NDUSTRIAL WORLD

NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

Vol. II -- No. 48.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1881.

83 Per Annum.

Nudustrial World

(A) NATIONAL ROONOMIST.

President ONCE A WEEK.

HAD RIC MCHULLS, GENERAL MANAGER. TORONTO.

SUBSCRIBERS and the United States, postere in advance, por year, Three dollars. :.. y money order payable to P. Nicholle, ALLEY, INDISTRICE WORLD.

TO ADVERTISERS.

By Indigental World, on account of its recard general election, commends (troff an advertieine modium for allewho seek over such manafacturers and the wholeh inde. Bisadvertising rates are low when mpared with those of other leading scientific d industrial bubileations. Gred of rotes ern application.

thanore in indirer seemente should be ordered neto reach the office by Tuesday morning in kwirk, a super arte of the paper so to press

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The department " Nutional Industries," Is apart for the unrestricted use of those who ire to place their views on interesting in before their brethren in the trade. thing in the nature of an advertisement ll be printed in this department.

The publisher will be obliged to all who will elly send on eleme of news or late accurrences. ed each will be printed in their appropriate

All editorial communications to be ad-

INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE. Drawer 1010, Ottawa, Ont. All husiness letters, inquiries and adverments, to be addressed to

> FREDRRIC NICHOLLS. INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE. TORONTO. Out.

"COTTON LORDS" IN CANADA.

According to the Free Trade press, a pancipal effect of the National Policy has been to throw certain important manuactures into the hands of " rings" of endividuals, who are becoming enormonely wealthy at the country's ex-, use. We hear much of the "cotton ends tribute," and the elermic rumour " bring circulated that one particular outton company has in twelve mouths made 66% per cent, profit on its capital. In this it would not be out of the way to remark, in the dest place, that it the ·phonally well at present they fairly reerse it in consideration of the s the grindstone, through the operation of a policy which was crushing them while carreling their competitors in the inited States. A turn in the which in swood of them and others besides, who after all. Further, if we are to take unwonted prosperity can at best be but or a very short time only, and need not excite any in any alarming degree. For, is it not written in the Free Trade took of fate that the inevitable result of "roddling" any manufacture by high Protection is to cause so many to rush into it that it becomes overdone, with large loss of capital and the ruin of inthen we may reasonably bear for a while value. even with the "cotton lords," whose 'of the are likely ore long to furnish " a for tity sather than for envy. Cotton companies, some of them with very large capital, and contemplating a production to correspond, are starting ip pretty numerously just now, and the day when they will be wildly beseeching costomers to take their overplus of

to an end soon enough, if the prophets speak truly.

thing is generally put in such a way as to give to the casual reader the imprescost of my afacture. In other words, the supposition is encouraged that a parcel of goods which cost to produce, all items included, \$1,000, can be, and them and the actual consumer, the suggestion is virtually made in the public car that the consumer is really paying about two dollars for what it Trade. cost only one dollar to produce at the mill. We do not say that this concinsion is actually stated by the Free Trade press, but we do say that something like it is persistently suggested. Now, the true explanation of the matter is neither fer to seek nor hard to find, and, once it is apprehended, the suggested enormous proof on the dollar's worth of goods shrink down to reasonable dimensions. Suppose a certain amount of capital to be employed In the purchase of raw material, payment of wages and other current expenses, and the carrying of stock until sold, and that it were turned over every mouth at a profit of ten per cent on the cost of production, there would be on from the mills enables the companies to growing unessiness which prevails, turn over with phonomenal rapidity that portion of their capitat which is employed in current expenditure. It appears to be, in fact, a remarkable exendered similarly during the dark days, ample of the "nimble sixpence," as does not seem to be much out of place, contrasted with the "slow shilling" experience which too extensively prothe fault-finders at their own word, this valls. We do not say that the cotton companies turn over their floating capital twelve times a year, or four times, but that between quick work and quick sales they do turn it ever very tapidly business men well know. We wish morely to cantion the readers of some extravagant statements and deceptive inelnuations against the fallacy of confounding the annual profit on capital restors as the consequences? If things invested with the percentage of profit on

The designation of "cotton lords." used as a term of reproach in this connection, is not particularly well chosen fair and unequal duties imposed on by onponents of the National Policy. It by foreign tariffs? In a recent issue It orignated, not in Canada, but in Eng. the London Deily Telegraph said: land, the home and headquarters of "Beadford may almost bid farewell to Free Trade. There the noble order of any hope of profits from a French mar-" cotton lords" had its birth, and there ket. Accordingly, the feeling is gloomy. it has flourished in a degree unknown Many good workmen, it is said, are Ex deat coef cannot be very far off,accord. In any other country under Heaven. emigrating to the United States, where, ing to the Free Trade prophets. Then, Norare these English "cotton lords," fuetored and coddled by Protection, the " may be sure, there will be no more as a rule, more muchroom pretenders, weetlen industry can afford to pay them

CARRWAIGHT—the "financial man" of imaginary bankers They are "solid ring their capital and energy to a counthe concern-sitting in his private men," most of them, and into their try whore there is a certainty of both office, looking on in blank dismay at liands have passed many broad across and being rowarded. Abstract homilies on thousance of this state of things. Of what columns of figures which tell all too splendid country houses, once the pro- the virtue of Free Trade will neither surely of cruehlog annual deficits. Let perty of the landed nobility and gontry, regein nor retain a market, and will not us, therefore, have some consideration Were their enormous fortunes accumu- give one hungry artisan an hour's work." for the poor fellows, and not grudge lated under Free Trade, we wonder? Recoully Mr. Ozaio-Brows, a manufacthem their little brief season of sun-Many or most of them must have been turer, loctured at Selkirk on " Intershine and haymaking, which will come so accumiated, for the boast has been national Trade; its Conditions." Lord made a thousand times that never did Narizz and Extrick presided on the octhe English cotton trade, and other casion. In his opening address His This 663 per cent, business it may be trades along with it, enjoy such pros- Lordship said :to assume should be made by registered of interest to inquire into a little, in the perity as since the great change for meantime. There is an dart of putting which Cosons and Desert fought, and policy was adopted in our country, it was things," it is said, and this particular which Sir Robert Pers was the instruadopted under a Government measure; it was adopted under a belief that that policy ment of effecting. We are quite prewas true and just in admitale and that it was adapted to the secondies and to the pared to show that the colossel fortunes ston that the figure quoted represents secumulated by "cotton fords" and interests of the country. But it was also unthe profits coalized on the goods over other great manufacturers in England were and have been built up chiefly by actual monopoly of markets, far more thorough and inescapable than upon the minds and the polley of foreign anything of which we have an example nations. In regard to the first, he believed anything of which we have an example actually has been, sold for \$1,606. And in Canada; but enough for the present as this must have been received from the on the subject. Let the Globe and others largest wholesale buyers, with one of our antagonists now study up on this the resincel Free Trade, they had saleyed dealer, and perhaps two, still between question, and explain to their readers an unexampled degree of prosperity and how both the name and the reality of "cotton jords" originated in England the blith-place and stronghold of Free

STATE OF FEELING IN ENGLAND.

Observers of public events in the Old World cannot fall to have been impressed with the change which is rapidly coming over the dream of Englishmen in regard to the ognomercial relations of their country with other neticialities, When England adopted the Free Trade system, it was after a policy of protoction had belped to build up her industries, and it was done in the hepe that sooser or later the whole civilised world would follow her example. But the whole civilised world has done nothing of the sort. On the contrary, Free Trade principles are at a discount, that particular portion of the capital an and Protection is in the ascendency. annual profit of 120 per cent. If it England is rapidly drifting into a conwere turned over four times a year at dition of commercial isolation. The swenty per cent, the annual profit would new French General Tariff, which went be eighty per cent. On the whole capi- into operation on the 8th of May, has in our country towards those suntries who tal invested, buildings, machinery and proved a severe blow to the English set in that masser towards set In the Pres all included, the annual profit would be Free Trader, and on every hand a cry is much less, but still something hands beaut demanding the consideration of be called a reciprocal or retailatory policysome, after all, in either case. Now, the advisability of continuing a be sanctioned, in what form is it to be sancto remark, in the drat place, that it the the short and simple explanation of policy which is rapidly playing act up by negotiations of realise with fereign prisonally well at present they fairly and continuous and policy which is rapidly playing act up by negotiations or treatise with fereign prisonally well at present they fairly and the set up, s, and or turing in Canada is just this that the We now proceed to furnish as apert and acting without foreign countries. much additional evidence during which their noses were held to taking up the goods as fast as they come our disposal will allow, to illustrate the

Two weeks ago in the House of Com. mone Lord Hazar Score, who represents South Hants, asked the Chancellor of the Duchy of Laucester, Mr. Baicar, whether he was aware that since 1875 eleven woolien manufacturing firms had impose corresponding duties on theirs." failed in Hawlek alone, and their liabilities varied respectively from reported :-£4,500 to £400,000, and had reached a total of £830,000; whether it was the fact that the export of tweeds was greatly hampered by foreign tatiffs in America and other countries, while at the same time the price of home-grown wools had so declined as to be actually unremunerative to the grower; and whether any steps would be taken by Her Majosty's Government, in any treaty must revolve in such a cycle as this, a dollar's worth of goods produced, cost of commerce now negotiating or to be negotiated, to secure that so important important a home manufacturing interest is relieved from the up-

that every cotton company will have its on the wind and drawing cheques on ing of a similar change, and of transfer- they make in exasequence that they refuse to

"When many years since the Free Tinde

doubtedly adopted at the time under the impression that the force of our example and the spectacle of our prosperity would sconsor or later, have an equivalent effect that the expectations of this country had been on the whole satisfied. There was no doubt that up to the present moment, under power, and the ocuses of the recent, and he saight say the prolonged, depression were us to that time imperfectly understood and ascertained. But in regard to their expectations respecting the course to be carried on by foreign nations, it was equally well known that they had met with a serious disappointment. Foreign nations had, as a rule, been indifferent to our counsels and our philosophy, and they had been unaffected by the species is of the prosperity which we had held up before their eres; they had not followed our example, and, Instead of coming towards it, they seemed rather to be har-dened in their mistakes seeme. They seem-ed to have made, and you they had in some cases continued to prosper. Well, the result of our present position he thought was thisthat a gret share of public interest and enricelty would be bessewed at no distant period upon two questions. It would be very generally asked-What is so be the form of our Free Trade policy? Is our Free Trade poller to be the polloy recently pursuedfree imports, or free exchange—the free import of all food-stuffs, of almost all raw meterials, and of the greater number of manufactured commodities, without corresponding and equivalent consession on the part of foreign nations! Or is our Yree Trade polley to take the form of free exshange, to be subordinated to some system of reciprocal or retailatory duties to be imposed exchange? and should this policy—it might countries, or simply to be set up, standing without engagements or without entantle. ment, as the interests of our own country might seem to dictate?"

In the course of his lecture Mr. CRAIG-Brows said: "The only mode in waich a community can save itself from being a loser by the revenue duties imposed by other countries on its commodities is to Continuing, Mr. Casto-Baows is thus

"The lecturer contended that the question at laste was not one of party any more than the question of how they were to earn their daily bread was one of party. It was a proverbial reproson to 'give up to party what ras meant for manhinds' and surely lifebything ever was meant for mankind it was the law of exchange between nation and nation. Though unwilling to in roduce figures, he had to ask attention to the fact that in 1879 the exports of the country were 249 millions and the imports 363 millions, and to ask them to consider hew the exermous surplus of imports was belauted "

In the North British Daily Mail "X" appeals to mechanics and workingmen as follows :-

"Whilet in their membership many intorests are represented, the interests of werking men are not represented. I therefore take leave to myse upon the working men, as they recard their own interestf, to let their volces be heard in this matter. They have shown a noble example of solf-decial in leading the way in freedom of trade, and allowing the products of their labour to be placed at a great disadvalighte in recard to the prolucts of foreign listour, in order to establish universal free trade. Perelguere, misuse of that great name. Real freedem of however, are now so pleased with the profits trade consists in the parties to it selling their pronts of 667 per cent, but Instead of with their wealth all on paper, living good wages, while mill-owners are talk- however, are now so pleased with the profits

comes desirable, in the interests of the workgood to them are their trade societies if they are to allow without protest the productions of ill paid foreigners to be sold in British markets against the productions of their labour, and at the same time have their productions excluded by bigh tariffs from foreign markets? Hitherte, in their derice to keep up wages, the efforts of trade societies have been directed against masters, who in the unequal competition have been impoverished and many ruleed. The silk trade in this country has been ruined, the wool, worsted and mixed fabric trade is fast belog rained, and even the iron manningturing trade in at present doing no good. Rocking med, multippeared over before it is tell late have green tride with reciprecity, and in an other way. Better for you without it than as we have it at present. Our present system of what is called Free Trade may suit money holders and merchants; but it is certainly not in the interect of working RESE.

A deputation walted upon Mr. Glabstors a short time since and conferred with him on the foreign sugar bountquestion. The of the speaks .

Rirenz pointed out that . . Hamlete, which some year nossed between twenty ? fineries, turning out a

190 000 tons but subpair 4 one. It is no wonder that the adon Oloba, commenting upon it . lact, SATA:-

"The industrial clarges may sell give thought to such an unex, ested recall of socalled Free Trade, when they rem mber that it is representative of the condulor of the same branch of trade all over the kingdom. Thousands—we may even say tone of thousands-of English workmen have been thus thrown out of employment through the operation of the foreign bounty system. One Bristol factory alone used to give resular work to nearly 2,000 hands, but its proprietors, after a gallant struggle, fewed themselves bankrapt, and had to slove the doors of their vast establishment. It will be said, no doubt, that although our loaf sugar trade is ex-(insuished, the expension of the moist sugar industry makes up for the loss. That argument would carry some weight were it not for the probability that the bounty-giving countries will apply their unfair process in succession to every staple trade of England in which they see a chance of successful competition. It was stated yesterday that France already threatens to attack our moist sugar trade, and not long ago it seemed probab', that the would seek to undermine our ocean-carrylan trade by similar means liers lies the real sause for missiving. Could we make sure that the application of the bounty system would go no farther, the lajury already inflicted might be endured with greater resignation. But even those whose devotion to Free Trade admits of no question, are forced to recognise the possibility of the rame leverage being employed all round the country prepared to see her trade destroyed in this piece-meal dashion? That is the question really at stake, and not as to whether Free Trade shall be given up parties in this country are agreed that a genuine system of Free Trade would serve the national interests much better, on the whole then any form of Protection. Kven under present circumstances, the balance of advantage unquestionably rests with the former system. But every time a foreign country adopts the bounty system areinst ome Britijh staple, this balance is diminish. ed, and as such adoption threatens to become general, wen the most robust Free Traders must recognise the gravity of the eltestion. It is all very well to tell the men of Lancashire that Pres Trade gives them cheaper bread and meat than if imports of those commodities had to pay daty. But what if some foreign country, say the United States, were to apply the bounty system to its corton manufactures? The Lancachire lade would not find very much advantage in the cheepness of food if the great fadustry which gives them employment were ruised.

