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AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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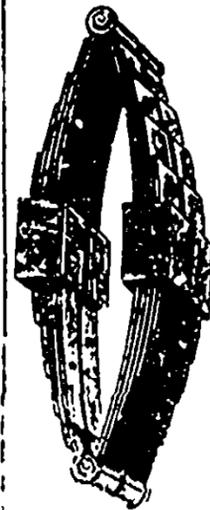
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BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

From an English paper received by the last mail we gather the following facts regarding the Board of Trade returns for the month of October, and for the ten months of 1881, ending 31st October.—The declared value of the exports amounted to 31,307,213, against 7,436,067 in 1880, and 32,310,767 in 1879, being an increase of 141 per cent as compared with 1880, but a decrease of 11 per cent, as compared with 1879. The total for the ten months amounted to 228,121,008, against 237,843,221 in 1880, and 292,402,707 in 1879—29 per cent, less than in 1880, but more than in 1879. The value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in October was 21,221,081, against 16,685,067 in 1880, and 17,009,437 in 1879, being an increase of 136 per cent, as compared with 1880, and of 199 per cent, as compared with 1879. For the ten months the total amounted to 193,013,703, against 185,731,037 in 1880, and 157,875,597 in 1879—29 per cent, more than in 1880, and no less than 22 per cent, more than in 1879. Of foreign and colonial produce exported in October cotton declined from 145,897 cwts. to 116,392 cwts., and jute from 124,905 cwts. to 7,073 cwts., but there was an increase in the shipments of hemp from 20,498 cwts. to 28,938 cwts., of hides, dry and wet, from 26,704 cwts. to 30,773 cwts., of silk from 22,924 lbs. to 101,125 lbs., and of wool from 27,245,782 lbs. to 38,192,134 lbs. Under the head of imports the summary before us says:—

The larger receipts of wheat alone account for an increase of 13 millions sterling in value, and of maize the quantity has risen from 2,043,644 cwts. to 2,326,756 cwts., with an increase in value of 186,000. Other sorts of grain have, however, somewhat fallen off, especially oats, peas, and beans, while barley shows for nearly the same amount—1,491,414 cwts. against 1,612,637 cwts. In oats there is a decrease of 6,000, valued at 127,000; in butter of 26,000 cwts., valued at 140,000; and in tea of 1,345,000 lbs., valued at 123,000; but on the other hand, there is an increase in bacon of 27,000 cwts., and 124,000. In value; in currants of 119,000 cwts., and 146,000; in rice of 352,000 cwts., and 132,000; in raw sugar of 278,000 cwts., and 492,000; and refined sugar of 104,000 cwts., and 143,000. Of raw material cotton shows an increase of 183,000 cwts., and 861,000 in value. From America we have received 681,363 cwts., against 613,797 cwts., from Brazil 31,081 cwts., against 3,484 cwts., from Egypt 80,102 cwts., against 23,396 cwts., and from India 109,614 cwts., against 72,007 cwts. The importations of flax have increased from 66,518 cwts. to 124,306 cwts., and of silk from 233,383 lbs. to 348,178 lbs.; while the falling-off of 23 million lbs. in wool is due to smaller receipts from countries in Europe, South Africa and India, and is accompanied by a decrease in value of 188,000. Seed—Flax are less by 43,000 quarters, and 115,000 in value; but there is an increase in petroleum of 16,000 tons, and 111,000; and in wood bark of 33,000 loads and 139,000. Cotton manufactured goods have increased from 154,305 to 186,090, but silks have fallen from 1,107,778 to 1,016,422, and woollens from 694,242 to 506,045. With regard to silk goods, broad stuffs are less in value by 146,000, while unmanufactured manufactures have increased 138,000; and in woollen goods there is an increase in cloths and stuffs, while the miscellaneous manufactures are less by 138,000.

Of the exports for the month of October it is said:— "It is usually the case that the volume of our export trade becomes somewhat contracted towards the end of the year, but up to the end of this month quite the reverse is the case, for not only is the total value far in excess of October 1880, which, considering that a revival in trade is now an accepted fact, was only to be expected; but the past month shows a heavier total than any of the preceding ones of the present year. Prices still continue very low, but the difference in the ratio of increase in quantities as compared with values is not so marked as was the case in the earlier part of the year. The increase in cotton yarn is less than in the majority of articles shown above, which is partly accounted for by a falling-off in the shipments to India; and while piece goods also show for a small total to that country, large increases are shown to Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Chili, Peru, China, and Hong Kong, and the Philippine Islands. The shipments of iron have increased over 100,000 tons, or 25 per cent, and the value has risen from 2,133,139 to 2,707,849, or 27 per cent. The quantities of pig iron and unwrought steel to the United States have risen from 14,705 tons and 2,823 tons to 38,599 tons and 16,944 tons respectively, which goes a long way towards explaining the large increase shown on the total, although other descriptions show very satisfactory results, especially railroad iron. On woollen goods, the increase in yarn is to Russia and Holland, in cloths to Belgium, France, Italy, and the United States; and in worsted a shift to France, Italy, the United States, and other countries; and the total value has risen from 1,443,354 to 1,708,424, or over 18 per cent. Those articles which are shown by value only exhibit large increases, and it is only fair to assume that the increase in bulk is as large as the increase in value. Amongst them may be mentioned: Apparel, 32 per cent.; haberdashery, 12 per cent.; hard-

ware and cutlery, 13 per cent.; leather of all kinds, 42 per cent.; machinery and mill work, 20 per cent.; silk, thread, and yarn, 10 per cent.; silk manufactures, 4 per cent. In fact, with the exception of sugar there is no article of importance which has not been exported in larger quantities during the past month than was the case in October, 1879.

One the whole the returns are favourable.

ANGLO-FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

The latest information we have on the subject of the progress of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty negotiations is contained in the following statement which appears in lately received English papers:—

The Press Association has been favoured with authentic information respecting the present aspect of the commercial negotiations with France. The Joint Commissioners appointed to negotiate for a new treaty held their last formal sitting on Thursday in Paris. It had become manifest, during the previous week, to the English Commissioners that unless the French Government should at the last moment accede to their terms of which there seemed little probability, no treaty of compromise could then be arrived at. During the last three sittings the French Commission made certain concessions which were not considered adequate and could not be accepted, being deemed less favourable than the treaty of 1879. Our Commissioners were willing to continue the negotiations provided their French colleagues held out any hopes of their being able to concede a considerable reduction in the duty they proposed to levy on cotton, woollen, and leather goods, but there being no hopes of such an arrangement, they closed the sitting for the present. The Commissioners took leave of each other on the most friendly terms there being at that time no hope of a final settlement. Sir R. Wilson and Mr. Austen Le had been through the chief cotton woollen, and leather manufactures in England previous to the reassembling of the Commission, and were able to give valuable aid when the questions on which the divergence took place came before it. A sanguine hope is, however, entertained, in which the Press Association has reason to believe Sir Charles Dilke shares, that the negotiations with the new French Cabinet will be much more satisfactory. Sir Charles has made arrangements to leave London on the 19th instant for Paris and will remain in that capital for some days making arrangements for the future sittings of the Commission, should that be feasible. By that date it is likely that the new cabinet under M. Gambetta will have been formed, and a new French Commission will in that case probably be nominated, composed of Free Traders, empowered to concede the requirements of England should they be found not detrimental to French interests. The three months' prolongation of the existing treaty expires in February, and it is still hoped in the best informed quarters that ere then an arrangement may be concluded satisfactory to both countries, and more favorable in some respects to England than the present treaty.

