of the sole of the foot, and of clothing, by means of which the test, was identified. The husband was tound guilty and executed."

# MARK T VAIN ON THE GLEVAN LANGUAGE.

Some German words are so long that they have a perspective Observe these examples:-

l'reundrohaftsbezeigungen.
Diletta tenaudiringlichkelten
Strattsefordnetenversammlungen
These things are not words, they are alphabetical processions And they are not rare; one can open a dictionan newspaper any time and see them marching majestically across the page-and if he has any imagination he can see the banners and hear the music, too They impart a magic thrill to the meekeest subject. I take a great interest in these curiossties Whenever I come across a good one I stuff it and put it in my museum. In this way I have made quite a valuable collection When I get duplicates I The day on which the judges decision on the Exchange with other collectors, and thus increase the claimant's writ or error became known to the authorities of Her Majesty's Convict Prison at Portsea, he is the claim and the converted of a large la bankrupt bric-a-brac kunter :-

Generalstantsverordnetenver-ammiungen. Alterthumwassen rhatten handerbewahrungsangstalten, handerbewahrungsangstalten, handhaengigkeit-orkieerungen herierbederstellungsbestreonngen. Walfenstillstandsunterhandlungen

Of course when one of these grand mount in ranges goes stretching across the printed page, it adorns and ennobles that literary landscape, but at the same time it is a great distress to the new student, for it blockup his way, he cannot crawl under it, or climb over it, or tunnel through it. So he resorts to the dictionsay for help, but there is no help there. The dictionary must draw the line somewhere, so it leaves this sort of words out.

# TELEGRAPHIC PROGRESS

There are now 97,508 nautical miles of submacine telegraph cables working a length of 11,983 miles having been made in 1879 at a total cost of £2,500...
000. There are now two cables between France and Algiers; Cairo and Khartoum have been connected, a wire has been carried to Cabal, the Transvani has been connected with Cape Town, the latter is now in connection with Europe via Natal, Delagoa Mozambique, Zanziba and Egypt. Another line has been established between Asterabad and Tidls, through the whole of Persia. while Russia is extending its network to Eastern Siberia. A cable has been laid along a good part of the western ceast of South America, and all the settled portions of Australia and New Zealand are now in active communication with one another as well as with Europe. A new cable connects Port Darwin, the northern terminus of the trans-continental line of Australia, with Java, Singapore, Malacca and Penang Several cables have been Ind in the Baltic The cables now required are one across the Pacific, that and hest. By the old process these mills have the whole the wind the world do it—they cane they cane they cane they cane the united States and Rio and Valparaiso the dispose of the flour only for local conjugation but by the introduction of the new machinery and they cane they cannot stop time. They can respectively, as well as minor cables to connect Cavity the introduction of the new machinery and the clock in my case so they must let me go cane. Colombia, New Caledonia, the Phillippine Islands and the Chinas with the adoption of new methods they will be able to when my time is up the of his fellow-prisoners and the Chinese with the world a system.

States at would be worth while to clear out the old toke the the consect of our precedences. Ableshed to Spain, Perters and the South of Prince Research in the consect of our precedences. Ableshed to Spain, Perters and the South of Prince Research in the consect of our precedences. Ableshed to the transport of the state on the configuration that the south the first term that the contract of the the Ableshed from the traversion of rich are it to tamope bound intempts are used received from the the people from the time forced that illedit of south or france of the foot of the Princes, the The Chair of Levil on or executed the contains the first the contains the c cork, which composes the greater part of the bark, begins to mere a in a very remarkable number Nearly all of its vertable activity some to be con-centiated on this thick part which grows unusually lines, thick and sponcy of left on the teeds sents the following exthe population of the countries on his task. He re-ularly aftends the Remark of the for use. It is that price removed to the this hapmend the total circul production of each with that of some soft prison and the real post of the removal document in the formula to the countries of the countries of the prison and the real price that circul production of each with that of some soft prison and a result of the countries of the p n - 4ts removal docs not layare, but is h noticial to the tighten in the cork is allowed to remain on its tent the cork with seldom lives forcer than fitty or sixty years, it on the contract at is removed, the tree flourishes sometimes to appeared of 150 years. After the tree is that years old its cork may be removed at int is its of from six to ten years. The first crop of cork is interior in quality, and is principally used for making floats for fishing nets. The crops are usually gathered in the months of July and August, Two opposite longitudin d incisions into the bark ar made the whole length of the stem, and then several transferse ones about three feet sput. The bark is now beaten to separate it from the sulfacent fibre, and detached in exhadrical pieces for inserting under it the handle of the instrument, which is curved and made thin at its extremity for this purpose. In effecting this removal great cate is taken not to infine the newly-formed sub r or cork, namely, the living layer or living cork beneath. After barking, the pieces of cork are slightly charred to close the perc; then louded with weights to flatten them, and unally stacked in masses in some dry place, where they remain for two or three months. In diving they lose one-shift of their weight. Only when the trees are forty to fifty we are old as the bark sufficiently classic to adapt itself to the neek of a bottle. It im be cut into any shape, and, not with standing its pore ity, is impervious to any liquid. These qualities make it superior to all other substances as a stopperior for bottles for which it is principally u ed.

# TWENTY-FOUR PROVERBS IN COOKING.

There is a greenness in onions and potatoes that renders them hard to digest. For health's sake put them in warm water for an hour before cooking. The only kind of a stove with which you can preserve a uniform heat is a gas stove; with it you can

simmer a pot for an hour, or boil it at the same rate for twenty minutes.
Good flour is not tested by its color.

may not be the best. The test of good flour is by the amount of water it absorbs In cooking a towl, to ascertain when it is done, put a skewer into the breast and it the breast is tender

the fowl is done A few dried or preserved cherries, with stones out, are the very best thing possible to garnish sweet dishes.

Single cream is cream that has stood on the milk twelve hours. It is best for tea or coffee. Double cream stands on its milk for twenty-four hours, and cream for t for frequently stands forty-eight hours. Cream that is to be whipped should not be butter

cream, lest in whipping it change to butter.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly, put in a pinch of sait. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

In boiling eggs hard put them in boiling water. It will prevent the yolk from coloring black.

You must never attempt to boil the dressing of a clear soup in the stock. it will always discolor the soup, In making any sauce, put the butter and flour to-gether, and your sauce will never be lumpy.

Whenever you see your sauce boil from the sides of the pan you know your flour or corn starch is done.

Belied towl with sauce, over which grate the yolk of eggs, is a magnificent dish for luncheon.

Tepid water is produced by combining two-thirds cold and one-third boiling water.

To make maccaroni tender, put it in cold water and bring it to a boil. It will then be much more tender thin if put into hot water or stowed in milk.

The yolk or eggs binds the crust much better than the whites. Apply it to the edges with a brush.
Old potators may be freshened by putting them into cold water before cooking them.

Never put a pudding that is to be stramed into anything else than a dry mold

Never wash raisins that are to be used in sweet

# HINTS FOR PRESERVING FRUITS.

dishes. It will make the pudding heavy,

A useful hint to cooks was given at a recent sanitary contention in Grand Rapids, Michigan It was pointed out that by adding sugar to sour fruits, during the cooking pocess, the greater part of the cane sugar was converted by the aid of the acid into grape sugar, which does not possess half the awecten-ing power. By cooking the fruit first, and then adding the sugar to an agreeable sweetness, a very great deal of a gar might be saved Raspberry, strawb .ry, and therry syrups of the German Pharmscopolis have to be made by bruising the fruit and letting the mare and Julice ferment, after which the Julie is strained off and filtered. A better and safer way is to add at once to the neshly bruised fruits five to six per cent of alcohol, tolet the whole stand for some days, decant and filter Lastly, boil up once to remove the greater part of the alcohol Syrups made with jules prepared as above retain in a remarkable degree the dor and tiste of the fresh fauts

# CURING NERVOUSNESS.

An emment French physician, says Max Adeler, claims to have discovered that fiddling will cure nervousness, and that a trumpet solo will cure cat-alepsy. I have not yet tested the accuracy of these statments, but I know a man who is learning to play the accordeon who has so completely cure everybody in the neighborhood of homesickness that they are perfectly willing to remain away from home for any ength of time while the accordeon fiend is practising. He is also curing the house rents in the vicinity by driving them down I have also known singing to relieve acute attacks of rheumatism. Old Jones, who used to live near me, was disturbed one night by a glee club which was acrenading his daughter. He suffered a great deal from rheumatism. 钼层

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THE FLANCELL

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#### La er Frigiter title. I ngagement.

It is a proper to the standard of the standard n, late la constitution et le grapte til 1

the Vicerov of India that telegraph of that a powerful force, comprising all arms of the service, under command of General floberts, had been ordered to march to the defense Camignar

Candahar
In the Commons, later, the Marque of Hartington stated some Argian cavalry are supposed to be moring in the direction or bakon, for the purpose of intercepting supplies to Candabar—tien Stewart had returned to Cabul from the Cump of Kalohaji Mr Griffin, the limitsh representative, has had several interiews with the Ameer, with whom are the principal Ghizeat chiefs and representatives from Maidan, Logar, Kohistan and other districts

# NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBER EXPORTS

The clearances of lumber-laden vessels from the port of St John for trans. Atlantic ports during the mouth of June numbered 55, of 40,304 tons. The exports were as below, showing the ports to which they were shipped -

Ports Ireland Ilrictol Channel London Hull Laverpool Continent tifa-kow Wales Fleetwanl Other British ports	De its and ends sp. it 1,283,000 it 589,000 it 589,000 it 589,000 it 572,000	lirch Timber tons
Tutale	00,04.1 e0.11g.c	100 2.570
The following falle of	tes the name at at .	# A

the names of the shippers, with the amounts shipped by each .-

<b>.</b>	Fights and ends	Eirb Timber
hipper	FD ft	tails
dex Gibson us Beyin & Lo	16.415.(eg 6.254.0m	272 272
Mackey 1 d Stewart	7.7.4.2.(44) <del>17.3.4.4.1</del>	
arvill, Fekenn & t.,	2 14 × (414)	1 (67)
Lachlio & Wilson	सम्बद्धाः स्वत्यम्बद्धाः	1.11
Tetals	कृष्मी,का	2.770

There were 43 vessels, revistering 51666 tons, (St. John Telegraph)

A careful review of the attnation leads the New York trans-Atlatic ports. The following is a statement