And concluding its long and exhaustive article on the subject, the same journal

"It is of extreme importance that Rogland should show to the world, at the very first opportunity, her determination to make a resolute stand arelast the bounty system, if not against hortile tariffs. If this firm attitade be not taken up at once, we shall have many others of our trades emplaining, before many years classe, that they find themselves ruined by foreign competition based on Protection, and fed by subsidies. To talk of this being Pres Trade is a gross

respective commodities to our another with | never thought out economical questions ut artificial restrictions or artificial support. The Ruglish manufactorer and the Kucilsh artican would have nothing to complain of were this cardinal principle observed by their foreign rivals. But when only Rugland phierres it faithfully, she is placed at such a serious disadrantege that the very name of Free Trade comes in for disparagement and soorn it therefore, benoves the divernment to show that they fully appreciate the pearings of the situation by declining to renew commercial treaties with countries which have behaved unjustly towards England, unless the delinquents covenant to forsake the bounty system and to trade fairly and squere'y within the four corners of future treaties "

Many more such extracts might be furnished to illustrate the state of feels ing in the corntry; but the taregoing will suffice for the present. The question in England is not a party one. The late Conservative loader was just as staunch principle as Mr. Granstons or Mr BRIGHT; and neither Lord SALISBURY nor Bir Stayroad Noathootz is the is the case, the present appearance of atfairs indicates that if the isolation process, which is operating injuriously against British industries, is to go on, the statesmen of the country must set about the serious consideration of the situation. The day for laughing at and Free Trade continue to develop, and it is developing rapidly, the urgoney of action will force itself upon the attention of those whose duty it is to guard the country's commercial and other in-

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

Mr. Madill, a Conservative, has been elected to represent North Ontario in the Provincial Legislature, vice Mr. Paxton, Reformer, appointed Sheriff of the

Ax International Cotton Exhibition is to be held at Atlants, Georgia, commencing on the 5th of October next. Strenueus efforts will be made to secure the success of the exhibition.

A PARLIAMENTARY return fewed in Rugland two weeks ago shows that from the lat of January seventy judgments for non-payment of rent had been issued in the High Court of Justice, Dublin, the amount of rent in arrear decrees was 2.761.

Ar the close of the second week in May there were 89,059 paupers in London. Neither Free Trade por Protection is a safeguard against such a state of affairs; for influences are at work in planers, one of which is 25 feet leng. all countries, be their fiscal policy what all countries, be their fiscal policy what it may, which tend to place men, and length and is made of five feet abell women too, in a condition of penury made of seven feet shell and will be and dependence upon the charity of

Tun Philadelphian North American says . " The British Free Traders are beginning to confess that they will soon have to fight their battle all over again. compartments for water, which will hold They are no longer able to impose their about 3,000 tons of hallast. The vessel will be for shelf hardware are not filled yet, and about 3,000 tons burtlen, and will be implements endered three months ago, launched early in the fall. One great not cally not delivered into most suit male working people, and launched early in the fall. even Mr. Gladatone is constrained to admit that the demand for a modification of the present system is too loud and too well founded to be ignored. The outcry now is for retaliatory dicties, the idea being that in this way the protectionist countries will be compelled to open markets to British products. As the British only import such things as they last plan, by which the bottoms of iron can neither raise themselves nor do vessels are divided into a number of without, they will find this rather an expensive experiment, for whatever duties that for ships of iron and strel is upon are imposed will of course come out of are imposed will of course come out of us. On the lakes we ought to be pre-the pockets of the consumer. But the pared for the inevitable in this re-Rnglish feel as though they must do spect, and thus not be behind the something

COMMERTING OR the late election in Proston, Kngland, the Daily Telegraph says: " The chief feature in the Preston struggle was nothing less than the quostion of Protection versus Free Trade. In it, then, to be inferred that the Preston Department to the night of the 31st workingmen are Protectionists? Opinion lately has riponed so fast in a particufar direction that, improbable as it may seem them may be ground before long to discuss a much wider question-tur! is, whether the English operatives as a whole are, if not Protectionists at hear in avour of reciprosity to the cate. If The truth is that dull trade and hostile P maditure ... imposing duties . * manufactured goods. the sentiments of large classes who have

at all, but who are simply influenced by the Ixor strait Word with a position of the Ixor strait Word with a position of the Ixor strait Word with a position of the Ixor strait Word with a part of the country for publication to these Ixor feet 4 inches long by 85 feet with the part of the country for publication to these Ixor feet 4 inches long by 85 feet with the part with the part of the country for publication to the second to the second the Ixor strait Word is not to sequent to the interest of the Ixor strait Word is not to sequent to the interest of the Ixor strait Word is not to sequent to the interest of the Ixor strait Word is not to sequent to sequent as with which is not to be a part of the Ixor strait Word is not nearly to sequent to sequent with the interest of the Ixor strain is not interest. The sequent with the Ixor strain is not interest. The interest will be with the Ixor strain is not interest. The interest will be suffered to the Ixor strain interest. The interest will be with the part of the represent nearly for the Ixor strain interest. The interest will be will be a feet with the part of the represent nearly for the Ixor strain interest. The strain is not to sequent with the interest will be a feet with the proposition of the Ixor strain interest. The interest will be with the part of the represent nearly for the Ixor strain interest. The interest is not to sequent with the interest of the represent nearly for the Ixor strain interest. The interest is not to will be with the interest of the receive will be with the part of the receive will be with the part of the receive will be with the part of the receive will be will be a feet with the part of the receive will be with the part of the receive will be will be a feet with the part of the receive will be with the part of the receive will be will be a feet with the part of the receive will be will be a feet with the part of the receive will considerations of self interest, ann, un-

Researce to the protests to England against a policy of one soled I are Trade. the London correspondent of the New York World telegraphs -

Public interest is not centred in Confederate bonds, but in the American for the establishment of a cotton factory commence immediately. The ground tariff The retaliatory movement is in Windsor making wonderful leadway among the working classes. The anti-Corn Law agitators used to ery, 'A big loaf or a small loss; the popular cry now is, Preston and Protection' I had a talk with Mr. Eckroyd the new member for in his adherence to the Free Trade Preston, the other day He says he is perfectly well aware that the imposition of retaliatory duties would raise the price of food, but he added . I favour nor Bir Stayrond Northoods is the that step just as a general often finds it champion of Protoction But while this necessary to destroy and burn in his own country in order to escape by that sacrifice from the ruin of invasion. The agitation is ignored by the papers and pouls-poshed by Mr. Bright and other high priests of Free Trade, but it is assuming such a shape that they will be forced to deal with it in another way bepoon-pooling the question is over; and field, Shipley, Bingley, Keighley and me the present outery against one-sided other manufacturing towns in Yorkshire, at which the speeches demanding import duties on American and French goods were entimelastically cheered. Liberal tournals say these gatherings "have no significance." The Protectionists said the same of the early efforts of Colden and Villiors forry years ago, and even when crowds packed Covent Garden theatre to hear W. J. Fox, the cloquent Unitarian minister, and Bright, the Tory press declared that it was only a temperary excitement. You may depend upon it that retaliation is bound to become a question of the very first importance, and that, too, before the next sossion of patliament. It is essentially a working class movement, and the working classes are invincible at the polls. Retaliation clubs are springing up everywhere, and the mechanic is no longer a Whig or a Tory Many promi-nent Free Traders have joined the standard, much to the disgust of Mr. Bright, who throws all the blame upon the United States in clinging to the I'm tection heresy."

IRON SHIPCUILDING ON THE LAKES.

The Circeland Ledger given an account of the yante and works of a company that has been formed in Cleveland for being £6,396. The number of eviction the construction of from chips. The decrees was 2.761 A frame building has been constructed, which is 300 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a mould loft 150 feet in length. The machinery new on the ground consists of rollers, plate shears, angle shears, upright and horizontal punches, counterstaking machine and The frame bending furnace to 50 feet in large enough to contain a plate 24 feet long by ? feet 6 inches wide. In two long by 7 feet 6 menes ware, weeks the company will commence work on a steamship which will be 302 feet and 6 inches on deck, 298 feet keel, 39 feet beam, and 25 feet hold. She will objection to iron ships on the lakes has heretofore been that when they get on a reef they cannot be gotten of so easily as wooden. In the first place, the damage is greater. In the next, it is very difficult te pump them out and float them. The question is, " could those difficulties be obviated by water tight compartments, which are not yet, we believe, used on the lakes. Or could not the water balcells, be adopted? It is certain that the

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Canada Gazette.) Statement of the revence and ex-

penditure, on secount of the Consolldated Fund, of the Dominion of Canada. as by returns furnished to the Flance may last --Revenue --Amount. Customs
Kxeins
Kxeins
Post (igites
Public Works, including railways

Isli stamps
Atiscollaneous \$1,636,290 98 640,172 90 117,007 74 Rescaus to 30th April, 1861

\$16.84 .343 75

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

Mark Curry G P Payzont, Capt 151- whole will be creeted in the most sub-ward and John Sterling have been ap- stantial manner. As soon as the ground

Lockerty, cigar manufacture: It has our next face the work will be in opera-compelied him to make an addition to then in all its branches - St. Croft his workshop of 18 by 25 ft . two storeys | Courser high, work on which is now in pre-

On Saturday morning the contracts for the erection of the cutton mill building were awarded at the office of Mr R. Gage, Montreal atrect Messrs, R. Tossel & Son received the contract for mason work, and Mr. A Cameron the carpenter work. The work of construcfore long. Large public meetings have tion will be commenced immediately and been held at Leeds, Bradford, Hudders, an effort will be mode to have the building completed by the lat of October -Kingston News

> We are informed that arrangements have, during the past week, been completed for the immediate commencement of the woellen rull. The Municipal Council met on Monday last, and voted to exempt the company from taxaline of the Western Counties Rallway. The building will be 100x40 feet, three storays high, with a basement, and the machinery will be of the latest and most improved pattern. The capital of the company is fixed at \$50,000, all of which bas been guaranteed by the following gentlemen, viz · A C. Robbins, L. E. Baker, Jacob Bingay, Hugh Cann, and W D. Lovitt.- Yermouth Herald

We understand that Mr. J. W. Currier, gentleman from Connecticut, but now sident in Waterville, is starting a manufactory at the latter named place for the purpose of going into the business of making articles from compound metal such as spoons, coffin trimmings, and things of that sort. This we believe will be the only business of this nature in the Maritime Provinces, and we know of none in the Dominion. We congratulate Waterville on her prospects of taking a start with other villages in the manufecturing line. Only Kentville remains salesp. A great deal more is thought of some petty two penny elec-tion equabble, and mere money is wasted on it than they would be willing to invest in some profitable business which would be a lasting benefit to their town and country Let us bare a woollen factory.... Western Chronicle, Kenirille, N.S.

The impetus which the National Policy has given to all manufacturing in-dustries in Canada is well attested by such testimony as the following, given by the Monetery Times: "It is not alone our cotton mills that are crowded with orders and unable to overtake them. The bardware manufacturers of Brookville, Oshawa, Gananoque, the implement makers in St. Catharines and Montreal the stove firms in Hamilton, are all busy, and many of them cannot catch up to the demand upon them. We hear of instances where orders given in February not only not delivered, but not made, a busy is the factory. This condition of activity appears to be general; makers of axes, of saws, of angurs, are full of work, and the engine and belief works of Galt and Brantford are not bubind the r. st.'

The from works seem to be in good working order now Four casts are taken off each day, aggregating about seven tone of iron. It is quite inter-esting to view the different operations. The great fernace is an immense vertical cylinder about forty feet high The blast of hot air goes in by three pipes at the bottom, while the ere and fuel are put in at the top. At present about a ten of ore and fifteen bushels of chargoal are put in at one "charge". Two power-ful engines propel the two face, which are themselves very much lise engine cylinders, only vary much larger, say five feet long by four feet in diameter. The heated gas from the top of the fur-nace is utilised for heating the engine boilers and furnace blast. The most interesting sight is the running of the The molten metal comes out in a seething, sparuling stream, which is conducted by channels in the sand to the moulds-forming what are called "pigs." The Iron is improving at each cast, and It is thought the product will be all that was anticipated, when everything gets in good trim At present a little more than half the ore used is from the Gibson mines.-Woodstook, N. B., Press.

Lewis Dexter, the principal in the cotton mill, arrived, and with him it. R

plans were shown to us by the fast of our leading capitalists will a camed gentleman. The main building come to the front and false level of a (The Ixor winter Works will be picared to 16 to be 417 feet long by 108 feet wide, enterprise wing on in your neighbourhool, and we will always find room for all legitimate comming.

Lations, which must be accompared to the writer a nome as a guarantee or good buttle?

Measrs, Wm Curry Wo Direck, birth, with grantle friendings, and the bound of the formula of the business. The building will be built of the Windsor, Mr Mark Curry who have the grantle friendings, and the second formula or previous posts. pointed a committee to sulicit subscripe can be cleared the contractors will begin tions to stock to the extent of \$200 000 to lay the foundation, and work will lately purchased by the company will be Belleville Intelligencer The NP has cleared or the buildings thereon at once. had a serious effect on Mr Thomas the sluice will be stopped, and before It has our next fame the work will be in opem-

green, and wilt compel him to empley an for a manufacturing centre are be- orders from British Columbia. He pradictional number of hands and pay out gioning to be appreciated by the wide fers steam to water power, and atrong more money in wages than he now awake capitalists of Ontario, as well as advises erecting mills in toward. awake capitalists of Ontario, as well as advises erecting mile in towns, who We sympathize with Mr Lock- the more patriotic and enterprising of labour could be more easily obtained our own citizens. We understand that and said he would not go face miles our Mr. D. McRee, of the well known manufacturing firm of D. McRee & Sona, of
Galt, is now in this city looking for a
wont to Augusta, Maine, where there are suitable site for the location of a factory 34,000 spindles in operation. He asky for the manufacture of woollen under- tained that the cost of manufacture clothing, healery, knitted goods, etc. cotton, exclusive of salary and taxes, was the tactory would give employment to only 11 cents per yard. He next visited at losst 200 hands at the start. It is Saco, Me, where there are the start of the saco, Me, where there are the saco, Me, where the saco, Me, where the saco is the saco, Me, where the saco is the saco, Me, where the saco is the sac understood that Mr. Mckae will take a spindles, and then wont to Lowell, which large portion, if not the whole, of the is the great spindle city of the t men stock himself. He slao proposes establishing no less than 777,662 spindle. lishing in Nova Scotia a Jute manufac- He visited the Massachusetta mills a tory, which would be the first one of the that place, and gave some very intereskind in the Dominion. This is an industry that ought to pay handsomely.