AMERICAN FINANCES.

The following is a summary of the financial position of the United States on the 30th of June of the present year:—The revenue shows an increase over that for 1880 from every source. Increase in customs, \$11,627,611; internal revenue, \$11,255,011; sales of public lands, \$1,185,356; miscellaneous sources, \$3,177,782; total increase, \$27,255,661, which, added to the net reduction of \$6,920,070 in expenditures, makes an increase in the surplus revenue of \$34,185,751. The net revenues were \$300,782,292, and the net expenditures \$266,712,867. The excess of receipts over payments was \$100,069,404, of which \$90,872,261 was expended in the redemption of the public debt. The balance in the treasury increased \$48,667,603, from \$203,791,321 at the beginning, to \$252,458,925 at the end of the fiscal year. The amount expended on account of interest and premium on the public debt ran down from \$98,552,495 in 1880, to \$43,869,989, a reduction of \$14,982,905. The balance standing to the credit of disbursing officers and agents of the United States with various offices of the treasury, June 30, 1881, was \$24,936,307. The receipts for the fiscal year on account of the Post Office Department were \$39,757,664, and the expenditures \$38,544,935, of which amount \$24,702,703 were received and expended directly by Postmasters. The unavailable funds in the treasury amount to \$29,521,032, an increase since the last report, by reason of taking up certain items previously carried in cash. At the close of the year there was held by the Treasurer in United States bonds \$300,505,000 as security for the circulation of national banks, and \$15,295,500 as security for public deposits in national bank depositories. During the year \$270,899,700 in bonds was deposited for these purposes, and \$277,527,350 withdrawn, exceeding by far the transactions of any

former year. The amount of United States currency outstanding at the close of the year was \$2,047,347,000, and during the year \$719,000. Total gold and silver coin and currency, \$2,047,347,000. United States bonds and notes, \$2,047,347,000. Total gold and silver coin and currency, \$2,047,347,000.

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EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

But sugar factories are increasing in number. The production of glucose sorghum and sugar from beet root is of sufficient promise to warrant the building of extensive refineries in Canada. The sugar question is to be answered in the near future.

The London Economist says that while the advantages of New Zealand are, in point of climate and soil, incontrovertably superior to those of Canada, yet, as the former owes to England a debt involving an annual payment of \$18.40 per head, while Canada has to pay but \$12.70 per head annually to England, the verdict of the London Stock Exchange in putting Canada's four per cent. ten per cent. higher than New Zealand's four per cent. The Economist considers Canada's power of borrowing far from exhausted.

A gentleman in connection with the chemical iron smelting works of Philadelphia was recently in the vicinity of Ottawa examining and inquiring into the mineral deposits for which this section is rapidly becoming famous. After an extended tour he expressed profound astonishment that the vast mineral wealth of the Ottawa Valley should have so long remained undeveloped. He declared it to be one of the richest mineral districts on the continent, and on the strength of his representations it is almost certain that American capitalists, coupled with Canadians, will before long establish blast furnaces at various favourable points. Such an industry would give employment to hundreds of persons.

that is required for the protection of United States notes. In the changed position of trade and commerce, unless some authority shall undertake the nation, there seems to be no probability of a run upon the reserve of the treasury. The total demand for coin in the redemption of United States notes aggregated since redemption but \$100,000, and no note whatever has been presented for redemption since February, 1881. Should there ever be a run on the operations of the treasury, United States notes will be made the basis of demand and not the other matured obligations, which compose the very varied current liabilities of the government. The excess over demand for liabilities of the government, other than United States notes, is shown by a tabulated statement to be \$14,413,491. Considering these liabilities as a whole, the Treasurer says:—It is clear that whatever percentage the reserve will protect United States notes will protect the other liabilities. The Treasurer does not attempt to say what this percentage should be, but in the opinion that a uniform percentage should be fixed for all current liabilities other than the three classes for certificates, and the excess of cash in the treasury should be expended, from time to time, in the purchase or redemption of the public debt, according to a moderate and publicly announced plan should this be done the policy of the department would cease to be the subject of speculation and influence in the treasury, and the money market would be reduced to a minimum. During the last two years there has been a steady increase in outstanding notes of denominations of \$20 and under, and a proportionate decrease in notes of higher denominations, hundreds alone excepted. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined to Sept. 30, 1881, under the Act of Feb. 28, 1878, is \$98,322,705, of which nearly 74 per cent. is in circulation and the remainder in the treasury. The amount coined last year was \$27,753,255, of which \$9,580,420 went to circulation and the remainder are in the treasury.

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The Philadelphia Record:—It appears that the prices of meat, butter, eggs and milk have largely increased in Canada since the adoption of the protective policy. The cost of living has thereby become considerably greater than it used to be, and complaint is made accordingly. The "complaint" comes from the mechanics and manufacturers and as the Record has such a dear interest in the farmer it surely won't care. But protection seems to have been a godsend just where it was most wanted. If any one thing was wanted it was to make farm products in Canada worth something!

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The British Postmaster-General, Mr. Fawcett, addressed a meeting of his constituents on the 2nd inst. In the course of his remarks he said that the system of making small investments in Government stock had been in operation eleven months, during which time 2,000,000 had been invested in that manner from the Post Office Savings Bank, and 1,123,000 from the Trustee Savings Bank, making a total of 3,123,000. Although absolutely blind, Mr. Fawcett is one of the most industrious, pains-taking and best informed members of the Government. His knowledge of the details of his Department is said to be wonderful, exciting the admiration of those in full possession of the use of their organs of vision.