	Ite 11s	T.	mber
Parts Liverpoid Internal Profit Channel Halleria	ar Lea he Sp fr Leagung Meann 14 Meann 12 an	Fine Fine	lire for 74
ter and Tutate	2525 (III) 2525 (III) 2512,000	_	

By the above it will be seen that the experts of deals, during last month were over 8,000 000 sp ft less than during the previous month of June. Below are given the names of the shippers in July, with amount

•	[len]s	_ T <sub>1</sub>	tolog
Shirper tips Beyon CC:	जानी स्रात्तीः स्कृतिः ने विकासः	l're Tora	Parch Totals
Alox tubon Civill, Mohonn & Co R. V. A. J. Stowart	年皇 55 (田田) 53(6) (田田)	Ž)	3
H W. Rav	्रक्षीका 1327का 1357का		fr4
Totals	3,912,000		<b>-</b>

The following is a statement of the lumber shaped from the port of St. John across the Atlantic, from January 1st to July 1st 1886, showing the ports to which it was shipped;

Ports Liverpool Ireland IS Channel Continent London Glangow Hall Fleetwood	Ireals etc. 8 F 10 51 eqs ero 22 f. 50 ero 192 f. 600 6 ero 200 f. 5 7 600 2.5 6 ero 192 f. 5 7 6 ero	Palega Proce 19 cm 17 cm 19 cm 19 cm 6, cm	Pane 2004 131	Horst   Horst   1,655   2,516   2,521   1,015
Wales British [s	ેક્ટોલા જો 2.241,000			1.17
Total.	135,117,000	215,700	234	Later

# NEW YORK PRESENTATION

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The every fixing all the fixed of the fixed in the fixed ful London, 3rd—In the House of Commons the erroring the Morques of Hirtungton announced that the British also dull and nominal Borix has a light in agent at the tith telegraphs under the date of the 2nd instant, that it is said Ayoub Khim has marched to Mir Kabez, and detailed a force for an attack on Chamin Choki.

Choki There is a fair inquiry for Related Cumpler, prices role steady as previously quot d. I had Chemic ds are in tife equest, and rule steads at mer quotations. We note saids of .50 fons Stale at \$1 600c1 70. 150 tons Stale 2 at \$1 600 here, notwithstanding recent cable advices of his prices at Smyrna Quicksilver requiet and unchang Quintine shows a somewhat diminished inquiry

quinine shows a somewhat unumined inquiry talues remain moderately steady. Sulphate for nidia also remains quiet and unchanged.

Essectial Oils.—The jedding demand continuoderately active for nearly all descriptions and proare firm and unchanged

Drawoops Logwood is rather quet, purch " baying satisfied their immediats wants by recent lay-purchases. The best grades of Hayti are in medeta purchases. The best gravies of ribyti are in mesers supply and stocks are firmly held at late quotator. We note sales of 104 tons Jamaica at \$22.50, 35.2 Honduras \$30, 90 do Can peachy, \$31, and honduras \$30, 90 do Can peachy, \$31, and honduras pupply, quit and weak. Dyewood Extracts are markets are request, and manufacturers, return are to the same peach and manufacturers. moderate request and manufacturers' prices are a changed We quote Logwood in bulk 94794, 149, do, 51 degrees, 748c, Fustic, 13414c, Laquid degrees, 14412c, and Sumae Liquid 51 degrees.

-The Imperial Oil Company of London, Ont. have commenced tearing down Spencer a remarked postions of the machinery from this and the other refineres owned by the members of company will be placed in the Vi tor Works. idea is to make these latter works equal to all! others combined A large paratine factory will a be built on the Victor grounds

A restocitable farmer named Jourdonnais, of Cyprin, F.Q. was in the act of getting unon a half-hay, which he had just cut in one of his meed we when the woodwork in front of the cart upon who he was stepping broke under under his foot, 1tating him between the vehicle and the lorse, latter taking fright dragged the heavy load ov 1 h man a body, killing him in lantly

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-The good old Paritanism of Boston is not quit The good old Puritanism of Roston is not quit of yet. The plantiff in a recent civil suit has been at to feel that neither the letter in it is sprit of an edicts has become obsolete. He had a companied funeral from Boston to Mount Auburn on Sin har almoon. Instead of returning by the same road fine direction by the way of Charlestown. Going through the the country of the same road a sastance in the same roads of the same same and sastance in the same same and sastance. juties by reason of a defective thorough are. He with the town for damages, and now the Napreme Co holds that the across annot be constanted because plaintiff was traveling to vilable of the law who the avoident occurred. The Court til not decis to attending a lineral on 5 n day to not entire union in Massacings-traveling the plaintiff in decis vilable to the first of the plaintiff in the court of the first occurred. laws of the Commonwealth in going to the comet because he had properly taken the most direct tobecause in marticiparty orient the most uncer too But going a mile or stout of the way for the will purpose of a feedule cell was at the eye of the lar a worldly deviation. Having thus soluctarity here a bathard tenation. a Sathath is water, he has no legal ground of copiant against the town of Sommerville for he carelessly left its highward in a condition it gliff gerous to life and limb.

The best way, says Mr Backland, the well-know English naturalist, to pack salmon to send away, is to cover him completely with silver paper, giving him as were, a new shin. The silver paper will adhere by means of the natural time. The list should then be pleed in a box and buried in clean awadest. When the silver paper is washed off with a sponge it will be found that the teantimi times of the fish are better preserved by this mode of packing than by any other Salmon as Mr Buckland points out, are without donot, at their best when caught actually in the sea. Toey are then full of "out" This will disappear, and the fish become limp if placed in ice for a jourcey. Those, therefore, who should put the fish into water actually on the boil for five or ten minutes before packing it Boiling water in aliantly cospolidates the albumen—se, the curd. The holler process must of course by completed when the ... The best war, says Mr Buckland, the well-know

MONTREAL	STOCK	REPORT

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VAME	Par value	Capital subscribed	Capital paid-up.	Re-t.	Dividend last 6 Months	Liveng	Prices
Circles's North America Carchan Bank Da Peup's Fastern Fownships Factories I Bank Ismilton Imperial Bank Jacques Cartier Maritime Merchan's' Bank of Canada Mohon's Bank Ville Marie Canada Catton Company Dominion Edegraph Company Montreal Cutton Americane Society Richelies & Ontario Navigation Company Montreal Loon's Morigane Society Richelies & Ontario Navigation Company Montreal Company Possil Canadam Incurance to Richelies & Ontario Savigation Company Possil Canadam Incurance to Richelies & Galles Society Richelies & Ontario Savigation Silver Plume Company Possil Canadam Incurance to Richelies & Galles Society Rominion 5 p.c. Stock Montreal & p.c. stock  Do. Watern Lo. W	1.50 3.50 50 50 100 100 100 100 25 100 20 20 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	\$ 4 Socials	\$ 4 we con on wo work and on the work and th	\$ 1,170,000 1 449 (00) 555,940 20,000 20,000 89 (00) 89,000 47°,000 5 000,000 90,000 475,000 5 000,000 75,000	Statement of the control of the cont	Atter 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125 125	Baser 125 75 75 114 125 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15

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The following are to holes operations—
Carrella 6 per cents, b. 7 %;
Caurella 6 per cents, b. 8 %;
Canrella 6 per cents, b. 8 %;
Calleda Bomminon a per cent, b. 1 %;
Calleda Bomminon a per cent, c. 1 %;
Calleda Called

The full murgante

bonds
Atlantic at 4 St. Lower to there et 2. It Improved to 10.
Haffalo and lake Huron, the hart Stock possible to 10.
Buffalo and lake Huron, the hart Stock possible to 11.
Buffalo and lake Huron, and mortgage bends to family Stock possible to 12. Industriance to 12.
Grand Tru bo 1 1 1. Ordinary Stock

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Northern Extension 6 p. c. stack

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Wellington, Grey and Brace 6 p.c.
Wellington, Grey and Brace 1st m of gage bonds 7 p.c.
Anglo-function stock
preferred stock
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City of Toronto b p.c. debentures, 1893

THE ICE BUSINESS.

papers to think that there will be no setual residence in the country and the parts to which they are though prices will be high. The stock in Maine produced shipped to the country to which they are though prices will be high — And Stock in Maine produced last winter is found to be equal to 1.426 800 tons, wo.th in New York more than twelve millions of dollars and in Maine at least aix or seven millions. A New York paper

New York City and Brooklyn, and their suburbs, con-New York City and property, and their suppress, con-sume annually, when the demand is not limited by high prices, as during the present season, from 1,500 000 tons to 2 000,000 tons of ire. The average unity consumption to 2000.00 tons of re. The average unity consumption is about 20,000 tons when the price is from \$3 to \$5 per ton. At present prices, less than half that amount will supply the demand. At the rate of 40,000 tons per day for 1/2 days, the commutation would be 1,000,000 tons for the senson, leaving a reserve in the computes hands of certainly not less than from 40,000 tons to 600,000 tons. When rates always the name to 500,000 tons. than from 49-19-30 tous to waynes tons—when rates ag-vance from 30-10-400 per cent above the usual prices, as they have this season, it is found that the saies diminish from 50 to 150 per cent. This reason the con-sumption will be kept within the minimum iminits on sumption will be kept within the minim in limits on account of the high prices. It is now selling at heirly in this city at Siu per ton, for vanits, at Si2 per ton, to families, from Si0 to Si2 per ton, according to quantity and convenience of delivery. Reswers are the heariest consumers, some of the largest using from 10, 1000 to 20,000 tong in a segment. Parking houses are the heariest consumers, some of the largest using from 19,000 to 20,000 tons in a season. Packing houses are the
next heaviest consumers. Then come in order, the Atlanue steamenp companies, saloon and resisurant
keepers public hospitals and families. A steamenp averages about 20 tons office for refrigerator purposes on a trip
to Liverpeof from New York. To preserve a cargo of
fresh meat during a trip across the ocean requires about
100 tons office. Un-half a ton office to each individual
inhabitant of New York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, is the
usual estimate for the season. About 50 per cent, of the
people nurchase no fee, but are indirectly consumers,
being the patrons of butchers, hewers, milkmen and
grocers, who have the first use of the article to preserve
their perishable goods.

grocers, who have the first use of the article to preserve their perishable goods.

With a minimum demand for 1,000 000 tons for the scanon, and a maximum supply of 1,500,000 tons, it would seem that the danger of an ice famine in New York is not imminent. The amount of Hudson River and Lake Champlain ice now on hand cannot be stated with certainty, but competent persons estimate that it is not wet balf exhausted. hot yet balfezhausted.