Mr Mclase is a practical man, who evidently means business Our people and was then filling large orders abould do all in their power to induce China. To show how the stock was tion for ten years. The new mill is to him to locate his enterprises in Halls be located to the westward of the resistance of Mr. George W Johnson, on the ducements as would make it worth his dispess of some \$1.000 above him to locate his enterprises. ducements as would make it worth his dispess of some \$1,000 shares images while to locate here? Half a dozen \$1,700. The faxes of this mill we such enterprises as these would be the \$40,000 per annum. He went to limit. making of this city. Nothing succeeds to see Mr. Lee, a well known dealer in like success. We are now on the flood cotton machinery, and was above to Mast.

> From all parts of the country come reports of unwonted energy and activity in the establishment of new enterprises and industries The capital of this pro-vince no longer merits the reproachful little of "Sleepy Hallfax," for its citisens now appear to be theroughly awake and in cornest, and are setting a good ex-ample to the sister towns and cities of the Deminion. Their augar refinery, which is first class in every respect, is now in active and successful operation; the stock for the proposed cotton factory, amounting to \$300,000, was sub soribed in a remarkably short time, and a much larger amount might have been raised if required; and now a woollen factory is projected, and will probably become an accomplished fact. Windsor capitalists are take active measures for the establishment of a cetton factory with a capital of \$200,000, and there is every prospect that they will be successful in their undertaking. New Glasgow will soon add a glass manufactory to the industries now in operation in that thriving town; a woollen factory and other now enterprises are projected in Yarmouth, and, if space permitted, desens of other towns and villages might be mentioned in v hich manufactories have recently been opened, or will soon be es-tablished. In the midet of this almost universal activity and enterprise, Kentville, strangely enough, seems to be en-tirely unaffected by the apirit of the As the Shiretown of the " Garden County," the centre of a rich agricul-tural district, and the headquarters of the W. & A. Rallway it possesses excellest facilities for becoming a manufacturing centre, but unfortunately the manufactories are lacking, and there appears to be but little disposition to supply the want .- Western Chronicle, N. S.

That we have superior facilities for manufactures to thrive is a fact fodisputable by any one, but unfortunately these advantages are not put to account, and we might as well be in the back woods fenced in from every means of shipment, and possessed of neither water power nor sultable locations for factories of any kind. One of the most prosperous industries of Canada at the present time is the manufacture of blankets, and as we have amongst us a gentleman who has had several years' experience in the business, and who, under a low tariff, made the business a success in Port Heps in the past, there is no roson why, with the Increased duty, if our capitalists would but take hold of it, a large trade should not be built up. With a small factory and poor machinery the gentleman referred to acquired for the propristors a profit of \$20,000, and he bas such thorough confidence in the pros ports of aucouse at the present time that, if properly supported, he would put his means and skill into the same business again. Money is plentiful, and a low rate of interest can be had either from the banks or mortgages, and we should think that juriles possessing aurplus means would be glad to invot their money in the establishment of a factory which gives such promise of yielding targe profits. We shall be glad to give the name of the gentleman to whom we seler to any who feel sufficient interest

The apathete, t 213

been appointed at a previous proported the result of his visit to New England mills the first ways St. John. N.B., and visited Mesors bar. cetton works, and found the Parker, obliging and willing to give miorn the Mr. P advised him not to funk or mill with a less captons of 10,000 spindles. He gave his own a perione to prove it, as his mill was a successful until onlarged to that e upa atlie has now 15,000 spindles in operation Ho manufactured largely warps for win The wonderful advantages of Hulifax len mills and knitting cottons, and i. in the market, but an estate having tcotton machinery, and was shown place tid. to permanent prosperity.—Evening of the Kingston, Ont, mills, now course of erection. Mr Lecaristset line. not to erect a mill less than min spindles, as a mill of that capacity and be sun as chosply as one with only sun spindles He suggested that Winds-erect a mill with 10,000 spindles when could make 3 million yards of clotha year This would require one 200 herpower engine, and wenid require onwater enough to drive the engine He said the cost of such a mill all teaequipped, built of brick, would be about \$180,000, but that \$200,000 aliound i. raised. Mr. Curry obtained from govern authority the fact that one mill in the ada, the name of which he gave, but you cleared \$200,000 on a capital of \$ 300 on and running 25,000 apindles. There ar but eleven cotton mills in, the Dominion with 185,000 spindles, and adding those in contemplation at Montred w Stephen, Halifax and St. John. would make 285,000 all told, being about outhird the number of Lowell. There was no fear of the business being overdonas there was room in Canada at the prsent time for one million spindles, anthat not ever one-third of that numb were in contemplation. In Maine rus cost \$5 a ton, at Windsor it could be of tained for \$1.00, which is even less that St. John. Raw cotton could be too down in Windsor as cheap as in Halar and much cheaper than it could at a John, and thought that Window possessed advantages for manufacture. cotton equal to any other place in the

a re ship Haz

ide ide ide

10#

die g

v it

IB: E

and e

· 18 01

None

\:opi

**

*blc

-aid t

n der

there

rteph

· ade

400

helte:

241

to e

ed tut

PAID

on t

Dalor

H-714

that

Hig.

rate

"HON

v•lb;

'W. ()

,u co

biet

intit

+24.6

r rta

therug

LEVE

...

perd

vet .

bere

to go

Bigi

.445

natio:

tra je

LINE OF STRAMSHIPS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND HAVEE

The president of the Board of Tink-in Montreal has written to a merchan in this city a letter, dated the 23rd " April, in which he makes some remark-on the line of steamships which the Canadian Government wish to see ratallished between Havre and Montral W quote the following

The Government of Canada linv. a. corded some time since an annual aut aldy of \$50,000 to a Prench conjust which promised to establish a rich line of steamers between Montreil and Havre. We lied hopen that the 01 f steamer of this line would bea-to run in the spring of this year but the indications are correct no action his as yet been taken. This is to be r gretted, sa there are important clement of traffic between this country will France Our public men are well and of its importance, and are disposed to a this enterprise by all possible most We see, unfortunately, by this bill that, up to the present, there is no intertion of accepting the offers of the Candian Government for the execution of project which they wish to see realised in Joining Canada with the port of Hat by a regular line of steamships We have said that the Canadian tinvernme would great a subside of 250,000 true if the French Government on then I is voted an equal sum. The letter of president of the Lontreal Board of Ired shows that this is not right. They we give the 250,000 france without ask a any sum from France The wifes ! the letter states that there are important elements for a direct traffic later France and Canada. We are asset of this, and have formerly shown if 21.60.727 53 graphic and civil engineer, and Maphen place their money where it will benefit figures. Therefore, in the interest of the community generally as well as the port of Havre, we would be derived as 19,000,000 of A. D. Lockwood & Co., contractors. The themselves, and we slacerely trust some of seeing one of our shipowners put h.

president for five years. He had always found thin a wise sounseller, and always for the close of test, as the source of trading in the West Indies have been found thin a wise sounseller, and always fits revenue will be very large, as driving a remunerative traffic. They of the first republic and the revolution of tests of the place his time at the managers with each of the close of test, as the source of trading in the West Indies have been found thin a wise sounseller, and always its revenue will be very large, as driving a remunerative traffic. They disposed the place his time at the managers with each of the close of test, as the source of trading in the West Indies have been found the results and the remaining and five managers. There were the intense of the close of test, as the source of trading in the West Indies have been for the first republic and the revolution of the remaining a remunerative traffic. They obtained the remaining the better than might have now employment for vessels, of period, and have since 1850 been steadily procuring coolles from India. Between and Cuba, of from 400 to 700 links customers of the parts of the close of two steadily procuring coolles from India. Between the parts of the close of the steady flow of unlastification. The company between the parts of the close of the steady flow of unlastification and Cuba, of from 400 to 700 links customers of from Bilitash India a couple of thousand there are a said above.

The report was the dispose of the close of test, as the source of driving a remunerative traffic. They driving a remunerative tr sine as A regular line of steamships adopted ust between Canada and Antworp, as will as between Canada and Hamburg. the because there are greater elecontrol traine between a nada and the resald ports than there are between that supery and our port? We think he we not act as Antaverp and Hamburg have acted? We necessantly told that we miss the fatotal that French cities are not noted their maritime enterprise Let us to prove the contrary. We always derated that this inortness existed lette the new law on the morebant mane but afterwards it did not exist. Here are French abipowners who have for their services Carried elected to premiums It is to their intest to show that we have done well to great them if the result is brought in them by a greater extension of our bank must be thankful for the good business it bail got in Chicago in the distance of this system. The German the future hipowners recently held a conference at lamburg, when some amongst them to ask aid for the Gorman marine but the great majority decided hat it was not nocessary to ask anything provided that "the German mertast marine were perfectly able to pre-ide for themselves by their own secretar. The German shipowners Hed that "they were prepared to make mry sacrifice in order to forward the nturnee of the German flag." Here is an rumple that we are happy to bring were French shipowners. The Gerveter French shipowners. The Germans have not secreded from any sacrito which they thought necessary for the increase of their traffic and the de-relepment of their flag. They know town dare. We ought to dare also Now, showe all that, we can do so with the greatest security. And, to return to the question which interests us especialvit is certain that the system of pre-mums authorised, with the promised sitedy by the Canadian Government... indeverything speaks for the good faith of this (Iovernment—ought to give a risin attraction to the forming of a line between Havre and Canada. We ask then, once again, the attention of or shipowners in this matter, in ruly desiring to see accomplished a question so important to the trade of

dΙ.

r p:

210.-4

8 mus

h 1,

T# 41 -

3716.

I valed

whi i

114 .

Test for

. - ..

DE I

plana

[[[[]

oth a

11.

al I.

imor:

Ulimer

roui.i

alpr

461**2**:

i the

144

d n

11:

tu.

¢ų∮

u.

p†

93 d

LÜ

m.

LR I

đ

11 +

1.

BANK OF MONTREAL

one port - Emile Prut in Le Journal de

The annual meeting of the shareholdrs of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday afternoon There was a large attendance, the President, Mr. George Sephen, in the chair. Mr Smithers, the report of the directors, the substance of which we have already published. He sid there had been during the past year derrease to deposits which was socounted for by the withdrawal of Guvernment and other deposits but not private funds. the secucy of the bank at Cobourg had tern found to be unprofitable and had therefore been closed. Mr. George trahen then moved, seconded by Dr. G. "Campbell, that the report be adopted.

Before the motion was put, Mr. Smithers made some satisfactory explanations, in journe of which he referred to the much sore presperous condition of the bank that year than last. He showed that the affairs of the bank had been steadily progressing ever since the time of depressing ever since the time of depressing in Canada some warrs are. pression in Canada some years age. He would like, he said, to repest what he had aid often before, namely, that it was far better to avoid losses than to make tobbe. The tast and doubtful debts had there being an unusual exemption from nutisfactory accounts. If Canada was dought the bank had a very good chance of taking advantage of it. Heme com-paned of there having been ne addition "the " rest" made, these being of opinon that this should have been done nstrad of paying the bonus. One important point he would have them notice hat the dividend that was being paid this June was not a half yearly dividend of a per cent but it brings the whole rate up to 10 per cent. The retiring mand have not abandoned their idea of the) had thought it wise to bring the "sie up to 10 per cent. first. He wished in correct an impression which had gone strong to the effect that it was owing hiefly to the aucress of their Chicego insines that the bonus tad been paid ile would say that as a rule the profits coule in the United States were very unriain and could not be depended upon, though of late years the business they tave done there had been singularly free inm lesses lie would not undertake to ar to what extent the bank would prosper during the coming year, as they had vet no means of knowing how good the rope would be, but he hoped that, as bric was a marked tendency for prople to go into all kinds of enterprises, they might thus obtain a higher rate for their noney All the offices of the bank had ren inspected, the London office includand they had all been found in a satisfactory state. He stated the regret to irit at the resignation by Mr. Stephen, who had been a director of the bank for

good fortune the bank had had in always securing able officers. He referred to the loss it would sustain in the resignation of Mr. Stephen, but held that the presperity of the Bank of Montreal was such as not to be dependent on any one individual. He moved, seconded by Hon Thomas Ryan, that a vote of thanks he given to the general manager, the be given to the general manager, the worthy of the considerand other officers of the bank New York Indicator

Mr Smithers replied fitty The manager of the bank in Chlengo,

It was then moved by Mr A Murray, be amended so as to read . " In case the general manager or other officer of the band shall be elected director and become president; he shall be entitled to receive, while he holds that office, and devotes his time and attention exclusively to the interests of the company, the same annual amount previously received as salary, and the same may be taken from the fund appointed in addition to the sum set apart as remunera-tion for services of director"

On motion Dr. Campbell took the Mr. George Stephen for his services, coupled with an expression of regret at the severance of his connection with the bank

Mr Stephen made a suitable reply The meeting then adjourned to receive the report of the accutingers on the elec-

The following are the names of the new directors for the ensuing year' Alfred Brown, G W Campbell, M D, Edward Mackay, Alexander Murray, A. T. Paterson, l'eter Redpath, Gilbert Scott, Hon. D. A. Smith and C F Smithere .- Star

HOW TO PACK EGOS

Receivers have a good deal at trouble with oggs that come in loose packages, have not been properly packed, and arrive with more or less broken. This trouble is a usual experience at this season of the year, when the arrivals increase, and when consignments come from all sections. When cases are not used, the barrel is the next best package In packing, cate should not be used, because they are heavy, and increase the cost of shipment, and the eggs are apt to work through, and, coming in contact with one another, there is sure to be some breakage if great care is not taken. By using cut atraw the eggs can be got through in good shape and tney are all in suitable condition for resbipping, provided the proper rules have been followed. In rules at many analysis, it is not the state of the proper rules have been followed. lowed. In using straw, see that it is clean and dry so that there will be no musty smell. The eggs should be laid with the ends toward the eutside of the barrel Between each layer of eggs there should be a thick layer of straw. See also that plenty of straw is placed between the eggs and sides of the barrel. A barrel if properly packed should not have more than about 60 or 65 dosen When the package is filled, place con-siderable straw over the top, put the head of the harrel in socurely, and then mark areat carefulness and now they had a condition is complete, and a good emarkably clean balance sheet to show, condition is certain condition is certain

ELECTRIC LIGHT SHARES

The market for electric light shares has been inactive during the last six weeks. This inactivity was predicted to us some time ago by a firm doing an ex-tensive business in this line, and their reason for the prediction was that all these stocks had had a large rise consequent upon exhibitions and developments which caught the public eye, publications, etc., etc., that the lights having been shown to be a success, the bringing the "rest" up to \$6,000,000, but next stage in their development would be a quiet but much stronger one than the preceding, although on account of its quietness not calculated to create each a fover of apeculation as existed previously. This very strong present stage of development, not being known to the goneral public, has caused the week holders to offer stock, and in the case of the Edison Electric Light a few shares have been sold as lew as \$950 to \$1,000 We doubt whether an order to buy twenty shares could be filled under The United States Electric Light shares have also seld down from \$400 per share to \$275/0300 entering into a discussion of the respective merits of the different electric lights, and leaving the large, or arc-lights, such as the Brush, entirely out of the question, as the field for the ruse is but a limited one, we predict before November next a rice in the shares of the incandescent light such as we bave not yet experienced; and, referring especially to the Edison Electric Light we should not be surprised

The report was then unanimously first \$1,000,000, which is already at 17 etc, and several suitable for the mahoge of motion of Mr. Drummond a vote of subscribing to every increase of capital fair rates of thanks was passed to the president, at par. The increase will probably reach vice-president and board of directors of \$10,000,000, of which the parent com-The Hon D A Smith alluded to the per cent. We are not yet informed good fortune the bank had had in always which percentage has been decided on, but can state that it will not be less than 25 per cent Wo can out, peak authori-tatively in regard to the Edison Company, and, from the reliable source from which we have received our information, believe the company to he in a better condition than ever, and its shares to be more worthy of the consideration of investors.