The St. John, N.B., Sun furnishes the following specimen of Free Trade logic from the Halifax Chronicle:—

"But the protection fallacy was taken up and adopted, and what is the result? Instead of Halifax profiting by its successful advantage, and establishing a cotton factory on a sound basis, with the prospect of a fair market, it is to be forced into an unhealthy, illegitimate competition with factories in places which are not so advantageously situated, and which should in better times have been established, but which are being moved by the unnatural and unhealthy stimulus of protection. St. Stephen, N.B., is erecting a large factory, St. John has another in hand. In fact, there are other factories in New Brunswick—and in our own province the town of Windsor has a factory in course of erection. So the effect of the National Policy is to deny to Halifax the legitimate benefits of its advantageous position, to strike a blow at sound manufacturing enterprises and to raise up those who are engaged in a cut-throat competition which must inevitably end in ruin to some."

The cry used to be that the National Policy would produce monopolies. Now, however, the trouble is that it produces competition. Our anti-National Policy contemporaries are not troubled with too much consistency.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

The Industrial World will be pleased to receive items of news from its readers in all parts of the country, for publication in its columns. It will take but a few minutes time and a postal card to acquaint us with what is going on in your neighbourhood, and we will always find room for all legitimate commercial notices, which must be accompanied by the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith.

PARIS (ONT.) INDUSTRIES.

PARIS, 22nd Nov., 1881. Editor INDUSTRIAL WORLD: Sir.—Perhaps in no town in Canada do the manufacturing interests show more prosperity than in the town of Paris, Ontario. The leading industry of the place is the knitted goods business, carried on in three factories of very considerable dimensions, which give employment to about four hundred and fifty hands, pay out \$1,800 per week in wages, and have an output of over 2,000 dozen shirts and drawers per week, besides considerable quantities of pairs of stockings, etc. This business has doubled during the last two years, and preservation are now being made to add about one-third more to the productive capacity of the mills. Paris has evidently succeeded in becoming the "head-centre" of the knitted goods industry. The agricultural implements business of the Paris Foundry has assumed such proportions, chiefly in consequence of the Manitoba trade and the excellence of the reaper turned out, that the works are run to their full capacity. The same may be said of the wagon and sleigh trade, the numbers now reaching up into the thousands, of which the whole goes to Manitoba. So also with the manufacture of harness, the number of sets ordered for next season's business by Manitoba dealers being also up into the hundreds. The lead plaster business, from which Paris derives its name, the country about being famous for the gypsum beds, has revived in the stagnation of late years, and the new Canada Lead Plaster Co., after a most prosperous season in 1881, are getting out a very large quantity for next year's trade. They informed me that last year they sent lead plaster to Bylmer, near Ottawa, a distance of several hundred miles. Two potteries are also in full blast, and a new spring water works is in full operation—the only one of the kind in Canada. The whole of the industries are driven by water power, of which the town has a splendid supply, and surveys are being made on the Grand River for new dams, which will afford something like four hundred horse power in addition to what is already employed. The town is very favourably situated on the Great Western and Grand Trunk railways, and the people are moving in the direction of local improvements of an extensive character, a by-law for a system of waterworks to cost \$30,000 being now before the council. Yours, VIATCH

Messrs. Hill & Fairweather, St. John, N.B., have made a first direct importation of tea from China via the Suez Canal.

...tinuous coal is said to have been found at Martlet's NB

The capital stock of the Halifax Cotton Company, now \$100,000, is to be increased to \$200,000

The iron ore has been discovered at Battery Hill Sidings, Victoria, which is said to contain ninety per cent pure iron

Morey, Savage, McCanna & Co. of Quebec, Que., shipped 400 tons of East-ern Township butter to Manitoba one day last week

The exports at St. John's, N.S., for October were \$20,000 greater in value than in October, 1880, the figures showing \$117,918 against \$97,918

The Halifax Herald understands that the Mutual Mining Association are about opening a new colliery in the vicinity of the Victoria Mines, North Sydney

During the past eight months, Messrs. Hays have turned out over 50,000 sugar barrels—over 40,000 for the Halifax refinery and 12,000 for the Moncton refinery

The coal shipments from the port of Victoria for week ending Nov 1st, 1881, were: Halifax Co., 693; Acadia Co., 700; International Co., 1,858; Vale Co., 1,111; total, 4,362 tons

Toronto, 20th.—A large factory for the manufacture of silver and nickel plated goods is to be erected at a cost of \$20,000, on the corner of King and Portland streets. The foundation is being excavated

New buildings are required to meet the growing demands of the Napanco Lumber Company, and about the first of the year new structures which are specially fitted for the work will be ready for occupation

The Canada Braids Works which were some months ago established at Colborne, Ont., are now very busy. About fifteen hands, and ninety machines driven by steam, are employed manufacturing shoe and stay laces out of thread supplied by the Hamilton Cotton Company

The Halifax sugar refinery, having manufactured all their raw sugar into the refined article will shut down this week, and remain inactive for some weeks, until the arrival of raw sugar. It is understood that some 120 or 130 hands will be thrown out of temporary employment. There is said to be a large supply of refined sugars on hand—some 20,000 bbls.

The exterior work on the new worsted mill at Quebec was finished on Saturday, and the interior arrangements are rapidly approaching completion. It has been found necessary to provide accommodation for extra machinery for making cotton warp, which is extensively used in the textures to be manufactured and on which there is a very high duty. The building is a most imposing one

The Moncton Sugar Refining Company are still extending. They have just completed an addition, about 50 feet square, to their storehouse, and have added a piece about 20 by 24 feet in size to their barrel factory. The work was done under the supervision of Mr. S. G. Stewart. There are indications of the increasing boom at this luxurious establishment, which is a credit to the town and province

Yesterday, says a recent number of the Moncton Times, Mr. William C. Snow, of Humphrey's Mills, in this parish, paid over \$1,000 in duties at the Custom House here for machinery imported for the mill. The machinery is all of the best Massachusetts make, and will enable Mr. Snow, who is doing business in connection with Mr. J. A. Humphrey, ex-M.P., to carry on several new lines of woolen manufacture at the mills. The business heretofore has been only wool carding and dyeing and pressing cloth. The probable increase of this firm's facilities for manufacturing was noted in the Times last spring, and we are glad to learn that the proprietors of this mill find their business so flourishing as to warrant such a large purchase

Work has been commenced at the new iron foundry in connection with the Peters Combination brass works, and in a short time all kinds of iron hardware and locks will be commenced. The demand for the iron will be even more extensive than for the brass, and it is believed the profit is just as great. Most of the new machinery has been put in place, including two lathe of 18-gal size than any heretofore in use. Some new hands have already been taken on. The department for plating, lacquering, etc., has been removed to the second and much enlarged on account of the great increase in those lines of work. The fathers also go to the second floor to make room for the heavy machinery below. Though the main building is 165 feet long, about 60 feet wide and three stories high, the indications are that there will not be a great deal of room to spare in a short time. For some time past the establishment has been running night and day, to place the managers in a position to meet the growing demand for their goods.—Moncton Times