## MERAL INDUSTRIAL TOTES.

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Violem dargers of a surface of the most the spice, element mer we talk in in the term of the most surface were all kind of horizon me he

will be spirite pled it so the cubic ement bet of the National Pelicy, but the ranged the stupidity of our over pople?

iding to the S. Januara C. Bugit Out alo of flour to telescow 150 barrels of flour, and a quantity of grun to Mentr al ones to havel locals to Brantford and Thursday June One shipper there has ant 709 1,000 theep to bestam this season

inalo concern as manufacturing executived chormons prefits Indir preduct lands metion of the pace of common sugar, while of the industry, it would appear, is proce-

od cotem at Aurem not at all fiverable to in last weeks issue, says - Mr. Fleury's Morks, of this village are now being aun in order to meet the demand for respects? know whether a compliment was intended by of the Dominion Government or notknowledge of the water however, we feel think otherwise vet there it is, and the experience of this institutetory is worth umns of sophisms of contrary algument tet Era

beans I'or the Canadian Pacine Railway her spans of fifty feet each, to be mised at three of their bridges are to be placed to be thankful.

allway arches over the Welland Can if the Private All bet span for Middles-x county, and is comone for the county of Perth

passenger cars, and recently ordere i 126 000 more for carly delivery. Among one has 2 a car-load of 22000 pounds cach to the from a treolor ribbon and suitable fast mings. at residen wort Fath Avenue, New York now Completed -A wire in Maintact ver

Tork and Vermont is never selling at from is: the first receipts will come along. The hones transchipment at Chicago. The ball sage dy redeeming trust it has is that it is good for diseases. A large export trade in California Is now done from New York to England and

mother great English industry in which but wars ago the stood unapproachable is gradually into the hands of the Americans. The gun Birmingham operatives have petitioned the Gos-ment for relief. The reason of this is that the late Russo-Turkish war is estimated at \$20,000, France, Egypt. Mexico and other countries have at large orders to New England companies and the

voild be a first call to not to orphins. Let us bop that no until the will even 1 (di 'mi or his family of 31 childs y = P(t) + N(t) + G(t)

-The following extent man, we can speak a red That wook, 400 loxes at three to Liverport, to its endom is by a what also deeper to the most of them to take one the horizon it than the fall of the control will worth of reprinting the widor care Hamilton, is well worthy of re-printin, it is wider cire & Miller, in this city, others assignees, who went to calation. "The present tendency of business on both Maintoba a short time ago, has recently "skipped sid s of the Atlantic is ton irds shorter terms of cubit, it Cheese Company made 3,251 pounds of rid we would respectfully ures up in our brends in the country the great important of their making a move in the same direction. No number of good the country so long as the system prevals of an easy corn yers even well and is said in he giving of Credit to farm is who expend the princeds er their crops on improvements to their rems or implements and alow their store bills to r mun unput! relatively very low. The secret of the crys. The day has gone past whom a firm required a year's of gluere, which I is long been sought credit for his necessaries and to grant that time now the manufacturers of the tarticle is for the is but in many cases to divert the funds that should be unrely held by this Pullalo company. The used for the payment of such articles into oth revin litures for which the men have not y t to n

-The tirin I Touck Company have received crop cports from 149 places along its inc. They state that tall wheat has been partly killed in some sections between here and Post Hops, but from Toronto to Samia it is very good promising a vield of 25 up to 40 bushels per acre. Spring who it in many places is badly injured by rest, and to all appearance will full considerably below an average. Poss and corn generally are looking well, and give promise of a large viold. Birly and ods, no progessing very satisfactority, Ref Era and suff average erge erge may be expeted. Has in a f.w. Monetary Tener sain -thelets are a militaly places is half be an a rule will be considerably above the products of the Toronto Wrought from an average of lover and is partly winter killed. The Bay exp is excellent, and trust promises a fair crop. lary is building two 200 test spans and four especially as regards apples. Hope are also lookingler spans of fifty feet each, to be rused at well, both in the townships and in untario and, taking the Woods outlet, and on the Pembina the report as a whole turners have according reason

-Paralis Aller's a On Tuesday last, Mr. G. orge ling by them Municipalities continue to Levs, of Suana, Treasurer of the West Lamiton late a profesence to dumble structure of tron Agra ultimat Society, received from Toronto the gold m bridges. The Company has completed one and silver medals awarded by the Society at its meeting in April, to owners of prize taking horses. The three gold medals were for L. H. Coryell Petrolia, for mineral wool plant at Greenwool Iron "Victor Dust," Donald Merrson, tor "Young Brit-Orange counts, his been worked to its full ish Ensign, John Dossler, tor "Young Drayman" without interruption for the past six months. The silver medids were for O W Chamberlin, for stock is accumulating. The Pennsylvania "Royal George", John Ford, for "Young Warwick;"

Company has now over 10,000 pounds of John Blid, for "Cox hman. The medals are beautirial in actual use, most of it for de dening fully finished, 14 inches in dismeter, having on the one side, in the centre, the picture of a hoise, and round the ran & West Limbton Agricultural Society, cently filled we note a sale of 35,000, ounds 1830' the other side braing the exhibitor's name. Louis water work, for boiler and pipe and the horses name in I class. The medal han-s

for the deadening of all the floors in one of equal in a due to the whole manufactures when this century was being in the last lifty years commerce completed —A wire in Ma intact ver three grown to the time state than population, having the form to the more is no California honey in the market, and increased eight-old. Shipping has trebled in fitty ver s. In forty veus the number of lighthouses har seents. There is a residerop this year, and in a more than a sabled. Since 1850 the manufacture of the first receipts will come along. The hones | wool has been quintupled. Nottingham now makes | Figures a week-and to the ever the are parket in cases, and brought direct by rail, with more less than all the rest a Europe. The United beauties, worth taking good are of that ordinars Sat smake I mun to 8 wing machines yearly, which care, are quite sate. Is not brought here to any extent. It is of cardo as much as 12,000,000 women working by quality, has a sapplite color and resembles the tand. The cheulation of newspapers multiplied of white sage. It is considered a good contor courteen fold in fourteen years in 1840 the world had mption. Ainstand has nather a mustoody taste to 3 633, to-day at has 17, 118, requiring 1, 170 000 tons of congue, but is agreeable. Pennyroul is made paper in the vew. The exportation of books from the herb of that name, and white pleasant, the England has increased teniold in intervens. At the tam be easily detected. To weed has a known beginning of this century there were no public is very unpleasant, makes the throat smart, and libraries worth speaking of , in 1948 there were soon since then the number has doubled

Forg and Lathe gives the following directions for finishing and polishing steel and iron -To get the beautifu. Ash we see on the best work, a piece of four emery paper, well worn, and a little oil upon it, will be found the lest thing to use, and when this has been well worked, to get the high polish, a piece of in England is greatly depressed, so much so that | wood that upon the surface, with some fine crocus, will bring it up to this state, and if any deep scratches be there, you will at once observe them, and to remove, amount expended there by the combatants in The scratches must be removed before any attempt is made to polish. There are several ways of ornamenting the work it you do not wish it to be left straight. First, then, to cross the surface This is done by

They for set the will be on stay of sile personalizations of to rote the test than, they have be not they were in some one the

pushed could, and a little of the control of the co all this others as an in our ep to the most take specification to the first and the fi forestions from Moderal to Loostey, and the viscosity for the cotonic of the cotonic forms to the first and the second of the cotonic of the perature to act as a disintertuit. Our or two more Waterloo Qu, tr, te destine the historical to the continuous control in woods of the glass were some that town is the underto plus to his credit a defined to first the point out to be a lecture on a distinct that the field to first te point out to be a lecture on a distinct but the man recovered to the control to the first out to the hips man that the roll of the credit is a left to the hips man the control to be a lecture on no alitton but the man recovered to the first out to the hips man that the control to the first that a roll of the control to the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of the control of the first that a roll of S'im at her trans will be tho oids in any or checkmighical consults of on intermedical paremb much fird in estockey per mice manies.-Lutus +

- W. R. W. Oliv , formerly of the firm of Office a ross the lines taking with him it is supposed such and of the proceeds of some \$15,000 of goods, owing chiefly to wholessie them, here, to warrant to there whit in the land or the Dicotalis. harvests will ever pumanently relieve the business of or habilities shows over twenty coeditors, including one in Toronto, one in London and two in Winniper On the 8th just he wrote from 8t Vincent, Minn, to a gentlem n in Montr il the tellowing letter -It is with much regret I write you this from here, but as lists by middle you have heard I lost more than my all by tire I bave tust to the list made up my mind to leave the whole thing rad commence anew amongst strangers. I have left form, er is and everything, and lett the store and stock with A Clezhoin, James broth r, and now you would confer a favor by advising the creditors to take hold of the estate for the tenent of all. Cleghorn will send you a list of them. You may think it strange to me to have to insurance, but when they ask 1 per cent, it is rather a lugh figure, and also think strange of me leaving, but the met of the matter is we could not have pulled through had we not lest, as the business in Winnipeg is overdone, and if we are the first. I am a me you will see one-half go before the fall, as they are norking in all shapes to get rid of sto ks. I don't know yet where I will go I may go off to Montana, U.S., but will write you age in. I expect to get the name of making a b z haul, but I assure you I gave my family more a good deal to go to Winnipes last fall. I am only some I could not get a little more out of it to help me on that intend to go at any thing that I can get to do for a vinite. Trusting you will bill to me as of old and do what I request

# HAGGERT ORDS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

(B. am, \* u Tin. ? )

We congratidate this Company on the success that is attending this establishment since the formation of it into a Joint Stock Company, and the people of the County on the formation of the Company The Company has been crowded with work all the seriou and the artizans of the establishment are working day and night to fulfil orders and yet they can't tuinl them fast enough. The formation of this Company sceme to have led to quite a revival in this busy-free establishment, and there seems to be a much better system throughout the whole works or there is every confidence that it will succeed, and prove a great success to the Company, its artizans, and to the business people of the Town. The new attraction this year— \*\* Smith Manufacturing Company, of Darton of the Smith Manufacturing Company, of Darton of the Company of Darton of Fiance were vitted at £6,000,000, in 1874 at £416,000,000. The 15 0 00 watchmakers of Besincon with the steam of the Science of the Company, its artizans, and to the business people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Edgar Thomson Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Strip that the Company, its artizans, and to the business people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Edgar Thomson Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Company, its artizans, and to the business people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Edgar Thomson Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Edgar Thomson Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Edgar Thomson Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Edgar Thomson Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Strip the Steel Come and the \$200 people of the Town. The new attraction this year—next lots to the Strip the St sanguine well-wish is anticipated, and the Company, notwithstanding they have from 49 to 50 skilled workmen on this department alone, cannot supply orders fast chough, as orders are coming in from all parts of Ontario and Manitoba. They now have the different branches in such a torward state, that they are enabled to turn out from two to three of these Figures a week-and to the even they are public