THE REVENUE.

The following is a comparative state-1880

١,	\$2,21%,144	INCRE TO
	1881.	island,
,	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Englis
	Customs \$1,635,328	taneou
	Mixcles	French
	Other sources 534,224	the na
		Introd
	\$2,609,704	lamin
		COCOL
•	Increase for 1881 \$ 301.560	destro
•	The following is a statement of the in-	
,	crease in each of the eleven expired	
		the m
	over the corresponding mouths of 1879-	eculon
	80:	DARAS
		tween
•	July \$509 541	
	August 837,799	WAS TO
	September 693 165	when
	October 448,945	to the
	November 480,607	ish col
	December 467,992	tered a
,	January 600,993	the Er
'	Pubruary 374,218	
,	March	1702 A
	April 315.461	1763
	May 391.560	lish in

CASH VERSUS CREDIT

-Caisen.

The Detroit Free Press puts the ques-tion as follows. Any rotali dealer can buy closer with cash than with credit. The closer he buys the greater are his profits. Money put down on his counter gives him a chance to discount his paper, meet his notes and pay current expenses. Charges on the book means cash next month, or the menth after, or next year. Cash asks no favours except to be waited retailer, it is one price to Cash Down or to Dead Best. The more one thinks this matter over the more he realizes the ferce of the remark of a prominent western financier, who intely observed.

"The man who pays cash when he can get credit is a fool." And so eay we all. If Dead Beat is to have the same price as Cash Down, with the additional advantage of sixty days' time-which means ninety in nineteen cases out of twenty-why do any of us pay oseh? Why not all take credit ?

SHORT ROURS FOR CLERKS.

The Boston Post, of a late date, conained the following communication, which may be of interest to our read-414 --

Every respectable sugar house in Chicago, including all refiners' agents and lebbers, have voted to close their places of business on Saturday at 2 o'clock, that their employees, as well as themselves, may got a little outdoor exercise and fresh air. A similar move will probably be successful in New York. I am a clerk in a Boston sugar house, and work from 8 in the morning till 6.30 at night, with one hour for dinner. O here work more hours than I do. We be want our employers to follow the example set by their Chicago brethren Hoping that they will, I am, yours respectfully.

BROAD STREET

Mesers Lamb & Co. of St. Thomas. state in their latest circular that the sugar crop will in most parts of the Wost Indies fluish early, and will be short in consequence of the drought which has prevailed throughout the Islands, from Trinidal to Cube, and by the end of June there will not, in their opinion, be much produce left for shipment, meantime the improved tone of the foreign market is like'y to be mainteined. As freight at the Northern Branilian ports has recently declined, it is to be expected that some of the vessels attracted there by the late high freight will disperse to that direction, and the chartering business there may then become more animated, as it does not appear likely that their market will be supplied with direct arrivals, either from the United States, British Provinces or who had been a director of the bank for Electric Light we should not be surprised Europe. During this prolonged scarcity precarious periods which followed the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a he recognition of three and to see it as high as from \$3,000 to \$4,000 of sallog tonnege, all the steamer lines sudden emancipation of the blacks dur-

THE COFFEE AND SUGAR PRO-DICING COUNTRIES

Guadelonpe and Martinique.

lioth were discovered by Columbus Quadeloupe is of an irregular form, about twenty-five miles long and thirtoen broad. It is divided into two un-equal parts by a small arm of the sea, nearly six miles long and varying from one hundred to two hundred feet in breadth. This canal, known as the "Rivière salée," is navigable for votacle of fifty tone burthen. In 1635 the first French settlement was made, but peace with the natives was only con-The following is a comparative state- cluded in 1640. Development was but ment of the revenue of Canada for the slow, Martinique being preferred by setmouth of May, 1880, and May, 1881 :- there, thus in 1700 Guadeloupe counted only 4,000 whites and 7,000 slaves, in restored it to the French. During the \$2.218.144 first liepublic the latter again lost the but they seen retook it from the sh. Martinique was activel simul-usly with Guadeloupe, but the h had to fight harder for it with ative caribe. Sugar cultivation was fuced in 1650; ten years later Ben-Da Costa for the first time planted , but in 1718 an untoward season yed all the trees and coffee took place of cocoa Early in the couth century Martinique became nart for all the windward French ments, and l'ort Royal became the ino for all matters of exchange bethe colonies and the mother ry The prosperity of the Island ery great until the war of 1744, a stop was put, in a great measure, o contrat and trade with the Spanlonies by the introduction of regisshipe Martinique was taken by inglish in the beginning of the year and returned to France in July, It was again taken by the Eng-n 1809, but restored to France by the peace of Amiena. Sugar production in Guadeloupe and Martinique has de-veloped as follows.—

Tons. **252** 50,000

ance then the production has doubled. With reference to sugar and rum manufacture in Guadeleupe, we reprint the following latest report received —

" SCOAR .- There are nineteen usines of manufactories of white sugar direct from upon Credit must have a book-keeper, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail an aggregate capital of 23,650,000 france, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail an aggregate capital of 23,650,000 france, a collector and a lawyer. If a retail an aggregate capital of 23,650,000 france, a collector and a lawyer as a lawyer. If a consumer asks the price of a lawyer and are nearly all shipped to France, and are nearly all shipped to France. year, has been exported to the United States. The average yield of cane is about 9 per cent, of sugar. Therefore about 9 per cent of sugar. Therefore they manufacture about 38,700,000 kilogs of sugar, or 95,000 to 28,000 hozsheads. The mode of proceeding with the planters is thus: They receive all the cane and manufacture it into sugar, guaranteeing to give the planters 6 per cent. of the weight of cane delivered in manufactured sugar. That is, for every 100 kilogs, of cane they give to the planter 6 kilogs of sugar. The sgent or manager of the usine usually ships. or manager of the usine usually ships the sugar, and the price to be paid to the planter is governed by the average monthly rate catablished and reported modern philosophic thought as I would by the Chamber of Commerco. Fifteen about a dear friend, is the very fellow days after the publishing of this report they are entitled to payment for their portion of auger. The planters, at the time of the building of the usines, entered into a contract to furnish them with cane for a period of twenty years. With most of the usines, ten years of the time contracted for has expired, and it will be difficult for the usines to renew this contenct at its expiration. If the demant. for muscovado auguar in the United Status increases as it has for the past tour or five years, the planters can realize muco more from their cane when manufactured into neuscovado augar than they do now, and they regret very much have ing ent-red into that contract. There is also a usino for the manufacture of cencrete sugar, with a capital of 100,000 france. They manufacture annually about 14,000,000 kilogs of case into sugar, from which they realise about 1,230,000 kilogs of sugar, nearly all of which last your was shipped to the United States. There is a manufactory for canning and preserving pincapples and other true They put up 452,000 kiloge of pinespois which are all shipped to Rox .- There are 120 rum distilleries that manufacture 4,551...32 lit ra of rum per

annum, 2,667,137 liters of which are shipped to France, and the balance. 1.884,195 liters, is consumed on the island, besides 2,345,420 liters of wines and other liquors imported from Prance.

Trouble about procuring hands for the plantations there is, so to say, none at prosent, both islands have traversed the colonies have been -

Together 27 191

The Swedish island St. Batts was coded to Franco in 1878 and now forms a dependency of Guadeloupe, the latter a population of 180,879 souls, Martinique 161,782, and St. Barts, 2,374, together 345,035 inhabitants. The import into tiualeleupo in 1877 amounted to 27,151,000 france, and the export from there 34,691,000; the import into Martinique in the same year was 28,-895,000 france, while produce was exported to the amount of 33,596,000 Total trade movement in the French and West Indios in 1877 124,433,000 francs This is certainly doing well for such a small colony and due to a great extent to the liberal policy pursued by the home government with reference to them by leaving them to adopt such a fiscal and commercial system as suited that their leaving interests. best their local interests; in other words, France with respect to her West India pcassions has introduced on a broad basis the British principle of Icer-ing colonies as little bampered as pos-sible. The consequence has been a rapid development of sugar industry after the best modern methods, winning the confidence of French capitalists. The manner in which augar is preduced in the French West Indies on some large estates has become a model of scientific manufacture from which other producing countries have copied of late years. At all events these islands have proved and are proving to the world what can be done by an intelligent ap-plication of modern progress in this important branch. In spite of their limited area these islands thus perform an lmportant part in augur production in the new world. Coffee production in the islands is unimportant.

A TALK ABOUT TOBACCO.

A representative of the Steubenville, O. Daily Hereld met a tebacco dealer the other day, and saked him to tell him something about chewing tibioos, and he got this answer. Well, tolesco is a wood, and it comes from Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio and other states, in-cluding New Jersey and Cube, but the most of the Cuba tobacco is raised in Kentucky In the trade chewing tobacco is divided into tine cut and plus, and plug is subdivided as to qually into bright, manageny and black, the bright being the highest grade, the black the lowest, then there are sweet tobaccos and strong tobaccos, the sweet carrying more augar, licerice and molasses, and the strong less. As to chewers I have noticed something temarkable, namely, that professional men, like lawyers, preachers, editors, doctors and that kind, and m hants, and men who do no manual labour, almost invariably use strong tobacco; while mechanics, labouring men and the class who de physical labour, use the awest tobacco, not because it is less in price, but they seem to require a different veriety of stimulant It is a good doal the same way in smeking, and the man who buys strong chewing tobacco nearly always calls for a good cigar; stogies can't sell well to men who make a living with their brains. I have noticed frequently that a man who has a cut to his head that makes me think he reads the Quarterly Review, and talks about the fundamental concepts of who will buy a pound of the best natural leaf. He takes his tobacco straight. Fine cut is also a brain tobacce. Of the black tobaccos I can't say much; they are mixed, and if it ever happens that you run across a dead body, and find a iece of plug tobacco in the pockets of its clothes, ; ou may set it down that the loss of that man is not great to the community. I am glad I don't sell much black goods, for I kind of feel ashamed of myself for handling it. Tobacco is a fine tester of the mental qualities, and I look upon a box of pure chewing tobacco as representing just so much condensed intellect. Among tobacco workers I never saw one who didn't use the weed, and they are all users of the stronger grade, showing that men in our prefession require brains. Sans, did you say? Well, yea, there's a good doal of it sold In town, and you have no idea how many women there are who dip, but very few men snull. The most of snull sold goes te West Virginia custom, showing the old Southern influence At I was eaying, the intellectual development of the man of to-day as contrasted with the primal ——— But the reporter had But the reporter had primal———" But the reporter had heard all he wanted, and he lest with the information above stated, and if any one wants to know what that "primal" means he will have to hunt it up him-

It is said there are auts in Texas that actually plant grain, and reap and store it like farmore.

A North Carolina man, baving the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a hand-

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL business which is often carried on an tended our medest efforts nor the wanger abduloned altogether, being replaced by cheap broad and cheap ment AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

INFLECTIONS ON THE RECENT STRIKES

Chicago Industrial Borld 3 The industrial attack on curring in the different trades at this time, when it is

apparent that the labourers think

manufacturers can least afford to stop their works, are so suggestive or an outrienditions between the workmen and their employers that it may challenge the retious consideration of those interested in the well-we of the manufacture ing industries of the county. It the American workings, who is paid better wages than any workmen in the world. entertains so little regard for those who furnish him employment, what means can be found to satisfy labour? The strikes at the present moment are very auggestive. It is evident to everybody that manufacturers have large engagements about, and knowing this, the trade associations in many lines set on foot their strikes in order to coerce manufacturers into giving them better wages; but their exactions do not end The workingmen, thinking they have the power, attempt in numerous cases to actively interfere in the management of the business of their employers. Thus we hear of strikes because some mill will not make the quality of iron which the puddlers think it ought to make; or lawause some admit apprentices to work in their sheps, or because of attempts to establish some rule for the economical working of an establishment-such as the ten per cent strain rule in stove foundries; or because some concern prohibits the men from wastisk their time in idle convereation, or persists in employing a fore-man they - the workmen -- do not like; or because they hire non-union men. Now such pretentious interference would not be attempted if the times were bad and the atrixers knew that they could not enforce great loss upon their employers by the stoppage of their works, se they know will be the case at the present time If labour was actually ground down and oppressed, as it is in some of the old countries, this unfriendliness on the part of the workmen could be accounted for, and perhaps justified. But labour is not opproceed, nor is it de-nied fair compensation. We believe it is perfectly safe to say that our manufacturers, as a class, are inclined to take a personal interest in their men, and they dealer to pay them what they deem are fair wages. Manufacturers are not always at liberty to pay even as large wages as their inclinations would suggest, being controlled and limited by the exigencies of their business. But a comparison of what the workman obtain in any pertion of this country with what they obtain elsewhere would anggest to the most casual observer that the value of the werkman's toll is here appreciated and that labour is fairly remunerated We are serry to say that the recent strikes have developed some very bad fratures. Outside of the expressions of the most unkindly feelings, the instan-ces are not rare where the workmen have circulated atories derogatory to the business standing of their employers This is done in some cases for the purpose of deterring other workmen from engaging to work in their places, and in others for the direct purpose of injuring the men they are seeking to force into upliate, with their de-mands. The attitude of the American labourer is not promising for good, either to himself or his employer. But how can this be changed? This is a problem which political economists have thus far struggled in valu to work out. Co-operation has been tried, so have industrial partnerships and arbitration. but thus far unsuccessfully. But it will not answer to sit dewn and say there is no well to be consillatory and friendly with his men It is better for him to overlook the wrongs done him by his worldingmen than to perpetuate their wrenge in retaliation Priendship, we believe, will be found to be the key that will yet unlock the doors of the trade associations and which will be the means of bringing the labouring man and his employer out into a broad plain of equal interest and common sympathy

PUT DOWN THE PRACTICE.