That section of the city lying north of Barton street, and extending between Mary and Wellington streets, is fast becoming a great manufacturing district. On Mary street, just below Barton street, are Zinghella's cabinet factory, employing forty hands, and the Hamilton Cotton factory, employing 120 hands. The cotton factory building is to be extended fifty-five feet at the north side

and a dye-house is to be built at the back. On the other side of the cotton factory a cloth factory is to be built in a short time. On Barton street is Wauzoo's new factory which employs twenty hands. Next spring Mr. Wauzoo will extend his building to May street and move his sewing machine factory there. East of the cotton factory are the Hamilton wheel factory, employing fifty hands, a straw hat factory, employing twenty hands, and a cork factory. Besides all these industries which have all been established in the last few years, there are the agricultural implement works and the felt hat works on Wellington street, and a little north of those is Walker's soap factory.—Hamilton Spectator

On Tuesday last over one thousand persons visited the Napanco Lumber Works to see the first flow, which we are glad to say was a success. In the last work was commenced, and an effort was then made to form a joint stock company, but owing to the want of enterprise among those who could spare money it was abandoned. By this time a considerable sum had been expended on the works by Mr. John Herring, who was not deterred by the illiberality of some of those who ought to have assisted him. With his accustomed energy, the buildings, furnaces, machinery, etc., were pushed on to completion at an expenditure of about \$100,000. In future we may expect to have Canadian glass of a much better quality than that ordinarily used in the windows of our houses. It is hoped that this project will be of some advantage to the Napanco Chemical Works. In stead of using salt cake, on which is imposed a duty of 20 per cent, and which is but an inferior grade of soda ash, an effort will be made to substitute for it sulphate of soda. This can be laid down at the works for about \$12 per ton. The sandstone, which is pure silica, is quarried at Lansdowne, and when brought to the works is crushed by powerful rollers. The item of coal is a large one in this enterprise. Already \$1,200 has been expended in the payment of duty on it

OUR OCEAN STEAMERS.

Montreal, 22nd.—There will be a large addition to the steam fleet from this port to Great Britain and the continent next year. The Dominion Steamship Company is building three large iron vessels on the Clyde at present, two being of four thousand tons each, the *Sarnia* and *Oregon*, and one of only six thousand tons, to be called the *Vancouver*. These steamers are only intended for passenger service. The *Sarnia* and *Oregon* will be launched in January and will make their first trip in the early spring. The *Vancouver* will be on the route next summer. The Allan Company have contracted for another "levitation" iron steamer, a companion to the *Persian*, but of still greater capacity. There will be 500 feet keel, 62 feet beam, 37 feet 3 inches depth, 6,500 tons register, and 7,000 horse power. She will be named the *Albatross*. The Thompson Line will increase their sailings and will have one or two new steamers to the present fleet. The White Star Line to Antwerp will add one steamer to their fleet, and should a large German immigration take place they will have weekly sailings. The new French line from Havre will commence operations only in the spring, with a fleet of steamers.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF CONVENTION

The following extracts from the circular call for the tariff convention at New York, to be held on the 29th and 30th inst., set forth its objects and aims so clearly that further explanation is not needed—

- 1. Immediate remedy of the injuries done by decisions of the treasury department and the courts, which have so contravened the tariff laws in many cases as to legalize evasions of customs duties, to prevent a numerous important American industries and give to foreign manufacturers large sums of money which should go into the treasury of the United States; decisions which the secretaries of the treasury, in some instances, have declared to be wrong which Congress should be asked to remedy
2. The appointment of a competent commission to thoroughly investigate and report upon the progress, condition, and needs of American industries, and to recommend such tariff legislation as will be protective in character, consistent in all its parts, and adapted to the present condition of the business of the country
3. The consideration of the policy of an early and progressive reduction of internal taxes by the general government
The maintenance of a favourable balance of trade, and the enlargement of our markets for American products, by the promotion of our shipbuilding interests and foreign commerce

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, reviewing last week's British grain trade, says: "The weather has been abnormally warm, and young wheat have consequently made rapid progress. Farmers' deliveries have decreased both in quantity and quality. The weather has been favourable for threshing. Good samples of native wheat are growing scarce, and all but a very few sell with increased

difficulty. Most of the samples are rejected. There is no quotable change in values of wheat and flour. The foreign spot trade was unbroken. Some confusion was necessary to effect a sale of American red winter and spring wheats were in large supply. The supply in London was large. The receipts of foreign grain were small, half being from New York. The stock on hand due to the restricted supply. Rates are unaltered. Fourteen wheat cargoes arrived at coast, of which thirteen were sold. The floating bulk has decreased. Good barley is scarce, and inferior is more plentiful. Maize is unchanged, but orders of mixed American are better in their demand. The sales of English wheat during the week were 4,914 qrs at 45s 4d per qr against 4,082 qrs at 45s 1d per qr during the corresponding week last year"

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COMPETITION IN AUSTRALIA

It is a fact well known to English manufacturers that American industry and enterprise are engaged in active competition with British manufactures in various colonies, particularly in Australasia. We hear from travellers of the pre-eminence of American goods in style and finish, and with that general trumpet blowing, which is peculiar to our American competitors, one would suppose that the decay of English trade has already commenced, and the doom of British industry is in a very near future

For the purpose of inquiry, it is necessary to distinguish between the merchants' interest and the manufacturers' interest, as they are somewhat adverse. A merchant will buy in any country, wherever the market is cheapest, or the production most suitable. An English manufacturer has to dispose of his productions, and to face competition. Competition is agreeable to the merchant, sometimes disagreeable to the manufacturer, but decidedly wholesome and stimulative

General Spencer, of Melbourne, a member of the American Consulate, has just furnished a series of statistical tables, showing the total trade of the Australasian Colonies, both import and export, with the leading markets of the world, and the result of his inquiry establishes the fact that American competition is yet at an immeasurable distance in comparison with English trade. From the interesting table now referred to, the following facts are worthy of some careful consideration

It appears that the total imports of the Australasian Colonies for the year 1879 amount to \$22,928,574. Of this grand total \$107,557,339, with imports of Great Britain, and only \$7,935,215 from the United States. A difference of \$100,000,000 in favour of the old country is perhaps not much to boast of, but still it is remarkable

The principal American exports seem to have been in its natural productions, such as barley, kerosene and state oil, timber, etc., and there are certain manufactures for which America has a clew, and pre-eminence known, thus in carriages, carts, etc., the imports from the United States were in excess of those from Great Britain. On the other hand in turnery and woodware, the imports of Great Britain were \$1,158,813, while from the United States, a land of wood and machinery for reducing it into form, the imports were \$175,715. In agricultural implements and machinery, which in their improvement have been largely benefited by American ingenuity, the exports from Great Britain were nearly three times those of the United States. In furniture and upholstery, and in musical instruments the proportion is about one-third, while a proportion of about one-fourth may be observed in machinery and steam engines; also, singularly enough, sewing machines which are essentially American, are hopelessly distanced by the imports from Great Britain, whether of British, foreign, or American manufacture (re-exported) we are not informed, still the proportions are \$393,091 of sewing machines from Great Britain, as against \$147,168 from the United States