# AN INTERESTING REPORT

(P nladelphia Weekly Notes.)

mighty interesting reading. The meeting wis reminded them that they had very little to be thankin for But this years cheerinfiness has not the most striking reasons for its existence. The first is that they have gone through a general election, without wrecking English Free Trade. Ten years ago it would have been thought preposterous to suggest that any English politician should suggest a return to Protective the Rhine, and the lady shook her flavon head tion. Now the Club are thankful that no prount at and civilly answered "Nine?" "Got any girls?" the position took up that ery Then again, of the right marshal said to the lady from over the Rhine; and cen members of the ministry, fourteen belong to the Club This indicates that the present Cibinet will be on the alert as regards English trade incress, and will push the Free Trade cause as best they may But as regards the foreign field, the French Protest targe orders to New Lagrand companies and the First, then, to cross the surface. This is done by the large orders to New York during the last details folding a piece of energy paper theirly around a nic, it tonists are active and control the Senate, if not the from over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven belief in former times would have gone to Great taking a kind of circular action, by doing which cach like in former times would have gone to Great taking a kind of circular action, by doing which cach like in the Link States the Free line in the Link It is a large to the land and civilly answered, "Nine" Traders have seen the great opportunity piece the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the land of the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine, and again she shook her flaven than the Link It is a large to the Rhine over the Rhine. which has secured their home market, the United difficult thing to oft an as few stones cut without But then, if not much has been done, a great do I is by shaking your head and always answering Nine?"

The first thing is operated.

The fi I were to a specification of I were to satisfy the deland of the automorphism of the many more to make retains

(Mining Re of 1)

That ist during the pist work as I carrie, mot of the other report sens basic scione, but in the east question. There has been no such, but as the serion were on indistrict to come steering there is more desire to all up, and as the back bone of the market uppears to be fam as to prices, many are availing the archest of this tim to sayire packed engages. This cannot be done during a rustill then everybody must take what they can get, and if a "rusty" car-o is shoved in a exionally it by to pass along in the crowd and be trice in . The legislations branch of the trade (clong well, aid not a not a fair busines being done. The robust on a little cutting of piles by one of the company, nextly in the market, but at the rame time the general tone of the market has been presented. We undescribe rates, particularly in Lehich coal, firmly maintained. Stove and chestbut sizes are a little tall in supply of this grade; on the other hand, lump and broken and egg are ve y starce. Lump is some six weeks behind in deliveries. this item tola good in regard to all the prime Lobigh's such as Jeddo, Sugar Loaf and Old Com-The free-burning anthracites are little p my's mor, free of delivery and the price is also less firm. We hear of slight digressions from the current price lists by middle men. The companies the miselves hold

#### THE PEACH ' ROP

(New England Grocers)

A good many of the peaches received thus far have been of poor quality and sold at low prices. The fruit is not ripening very rapidily owing to the heavy, clay soil of Delaware and Maryland not as good as that of those received last week. The tinest fruit will come from the atterne south of the Delaware poninsular. The peach season commences about the 20th of July, and the market of this locality opens generally about the beginning of August, but th s year it commences unusually early. The prospects of the crops are very fine. In the casty varieties, such as the Early York, Hale's Early, Rouse's and Moore's the harvest will be heavier than in the later varieties in most cases. In some places, however, they will have good crops of all varieties. This will be the case in the Kent country, Md., and Newcastle, Del., orchards. Here the prospects are unusually fine, and the same is true of Sussex county. Del The consumption of the peach in Boston, amounts to about iwenty to twenty-live cars per day. There have been times when a greater supply was necessary. In 1875 as many as fifty cars were sold on some days, but this was an extraordinary supply for Boston that demand exceeds twenty-five cars. The season for comming the regular fruit trains in the peach business is generally about six weeks, ending, as a rule, about the 13th or 20th of September.

# SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

This is the result of our "devil's" brain machinations for the summer holidays. He has no holidays, although his aspirits faiter in the most and languish for the purple sens " —
The City Belle—goes to the sen-shore!

The Bailiff-goes to sei-zure !!

The Saitor-goes to the sea-sure!!! The compliance pid fellowstosea? Pshawiiii

-Why is the young lady who goes to the sea side like a merchant who visits torcina markets in spring? Be ause she secures her summer a talk ( rock)-summersiona-dieser

... The latest nevelty in London is what is known a smoking concerts in which it is allowable to smoke a cizar The Dake of Linburgh is president, and the Prince of Wales a patron of the society,

-A model market report. The strong demand for butter has been tilled by infector grades. Cheese advanced a little—just a mite. A more series condition xperted. Turkeys are gobbling up. Chickens on the tenco-can't tell whether they il so up or down, Corn still, and whisker unsteads. There is a sharp The report of the annual dimer of the Cold in Club demand for pickles. The market is actually squirmtor Americans, what Mr Lincoln used to call my in cels, but scale for ush. Turtles move slowly, and crabs barely crawl. Shrimps unisually lively, Figs hind legs jumped up wonderfully. White turnips flat. Honey and was humming. The corner on the stable to be broken at any time. Beans, yelloweves, looking up Unions strong. Venison desr. Spring wheat way up. Molasses, the heavier grades move slowly. There is a slack demand for lime

- that any boys? the marshal said to a lady from again the lady shook her head and civilly answered, Nine!" "lint some are dead?" the marshal said to the lady from over the Rhine and again the lady shook her head and civilly answered, "Nine! 'Husband, of course?' the marshal said to the lady des' manufacturers have learned to make better and leaving bright marks. If I it turnly in the hand, about to be a complished. The world is about to be shell kann keln English. Credit said the lady from more are stically remainded over the liking—Soze.

# THE METAL TRADE.

# THE UNITED STATES MARKETS

#### New York

the ever hand may be seen you cratifying orldenies of a general and healthy revised of the from industries of the country. It we take the called fuch, ment of those most he will interested in the trade and the opinion of the most important publications on the subject, we must alsim that the iron trule has not been in a more healthy condition since the incinorable crish of the vene 1873. In our own market quite a volume of business is a ported for the post week Consumers have been the principal purchasers at paless, when made public, about on the basis of these

American Pla No. 1 No. 2 Vigas Forge 

Scotch—Sales of over 2,000 tons are reported for the past week at figures below our list quotations. It is noticeat it that importations are lighter than they have been for months, and the foreign markets... especially Glasgow-are steadily advancing official figures just given to the public, the fact is established that stocks in bonded watchouses in this country are much lighter than the general estimate The chipments exhibit an increase of 123,845 tons since Christmis, as compared with those of the past year to the same date Quotations of leading brands are as follows No 1 Pr. Iron—Gartsherrie 56s, Coltness 57s, Langlo in 56s, Summerice 54s 6d, Carnièree 54s 6d, Glengarnock 54s 6d, and Eglinton 52s. Middlesbrough Pig Iron was quoted as follows, fo b No 1 Foundry 40s. No 2 43s 7d, No. 3 41s, No 4 40s, No. 4 Forge 40s. These quotations are fully sustained by the following figures ruling firmly in our own

Glongarnock				\$21.2 3
Cartsherrie Sammerice	•	٠.	** ***	23 4 24
Egliaton		•		25.226
Coltness ,,	٠	• •	• ••	22 4 23

English -Inquire is more active, and holders who would have been willing sellers, one month ago, at \$18 per ton, now quote No I Middlesburgh firmly at

Rails.—Best American steel rails are quoted at \$65 cash at works But all mills are sold so far ahead that no transactions are mentioned for any earlier delivery than September or October. The demand for iron is better than it has been for several months.

Tin-There has been a further sharp advance in price of big tin under extensive speculative operations, strengthened by favorable accounts from abroad and more demand from consumers. After sales of some 1000 to 1200 tons at 201@211c as to delivery, for Straits, the market closes buoyant. Quotations are 21 de spot for Straits; 21c for Australian. 201c for Billiton: 211c for English L. & F; 211c for English refined, and 24c for Banca. Tin plate more active and ruling strong, with an advancing tendency to prices Copper—More business in ingot is reported, and price shows.

price shows corresponding improvement. Sales include 309,000 pounds at Baltimore and Lake at 18 to clude 300,000 pounds at Baitimore and Lake at 18 to 18 cents cash, and 750,000 pounds future delivery at 18 to 19 cents. Manufactured quoted as follows: Brasier's coppet over 16 oz., per square foot, 28c do. 12 oz. to 16 oz., 30c; do 10 oz., to 12 oz., 32c; do lighter than 10 oz., 34c; circles segment and pattern sheets less than 84 in. diameter, 31c; do. do. over 84 in., 34c; locametive fire-low sheets 31c, sheeting converges. less than 84 in distincter, 510; to. to. to. over 52 in, 520; locomotive fire-box sheets, 31c, sheeting copper over 12 on-per 3q ft. 26c; do. bolt 28c, copper bottoms. 31c Lead—Sales reaching 500 to 600 tons domestic pig

at 4½0 and a shade under are reported. The market is yet rather weak. Manufactured lead quoted as follows; Bar, 6c; pipe, 7c, sheet, 7½c—less 10 per cent. discount to the trade—and tin-lined pipe 15c

# Pittsburgh,

Pig Iron-The market up to the close of last report was extremely quiet, as reported, but in the latter part of the week there was more activity. Sales made thus far this week indicate no change in prices, and we repeat last week's quotations: Cold short, \$20 to 21; neutral, \$22 to 23; cinder-mixed red-short, \$23, all-ore red-short and Bessemer, \$25 to 27-all on four months time. Sellers are not anxious to accept large orders at present prices.

Manufactured Iron.—There is considerable in-

quiry for the various kinds of manufactured fron, but buyers are not very prompt in placing their orders. Bar may still be quoted an 2.20 cents, but sheet and tank have advan i the former fetching 38 cents and the latter 3 cents. There is a heavy demand for the latter, and it is not propable that even a large or der could be placed for less than 3 cents.