(N. V. Commercial Requirer.) In union there is strength. Retail grocers' associations, properly organized and intelligently supported by retailers within the commercial districts which they are respectively intended to cover, are an element of force and prosperity which the trule cannot afford to overlook 'I he benefits they can be made to confer upon their members are so many that it would take a special treature to enumerate and illustrate them all. this country they are better approclated every year, in spite of the spirit of competition which Americans seem to possees to a higher degree than any other nation. But competition in trade abould never mean war and destruction. There are certain practices hurtful to mit, and more se, perimps, to the man who devises them than those whom he would injure, which should be frowned upon by all good citizens and put down by common consent and general co-operation. A

purpose of putting an end to the retail And co aldering the success which has at-

the sty' by folding houses. It has ment of our trade with Madagascur and been stated that many wholesale firms. Zangibar, there is no recton why our stated that many wholesale firms a communicating private indiversal to the southern division should viduals with anything from a case of tomatous down to five pounds of test at prices which upon investigation, proved take place in the commerce of to the action and relatively any result of the pay. The state place in the commerce of total place in the commerce of total the state place in the commerce of the state place in the state place in the commerce of the state place in the sta passed by that intelligent body of mor-

M'Acreus, It is notorious in the trade that many jubbers in staple and fancy gree cites, tous and provisions are in the bublt of selling to private customers and mits of no doubt. In reference to the buch lines worked for a few years, but I fall the mechanics employed in a often lines at prices little, if any, above production of all the goods just come faulty insulation becoming again and ling tollowed the example of the those they charge the trade, therefore crated as largely bought, anada is quite again apparent. They were abandoned, men bricklayers it statule to reso. la- 15

Resolve! That this is a crying cyll, an infringement on the rights of retailers and a cause of dissatisfaction among consumers with their family grocers and a potent source of much of the cutting of prices among the trade

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Retail Grovers' Association of Philadelphia that it is the duty of the retail grovers to discriminate against wholmale houses who are in the habit of doing this, and to give a preference in all trausactions to those houses which resolutely decline to fill orders for consumers.

Resolved. That a committee of three be the manner set forth, which inust be

persist in this practice.
We share in the belief of our contemporary that, as a rule, wholesalers do not desire to continue the practice of selling goods at retall, but that, on the contrary, they will be glad of a good reason to discontinue it altogether. . The protests of the retail trade, remarks the aforesald contemporary, will supply the best of strong points in its favour, and to merit reasons. If a few houses exist who attentive consideration. It would be imagine that retailers have no rights, unreasonable to suppose that any atand that their complaints are best met by the foolish reply 'we dou't intend to be dictated to then it is manifestly to the interest of the whole trade that they should be checked. The trouble incurred by obliging friends with retail bills is never compensated by the prefit galued, and the odium brought on any house noted for such practices is an incalculable injury."

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Colonial Register)

We observe that attention has been called in Canada to the passibility of promoting trade between South Africa and the Dousinion. The subject has been exhaustively treated in the columns of the leading financial papers in British North America, and apparently no little interest has been aroused in it in commercial circles generally in the Colony. This, we think, is a satisfactory sign The colonists, while striving to develop to the utmost the resources of their own country, will do well to be on the alert also for every opportunity of increasing their foreign trade. In the present instance, too, there is something attractive in the idea of attempting to establish commercial relations between two comparatively young communities who fly the same flag and are bound by the same feelings of loyalty and affection to the same mother country and Sovereign. At present, it may be safely assumed, Canaua and Seuth Africa do not know much of one another. The political ininterceures ought at least to help to apread abroad in both the Colonies a better knowledge of each other's position and progress. In contemplating almost any business enterprises Canada possesses and her action is largely guided by their experience. It is no discredit to the Deminion that this should be so, for the United States have such a long start of are likely to lead the way. Canadiana, their neighbours have erred. In regard to trade with South Africa, the results of Atzerican enterpriso fully warrant Canadian competition. Of some branches of the import trade at the Cape and Natal the United States have a virtual monopoly. American carriages and carris, American agricultural implements and machinery, cabinet ware, preserved meats, and fish are bought in large quantities. In 1879 the total export of Ameriour goods to South Africa amounted to the Cape, \$457,000 to Natal, and the balance to the West Coast Settlements and the Mauritius. During the flecal year 1880 the value of the agricultural implements and machinery ment was \$318, 100: of American carriages and carte \$136.698 of American organisand melodcons, \$31,000; and of American clocks, \$17,162. The trade has, in fact, nearly doubled during the last three or four years, and the importance officially stached to it may be gathered from the following extract from Secretary Evert's last report. "Taking the present volume and character of the trade of the Southern division of Africa into consideration," he writes, wit is considerable enough to forcibly excite the commercial enterprise ment inaugurated in Philadelphia for the of our manufactu re and exporters.

resolutions which are to be presented at clares that it steam communication with the next meeting of the Retail timers the court of Africa tom Zancthar would found In 194 the experiment was made chargeable with no small part Association, and will no don't, be by the Cape of Good Hope to Seneval were provided a tradeorat test to mills covered the conqueting were with layers, for example, not a plane would be developed. No doubt the cotton and them with shellar, and that the chapmen of reals most a discussion will be asked the Canada placing them in load pipes. It was trad properly in Philadelphia discussion. successfully compete with Ameri a fa-this trade ' The answer, we think, sile on the same level as the I nited States, In some respects such as the manusce-ture of school house furniture she usually carries off the palm Again, some considering and experimenting in \$2,000,000 worth of lumber, coming at Philadelphia and New York upon several most exclusively from Norway and Sweden, is imported to the Cape, and Canada certainly could easily obtain a large share of this trade, though hitherto only an occasional cargo has been sent from Quebec. While thus Canada could with advantage supply South Arrica with such articles as lumber, household furalture, agricultural implements, stover, and wooden wares generally, she could receive in return some of the chilef products appointed to receive all complaints, in of the Cape-ostrick feathers, coffee. sugar, arrowoot, avery, and, perhaps, some made in writing, to investigate the truth of the Cape wines. As the brace found auch charges and to report to this dries in the Deminion grow in numbers body the names of wholesale houses who and importance, it is possible that something might be done in the way of importing copper from the Nemaqueland mines. It may be mentioned that the duties imposed both in Cape Colony and Natal are upon the whole favourable to the promotion of truic between these Colonies and British North America. The project seems to us to have many tempts to introduce Canadian goods into South Africa will result forthwith in the transaction of a large amount of business The trade prebably would, at least at first, be of rather slow growth. But year by year it would assume wider dimensions, as each of the Colonies increases in wealth and importance, and as the plains of Central Africa are opened up to commerce.

TELEGRAPHS, OVER AND UNDER-GROUND.

(Monetary Times)

The multiplication of conducting wires with which the demands of telegraph and telephone customers have almost darkened the streets of American cities of late years has driven electricians to consider what means can be adopted for abating the inconvenience. A return has been proposed to the system of placing the wires underground, which prevailed most largely in European countries years ago. And it is plausibly argued that wires placed beneath the surface of the earth are safe from the interruptions of sterms, of intentional damage, or of atmospheric electricity. The cost of interring these cabled of tube-inclosed wires beneath our roadways or sidewalks is great, and the get-ting at them for repairs is also costly and treublesome. On the other hand, the network of wires found needful to main-tain aerial communication by electric telegraph in large cities is becoming nulsance to some residents and a source of trouble and expense to the companies aticulting (as re, ards Confederation) of of trouble and expurse to the companies the farmer have been held up to the shemselves. The maintenance of insuladmiration of the latter; but the example trun is difficult in cases of storms or brisk has not as yet been followed. Trade winds, because the wires are blown against one another and a flow of electricity from one to the other is occasloned by centact. And when snow or sleet accumulates upon a group of these wires it is apt to bring down the whole. Witness the effect in New York and remedy. No difficulty of this nature is no one great advantage. In mise cases out Witness the effect in New York and bricklayers and the master mechanics of ing the steps I propose we should be so great that it may not be evercome. In the same claim of the the same craft no doubt arises from the giving help to one of our own colors. In any event, the manufacturer will de they have done in the same direction; great elect storm of March last, which same general cause as all the rest of the mach better customer per head that wrecked very many miles of poles and wires, and cost the companies some hundreds of thousands of dollars to repair. But it is not easy to provide a substitute Canada in the all important matter of that shall be entisfactory. The history time, that for some years to come they of subterranean telegraphs is a record, for the most part, of experiment followed by are, indeed, often able to avoid serious failure. In the first experiments with blunders by carefully observing where telegraph lines in Great Britain, copper wires were used covered with cotton or homp and varafiled with an insulating preparation. These wires were laid usderground in iron and leaden tubes to protect them from molsture as well as from injury. This was in 1839. In the United States about 1843 the same system was adopted. But in neither case was it successful. In Rogiand, after ten years' trial those subterranean lines were replaced by poles. Other methods have been tried in England, where experi-\$2,168,000, of which \$1,250,000 went to ments to this end have been cently and various, and where probably 100 miles of from piping and 3,000 miles of wires been laid underground. Gutta nercha overlaid with tar, or surrounded with linseed oil, has mostly been used, but of course the lesser degree of frost which prevails there allows a chance of stocosa to methods which would have no chance in our climate. The must extensive system of undorground telegraphs ever allempted was probably that of Prussia. About 1847, in that country, under the direction of Blemens, nearly 3 000 miles of wire wore buried, gatta percha being the insulating substance used. This was not four found to answer. for after working with fair satisfaction for from five to ten years in dif-

would tound the wires, but this, too of all clauses in America; in the l'afted States nor lishtimore, of rith very little variation in the ma- largely upon the values and terials in Museachuette in 1856 made use of by the wholesale to it. such times worked for a tew years, but if all the mechanics employed in the and there are now, we believe, none in the lighted States of this kind Western Union Telegraph people are new plans. One proposal is to use wires wrapped round with cotton tapo staked in paratitue oil as an inculator, then run through from tubes which are to be fed with parafine oil from reservoirs placed at intervals along the route, and so kept saturated It may be questioned whether this proposal to supply paraffine oil for reservoirs will be found to anawer, but it has at any rate been found that guita percha did not answer, prob-ably because it dried or rotted. Edison, it will I observed, proposes to lay all the wires for his electric light under-ground, inside of fron tubes and surrounded by a cheap insulating substance or solution Each length of tubing is to be filled with conducting wires and insulator, so exactly placed that when two longths are screwed together the ends of the conducting wires shall be in contact each with its corresponding wire in the other tube. And thus continuity of current and perfect insulation are expected to be achieved. We learn that the elec-tricity for supplying his electric lights is to be generated by an improvement on the Grammo machine, entitled the dynamic-electric maculae, the principle of which is the accumulation of electricity by means of revolving magnets placed close to Termanent or stationary ones. Another plan is that described in last issue, or creeting a sort of centlauous anow shed on a small scale, the fron posts sustaining which shall carry a triangular shaped frame work plerced to allow the wires to pass through it. Over these, and extending from post to post will be a continuous roof of galvanized fron or some such substance. It is sug-greated that by means of this structure an illustration of which appeared recently in the Scientific American, wooden telegraph posts may be nearly done away with and independent gas lamps as well, for the posts proposed will be hollowand can carry the gas tube, while the gas lamps can be placed upon their tops. The suggested plan has the merit of neatness and compactness. These various auggestions will doubtless receive careful attention from the compantes, who are deeply interested in any-thing which tends to lessen the cost of maintaining their wires We have seen the suggestion made that danger to wires in our new territories from "blissards," as well as danger to repairers and expense to companies in the winter low temperatures of Manitoba or Keswaydin may be avoided by laying the wires beneath the prairie by means of a plough. But to lay wires underground and to maintain them in good working order, are different things, as the experience above given shows.

LABOUR AND ITS TROUBLES.

(North American.) Philadelphia is afflicted with her share of labour strikes in common with most other populous American communities, though high, is much more moderate. The dissension between the journeymen than that of the "States;" and by the current troubles among the working their neighbours of the linited State people. There is, undoubtedly, a preva-lent tendency in all parts of the Northorn and Western States to an inflation of prices and values, which is greatly stimulated and exaggerated by the coloreal ap-onlative combinations to force values and prices of the procesurice of life. It is true that this cannot be easid to hold good with reference to articles of general merchandise, and especially those suitable for clothing. Low prices in those departments of traffic appear at length to be fully established, and to have become permanent and irreshible. But unfor-tunately the prices of food are always susceptible of being maintained and forced into unnatural values, and the same may be said to some extent of fuel, and in many communities, also, it holds good with regard to rents. Of centres the usual reply to this is a ref-rence to some commercial law by which high prices and exaggerated values are said siways to stimulate production on a large scale. If we apply this to the ed by the gentle paramation to country article of breed, we shall find that it ed above, indeed, the very confer holds true enough, so far as to create an immense increase of ceresi agriculture. But, unfortunately, vast as this increase has been, it has not yet produced the alightest effect toward supplying our labouring classes with ohean bread. He we may say, also, concerning butter, lard, provisions, and all other indispennable articles of saily tood. The increase of the productions thereof in the United States far exceeds all expectations, and yet the demands of foreign commerce by the mothoda indicated above have also increased in those lines proferent parts of the country, the ineulation portionately, while, strange to say, the began to fail and the system was finally country which supplies Europe with

dinorance lake the case of the property in Philistelphia diport . men bricklavers it statule to reven p the large annual increase of leaving The i'hiladelphia must crass besuse to would be no market for the more bear in consequence of the mereased in With that stoppage of builder class of rents in the city must be crossed and shown creased, and thus the very meet a who strike for higher wages mouth compelled to pay exorbitant tenttion at a time like the present

A CORN LAW SUGGESTION

first essented to the principles of b.