In proceeding in an inquiry to ascertain the effect of American competition upon the prominent industries of the mother country, particularly on textile industries, it would appear that in the leading articles of British production America is far behind, thus in woollen goods Great Britain sent \$2,246,933 as against \$372 by America; cotton piece goods (some time ago our attention was drawn to the explosive nation of American cotton piece goods driving out English manufactures from the Chinese market, when it was shown that such was not the case, the same inference would appear from the reports of cotton piece goods to Australasia), from the United Kingdom came \$4,110,100 as against \$19,401 from the United States, and all other cotton goods bore the proportion of \$53,565 against \$4,167 from the United States, silks, \$106,215 as against \$4 in sewing apparel the United States furnish \$11,750 as against \$5,609,078 in drapery, haberdashery, and millinery the United States exported \$56,604 as against \$23,429,483. The same proportion may be observed in India rubber, jute, railway and telegraphic materials, ironware, cutlery, glassware, leather manufactures, chemicals and drug-stationery, and even clocks and watches, which are now supposed to be peculiarly American industries

It will be evident from the foregoing facts that the industries of Great Britain, from Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Mid-

lands, still maintain their pre-eminence in our Southern colonies, and that in the above leading articles of British production we are still unapproachable, and that in the industries which require taste and skill, such as artistic produce, we are still in advance. Of course, the grand total of \$107,000,000 as against \$7,000,000 is sufficient in itself to stop boasting. On the other hand, the enormous resources of the United States, the unequalled enterprise, readiness to learn and adapt, the industry, and the desire to please, may diminish the ratio of this competition, before we are able again to review this interesting topic. Again, it would be strange if the trade of Great Britain was not in excess of the United States with her own Colonies, considering the connection of race, her capital and ocean carrying trade.—*Wool and Textile Fabrics*

THE CHICAGO TARIFF CONVENTION

The resolutions adopted by the national tariff convention at Chicago are printed below. They present a succinct statement of the principles of the Protectionists of the country.

Resolved, That the acts of the framers of a constitution and of the members of Congress in its first sessions plainly show that they established a protective policy, which has been the usual policy of our Government, and when departed from such departure has always brought national disaster, and that it is the duty of Congress to be vigilant and resolute in providing legislation which shall sustain every branch of our industry, benefit farm and factory alike, and help to develop and materialize new industries among us

Resolved, That a wise protective system extends to all the people the high advantages and is needed to develop our resources, educate our citizen, and protect our country from foreign loss in war, and that however well established our manufactures may be, a tariff for protection and revenue is still needed, that skilled labourers and producers may have constant remunerative employment

Resolved, That we wholly accept the success of the International Cotton Exposition now being held at Atlanta, Georgia, as evidence that the new South is developing its industries, employing its people, creating home markets, and working up its raw materials, thereby uniting our late cast with their as citizens of one nation, and making an American policy of protection a benefit and a necessity of a nation

Resolved, That this convention recommends to Congress for the more efficient protection and upbuilding of our commercial marine: 1. That American property shall be exempt from state, municipal and local taxation. The reason for this is that American vessels derive no protection or benefits whatever from state and municipal governments, which are not shared in an equal degree by foreign vessels touching at our ports, which pay no taxes, and hence such taxes upon capital invested in maritime property amount to a heavy discrimination in favour of foreign against American shipping—this discrimination in the port of New York being two and one-half per cent. on the principal 2. The United States should make American vessels the carriers of American mails at rates proportionate to the value of the service performed without regard to the rate at which foreign vessels subsidized by their own governments may be willing to carry them 3. The United States should regard an American commercial marine as the basis of an American navy, a dominant element of our American nationality, and should so discriminate in favour of American vessels, especially to those who are striving to extend American trade to new countries, as would secure to them a fair and lucrative share of the world's carrying trade proportionate to the dignity and power of the country in other respects 4. That the method adopted for meeting the expenses of our coast or service should be so remodelled as no longer to amount to a discriminating tax on American vessels to which the vessels of other countries are not subject

Resolved, That when any foreign commodity is produced or exists in surplusage, and is constantly brought to our markets as ballast, thus reducing the price of our products, an increased duty should be imposed thereon for the benefit of the home labour and the government revenues

Resolved, That this convention disapproves of that class of absurd treasury decisions which interpret Bessmer steel blooms, steel wire rods, cotton ties, and goods, and other products of advanced value the production of which has begun since the tariff law was passed, in a manner to classify them under the clause, "not otherwise provided for," instead of classing them under the designation most nearly corresponding to these products in their nature, cost of production and need of protection. The effect of these articles diminishes the amount of labour invested increases. Such decisions recall this apostolic saying: "The letter killeth, but the spirit quickeneth alive"

Resolved, That on national internal revenue taxes should be gradually reduced, with a view to the extinguishment within a reasonable period of

Resolved, That this convention recommends the passage of an Act of

Congress providing for the appointment by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, of a commission to revise our revenue system, including both the internal revenue and our tariff laws—in the interest of protection, and for needed revenue

MORTALITY IN DIFFERENT POPULATIONS

The reports of the British registrar general show that the annual death rate in the United Kingdom is about one in forty-five of the entire population. The large, but not the largest, towns lead in rate of mortality, and the rural inland districts occupy an intermediate place between them and the insular districts, the extremes varying about fifty per cent. As between the three great classes into which the population may be divided—the labouring, the trading and the gentry and titled—the chances of life are nearly equal, although a slight advantage appears to be in favour of the first class. The trade, most unfavourable to long life are, as a rule, those which tend to expose the operative to an atmosphere loaded with dust or compel him to deal in one way or another with poisons. Dry grinding, as practised on needles and forks at Sheffield, is worst, working in coal mines is next in deadliness. Silica and silicates of glass are exposed to vapours of mercury, workers in brass are liable to diseases produced by exposure to volatilized oxide of lead; all who work in paints are subject to great risks, soldiers have their lives shortened by the exposure they have to undergo, or disease brought on by their habits of living. Bankers, tailors and milliners are liable to consumption, compositors peculiarly so. Physicians fare better than compositors, probably because their work is more active. In the country, farming appears to be the most healthy of occupations, while that of bookkeeper is the most fatal. Butchers die comparatively early, as do brewers, draymen, and generally those who have much to do with establishments for eating and drinking. The over exertion of those who follow athletic pursuits appears to conduce quite as much to short life as does the sedentary strain of the student. It seems to make but little difference in the average of life of indoor workers, whether their labour is hard or not, but those who are employed out-of-doors have a chance of living six years longer if their work keeps them busy and active, than if it is a mere matter of routine and stand around; and a comparison of tables leads us to the conclusion that the life of outdoor workers with little exercise is worse than that of the sedentary in-door worker, whether with little or with great exertion. The most curious fact brought out is that the scavengers, dustmen and cleaners of houses in London are reckoned among the healthiest of the population.—*Popular Science Monthly*