Nails—The Western Nail Association have agreed to fix the selling value of patter at \$2.00 cents agreed to fix the selling value of patter \$2.00 cents, but sheet and tank have agreed to fix the selling value of patter \$2.00 cents, but sheet and tank have agreed to fix the selling value of patter \$2.00 cents, but sheet and tank have agreed to fix the selling value.

to fix the selling price of nails at \$3 00 per keg, usual terms. They have been selling for some time past 2.75, to \$2.85.

Rallway Spikes-There has been no change in price of railway spikes, and we repeat last weeks quotation—24 cents per pound, 30 days.

Old Rails—Are worth from \$29 to \$30 per ton.

Scrap Iron-Dealers report a stiffening of prices but consumers of No 1 wrought are still supplying their wants at \$22,00 to \$25,00 to \$25,00 per net tou— last two figures being for railway scrap. Cast scrap is worth from \$17 to \$22 per gross ton Old car wheels \$28 to \$30.

Copper—Prices have undergone no change.

Lead—Piglead isquoted at 6 cents. Manufactured,

# Philadelphia,

Pig Iron—The pig iron marketis stronger than it was last week. A few of the best brands are out of the mariet altogether, the owners holding them for higher prices. No 1 foundry, which sold a month ago for \$22 now commands \$26, and is scarce; No. 2, \$22/0.24, according to brand; gray forge, \$20/0.21 at furnace, although some lots have been sold at \$20.50, with few inquiries, it being held mostly by strong parties who can wait,

Blooms-Best cold blast charcoal at forge \$68 for No. 1 (2464), with numerous inquiries for jumediate delivery; runout anthracite, \$55@57, at forge (2464); acrap blooms, \$50 (2240). Forges are full of orders and prices are stiffening in sympathy with an improving market.

Muck-The improvement in muck bar mentioned last week has been sustained and prices are firm at \$41, with numerous inquiries and a higher figure probable in a few days.

Merchant Bar-Most of the sales are in small lots at 235c cash, though plenty of orders for very large lots are in the market, 2462.5c is the current quotation. Makers are meeting the requirements of customers and declining very large orders except at current prices at date of delivery, as the impression arrested until buyers have been pretty well supplied. to pay 50s. to 55s. for pig iron could not afford to pay i home."

desared, busers having seen that bottom was touched of the market to some one is a to like level in the at \$2.75. Mikers he filling smalledders and returning summer of 1873 for restored the activity of the solid land orders except at semant rates when delivered consumptive demand

\$26 to \$20 . ex-yard, \$28

# THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF THE IRON TRIDE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM -H.

#### (Pall Mail tlazette),

Returning to the subject of an article which appeared in the Pall Mall Clazette on the 18th inst, we may hight by enumerating the expents in quantity of various kinds of iron and steel from the United Kingdom to the United States during the past tive months (January to May) of the present year 1880, and in 1879 and 1878; also during the ten months of the active trade (August, 1870, to May, 1880), and during the whole year 1871, the last proceeding year of greatest

Iton and Speciss Lyports (quantities in 1000's of tons: H-11,000) from the United Kingdom to the United States first five months, 1878 80. Iton months. August I, 1879, to May II, 1880; and whole year, 1871 (Board of Finde tables).

Five	montl May 31	be to	Iroa and Steci	neaths, lest L. les Man	Whole
1878	1579	1580		Year Man	1971
11 2 	to all the state of the state o	27 71 167	Pig iron Bar, ungles, bolts Baiwa, all sorts Borgs, sheets, etc Iron plates Old, for remanufaci'r Steel, unwrought	545 54 124 55 145 334 30	190) 44 519 47 87
59	85	80.2		Leil4	9 <b>1</b> 6

The experts of the five months of 1880 are nearly ten times those of 1879. The total experts of 1871 were 916,000 tons The exports of the twelve months ending July 31, 1880, will be not far short of 11 million tons; and of that quantity one million tons will be pig and wold" fron-in striking contrast to the exports of 1871, when rails were the predominant description. Judging by the values given by the Board of Trade tables, the average price of the iron and steel exports of the five months January-May, 1880, was 72s.; but for the single month of May only 70s. This indicates a working out of the contracts made at high prices; and the 70s reprensents a large proportion of manufactured iron and steel. Mr. Swank, the well-known secretary of the great protectionist body called the American Iron and Steel Association of Philadelphia, has just issued a report for 1879, with a preface relating to 1880. Mr. Swank's main conten-tion is that in February last his countrymen arrived at the conclusion that in the United States "demestic productions had fully overtaken the consumptive demands of the country, and that the consequent fall of prices has been philosophically accepted. Mr Swank gives the following figures as the prduction (in millions of tons) in the three years 1877-8-9

United States. 3.07=3,070,000 tons	1479.	1979	1877.
Pig fron million ton« fron rails lessemer rails lessemer raile "" lessemer steel ingots "" Rolled fron ""	3 07 42 ,65 ,93 2.05	इंद्रुह्म	2.31 23 43 52 1.47

Mr. Swank says that on March 1, 1880, there were 697 furnaces in blast in the United States with an 697 furnaces in blast in the United States with an annual capacity of 6½ million tons (of 2,000 lb, each), provided the furnaces worked all the year. There were in course of building forty-eight new furnaces, with a calculated capacity of ½ a million tons. At end of 1879, he says, there were 388 furnaces in blast, compared with 265 at end of 1878. Mr. Swank also gives the following careful comparison of prices, and to render it more convenient to English readers we convert the dollars into shullings: convert the dollars into shillings:-

United States—Iron and steel. (1). Lowest prices 1877-79; (2). Hirhest prices, February, 1889 and (3), Prices, May 15, 1889, in shillings sterling—(1 dol. \_od.).

No. 1. Lowest prices, and when.	Description.	Vo 2 1+b. 1880	May, 1880.
130s., October, 1877 16-3., November, 1877	Philadelphia pig tron, No. 1 Uncinnati wheel pig Iron rails, at Philadelphia Steel " Old iron rails "	190s. 202s. 202s. 154s.	104s. 20%. 20%. 272s.

Comparing the prices of February, 1830, with the low prices of 1877-79, there cannot be any wonder that the collapse has been so source. But even the prices of May, 1880, are still 50 to 70 per cent higher

We arrive, then, at five telerably plain conclusions First, that in 1880, and most probably in 1881 and later years, the demand for from and steel of various kinds, but principally rails, in the United States will, at a certain range of prices, compel that country to import about 1,000 000 tons or more from this country, even at the present preposterous rates of specific duty ranging from £1 to £6 10s per ton, or from 109 to 150 per cent, according to the import price at New York,

Secondly, that the strong efforts made this year in Congress in support of Mr. Covert . proposal to reduce the iron and steel tariff by one-half or two-thirdsefforts which, as Mr Swank admits, have greatly alarmed the Pennsylvania ironmasters-justify the expectation that next year (the presidential election being disposed of) there may be a considerable abatement of the present duties, and therefore an extended opening for the use of British Iron and steel in the

Thirdly, that with the occurrence of a favorable harvest in 1880 in this country and on the Continent it is almost certain that the home consumption of 3.31 million tons in 1879 will be materially increased

Fourthly, that the collepse in the iron market since March last is directly and plainly the result of overspeculation far more than over-production, violent rise of prices stopped consumption at home

Nails-Nails have advanced to St, with an active los to sos, or even price much less. Hence the till

past few dies so that leading louses have de lined anders this week on that end. Quot done are as follows: Reaned No. 26 to 28, etc. No. 22 to 25.4 fc. No. 16 to 21, 4c. is likely to rextra qualities. Best bloom, No. 26 to 28, is dewn from 74c to 7c. No. 22 to 25.4 fc. No. 22 to 7c. No. 22 to 7c best advantages of locality, of cheapness and quality of fuel and of fron ore, of new and scientific turnar. and plant, of skill and energy of management, and such a command of capital as renders them tree from the I orden and peril of money borrowed for argent business purposes. Wherever the whole or most of these favorable conditions are not found it is very un likely that ins permanent rise of market prices will enable the manufacture to be continued at a satistace tory profit

Learing those portions of the subject which relate more particularly to detail, it is necessary to examine some of the larger conditions of which the speciac conomic facts are but a few of the consequences tor the production and consumption of iron and steel are no more than fudications of a class of events controlled and directed by the productiveness of the seasons and the effectiveness of human labor. As regards America, the larger conditions which medits all others are i The rapid increase of population and production in the West and North-West, and to some extent in the South, and (2) the shifting of political power which, under the Constitution, will follow as a matter of settled law the population of the several States as shown by the census of the pre-sent summer. To take the last point first: the pro-portion of members in the House of Representatives is adjusted after each census on the basis of the population in 1860, the then total population of 31,500,000, divided by 233 as the number of members. gave 127,000 of population as entitling to one member. The 38,500,000 of 1270 The 38,500,000 of 1870 raised the unit to 163,000, and if, as may happen, the population of 1890 amounts to 50,000,000, the unit would become 211,000 Between 1800 and 1870 the New England and Atlantic States in reased 16 per cent, the West Contro 25, the West 65, and the South 18 per cent, and the results on the proportionate representation were to reduce from 94 to 75 the number of representatives from the New England and Atlantic States. and from 69 to 6, the representatives of the West Centre States. On the other hand, the representatives of the Western States rose from 23 to 29, and of the South (as the negroes were for the first time counted as freemen) from 50 to 63. These were great changes. But since 1870 it is certain that nearly all the increase of population has been in the West and North-West, and it is possible that the effect of the census of this year may transfer, in 1881, as many as 15 or 20 repre-sentatives from the New England and Atlantic group of States to the non-manufacturing States, of which even Chicago is now an Eastern entrepot The first condition of comfort and progress in these communi-ties of the Western wilderness is that, inasmuch as their raw produce must be sold chesp because it has to bear the cost of thousands of miles of transit to a market, so the implements and tools which are required for the purpose of their hard and adventurous labor must also be bought cheap, both in cost and quality. Mr. Swank's report indicates very plainly that in Pennsylvania the inevitable outcome of these conditions is clearly forescen. Next, as regards the increase of population in the West. In the single year 1878, about 15,000,000 acres of wild land were brought under cultivation in the new States and Territories by settlers, who were chiefly men with families taking up farms of about 160 acres. The average area taken by settlers is about 50 acres per head. The new Western population would be, therefore, about 300,000 persons in one twolvemonth, a rate of settlement about the wholly without example. The immigration into the held at 6d t States was, in the three years 1976-77-78, about 175,000 lid to 14d. a year, or say more than 500,000 persons in the three years. The immigration of 1479 was much larger But the immigration of 1880, according to the progress of the last five months, will probably reach 400,000. The actual arrivals in the States to the end of the past month (June) were about 250,000 persons. Such, then, are the broad facts on which the general problem seems to re. t.