Trade, to which I still albere, thou, latterly circumstances have arisen when

lesd me to consider whether those prin

ciples must necessarily be applied in all

their rigidity, or whother contingencies

have not arisen which may induce police

To the Editor of the St. James's Given Bis,-It is now many rears on

cal economists to modify their action even in presence of those principles a would point out that the ferrent projection cles of the Corn Law Leeguere to !!. effect that the boneficial effects of F. Trade would speedily convert all nature to its principles have been faintled :the contrary sense. France, and their especially the free and calightened citizens" of the United States, not to name other nations, have complianted adepted tariffs more and more strings in ly protectionist; and so long as the co. from protection to the products of ris products in those countries is but dimeperceived by them, and while they continue to have unfettored access to as markets, the experience of many rehas shown that they will reldem interfere—and then not effectually—to and saids Protection. Under these condition it seems that the old fashloned app it their interests made palpable must in had recourse to in order to indu e ti-in to accept Froe Trade principles wit: are, of course, their trae interest At our imports from France, with or two comparatively unimportant extions, are articles of luxury—as brand-wines, slike, and the like. Were the obtained by us at an ennanced coar cannot be said that it would in any ip preciable degree affort our pour of cheaply producing our manufactures whereas by placing upon them a sucient customs charge we should at 112 " bring home to large classes of its French usighbones the fact they were likely to suffer in their staple producby the solfish policy of their still conparatively few manufacturers—a boir however, certain to increase in number and power under their present pretective system In the case of the lunch Histor we sowm to have to face a ter? not only protective but liestile and against which, until recently, we but it apparent remedy. By most authentiaccounts, we have in the western districts of Canada an area of the riches virgin land, quite capable of auppirus all the wheat required to supplement the deficiencies of our own crops. Here would mention that the Canadian ton and in which our omigrants, when land ed still remain loyal subjects at the English Crows. I would propose the to handlosp the United States in the race with Canada by putting a discreinsting duty upon their grain tearing that of Canada, as at present, free - " mencing with the lowest amount of defe certain to ensure the advantage to be colony, and increasing the duty on tir States' produce as the Canadian sure grew larger and equal to our naum meute. This treatment, so regulated as not perceptibly to increase the part grain in Eugland, would very speed ? enlist on our behalf the interests of lates classes in the States -that is, to tar the great majority of the people resident the agricultural districts of the Coat a Western, and Californian States 114 seems to be an experiment worth to ing, for the prophesied milleninunivormi Free Trade has certainis * been ushered in by our example that effect has been produced, as the ma facturors of this executer have now " aomo years been mailo painfuli- ins. In conclusion, I would state to 1) have not an acre of land in the United hirdom or in Canada, nor am I furth terested in manufactures than this I do a producer, in a distant colony of a 'to material used largely by English at French manufacturers, the 110 which I do not believe would in at I am, air your obmient sereau TA RAPLISH,

tions to the state of the state

3 000

.][

	** '	IND	US
TORONTO PRICES	CURRENT.	Cod Oil, Imperial gallon	fto
CROSERIE	,	Lard, extra	41 42 23
**************************************	\$0 £1 @ .72 19 # 23 24 # 31	inteed, raw	. 4
Talibe	A S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S		1 in 1 in 1 in
Heise Committee	29 de 52 . 5 de 52 5 7 5	heal Whale, refined Spirits Turseptine	7⊌ Ч0 ББ
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		White lead, senting in all	
hatir. Logical Layer Sultanzo, new	2 N @ 3 N 2 N @ 3 N 12 @ 15 04 @ 00	per 25 lbs	3 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
A clouding down	07 #29 0H 100 #27 U≯		3
To hereache To hereache	on to o	Yenetian Red, Kaglish.	5 20 1 75 2 (a)
eri terani myatra.	ω α 42 . 22 α 64	_ WOOL.	ei5
en Friet Labor	. ** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Piece, per ib Super Extra	2)
ntes.	off a 0th	HIDES AND SKINS	. 3 31 ,
######################################	16 # 17 20 # 25 44 # 62	Steers, 60 to 50 lbs., per 1b Cows Cured and Inspected) ()
re greatd Janaica.root	25 00 25	Callyanas, green	88
ter black	90 40 1 05 11 # 15	Tailow, sendered	ŰÓ .
scourt.	05.49	LEATHER	5 (
him Refined for to extr	ונט לפוניט	Spanish Sole, 1st quality, all weights, per ib., (4 months) Spanish Sole, No. 2 Klaughter, receium	28 24
i, nath's Cut and Tras.		Dagette Hautter	200000
Lan common to good Lae to choleett Lyred, common to fine	44 44 48	riarness Upper, No. 1, heavy Ilight and medium Kip Skins, French Kip Skins, French Ilight and medium	SKE
ind and Southout ing, pod to fine use libron, common t	. 30 40 65	Kip Skine, French	80
V. diam to choice	45 60	Regish Domestie Vests Vests	80
later buce cationder, common to med	. 40 🖷 47	St to 40 lbs	75 14
ejouder medium to has fine to finest.	. 42 # 45 . 50 • M	Bullts, large, per lb	20 (
TOBACCO, MARUPAC	. 23 🙀 🗱	Patont	16 17 16 16
ner Western Lanf, good o	31 @ 40	Gampier.	10
radit wirts, good to fine.	38 # 45	Sumach Dograd PRODUCE.	0
HARDWARE.		FLOUR. Superior Extra, per bbl, f.o.c. 5	.08.4
Tix.	24] 후 25) 25 후 26	Paner	900
COPPER.	17 (1) 19	Spring wheat, extra 4 Superfine	10 6 85 6 00 8
, sheet	. 24 # 20 . 05) # 06	Corsment, small lots. 3	30
ill dy per keg of 100 lbs.	286 🖛 🐽	Pall Wheat, No. 1, fo.c 1	17 4
o and y dy. it and i dy it and i dy	2 90 m 00 3 15 m 00 3 40 m 00	Na.2	19 4
dy cold ent Canada	115 a w		12 35
is sold cut Canada pointed	1 3 60 60 10	Barley, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 Extra No. 3	77 6
Discount, 40 to 45 po	er eegt.) . 60 sp 22	Poss Rye, new Corn	73 4
ret No 24 Let No 26	6j ● 6	PROVISIONS.	14 4
in 30. 23	9 9	Butter, choise dairy	10
re-Cambros ammerica Islama No. 1 In Section	27 00 0 21 10	Cheese	11000
reliation No. 1 \ ra Scotia \-ra Scotia bar	20 0 13 00 240 0 10 240 0 210	Cumberland cut	10
ill rive Coopers'	2.50 @ 2.75 2.50 @ 2.75	Hame	12) d 12) d 14 d
Jamerice Jeintus No. 1 va Scotia va Scotia bar itar per 100 lbs it -pe Coopers lland iter Plates sada Plate—Hatton Pen Rw sees 11 mag.	275 @ 400 325 @ 380 380 @ 00	J1994 D4W	15
Nw sees	3 8 6 8	SALT, ETC. Liverpool, coarse, per bag Canadian, per barrel	78 d 00 d
Litab.		SCOTOG	40 A
Parties	5 51	Mee's Calf Boots 2 Klp Boots 2 Bplit Storms 1 Mee's Congress and Balmorals 2 Boys' Klp Boots 1 No. 1 No. 1 Storms 1 Gaiters and Balmorals 1 Women's Congress and Balmorals 1	50 a
MARRIET METAL	6 2 6)	Men's Congress and Balmorals 2	388
	16 12 17)	No. 1 Stogae	85 . 85 . 85 .
mierman's Pride	\$ 2544 @ 10x 254	Womens' Balmorals and Gai- ters, peared	10 A
Catter	\$ 25 @ 9 50 \$ 25 @ 10 40	Womens Halmorals and Gal- ters M. 5	× •
sinch	000 # 012	Goat Balmorals. 1 Misses' Balmorals	10
ter bandle four months	180 9 190	Womens' Halmorals and Gai- ters, peged	3 4 4
POWDER.	ſ	liquors.	
Acting Cap Foorting, English, Foorting, louse	4 20 40 5 10 1	Prior to Country or City De	
	1 5 10	Rre and malt	903
Tara wader	180 @ 190	* Shorty 16 ** Native	000
STEEL	2 10 2 250	Janusois 20 Old Teen, cases 5 5	
en cleat	8 ¹³ 출 1월	Ulager Wine, No. 1 No. 2.	
TIN PLATE.		lisiland liin, red	
//	475 # 500 575 # 500 775 # 500 975 # 1000 475 # 500	Irish Whiskey, in word 2.5 Sootch 3.2 Sootch 2.2 O	
DRUES,	175 - 500	pta 10 0	
Later of	17 0 20 2 0 3 17 0 18	Caret 8 5	5 =
imples infor Oil surfer fode	10 2 11	Champagne, ate 16 of	
Total Salta	.le 2 l'		
ico Madras boxas.	10 0 11 12 0 15 85 0 1 064 13 0 7 00	DUNDAS COTTON MILI	
Tium Talie Aerd 481 Intil	67% 9 7 00	DUNDAS, ONT	:
incher in inches	3 60 0 3 76 3 60 0 3 76 001 0 005	orby domestics, tickings, denime.	
Gleine Vess	3 25 es 3 86 80 es 65 3 00 es 3 25	CHECKED AND STRIPED SU	ĮRŤſ
	01) # QS	COTTON BAGS, Warps, Yarns	, ET
er load, per Imperial	01		
to le barrels	888 888	The productions of these miller care a deservedly high reputations. The proprietors are detailed in the quality of unrurpes sees they have because held.	emile eed e
	•		

li te

t^1

11:5

14

li 🕶

.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tonogre, June 8th, 1881

in summer dress materials millinery and port; good sheep for expert averaging fancy goods there is much activity and 140 lie are worth 43 to 5c. per lb live stimulate purchases.

hyocss —Bank stocks are easy, the most of those on the list showing a decline on the questions of last week. Hontreal 120 lbs are worth from \$12 to \$18, has declined 4§. Toronto 1, Commerce 2nd class, from \$6 to 100 lbs., \$7 to \$9, 1§. Hamilton §. Ontario §. Dominion is up 1§. Pederat §. Imperial 1, Stendard is offered 1 lower, and as also is Molsons. Torontactions connected to the second of the second Transactions reported to-day: Montreal 13 at 10%; Commerce, 20 at 151; Loan and Savings Companies have been very firm during the week, the only stocks are the Western Causda, which has declined, I, and the l'eoples, 14. Building and Loan is up 14 in bid, Froshold, I, Imperial 4, London and Canadian 13, Dominion is held 12 higher and Manitoba Loan 1.
Insurance, etc. Western has declined 2 in bid. Dominion Telegraph is up 3 in bid and Montreal Telegraph 13. Other stocks unchanged

GROCKERS,-There is a brisk business being dens; orders from the country have been coming in freely The prospects of a good harvest seems to create a better feeling amongst country merchants; remittances are also very fair for this season of the year. Sugars are very active and prices hardening with a good demand. Toss are reported as having advanced considerably in the New York. China and London markets, and holders here are jubilant over the prospect of an improvement in this market which they allege will surely follow on the reduction of stocks. In sundries there is no special features to note since last week.

HARDWARE-There is considerable business being done in heavy hardware and in sorting up. The prospects are excellent for a bravy fall trade

Davas-Orders come in pretty freely, though for comparatively small quanti-ties. Opium is depressed, and merphia follows suit. Sodas and heavy chemicals are week. Quining has fellen off in New York and now cells here below the parity of English mail quotations.

Paters and Otta-Demand continues good, and prices are without material change. Neal oil is offered lower. Spirite Terpentine has advanced slightly, and the opinion is widely held that prices have touched bottom for the season.

Woot-The market for ne. clip is dult and lifeloss owing to the sotal absence of demand for lustre combing weols in consuming centres. The intrinsic value of new fleeces to-day is not over 22c, but prices are ranging from 20 @250, the latter figure only being reached at four points. The prespect of better demand for lustre combing weeks in the near future is not encouraging. For such wools as go into domestic con-sumption the demand is small but steady, and as there are no more wools in Canada than are actually required to supply demand, small as it is, and wools cannot te-day be imported for any less money than a mouth ago, lower prices cannot be expected, and values of such may be quoted as steady at quetations.

Hints And Suits—There is he change to report in prices since last week. Bides are firm and in good demand. Lembs and pelts are in ample supply. Tallow continues dull.

LEATERS.—There is a very fair general business being done for this season of

150@18c. Cheero la in fair demand and supply is ample for it, prices are steady at quotations Dried apples are unsaleable. Mess pork is in fair demand for small lots. Bacon is quiet; market is affected by the chilly weather. Hams States Minister in England, may exchange are moving fairly well. 1,000 were sold

Liques.-The demand for all kinds of liquors is on the increase. Brandles and being an authorities are reported as wince are being imported at much higher template in force and are attached and are attached. figures this season than they have bitherte renched. Irish whiskey is tast be-coming a popular beverage, Wm. Jameson & Co's brand being the favour-The productions of these mills continue to coming a popular bevorage, Wm. have a deservedly high reputation in the trade. The proprietors are determined to maintain the quality of unsurpassed excellence they have heretofere held.

Carrer - Butchers' cattle are very scarcout so to sie per ib live weight, quite as ligh as is paid for export cattle. Business has been generally brisk during the past week. For the past two or three days the weather has been externely cold for this season, and the fruit crop in the northern part of the Province has been affected though there has been no front in our immediate vicinity. Payments from the country continue good. In dry goods there is not much doing amongst woollens, but in summer dress materials millinery and the variety on exhibition is sufficient to weight. There are none offering list. ohers' sheep are also scarce and are worth about same figure. Lambs are worth from \$3 to \$5 aprice. Calves weighing

PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The Commission met on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Present—the chairman, Judge Clarke, and Commissioner Keefer. Mr. Hoesteky, already aworn, said he wished to add certain matters to bis evidence aiready given. He said that the evidence given in regard to him by Mr. Sandford Fleming on a previous occasion was not correct. It was said in that that he (Horsteh) was employed as a photographer, and it was also insunsated that he was not competent to conduct the work afterwards entrusted him. This was not so; he had been engaged as an assistant to Mr. Moberly, and at a later date had been employed to conduct Mr. Fleming over the Moberly route Mr. Fleming over the Aberly route Mr. Fleming over, although Mr. Fleming said he had gone over the route. The other position occupied by him (witness) was that of exploratory engineer. He was paid at the rate of all chiefs of parties, and reported on all occasion to the Engineer-m-Chief. He had explored by the best methods was tracts of outstry; his surveys had been pronounced very by the best methods vast tracts of country; his surveys bad been pronounced very correct by those who had an opportunity of verifing them, and the late Premier (Mr. Mackenzie) had spoken more than unce of the small cost of the work. He read a letter from Mr. Fleming, addressed to him about the time in question, the wording of which, he contended, proved that Mr. Fleming did not think meanly of his capacities. He then proceeded to read at tail!

capacities. He then proceeded to read at sail length a detailed account of the various works entructed to him, and the duties at which he was engaged un them. He also read the letters from the Department authorizing him to make special exploratory surveys north of Laka liurno, and containing instructions to him in 1876-77. He read a long detailed statement condemning in very strong language the evidence of Mr. Fleming, and maintaining that all the Fleming, and maintaining that all the work done by himself was of great imporwork done by himself was of great imporfance, remarkably accurate, and would
eventually be found of the greatest value
to the country. His work was also, he
contended, performed under circumstances
of difficulty and danger, whilst that of
other parties sliuded to were almost
"pleasure tripe," the parties belog "furnished in almost regal style," and no one
knew what had been gained by such
"nonsentical expeditions." He had
taken some photographs while out, but
that was simply done to gratify Mr.
Fleming's love of fine scenery.
The several tenors of his statemen;
was to show that the really important and

The several tenors of his statement was to show that the really important and valuable work of surveys for several years had been performed by himself, and that he had been very us justly treated.