Several thousand acres of land in the North-West have been purchased from the Pacific Railway Syndicate on behalf of a party of intending colonists from New Brunswick

MAN'S MORTALITY

[The following poem is justly considered a poetical gem of the highest order. The original was found in an Irish MS. in Trinity College, Dublin. There is reason to think that the poem was written by one of the earliest Christian poets in the reign of King Brian, about the year 1050, and was sung and chanted at the last grand assembly of kings, chieftains and lords, held in the famous field of Tara. The translation is by Dr. Doonan. A manuscript copy of the poem was sent by Prof. Stewart, of Trinity College, to the person who furnished it for publication in the *Irish Review*.]

Like a damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the dew that flows in May,
Or like the morning in the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the hour which Jonah made,
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Laid out and cut, and so is done.
The rosenwirth, the blossom blazets,
The flowers fade, the morning hazets,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The bird consumes, the man—he dies.
Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's heard in May,
Or like the peacock in the day,
Or like an hour, or like a span,
Or like the plucking of the swan,
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the swan is scented,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.
Like the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass which is a fool,
Or like the shuttle in weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought, or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of the steam,
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life or death.
The bubble's out, the look is forgot,
The shuttle's dead, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is done,
The waters glide, man's life is gone.
Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like a swift course of water flow,
Or like the time that's with flood and ebb,
Or like the sailor's ladder web,
Or like a feather, or like a pole,
Or like the dealing of a soul,
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject to a fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The face soon pale, the soul soon wept,
The doer soon dead, man's life soon done.
Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quakes and dies,
Or like a gust that blows in May,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like a year, or like a span,
Or like a year, or like a span,
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life or death.
The lightning's just, the post must go,
The year is short, the journey long,
The post is to be rot, the journey doth fall,
The year is short, and so must all.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

Table of current prices for various commodities including Groceries, Hardware, and Drugs.

OILS

Table of oil prices including various grades of kerosene and lamp oil.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Weekly review of market conditions, including sections on Stocks, Wool, Hides and Skins, Leather, Produce, and Provisions.

THE METAL TRADE.

Report on the metal trade, specifically focusing on the London metal market and various metal prices.

Textual report discussing market trends, possibly related to the metal trade or general economic conditions.

Advertisement for THE WOOL HOUSE, WINANS & CO., featuring wool products and manufacturing information.

Advertisement for NAPANEE BLANKET MILLS, highlighting their products and special facilities.

Advertisement for Canadian Pacific Railway, including a notice to contractors and details about the railway's operations.

Advertisement for DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO., listing their products and manufacturing location.

MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.

GROCERIES

Table listing various grocery items such as flour, sugar, coffee, and oils with their respective prices. Includes sub-sections like 'GROCERIES', 'FRUIT', 'VEGETABLES', and 'LIQUORS'.

Table listing various types of leather goods and their prices, including items like 'Buff', 'Calf', and 'Horse' leather.

Table listing various types of raw furs and their prices, including items like 'Bear', 'Wolf', and 'Sable'.

Table listing various types of boots and shoes and their prices, including items like 'Men's', 'Women's', and 'Children's' footwear.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Weekly Review text starting with 'Montreal, Nov. 23rd, 1881.' and discussing market conditions, including river navigation, commodity prices, and local business news.

Main body of text on the right side of the page, containing detailed market analysis, news reports, and commentary on various economic and social issues of the time.



R. H. Smith & Co.

Manufacturers of the... SIMONDS' SAWS... THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Table with columns for destination (e.g., Quebec, Montreal) and time of departure/arrival.

POSTAL TIME TABLE. POST OFFICE, OTTAWA.

Table with columns for arrival and departure of mails from Ottawa.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

Table with columns for train names (e.g., The Great Through Mail) and times.

MINING NEWS.

OUR MINING WEALTH

It is now almost two years since your special correspondent visited the Mississippi valley for himself...

them in hours. There are, therefore, in two or three families living either by the high banks or in cottages built by themselves in the forest...

At that time nothing in the way of mining had been attempted on the Mississippi, and all he had to base his opinion on was the appearance of outcroppings...

It is expected that all the ore now being raised in the different localities will be overtaken by the railway by the first of June...

OTHER SHAFTS WAS FIRST OPENED in January, 1880, and has been carried downward to a depth of 75 feet...

A gigantic strike, in which fifty thousand hands will be employed, is imminent in the Staffordshire potteries.

Table listing various railway routes and stations such as Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa.

Table listing local mail services and their respective routes.

Table listing routes to the United States, including Boston and New England.

Table listing routes to Great Britain and other international destinations.

Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York wherewith mails are dispatched...

The Madrid newspaper mentions a scheme which has been set on foot for a national subscription for the purpose of buying Gibraltar from England...

Gainsborough had a brother, an Italian genius and also a painter. The land out of a village in the Bois...

Table listing routes to the Eastern Division, including Toronto and Montreal.

Table listing routes to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Table listing routes to the United States, including Boston and New England.

Table listing routes to Great Britain and other international destinations.

Letters, etc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York wherewith mails are dispatched...

The Madrid newspaper mentions a scheme which has been set on foot for a national subscription for the purpose of buying Gibraltar from England...

Gainsborough had a brother, an Italian genius and also a painter. The land out of a village in the Bois...

These trains connect at Chaudiere Falls with Grand Trunk train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m., and at Campbellton with steamer City of St. John...

Table listing routes to the Intercolonial Railway.

Table listing routes to the Q.M.O. & O. Railway.

Table listing routes to the Q.M.O. & O. Railway.

Table listing routes to the Q.M.O. & O. Railway.

Table listing routes to the Q.M.O. & O. Railway.

(Local trains between Hull and Ayrone.) Trains leave Hull and Station every minute...