# RUSSIAN TOOL STEEL.

The tool steel used in Russians imported chiefly from England, although some private firms are using German steel. The Obouchoff Steel Works, near St. Petersburg, are, however, making tool steel for their own use, and are also filling some orders for other Russian works. At the Obouchoff Works, Whitworth's system of compressing fluid steel has been for some time employed, and it is now being turned to account for the production of solid ingots of tool steel The steel is prepared in crucibles from a mixture of blister steel with refined cast fron and ferromanganese, the materials employed being very pure The Oural blister steel used contains carbon i per

#### A ROLLING MILL TO BE STARTED IN SOUTH AMERICA

Last weeks National Labor Telburg says - On Sunday six good members of the Association left Pittaburgh en route for the United State of Columbia, South America, where they have engaged for three yours, at splendid figures, to work in a new rolling mili at their respective trades. The parties are Richard Bowater, roller, late of Park, Bro & Co ; Thomas Jones, heater, of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips upper mill, Thomas Hickey, boiler, of Schoenberger & Co.; Martin Richards, roll turner, of Westlake & Co., Warren, Ohio, and John Jones and John Rogan, roughers. Their expenses are paid from New York to the place of destination—65 miles cast of Bogota, in the State of Bayalca. Their salaries commenced from the date current prices at date of delivery, as the impression and stopped purchases of British iron in America. They are first-class men in every sense of the word, Canadians on I general that the upward tendency will not be Consumers at home and in America who could afford and with proper care they will do well in their new liquor traffic. of embarkation (last Thursday) from New York.

### IBE WOOL MARKER.

#### NAW York.

there has been nonew feature nonceasile main tra-An order for 1000 kegs was retaid this week at pressure 1 withly, that the pressing presided question now sent prices. The mills have known work is a fuguet at the price at which hours have been made to september.

Sheet know-the quotations are noted were still the religious for the price at which hours world, with ecasons working ap their stocks hoping to tree out the police of working ap their stocks hoping to tree out the police the ruling rites, but prices have stilled during the during the strength with such arrange annual prices. This is a mistaken notion, as past few dreas at that leading hower the certain that with such arrange annual prices. This is a mistaken notion, as would be a calculate the woollen raterest in its order this week on that end. Quot drops are as for candi I about this mitter. There will be no break values, but rather an advance on soon as man discharge values, to but rather an advance on soon as man discharge commence to our cases supplies. Catitorna and proved Texas wools may be relatively too logh, is called with Cape and Montevideo, but other closes wool must enhance in value with an improved dense to be a supplied to what or entire leading shawi makers say a private correspondence with his agents.

Your view of the shawl situation seems judicious to the absurdity of selling goods below cost or production and the state of the state In coming to a final coachasion, you must remember the price of wool is 20 to 25 per cent higher than it a at this time last year, and the tendency of the most make the new towards firmer prices.

The above change in wood is after a very considered decline from the nighest price, and on the prior, woods we use the rise is 25 per cost now.

Our best grades of wooden shawls for several very

have been sold at an actual loss

This is an important acknowledg ment, and known it to be true to the letter, we leave the trade to dis it as they deem proper

# Philiste phia

Philade phila

Wool continues firm and in good demand, with by stock: Ohio, Penasylvania and West Virginia—A\asia stock: Ohio, Penasylvania and West Virginia—A\asia shove, 48c to 50c; X, 47c to 49c; medium, 47c to 4 coarse 42c to 43c. New York. Michigan, Indians and Western—Fine, or \ and XA, 41c to 44c, medium, 47c to 48c, coarse, 42c to 43c. Washed Combing and Delaine, 50c; coarse, 44c to 44c. Canada Washed Combing, 47c to 45c; Tabswashed Choice, 43c to 50c, fair 45c to 47c. Unwashed Combing and Delaine—Medium Unwashed Combing—Fine, 35c to 36c; coarse, 35c to 36c, medium, 25c to 36c; coarse, 25c to 30c, coarse, 25c to 27c, coarse, 25c to 30c, medium, 25c to 27c, coarse, 25c to 30c, new Michigand Colorado—Fine, 29c to 30c; medium, 25c to 31c, coarse, 25c to 30c, New Michigand Colorado—Fine, 29c to 30c; medium, 25c to 31c, coarse, 25c to 30c, Pulter and Colorado—Fine, 29c to 30c; medium, 25c to 30c, Medium, 25c to 45c, Medium 40c to 45c; Super, 40c to 43c; Laub 40c to 45c. 40¢ to 45¢.

#### Australia,

Australia.

Advice a are received from Sydney up to June 16th, u Mesars Griffiths & Co. report transactions as few attending on the committee of the committee Advices are received from Sydney up to June 16th, u

# NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE,

# (N. Y. Economist.)

The second month of the summer has closed, and wat it, we true the long full which has supervened. Sign of awakening activity in mercantile circles are apparent on all sides, and the week passing in review has de-veloped in many lines of goods an improvement in the distribution teams. veloped in many lines of goods an improvement in the distribution from commission circles that is alike cherting as it is gratifying. Increased action has been noticed in the movement of many times of goods from first hands, and in some it has been specially significant, while in others the development has been slower and more gradual in its stages. Openings of seasonable fabrics in both cottons and wootless have become more general, and prices have been named and otherwise readjusted on so reasonable and satisfactory scale, and in many instances in so close conformity with the views of large buyers, that the latter have to longer much excuse for delaying their needed purchases for the fair season. Conservatism and prudence seem peculiarly to season. Conservatism and prudence seem peculiarly to mark the course of trade. No excitement or rush sp-pears visible, but, on the other hand, transactions in The Oural blister steel used contains carbon 1 per cent. silicon 0 00 per cent., manganese 0 22 per cent., and phospherous 9.07 per cent The application of the Whitwerth system of compression enables perjectly sound ingots to be obtained the whole of each ingot being available for the production of tool steel by the further processes of handmering and rolling—

Languagering.

hearly all departments of merchandise are characterized by a legitimacy, growing out of a healthful but gradual development of current and prospective wants. In woollen and worsted dress goods a large business have the further processes of handmering and rolling—

Languagering. biesions orders pas made pasiness ubbatently dutt. ness doing at the firm current values ruling for the same rest doing at the nem current values ruling for the same For fancy half woollens, such as nubles, toods, jackets scarfs, etc., the request, though in some instances some what moderate, nevertheless, has been quite satisfactory in carpets new business has been gradually improving though still somewhat light in volume. Prices, however are term and unphanced. over, are him and unchanged

> -H. R II Princess Louise laid the tablet stone of the Louise Embankment at Quebec on Thursday last II R. H. accompanied by Prince Leopold sailed for England on Saturday.

On Thursday last twenty-four members of Parlisment and other gentlemen breakfasted at the Palace dotel, London, Eng, under the Presidency of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, to meet Sir Charlos Tupper and Sen-stor Vidal. Sir Wilfrid Lawson congratulated the Canadians on having passed a measure to prohibit the Sir Charles Topper responded in an appropriate speech.

### PETROLEUM.

### THE PETROLIA MARKLY

market still continue to ascend, though slowly by thereby gladdening the heart of the po-od otherwise making him happy—as he ought Bales have been made during the week as high f and one of 2000 barels at \$1.55 to b The price may be taken as the one that is nearest have gone out ducing the past week, and this, e continued production will clearly show how ing are the sales of the part week as reported bulletin board of the P C O & T Co --

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Out , per bbl per ad BEVINED (IN BARDARS) PER CAP-1030

Out, per wine gallon
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Treight made e, and with Landou freight )

St. per wine gallon
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belgium, per kil

#### OIL CITY QUOTATIONS

or old 1008 am -05c id for old 1005 am for old 1008 am -05c id for old 1005 am for old 1008 am -05c id for old 1021
fo bid for old 10.29 am -8ales at 905c old 1045
fo bid for old 11.13 am -01d at 935c bid
for old 11.13 am -01d at 935c bid
for old 11.13 am -01d at 935c bid
for old 12.05 pm -945c bid for old 11.47 am
for old 12.05 pm -945c bid for old;
12.5532 barrels; average 23,532 barrels;
17.000 barrels; average, 35,419 barrels. Now
decrease with 935c bid for old 1.30 pm for old 223 pm -01d offered at 945c.
Closes with 935c bid for old 1.30 pm for old 223 pm -95c bid for old The
closes at 330 pm to-day to attend the
late member 313 pm -955c bid for
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late member 313 pm -955c
lid for
p.m.-956c bid for old 328 pm -966c
3.30 p.m.-Closes with old offered at 3.30 p.m .- Closes with old offered at

Erk, Aug 2, 2 39 p.m.—Petroleum quiet,

## PITTSBURGH MARKET.

The price fluctuates considerably each day, average for each day of the week just closed about the same. On the whole, the "bulls' " are holding each other pretty level. The of crade, refined and laptha for June t to amounted to 162,421,523 gallons, against sallons in the corresponding part of last

There has been a slight decline in some seekets, but not enough to attract any attenmotations are as follows .-

iii. Makarah		Rofined.	Crude.
reland - 8. W. 1	test °O.	86 90	E
Y York		<del>90</del>	TÆTje nom
MACH	*** *	231	

# TIME INDICATOR.

MONTREAL, 12 octoor.