In reply to the Chairman, he said that he outld give hints as to how the Commission could get at the extravagance and incompations of other parties. He would like time to conseit his notes. On the spur of the moment he could remember ostials things. Males were bought from the Government at \$4 each, and resold to them at \$2. Parties were fed on cannel Learmen—There is a very fair general businers being done for this sease as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$3. each, and resold to the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each of the year. Prices are about the same as the Government at \$4. each of the same as the Government at \$4. each of the same as the Government at \$4. each of the same as the Government at \$4. each of the same as the Government at \$4. each of the same as the the year of the same as tivity in any line. Present the Government at \$4. each of the same as the fail and the same as the found and as are directly and fruits, and an eaglocer used to be drank every night. He did not see though, but had beard of them. He found among Indians in 1879 hags of baccs, which Mr. Camble had in the same as the found among Indians in 1879 hags of baccs, which Mr. Camble had in the same as the found and as the found and and in the same as the same as the same as the same as the baccs, which Mr. Camble had in the same as the found and an applead to be drank every night. He ded in the same as the baccs, which Mr. Camble had in the same as the found and and i l'ound rolle are in demand at from Commission adjustmed at a quarter to one and die.

It is said that the members of the Star route ring are becoming greatly alarm

in one lot at 12]c fard is firm at 14c made in Montreal were completed at a local scarce. Factory at Continook.

The Dablin authorities are reported as troubles in Ireland, and are taking every precaution to meetemergescres.

Seventees factories at Woodstock, Oak, registered 2,906 boxes of obsessed One thousand two hundred and eighty-one boxes sold at 25a, and 260 at 25a. Yarket dull.

THE WOOL HOUSE

The second secon

Winans & co., l8 Church Street, Toronto. Kneogulacd as Manufacturer's Headquarters,

All grades of feroign and desposite WOOL.

Beam Cotton Warps, every variety, at mill prices.

il second-hand woollen machinery in Canada on our books. Ad-dress of sellers given free, on appli-cation.

S. Lonnard & Sons

PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY.

To the Wholesale Traile Only

DUNDAB, ONT.

HAMILTON COTTON COMPANY,

HAMILTON, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF Mosiery, Yarns

KNITTING YARMS, BEAVER WARPS, AC., OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

DENIMS AND TICKINGS.



Brayley & Dempster.

MARCPACTURERS OF Wrought Iron and Saddlery Hardware.

Screw and Strap Hinges a Specialty

47 and 49 KING WILLIAM ST. HAMILTON ONT., CANADA. [20-13]



JAMES WRICHT & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE.

STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS. Art fernitere and inlaid 200rs, etc. SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE. H TO 17 HERMINE ST., MONTREAL.



DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN

Ganada&the Brazils.

Subsidized by the Canadian & Brazilian Governments.

Montroal & Malifax (Bummer and Winter Ports,) TO PERNAMBUCO. BARIA and RIO JANKIRO.

Calling at ST. THOMAS, West Indies.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE PASSENGER AND PREIGHT.

Exceptional advantages to Traders,

Export one luters.

For all information, address

F. J. MACKAY.

Orneral Traffe April. Consde and Brazilian S. S. Co., Otto

RAILWAY MATTERS

TORONTO, GREY & BRUCE RAIL.

It appears a meeting of bondbolders of the Totonto, Grey & Brace Hellway Co was held in Lorden on the 31st ultimo The meeting is said to have been attendcal by about 18 bondholders. Exactly what amount or bonds they represented is not stated, but as the total is no is two millions of dollars, it may be fairly interred they only represented a comparatively small percentage. Ily a vote of 14 to 4 they decided it would b- to the advantage of the Toronto, Grey & Brace to accept the proposition of the Northern and Hamilton & North-Westarn Coa., whileh appears to have been put before the bondhelders in a somewhat altered form. liriefly, the proposal was to guarentee for two years to the Toron-Grey & Bruce Company (in addition to the interest on one million of first mortgage bonds of five per cent.), 3] per cent. on the two millions of existing bonds—or, in other words, \$10,000—for three yours thereafter four per cent., or \$80,000; for two more years, 44 per cent., or \$90,000, and, subsequently, five per cent., or \$100,000. This would make the payments to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce amount to, for the first two years, \$120,000, for the following three years \$130,000, for the next two years \$140,-090, and thereefter \$150,000 per annum. This decision of the comparatively small number of bondbelders we have mentioned can have no real effect on the proposed arrangement with the Grand Trunk Company, for the reason that there is a very large body of stockholders outnumbering in voting power the bond-holders. The vast majority of these stockholders are in favour of the course pursued by the board of directors, which is to carry out the agreement with the Gread Trunc Company. An important matter for the censideration of those in-terested in the Toronto, Grey & Bruce line is the position of the Northern and Hamilton & North-Western Companies, who propose to guarantee the revenues we have mentioned. A perusal of the accounts of the two companies made up for a period of eighteen months to the Sist December, shows the net earnings at £145,000 sterling; the interest on the morigage debt of the two lines at £140,-000 In addition to the mortgage debt there is a preference stock issued in respect to both companies, and at the present moment they are raising new capital for the purpose of change the gauge of the Nerthern line, which as present is 5 ft. 6 in. The amount required for this work, and for improvements upon the two lines, is estimated by the two companies themselves at £110,000 It will be seen that the seroings for the past cighteen menths were not sufficient to meet the interest upon the existing mortgague of the two companies and this sum of £110,000, so that there is no margin available for the payment of the amount which might become due in excost of the net revenue of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce road. Further comment would seem to be unnecessary, and we shall be very much surprised if the body of stockbolders do not fully appreciate and ratify the arrangement with the tirand Trunk Co., as the on calculated to best serve their true interests. - Mon-Irral Gazette.

PROVINCIAL BAILWAY MATTERS

Work on the new railway bridge at Woodstock will be completed in about a fortnight. Mr. Hob-n, who is in charge, rallway this is impossible. Punctually says that in a few days he will be in a in the running of the trains is of the position to push the work more rapidly. first importance, so that when something The preliminary work has been necessatily tedious.

The railway works at Orison are strained to their utmost capacity. They saw accidents that happen. How danger have now thirty-five men hard pushed is often warded off by courage and building flat cers for the broad gauge intelligence the general public seletom ing from the western capital in a north-road, which is being constructed over learn.—The Saturday Review. the old one flow Hestland down to the station across the river. Betore they will have done it is calculated that between 150 and 175 of there flat trucks will be built at these works during the summer. The exics and wheels, which are of the largest size and lear as heavy a test as any that are mule, come from the Londenderry Car Works, Nova

A report is current in Woodstock to the effect that regotiations have been pending for some time between the New strunswick and the New Brunswick and Canada Hallway Companies for the lag car, we have visible evidence that amalgamation of the two lines under the the change in volume is very slow, to control of the first named company. If this should prove true, it is a matter of grave importance, especially to Predericton and St. John.

The broad gasge rails have been laid on the N. B. Rallway from the N. B. & C. station, Woodstock, to the new bridge, In addition to this, several miles have been laid both above and below Florenceville, making about ten miles in all. Broad gauge flat care bave boun sent up to Plorenceville and a broad gauge locemotive will also be sent up to be ased in ballacting A steam shevol will also be put up to work very soon. The engine will be carried up on narrow gauge trucks. The new piece of line below Hartland will be let in half mile sections so se to fucilitate the work Albert Brower will build the bridge over Acker's Brook, which will be a sucstantial truss structure. The building of the Presque extension has also been left to Mr. Brewer. The gauge will probably be widesied to Aroustock by Soptember. It will not be widened on the Fredericton and of the rund this year. – Fredericion Camial.

best authorities recommend that night i watchmen in big buildings should be frequently changed, because when a man blind to either of there should be chance driver of an express train Ite bas, perever finding one of these signals of "danger; but were he to get in a condition of danger blinduess and not look bably be a terrible accident. He must Mechanical Engineer go on assuming that every algorits at danger, though never in his experience has it been found to be so. He must alco exercise patient and untiring vigilance in inspecting and testing his engine; trust mo one, but see that all is right for himself. It is really a matter for marvel that men are to be found to do this work, and it becomes even more se when read what Mr. Reynolds has to tell of the early years of training which every driver has to go through. After an appalling story of bant work, irregular hours, and no little danger, he goes en to my: "If we were to sum up the cenditions on which a man can command the regulator of an engine it would read thus-miles to run, 200,600; coals to break up and put into the fire box in their proper place, 2,000 tone; day work, three years; hight work, four yours; Bunday work, 25 days per year; innumerable hair breadth recepes, eyes constantly on the roll, the mouth shut and the ere open, iron constitution, a whistle on the lips, a warm heart, and an intelligent head, with the motto . Wait." As with the engine driver, so with all the rest of a railway staff—they must always assume that things are wrong until they are proved to be right. Not long ago an accident happened from a signalman not having a proper railway mind. A train was in the station waiting to go out; this signalman tried to lower the starting signal, but found it locked; he looked at his locking frame and saw that the lever moving the points of a siding was pulled over, thus locking the starting signal; he tried to put it tack, but could not, he now made the fatal error of thinking for himself, instead of acting as part of the machinery; seeing a truck on the siding he jumped to the conclusion that the wheels were foul of the points, and that that was the reason why the point lever would not move, and without further verification signaled the train on by hand Now, the real reason why this point lever would not move was that the signal on a branch line was down, thereby locking the lever of the siding points and that of the starting signal. As soon as the main line train, which had been so recklessly sent on, got well on to the line, a train came along the branch line, and the signal being down did not stop, and the signat being down that any soop; this was true until 1834, when the damage. In many instances it is possible mighty Canges Canat was opened, start-to test the working of men and machine ling from the Ganges at Hurdwar, and reery in unusual circumstances. At sea, file drill and "man overloard" drill are carried out, and in the milliary service false alarms of fire crattank are given to exercise the men in vigilance and promptness of action; but on a line of goes wrong the staff must deal with it as it were by instinct, and how well they do it is obvious from the compentively

CAR VENTILATION.

Weat seems a most perplexing problens to solve is how to get frosh air tuto railway cars. Of all structures this would seem to offer the greatest sollities for thorough veutilation, as it is in rapid motion, and can be constructed with numerous outlets for the escape of Impure air. In spite of these features, the atmosphere in the average car is not in-vigorating; and if we consider the smok-ing car, we have visible evidence that my the least. Perhaps persons who are trying to improve matters in the direction indicated ere working at the wrong end of the trouble. Isstead of openings in the reof, which make down drafts and let in cinders and dust, how would it do We do to make openings in the floor? not claim this any invention of our own, or as an original suggestion for there were smoking cars on the Connecticut River milroad some years ago that had round holes in the floor, about six inches in diameter, just under the feet of passengers, which went right through the liottom. These were intended for use as spittooun, and, curiously enough, they third over the lattice, at the sacred Bonanswered also as ventiletors for we travelled on the road frequently when the cars were crowded, yet do not now rocall any time when they were at all disagreeable by reason of smoke. We have thought that cesentially the same

ouds, and perhaps provided with a flir- During the late war, they not only pass- lished, the uniform fare of though the history. Kheber, but charged and the militia has a flire of the charged and the militia has been a flire of the charged and the militia has a flire of the charged and the militia has a flire of the charged and the militia has a flire of the charged and the militia has a flire of the charged and the charged and the militia has a flire of the charged and the Blindness to danger produced by ity-sir to pass through, Into this box let found their terminus at Cabul itself ing among it with impunity seems smaller boxes enter at right angres, and almost universal. We believe that the opening into the body of the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of the car six at Bombay of Kussa, hardeness to be the car six at Bombay of the car six at Bombay o opening into the body of the car sex et Bombay of Kurrachee, putting us in inches above the floor on the side. The communication with the west and Africa. effect would be to create a current of air and the eastern cables start from Elefrequently thanged, because when a man it metion at the bettom of the car and phant l'eint, below languen, and stretch has made a certain round every night for draw off the vitiated sie that flee on the to the Simile China and Japan and on years, or even menths, and has never bottom by its own weight. Foul air is to San Francisco. I was out here at the found a fire or a thief, he becomes quite heavier than frish, and cannot be ex-blind to either of these should be chance, pecied to rise to the roof, but by the plan of Dr. Sir W. O Shaughnessy, watched it to meet them later on See how this we have suggested, which is new to us in in its injuncy, and now admire it in its blindness would tell in the case of a its application, we think that a juster solute manhood. During its infancy in we have suggested, which is new to us in in its intaucy, and now admire it in its atmosphere could be induced in milway haps, to make a journey of 100 inites, care than is now. Whetever dust the Hamilton, the then Resident at Indore, and stop perhaps, three times, but has to box ventilator picked up would pass from Indore to Agra; and on entering pass 30, 40, or more signals. If the right through it, and each car might be traffic is well regulated he may travel connected with the one atend of it by this read for months together without canvas couplings to the ends of the boxes, which would carry a constant current through every car in the train. We should like to see this plan tried, as we out for the signals the result would pro- think it possesses useful features .-

INDIA IN 1855 AND INDIA IN 1880.

A correspondent in India has trans-mitted to us the following notes showing the progress recently made in rail-

ways, etc. He says:
"On looking over an old number of
Chembers' Journal (March 31, 1855), I
find the following passage: 'In India, too, the rallway is open for one hundred This, for Hindustan, is good progress; but the Indiau telegraph may be cited as an instance of praiseworthy enterprise, three thousand miles having been erected in less then twelve months, at a lenot as far in the rear of civil seat of forty-two bounds per mile. The it is popularly supposed to be. news conveyed by the mail to Bombay le now finebed to Madras, Calcutta, Agra and Labore in about three bours! Think of the wires being stretched to within a few miles of the Fatal Kbyber pess! A line is to be carried also to Prome, Rangoos, and to the capital of Arsonu; so that ere long the Governor General will receive daily or hourly reports of what is has invested one hundred and twenty-

"These words were printed twenty-six years ago Let us compare them with the facts of to-day, facts which have been established in our own experience during our service in the country. The reliwey open for one hundred and twenty miles was the first effort of the great East Indian Railway Company, and ran as far as Hancegungo, one hundred and twenty-one miles from Calcutta; this morsel of line, tapping the neighbouring collieries, was opened with great relet by Lord Dalhousie, and up it came all our Matiny reluforcements. It was a great thing in those days to travel by rail to Rancegunge, and there meet the car-riages which hersed us up the Grand Trunk Roed to all parts of the northwest. This was, and is, a metalled road, running up from Calcutta to Meerut and Delhi, from which stations ouward progrees was in palanquine. It used to be sald in those early days that if we were then turned out of India, the Grand Trunk Roed would be the only mond-

joining it at Campore.