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
W. S. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO.
WELLS AND VALE MANUFACTURING CO.
ANILINE DYES.
CHARLES MARTIN, Montreal.
F. H. THORNTON & CO., Montreal.
BRASS WORKS.
H. N. TARDY & CO., Montreal.
BRIDGE BUILDERS.
TORONTO BRIDGE CO., Toronto.
CAPS AND FURS.
JOHNSTON, Toronto, Ont.
CARPETS.
FETLEY & CO., Golden Breeze, Ont.
COAL AND WOOD.
P. BURNS, Office Cor. Front and Bathurst.
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.
TODDINGTON, MITCHELL & CO., Dominion.
COTTON BROKERS.
M. WRIGHT, Dundas, Ont.
COTTON MILLS.
DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO., Dundas, Ont.
HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.
EDGE TOOLS.
R. T. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.
ENGINES AND BOILERS.
O. C. MORRISON, Hamilton.
THOMAS WILSON, Dundas, Ont.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.
JOHN PENNOCK, Toronto.
ENGRAVERS, ETC.
JOHN FLEMING & SON, Coburne St. Toronto.
FILES.
THOMAS GRAHAM, Toronto.
FREDERICK BAUSCH, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.
FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, Montreal.
G. O'NEILL & SON, Dominion File Works.
GREENAWAY, CAMERON & CO., Coburne St. Toronto.
HAMILTON BRACKET CO., Hamilton.
THOMAS & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St. Montreal.
JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hormline St. Montreal.
GLASSWARE.
HAMILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton.
GLOVE MANUFACTURERS.
W. H. ST. KEY & SON, Acton, Ont.
HAMMERS.
HENRY H. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.
NAILS, SPOKES AND BENT GOOBS.
F. W. HORN & SON, Hamilton.
IRONS.
F. F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton.
IRON WORKS.
CANADA IRON WORKS CO., Dundas.
OWEN & CO., Galt.
DOMINION BOLT CO., 117 Front St. East, Toronto.
H. E. IVEY & CO., Montreal.
HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilton.
M. KECHINE & BERTRAM, Dundas.
THE ONTARIO MALLEABLE IRON CO., Ontario.
OLMSTEAD & SON, Hamilton.
KNIFE WORKS.
THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFACTURING CO., St. Catharines.
LASTS, DIES, ETC.
CHAS. CHILDS, Montreal.

LEATHER BELTING

DOMINION BELTING AND HOSE CO.
ROBIN A. SABLE, Montreal.
ORGANS AND PIANOS.
W.M. BELLAUCHU, Guelph.
BOLTON & SMITH, Montreal.
DANIEL BELL, Galt.
DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Montreal.
S. H. WARREN & SON, Toronto.
W.M. MORRIS & SON, N. & Adelaide St. East, Toronto.
HEINTZMAN & CO., 107 King St. West, Toronto.
WOOD, POWELL & CO., Office and Warehouse, Corner of Queen and York Streets, Guelph, Ont.
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.
CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 57 St. Paul St., Montreal.
JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundas.
LINCOLN PAPER MILLS CO., Merrittville, Ont.
W.M. BARBER & BROS., Georgetown.
R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.
SHURLY & DIERICH, Galt.
SEWING MACHINES, ETC.
W. WILKINSON, Guelph.
SCALES.
CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jan. G. White & Co., Toronto.
C. WILSON & SON, 45 Esplanade Street, East, Toronto.
HOWE SCALE CO., 63 Yonge Street, Toronto.
R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto.
STEREOTYPES, ENGRAVERS, ETC.
F. DIVER & CO., Toronto.
STOVES.
W.M. CLINDENNO, Montreal.
TELEPHONES.
HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto.
BUTTER & CHEESE TRIERS.
ROBERT DONALDSON, Montreal.
WIRE WORKS.
E. GREENING & CO., Hamilton.
MAJOR & BIRD, 66 Craig St., Montreal.
TIMOTHY GREENING & SONS, Dundas.
WOODEN GOODS.
C. T. BRANDON & CO., Toronto.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreal.
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.
JOHN WARDLAW, Galt.
WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS.
WINANS & CO., Toronto.

PETROLEUM.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

(Petroleum Advertiser)
Very little other than the regular weekly business has been done during the past week. Prices have fallen to a slight extent since our last quotation. Business steadily progressing generally throughout the territory. Among the changes in property we note that H. W. Levey has purchased the whole of Mr. A. N. VanAlstine's property, of seventeen wells. Messrs Lawson & Sons have laid out a large portion of their farm adjoining the Holston and Bennett farms, in 10-acre blocks for the drill, and will offer the same for sale. The market here for crude oil by the car load is from \$1.05 to \$1.15 per barrel f.o.b. The price obtainable for the crude oil or warehouse receipts issued by the different Pipe Line Companies, at Petrolia, Ont., including the pipe charge of from 2c to 4c per barrel, according to the distance of the producer's well from the shipping tanks at the railway, is \$1.00 to \$1.10. The price of American refined oil, the various refined distillates of the City of Montreal, and the local refined oil, is \$1.00 to \$1.10 per barrel.

refined oil at the well in United Pipe Line... The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon... The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows: Cargo lots for export 110° burning test by the Saybolt test 72c per wine gallon. Refined oil for the New York city trade, in lots of 50 to 100 barrels, 100° test by the Taalabine viscometer, 2c per wine gallon. Refined oil of 130° burning test prime white, 9c to 10c per wine gallon, water white 11c to 12c per wine gallon, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of refined oil for export, 110° burning test, cargo lots, 11c to 12c, according to brand.