RVE.	Toronto.
11.51 a.m.	Hamilton.
12.09 p.m.	11.36 2 to
12.40 p. j.	London O.a.
John. N.15.	Chierro.
12.50 p.m	Roston.
Tork. 11.58 s.m.	Boston. 1210 p.m
1	

11,58 a	m. i	12.10 p.m
N.Y.	Milwaukee, Wis.	l'ensacola
11.59 n.m	Mobile, Ala.	l'biladelphia
12.16 p.m.	11.02 a.m. Munneapolis, Min.	Pekin, China
7,37 n.m.	10.41 a.m. Moncton, N.B.	Quiney, Ill.
12.19 p.m.	Madison, W(s.	Richtnopul. Va
11. Kam.	Macon, Ga.	Rochester, N. 1.
11.34 a m.	Memphi	Il. Il a.m Rio de Janeiro
11.16 a.m.	10.73 a.m.	1 2 N 17.111.
11,30 a.m.	Mexico 10.18 a.m.	Janta Fe 9,50 a.m.
Mand. O. ≦- 11 27 A.12.	Nashville, Tenn. 11.07 z m	Savannah, tia H.Da.m.
bur. 0.	N. London, Ct. 1206 p.m.	San Francisco
it, Mich.	New Haven, Ct. 12.02 p.m.	Sait Lake City
11, 9) a. m.	Nebraska City 10 30 a to.	St Paul, Mie. 10 42 a.m.
ter, Cot	Newark, N.J. 11.59 a.m.	St. Louis, Mo. 10 53 a.m.
interior in .	New Orleans 10,55 a m.	St. John, Niid,
10.51 n.m.	Newport, N.J.	Saratoga, N.Y.
10 35 a.m.	1209 p m. Nisanra Falls	11,59 a.m. Spriogheld, Mass.
ibal, Mo.	11.38 a.m. Norfolk, Va.	St. Stephen, N.B.
Tox.	1'.49 a.m. Omaha, Nob.	12.53 p.m. Sault Ste. Marie 11.17 a.m.
10.30 a.m.	lort Hope, Ont,	11.17 n.m. Sacramento
12.03 p m.	ll 40 n.m., l'itteburg, l'a.	8 46 m.m. Sioux City. In.
11 10 a.m.	ll 34 a.m. Portland, Me.	10.28 s.m. Springfield, III.
10,45 w.ra.	12.13 p.in.	10.56 a.m.
10.53 m.m.	P. Haron, Mich., 11.30 a.m.	St. Joseph. Mo. 10.34 s.m.
Baville, Tenn.	Providence, R.I 1208 p.m.	Terre Haute, Ind. 10.04 a.m.
West, Fig.	Portsmouth, Va. 11.49 a.m.	Jopeko, Kan. 19,31 a.m.
Andou, Eng. 4.51 p.m.	Portland, Ore.	Vickeburgh, Mis. 10.31 a.m.
nuisville, Ky. 11.12 a m.	Paris, France 5,03 p.m.	Wilmington, N.C.
E 10 Li n in.	Peorla, III. 19.85 a.m.	Wheeling, Va.
evenworth, h.	Panama 11.36 s.m.	Washington 11.46 m.m.

un. Paris, France 5,03 p.m. Witmin 11 44 a.m. year. 11.31 a.m. 11.31 a Peorla, III. 19.88 a.m. 11,36 g.m.

### SWILIBRILR

How tearant is the summer dock With breath of immone tie and muck. I few dear this Louget rest, then waning twipht fills with gleon. The shy lowy core creat the reem enthoding to the west.

The blue excliptation who have y'exclided sine and ne and in that a Among the garden bowers. Here we ago demand to live it and here seattered toys, and on the ground liser their field of overs.

Poor blo some, placked with childreh hete, houseon mer sweetness; in to waste fuch it of childreh day; t bait-bown rose of engeon har, forcet-me is set theoremly blue A tuit of rose May

A branch of spectbrief. Ah, my heart?
Insteader to us unbidden start
To weare, world-writelyses;
It is the fided, to grant spray,
And in more a finder on div.
Betore my six our rise

How often my lost durling word the sweethrer green! She loved it in me from many-tuited bloom; It atten graved her rounder breast Now, printed where she lies at rese, It begatings her tomb.

My little love in days of old it houths a morning-hour of rose and gold Comes back to me to-night, see her in her girish grace, in suppy sweetness of her face, lier childish rose of white

I smell the exectbrier in her hand, i see the garden where we stand On hughand's southern shore. I hear the ripping streamlet full, i hear the laughter misseat, Now silenced evermore.

She was too frail for earth's employ.
Too calm and pure for Lugan joy
But like the aweethrier green.
The memory of her gentle life
Makes aweet the years of worldly strife
That he our lives between

Thy life and mine, my little love, My lite below, thy lite above, God's love shall requite? I kins the children's tuded sptay. My awacthrer graseth, far away, The land of pure delight?

#### NIGHTS IN THE WOODS

Nothing can exceed the heauty of these Northern nights, a beauty so came, grand, to jestic, atmost awi it in its majesty, that there exists not a may, i believe, on the face of the earth with a spirit so dulled, or a mind so harassed, that be could wittstand its pence-giving power. By day his troubles may be too heavy for him, but the night is more potent, than any drug, than any excitement, to steep the soul in forgetfulness. You can not bind the sweet influence of the Pleiades," nor resist the southing touch of mother Nature, when she reveals herself in the calm watches of the night, and her presence filters through all the worldly coverings of care, down to the naked soul of man. It is a wonderful and strange experience to lie out under the stars in the solemu silent darkness of the forest, to watch the constellations rise and set, to lie there gazing up through the branches rise and set, to he there gazing up through the branches of the grand old trees, which have seen another race dwell rise and set, to he there gazing up through the branches of the grandold trees, which have seen another race dwell beneath their boughs and pass away, whose age make the little fretful lite of man seem insignificantly small; gazing up at planet after planet, sun beyond sun, into the profundity of space, till this tiny speck in the universe, this intile earth, with all its discontent and discord, its wrangling races, it murmuring millions of men, dwindles into nothing, and the mind looks out so far beyond, that it falls back stunned with the vastness of the vision which looms overwhelmingly before it. The earth sleeps A silence that can be felt has fallen over the woods. The stars begin to fade A softer and stronger light wells up and flows over the scene as the broad moon slowly floats above the tree tops, shining white upon the birch trees, throwing into black shadow the somble place, dimly lighting up the barren, and revening grotesque ghost-like forms of studied fir and gray rock. The tree trunks stand out distinct in the lessening gloom; the dark plue boughs overhead seem to stoop caressingly towards you. Amid a stillness that is terrifying, man is not af-aid Surrounded by a mejesty that is appulling, he shrinks not, nor is he dismayed hu a scene of u ter lonchness he feels himself not to be alone. A scene of companionship, a sensation of satisfaction creeps over him He feels at one with Nature, at rest in her strong propaniouship, a sepaction of satisfaction wreeps over him He feels at one with Nature, at rest in her strong pro-tecting arms.— Nanete ath Century.

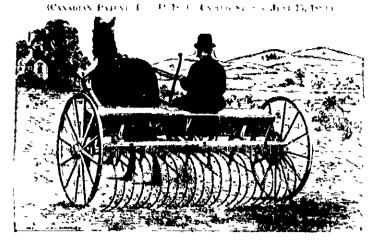
# THEORIZING ON INSANITY

A Germen physician has started a pleasant theory with regard to insunity litts, he thinks, a mistake to lock upon it as an inimitingated evil. It is in many cases a homesther than the reverse to the berson inia hoon rather than the reverse to mediately affected. The loss of reason lands the sufferer from a sea, of trouble into one of comparative calm from a sea of trouble into one of comparative calmofter into one of decided happiness, and attempts to
restore such a person to sanily would be cruel rather
than kind. Moreover, he maists that without a certain
amount of insanily success in life, in the oldinary acceptation of the term, is quite impossible. All teninent
men," ne contends, a decidedly more or less mad. Many
of them are dangerma monomanises, whom it would be desirable on public grounds to shut up, but who nevertheless
achieve grau i severs and are created with doing a vast
amount if good. This false notion he attributes to the
fact that the greater mass of mankind are also insane
an iquite mable to distinguish between good and evil.
Whole nations are, he says, occasionally seized, like fadividual persons, with attacks of madiess, and, led by
eminent madines, either destroy themselves or their eminent madinen, either destroy themselves or their neighbors. These paroxyems are, he admus, undoubt-edly dangerous, but when madness is blended with just sufficient seif-control to keep it within bounds and prevent it from betraying itself, it displays itself in nervous socrey and enables the lunatic toexerci-e immense influence over his fellow creatures.

# REVENUE RETURNS FOR JULY

Washington It. 16 a.m. I Loudon. Ont, 3rd.—The customs receipts for the Washington It. 6 a.m. 101 16 for the corresponding period of last year.

# MANN'S IMPROVED BROADCAST SEEDING ATTACHMENT TO HORSE RAKES.



but no hor, will cut thence of zere all the collewing can be sown, in any de field quantity per acre? Whent, records a serious person, then the terrors, and the serious general days and territizers. It is in heartfached to any horse rise. The territizers alorse, it is in heartfached in a moment to sow and quantity per acre. The attachment can be in that can drive a horse, it is in he adiasted in a moment to sow and quantity per acre. The attachment can be imported in the minutes, and the take ready tor its former use. We also hould the see let y feet 6 inches long, with randing a minimple product of take to one or two horses. First prize and diploma were awarded at the Dominion Exhibition, ditawa. But we give a few dominion for many who have bought and used the read one. Heart, Anderson Superintendent of Dominion Publition, London. M. It could not be been the Compton, Pay. We probe the Page, Secretary Dominion thrange, Well and, John McMullea, edit of Brockville Monitor. M. B. Perin, of the tirm of M. B. & J. S. Perin, Canestaga at P. Bowland, Pile individue, Y. Mite, R. Matha, Lashoa, N. Y. A. Robertson, Belleville. A London, Belleville of the Internal McCrea. Brockville, Ont. Canabang, Dot. J. M. This, H. adiagh, Mantioba, James Hamilton, Markalle, Dut. William Arderson Peterboro, Ont. Tames Benom, Bewelle, Ont. Calles Titiman, Inish Creek Ont. Frank McCrea. Brockville, Ont., Records of the Army Section, Patterson, Campbellton, N. B.; A. C. Van Meter, Truto, N. S., John R. Calboun, Summershie, P.E. h.

J W MANY & Co., Manufact trees of Farm Implements, Brocktaile, Ont.