HOW BELTS ARE MADE

The manufacture of leather belts for transmitting power is yearly becoming an industry of great importance. A visit to one of the large factories gives an insight into the processes by which the rough, oak-tanned hides are transformed into the mechanism of transmission. The hides, as they come in, are nearly as thick as one's hand, rough and stiff. After being weighed, they go into the basement and into a large tank, where they soak for several hours. From the vat they go into a great revolving wheel of wood, 10 feet in diameter and 5 feet wide. The interior of this wheel is lined with cherry, secured with screws, and on the inner surface are a multitude of blunt-headed wooden pins. On three the leather continually strikes as the wheel goes round, until it becomes very pliable. This is called the wheeling process. Next the leather goes to the knife man, a very expert operator, who, with a big and very sharp instrument, shaves off the soft or fleshy part from the under side. Thence it goes to the rolling machine, which presses out each water as it has absorbed, and next it is subjected to the scouring machine, a ponderous piece of mechanism, resting on stone piers, sunk 4 feet below the basement level, which cleanses it of all dirt. The thick, strong material is now as soft to the touch and flexible almost as glove kid. It has done with the basement, and goes to the fourth floor, where it is put through the remainder of the currying process, such as steaming and resetting. Then it goes down to the second floor, and to the head currier, who prepares the leather in convenient widths for stretching. Part of this floor is the drying room with a false floor of slats, under which are steam pipes, by which the leather is subjected to a high temperature after it has been tightly and smoothly stretched in frames. In this the most careful treatment is requisite, that there may be no stretch to the belt when finished. Next, it is stoned and brushed. The stone, by a curious machine, runs the strip of leather with very rapid motion; the brush is a cylinder with closely set bristles, making 2,000 revolutions a minute. This operation renders the leather very smooth and glossy. It is now at last ready for the belt maker. It is cut into different widths, and the laps prepared for the presses, by which the ends of the strips are pressed together with a very strong cement made for the purpose. It then goes to the riveting table, where it is riveted and measured and next to the winding machine, which forms it into rolls and trims the edges. Double belts are formed by cementing and riveting together two thicknesses of leather prepared in the same manner as for single belts. To increase the cement thickness a piece of enormous power is used. Light of the process who acquitted Belle Spaulding of murdering her husband, at Galesburg, Ill., accepted her invitation to a banquet in celebration of her escape from the gallows. The wife of a Michigan sheriff locked the jail doors on six lynchmen who had entered to murder a prisoner. Although this left no doubt as to their identity, and no denial was made of their intention, a jury refused to convict them. The Supreme Court have decided that the Ontario Government exceeded their power in taking possession of the Mercers' estate. The property will now go to the members of the Mercer family, unless an appeal is made to the Privy Council in England. A change has taken place in the Manitoba Cabinet. Mr. Ouellette having resigned the portfolio of Agriculture, his place is taken by the Hon. Mr. Girard, who, in turn, is succeeded in the Provincial Secretaryship by Mr. Lariviere, member for St. Boniface. The last named gentleman was to have been sworn in yesterday. At Owen Sound yesterday Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Minister of Education, opened an investigation, under the authority of the Government, into the alleged irregularity in connection with the intermediate and other examinations at that place. The charges made in this connection implicate the school inspector, Mr. William Ferguson, several members of the examining board, the classical master at the high school, and a number of the candidates. The Fenians do not appear to have formed by any means such favorable opinions of Messrs Gladstone and Forster as their brethren of the Land League. Mr. O'Leary, a member of the Fenian triumvirate, writes from Paris deprecating the maligning of Englishmen, and declaring that Mr. Gladstone has given Ireland a Land Act such as nobody could have hoped for a few years ago, and that Mr. Forster is very much better than most Secretaries of State for Ireland. In the Gintreau case Wednesday the selection of jurymen was at last completed, the full number having been finally made up out of the third table of seventy-five. The court then adjourned to allow the jurymen to arrange their

THE MONEY MARKET.

Table with columns: BANKS, CAPITAL, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, etc. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Dominion Bank, etc.

MONTRÉAL STOCK REPORT.

Table with columns: NAME, PAR VALUE, CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, CAPITAL PAID-UP, etc. Lists various stocks and their market values.

private affairs previous to going on duty Guitau, who was exceedingly nervous and agitated on leaving the courtroom on Tuesday, owing to the threats openly made by the assembled crowd, yesterday created another scene in court by repudiating the good offices of his counsel, and declaring his intention of conducting his own defence. One of the grandest throws old ocean ever made as far as is recorded was that of the 2nd of this month on the coast of Newfoundland. During a terrific gale of that day, in the midst of a blinding snow storm, a Cape Breton coal-carrying vessel was flung on the reefs near Champeau House, and one sailor and a young German, escaped the death that suddenly overtook his comrades by being carried on the crest of a giant wave and tossed up a precipitous cliff. When morning and consciousness dawned upon him he found himself nearly two hundred feet above the boiling waters. A mighty throw even for the stormy Gulf of St. Lawrence. If Gamblett delivered an address before the French Chamber of Deputies Wednesday to which he detailed the policy of his Minister. He said he desired a policy which would gradually in the direction of reform. The Ministry relied upon the frank support of both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and also to a disciplined public service. It was intended to reform the judicial system, perfect national education, and complete the military organization. They would observe the intentions of the Concordat and would maintain peace at home and abroad, and hoped to means of treaties to extend the relations of the country.

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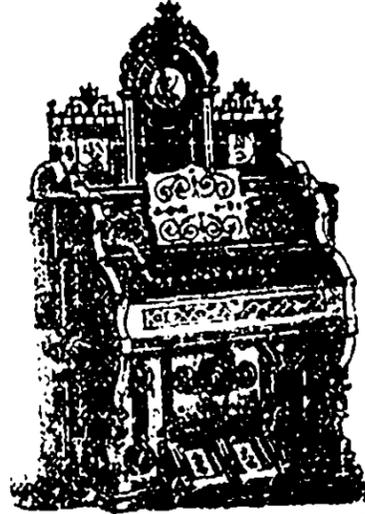
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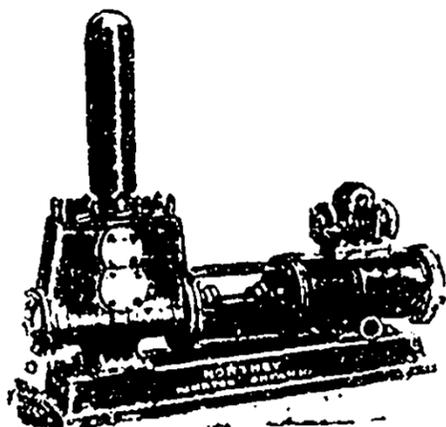
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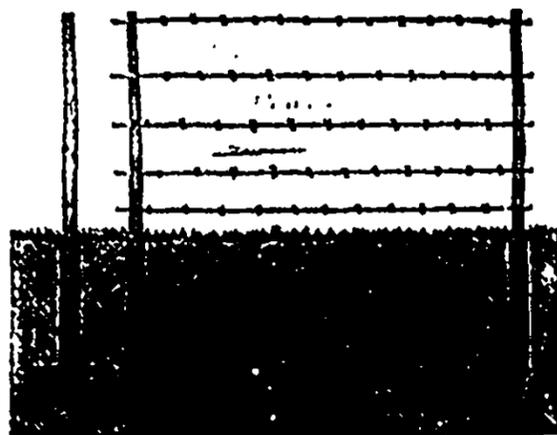
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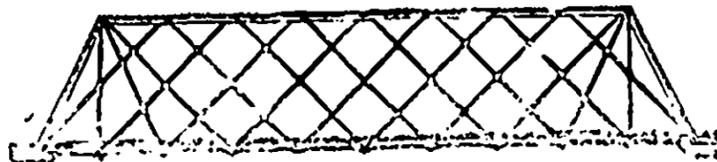
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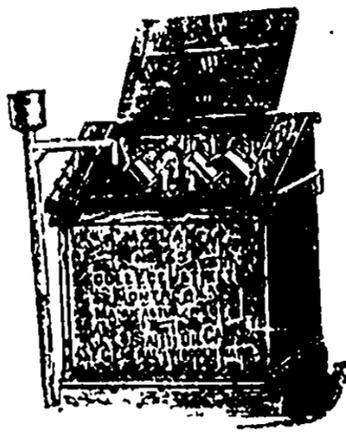
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