	Monro	r. July	5. 1980	ARSIVAL AND
DELIVERY.	MAILS.		141/0.	Манч.
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A.M P.M.	ONT ARIO A WESTERN PROVINCES.	4.46.	Р Μ.	Eastern-Mont., Que , etc Maritime Provinces Westers-Kingston, Toro
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6 13	itoba a British Columbia Ortawa River Route up to	8 15 6 00	9 00	N.Y. through mails icomptville, etc Manotick
	Carillon QUEBLC A LASTERN	9 90		Metenifo, Russell, etc
ų ož	PROVINCES.			Pembroke, Restrew Ashton, Stittsville, Huntl Perth, Smith's Falls, etc Sand Point, Amprior
8 (0	thier and Sorel, by Q.M.O.		1 50 6 00	Bristol, Clarendon Bell & Corners, Richmond
8 00	Quebec by G.T R thatem lownships, Three		8 00	Hull
12 50	Qaebee by Stermer Quebee by G.T R thattern lownships, Three Rivers, Arthubaska and Riviere du Loup Rv Occidental Ry. Main Line	٠	8.00	Aylmer, Eardley, etc North Shore & Montreal Statingan Route
9 20	to Ottawa Do. et. Jeromo and St. Lin Branches	7 00	4 45	Garineau Route New Edinburgh Bellings' Bridge British, vos NY., M.T British, vos Halifax, Thro
11 30 8 00 12 45	St. Remt & Hemmingford Ry St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke,	6 00	2 00 2 30 & 8	British, supplementary
8:00 [0:40	Acion & Sorel Rs  t. Johns, Stanbridge and St. Armand Station St. Johns Vermont Junction	6 00	8 00	Registered matter must
1 <b>0</b> ou	St. Johns Vermont Junction	0.00	2 15 5 15	Office hours from 8 a.m. Money Order business, 9:
(4 to 4 to	A Shellord Rysouth Eastern Ry New Brunswick, Nova Scottia and P 1.1		5 15 8 00	
	daily on Hahi ix, whence despatch is by Packet			
	leaving 6th and 24th July LOCAL MAILS,			
1 30	Beacharnois Route Boucherville, Controcœur, Varennes and Vercheres Cote St. Paul	6 00	1 45	Canadian F
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11 39 10 00 5 30 10 33	liuntingdon Lachine	6 00 6 00 6 00	2 00 2 00 1 45	THE time for receiving stock for the Canadi
0 00 0 00 0 00	Longueuil St. Lambert Lapraire Pont Viau, Sault-au-Re- collet	6 00	2 30 2 30	during the next four 5 October next.
* 00	Terrebonne and St. Vincent	4	3 30 1 05	Th
1 30	Point St. Charles St. Lourent, St. Martin and St. Eustache	7 00	1 15 & 5	Department of Railways Ottawa, 20th July.
900 530	St. Eustache North Shore Land Route to Bout de l'Isle Hochelaga	8 00	3 37 2 50 & 5	TEXES !
	UNITED STATES.			BRITISH N
\$ 9 to 5	Boston and New England States, except Mains New York and Southern	6 00	5 49 5 40]	_
10 30) 8 00   12 30	States	6 00	\$ 12.7.	Incorporate

Letters, etc., prepared in New York are for-wirded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched For Havana and West Indies, etc Havana every Thursday p.m.

\*Postal Car Bags open till 3.45 a m and 9.15 p.m. 9,00 p.m The Street Boxes are visited at 9.15 a.m., 12.39, 5,30 and

States Island Pond, Portland and Maine

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By Canadian Line (Supparaentary—saturday)
By Canadian Line, Germany (Fridax)
By Canard (Modax)
Supplementary, see P.O. weekly notice
By Packet from New York for England
(Wednesday)
By Hamburg American Pucket to Germany
(Wednesday)

WEST INDIES.

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4 4 to

# Post Office, Montreal. Post Office, Ottawa.

ARRIVAL AND DEFARITRE OF MAILS.

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Eastern-Mont., Que , etc. Maritime Provinces Mesteri-Kingston, Toronto U.S., ria Ogdensburg Western U.S. N.Y. through mails North Glower, Kars Metcalic, Russell, etc Manotick Metcalic, Russell, etc Pembroke, Hentrew Ashton, Stittsville, Huntley Perth, Smitt's Falle, etc Sand Point. Arnprior Bristol, Clarcadon Hell's Corners, Hichmond Hull Aylmer, Cardley, etc North Shore & Montreal Giatheau Route New Edinburgh Billings' Bridge British, etc. N.Y., M.T British, etc. My. M.T British, etc. pupplementary	10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 10 00 9 50 9 50 9 50 6 00 10 00 10 00 9 50 9 50 8 50 8 50 8 50 8 50 8 50 8 50 8 50 8	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 07 12 45	8 00 9 00 9 00 8 00 8 00 3 50 3 50 5 00 5 00 5 00 12 00	8 00 8 00 8 00 8 00 8 00 8 00 8 00 10 30 10 30 10 30 10 30 10 30	3 00 7 00 7 00 4 40 4 40 4 40 2 00 2 00 2 00 6 00 7 30 6 00 7 30 6 00 7 30 8 00 7 30 8 00 8 00 7 30 8 00 8 00

t be posted half an hour previously. to 8 p.m. For Savin's Bank and a.m. to 4 p.m. U. P. BAKER, Postmaster



# Pacific Railway:

or Rolling Stock.

g tenders for the supply of Rolling lian Pacific Rallway, to be delivered Sears, is further extended to 1st By order,

F. BRAUN. and Canals, 1850.

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# ORTH AMERICA

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 Stg.

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INDEPENDANC OR PARCY points of the or distinction. Subjects will be the state of invitation to be not for its r

ing shelt a smombe tetories and measures as promise to give stability to National Industries

Correspondence on carry commercial trade or industrial question will find a place in these columns: such should be coucles and to the point—the name of the writer accompanying life companientlen as a cumnitee of good faith

Liery manufuturer, every in religat, every trade representative, is currently invited to make a special e Tort to introduce and maintain the Isla speigl Would tu his neighbothoud

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OTTWS, ONE. X rs . 4 of this essue.

### YOUNG MERCHANTS.

Many young business men have taken advantage of the present return to prosperity, and, embarking in business, are now either on the high read to prosperity, or they will in a few years add to the never ending procession of those who go down to ruin. The future make manus of each one, to be rich or poor, whether he may begin business with a few hundred or many thousands, and those who sell the goods will be guided to a considerable extent by the manner in which he may conduct his trade. Economy in the individual is essential not only in business expenses of all kinds, but in that of time, and he who wishes those in his employed work on a good system must set the example himself. There is an old adage—a place for everything and everything in its place—which is tuth itself and needs no explanation. Lach employed should have certain duties, and be held responsible for them; and if neglect of any kind is reported, the trouble can be instantly traced to the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with a supplied and so the interfere with the contents of the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the diagram of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the contents of the proper quarter and the remedy be applied. Economy should not go so far as to interfere with the far and the remedy and the far and student at the far and should not go so far as to interfere with the proper and necessary expenditures which all business demands, and without which customers will fall to be attracted or returned. The small enumbed shops of fifty years since would not be suitable now, in these days of necessary display, and therefore the meney laid out in a tasty arangement of the interior of an office or store is a li invested. The great desideration is to catch the eye of the customer, and his curiosity being aroused, his list of purchases will probably be noded to, and if the article by really good and all that it partends to be, it will be usked for regularly afterwards. The haldt of saving grows on a man and the pleasure of seeing his bank account increase will often induce the depositing in a bank of many a dollar which otherwise would have been spent perhaps foolishly. A decent bank account enables a young merchant to buy where he may be best served, as a cash customer is his own master. With the present revival in business a good chance offers to all who are industrious, honest and capable, and they enter a field which has been well cleared of the stub. ble and weeds which for too long a time cumbered the ground and rendered the chances of successful returns more than doubtful - 13.

-The Rapid Telegraph Company announces the completion of its line between New York and Bosto 1, and a charge of only 15 cents for 20 words.

-The Jacques Cartier Bank is to open an agency m St Hyacinthe under the management of Mr. S. A Durocher, formerly of the St. Hyacinthe Bank

-A movement is on foot for the construction of a grain, warehouse and clevator on the line of the Canada Southern Railway near St. Andrews market, St. Thomas.

-It is understood the offer of 50 cents in the dollar cash, made by Mr. Young for the estate of Young & better Chapman, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, of Montreal, has been accepted, but the lusiness is to be wound up. Mr. Richard Smardon, a practical manufacturer, who will be remembered as formerly in partnership with Mr. Young in the same line, is understood to be the prime mover in the recovery of the estate. But there is a still inner wheel. It is now stated that the liabilities amounted to \$50,000 indirect and about ligt there is a still inner wheel. It is now stated that the liabilities amounted to \$50,000 indirect and about \$47,000 direct. In the valuation of sasets, the manner was put down at \$12,000. The creditors, with the exception of one concern in France, who have no representatives here, I avo agreed, and with the further exception of a firm in Montreal, ranking for \$2,400, who refuse to sign the discharge embodied. the further exception of a firm an approximation, and of the post Opics, Inspection of \$2,400, who refuse to sign the discharge embedded post Opics, Inspection Opics, Inspect

### RAILWAI TIME TABLES.



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# Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY

# CHANCE OF TIME,

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nches. Sunday transfers. Montrest and Quebrout 14 m. All transfers by Mentreal time,

GIVERSI GINER, IN Place d'Armes Salare, Tiensi Gineras, IN Place d'Armes and 22 St. J. mes St. Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, I. I. SENECIL General superintendent.

# INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

STAMER ARRINGEMENTS, commencing 11th June

Thronga Express Passenger Trains run daily except Surday) as follows:

Le we Point Levis.

River da Loup.

Arrive Trois Pastoles.

"Rimouski"

Campbellion .

Dalhouse ...

Bathorst



# MAIL CONTRACT.

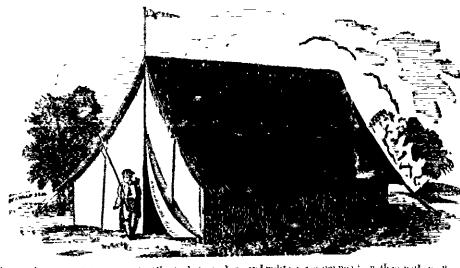
TENDERS, altressed to the Postmister-General, will he received at the way until Norm, on the lowest August, bost, for the conveyance of Her Majests. Multipon a received Centre et for four years, six times per week eich way.

# PAKENHAM AND PANMURE,

from the I totober next
Conveyance to be made on her-chick or as a suitable relicle, from Pakenham to Antrim, thence to herburg thence to Marathor, thence to Panimare, and thence direct to be hearburg.

T. P. FRENCH, P. O. Inspector

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