"To return to railways. Let us open the marvellous ramifications of railway begotten by that mits of one hundred and twenty miles. I, t us start from Turicorin, in the extreme south-east of the peninsu a, and opposite the northern end of Ceylon, and travel northwards foor hundred and forty-three miles will bring us to Madras, three hundred and fifty miles to Baichur, and four hundred and forty-three miles to Hombay. Marti jubbuldore. and two hundred and thirty-nine mices more at Allahabad, the cupital of the North-West Provinces. From theace, three hundred and seventy-five miles will take us to the Cas-railed, opposite Dallil, and three hundred and thirtyfive more to Labore, the capital of the Panjaub, whence two hundred and twenty-four miles will land us at Attock. on the left bank of the mighty Indus Thus we have travered three thousand and twenty-eight miles of rail at the fair average of twenty miles an hour, and have passed over twenty-seven dogress of latitude; and this has only been along one system of railways in one particular direction. We have quite ig-nered other great lines ramitying all over the country, but have shown enough to exhibit the marvellons progeny of that little Bancegunge line. Our tailways, as a rule, are trumphs of engineering skill Note the great works at the Bore and Thull Chate; admire the huge bridges thrown over mighly rivers, those over the classic Pauchab (Punjabathat is, five waters) being each of there remark. ablu specimens at engineering skill; the secred Junus and Cauges are each spanned by two huge bridges; and a ares, is to eclipse all the others With the development of milways, the post office necessarily expands, and now there are more than . Ix thousand scattered over the length and breadth of the land, not lucluding Ceylon. And so too with the

1854, I was marching with Sir Robert the Gwallor state we tnet the Maharajah Nindia at one of the camping grounds-Sipri, I think In our conference or durbar, the conversation materally reverted to the telegraph line which was then being pushed along the great Bombay Road on which we then were, and I -Maliarajali asked what was being done and what was the use of it. Sir Robert replied; "I will show Your Highness;" and then and there scribbled off and dispatched a message to Goonab, several patched a message to Gooma, several miles away, telling the Maharajah what he had done, and receiving an incredulous smile in return. The answer come in a few minutes; and Sir Robert read it to the Maharajah, who burst out laughing, and exclaimed: "It is a fly my lord; your clerk wrote it." Now the State Rallway, to which he contributed and twenty miles, and a train leaves minety lakks (nine hundred thousand Calcutta one day and returns the next pounds), has a station close to the Patace, and be largely uses the telegraph. Such are a few illustrations of "the past and present" in India; and I think it will be conceded that this great country is not as mr in the rear of civilisation as

"While writing the above, I extract the following paragraph from Bir Richard Temple's speech before the Royal Colonial Institu", on December 14, 1820, as exhibiting what India has contributed financially towards railways and canals "Public works have been carried out to a very great extent. The Government going on in the remotest parts of his five million pounds upon railways, of wide dominions' which about ninety-three million pounds has been expended by guaranteed companies, and the rost directly by the state. As to the canals, India has the finest canal system to be eeen anywhere in the world Twenty million pounds have been expended upon them, and six per cent. is being paid to those who advanced the capital."

RAILWAY RATES IN ENGLAND.

The subjoined letter, which recently ppeared with the signature "A Railway Director," in the Loudon Jimes, gives a logical and incontrovertible answer to many of the charges which have been made against the fallway management of Eugland. The writer, referring to the parliamentary committee on rates, abortly to recommence their sittings, says. The deelee of those who have given evidence so far appears to be to compel the companies to charge rates according to the distance on raise, that the proment we would leave behind us, and ducur who is nearest the consumer this was true until 1834, when the should in all cases be charged the lowest mighty Ganges Canal was opened, start-rate. Now, if I rightly understand the rate. Now, if I rightly understand the theory of railway rates, it has been an endeavour to encourage the opening up of the maximum number of the sources the map of the current number of of supply of material, thus giving the Newman's Indian Bradianer, and note consumer the benefit of a wide area of choice, together with the advantages of competition unchecked by large differsucon in milesge. In other words, the producer who is furthest from the market is not demaged by his goographical position and consequent exclusion from height with the market, and the public, or consumer, for the safe gains by the multiplication of the contress of supply at a lower cost, the The conference of supply at a lower cost, the companies looking to their share of profit from increased transit of material. If, on the contrary, it is Insisted upon L to Krie and the Pittsburg, how and the that rates shall be charged exclusively by illatance, it follows that the producer who is furthert from the market will be charged the highest rate, to his manifest isjury, and in the end to that of the consaming public, who will have to pay an increased price for the article in question. I will so firther, and venture to my that, in my belief, should this rule Installed upon in the case of all our sesports, it would not be difficult to point out some flourishing once which would be practically closed by its operation. Le me now test this doctrine of equal mileage rates by applying it to passenger fares. The shortest coutes in this case charge much the lowest fare, to shope became law and all of the " the practical closing of the other competing toutes. Take, for example, the routes from London to Manchester, or London to Exeter. At present the pubroutes to the former and two to the latter place, in both cases at equal fares. The traveller, I suppose, will choose that rente which happens to suit his time of departure, or for which he may have a personal preference, the element of cost not entering late his calculation. New, make an equal mileage rate com-pulsory, and the mesopoly of the traffic will be practically given to the shortest route, and the necessary rise in fares on the competing ones will practically close them, to the certain damage of the public I may instance, in passing, what competition has done for the pubhave thought that essentially the same lucluding Caylon. And so too with the feature could be used on passeager cars telegraph; but with us, the telegraph; but would destrup) by the case of Manch. Some interest and the level and the case of Manch. Some interest in Sale in the case of Manch. In

charges, and the public have the sire tage of a choice of 2d experte truncto London dally, It seems then the should the doctrine of court mere ton sates he applied to goods and farence traffic, many producers would be on it and from the market, to the better don't less, of some who would gain by competition and a practical straight the ultimate damage of the column public.

CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY

Mossen, Walter Casselle, Brand Tr. Rallway, Toronto, It Il Wells, Led Valley, Toronto; E. I. Hannaford, 1.) Grand Trunk Rallway , J. E. Manderes Credit Valley, were in tittawa lat work in regard to matters in dispute between these two companies, relative to readen the water terminus by the Credit Valler Railway. The solicitors for the respective railway companies had a lengthee. interview yesterday with the member of the Italiway Committee, where the arguments were ably ladd before the committee. The decision as to the merits of the contention was held or. The Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Ch. 49 peared as counsel in behalf of the tred-Valloy Railway.

Mr. Hobson, Chief Engineer of the Great Western Rellway, Mr. Ross, S. perintendent of the Credit Velley lia.
way; Mr. E. P. Hannaford, and M. Watier Bhanly, on behalf of the Ora ; Trunk Ratiway, met on Fishay to dia the crossing of the Credit Valley Raises at St. Thomas. Mr Hobson admitted the validity of the claims of the Credit Valley Raises at St. Thomas and the claims of the Credit Valley Railway, but the dispussement to be between a low level or as over-head crossing. The matter was cover-head crossing. The matter was cover-head or the control of the base of the credit value and the control of the base of the credit value and the control of the credit value and the control of the credit value and the credit value a discussed without reference to the Prin Council, but the opinion prevails the no conclusion can be arrived at within the intervention of the Government

The Kingston and Pembreke Bullet la advertising for 300 men to work or their extension Men cannot be get ; Kingston, although \$1.50 per day offered

The Quebec Chronicle says that t. London agents of the amalgamated ψ bec Central and Levis and housely Railway Companies have auccould: obtaining for the enterprise a barr \$3,000,000, on the guarantee of the row ernment of Quebec, for five years at the cent.

The Chicago, Pokin and South-Will a sen Railroad was sold lately and second mortgage for \$150,000 to : bondholders, to estisfy an indebt free of \$960,000. The Chicago and 1% of \$960,000. and Wabash Raticout Companies a boaten in their efforts to secure the on The stockholders have fried a bill in an the sale set saide

In the Hahfax City Conneil Set in Tupper's letter asking carty solegarding the transference of the estend lote north of the west where property the Dominion Government terminus of the Intercolonial Burst. and 14 feet right of way neroes live street, was read. It was resolved to to the papers made out at once he the veyance of the desired property

Travel on the New York owner roads has reached enormous fizares A recent Saturday no less than paying parsengers were carried over t thitty-two miles of the system said average for the week was about equal of a million per day. That such and numbers of prople are hirred are continuous bridge from 18 to 5 57 height without accident speaks befor the safe and careful managem-

The conference of railroad men at Pittaburg resulted in the consel of effi narrow gaugo railways, and it. ganization of the New York Patern. and Chicago Hailway, for the purpos of extending the consolidated road furt. west. The new road will connect # !! Chicago and the Atlantic Colode 201 Delpans, and Burlington reads and to Wabsah system

The decision of the Oho Sup a Court in declaring unconstitution of the rocent acts of the locislature authors. townships to construct railways will a in the bud a large number of enterprise No less than 76 bills allowing township to vote aid to rallways and mail to thus declared void However " " roads are roally needed the maps to easily find ways of contributors money necessary without faculties

All doubts as to the proposed and nent of the Grand Junction limites: the Grand Truck have now bear " rest, the formal transfer having to place to-day. We believe that the challwill prove beneficial in many wave . pot only will the Grand Jam tion more efficiently maintained than he fore, but it will also be operated a exicusively The Midland and to a Trunk being in close altiante with other, a large amount of freight the would otherwise have gone to Part I or will now be shipped here. Road v. 1. Grand Trunk will now p. duids additional engine shods and waskened

banches and feated reads, at an average the State laws of 1853, which gave the ands could new to floated at. Were it profishle to refund its indeledases traded period of time?

Mire.

atira (o Uage

لاين النوع

١٢

Tr.

1 tod

in its

ربي≢ t

Valley

respe.

irtgiry.

ere th.

He II.

ti th

id ur.

. ft 🚓

ting!

0! lb-

K\$, 5

7 14

e Otali

dlana

7 Ru

of th

diapra

et or a

ter wu # Py ex

die the

Capi was

ork w

dir

الداأ

-61-6-

ah di burn

⇔رنانه

1-18-1

de broger

1.1% (

1. 14.

r wid

erit :

(to 31. 415 0

117

. # !!

te la

: H ::

proven politic prints

9 (f) 1 - 32 - 1

11 , t

190

∤}≀⁵,

Higo

eti

te experiments with the incandeent lights at the Q. M. O. & O. Rallway fihe Canullan Electric Lighting Compant have been more successful even has anticipated, and Mr. Davis, meanical superintendent of the railway. formed a Mar reporter that the thirtyare lights experimented with cost only the same as three ordinary guastiers. The summan has just roccived the conthe company mas jest roccived the con-mart for lighting the new Government is ideage at Queboc. The experiments of the outdoor lights were not attend twith any marked success as regards the company is now waltn for a new and improved machine on the same makers, by which the neighborrest will be very considerably Pared - Star

ridence of the confided revival of see he of this year the aggregate earnings of the tirand Trunk were \$177,714 in exes of those for the corresponding period in the The Northern & North-Western how an improvement in traffic earnings rem =158,565 for the half year ended hth tpril, 1889, to \$283,766 for six months ended 1881. On the Canada central, the traffic for fourteen weaks this year yielded \$134,251 with 210 miles upen against \$78,954 in same period last our with 1622 miles open, showing an for the terms per mile per week of \$165. The land sal sgregate traffic of the Midland this 1, 1680, war brought in \$70,997, being \$4,358 sertiers than last year, and equal to a Jay growth of 64 per cent. - Colonial Register.

the work on the Q. M. O. & O. Rallwas extension to the site of the new station at the old Quebec Gate Barracks submost at a standstill, owing to the sciay of the Government in making strangements for the appropriation of the private properties in the line of locaion Only thirty men are now workme and they will soon have to stop it areption of the gaps caused by private properties the crib work is completed com end to end and is being rapidly fird up - If the work could be carried straight on there is no doubt but that the station by the middle of July," said ne of the sub-contractors to a representative of this paper this morning. The torical wall surrounding them have been

The elevated railway system of New bork which came into existence about three or four years ago, has rapidly suumed enormous proportions. It emtwesthirty-two miles, consisting of four north and south lines, with an equip-ment comprising 190 locometives and 571 weenger care, and no less than 3,480 trains are run per day. The train emix raginoors, 309 firemen, 23 train dis-: at hers. 1) train clarks, 220 conductors, and 58 couplers, in active service. The * stations require four station inspector 253 ticket agents, 319 gatemen and #spectors. cleaners, mechanics, rras collectors desglitames, messentire etc. etc. The receipts are from 5'4'00 to \$18,000 per day. These sures, which we obtain from the fielded Reiliony Journal, show at least hat the expenditures in sustaining this aunderful enterprise are Immense.

The New Beunawick Railway Com mprovement of their read. About 15,no tone of steel raits will be laid this caton a considerable portion having ern laid already. The "abort cut" to tartland is under way, and the new under by which this short line will ross the St. John is well advanced, he bridge will cost the company \$35,-The old bridge has 110 to \$37,000 on sold to the Provincial Government " a highway for \$5,000, the company taining the rails and sleepers. It is " "Pored to strengthen and reconstruct renal portions of the line at the Madasuckn and, Mr Rarpos not being satisof with Mr Gibena's location. The mpan have blocked out work enough " keep their hands full this year, so that he proposed extension to the St. Laware nill not be entered upon at pre-The improvements already and will cost about a rallilon of dollars.

beautics and transcript per cent. per annum, or right to stockholders in the company of of ever 15 per cent more than the same foreclessed against to come in at any time fully 3 per cent more than the same within all was to come in at any time within six months after the sale, and, on payment to the purchaser under such in an annual earing in interest charges sale of a sum equal to such proportion of over \$500,000 could be made. Of the eff the price paid as such proportion to distinct before a such stock and the eff the price paid as such stock holders a stock ahould bear to the whole capital need twenty and the eff treats all of which bears 8 per cent.

Interest Would it be an unreasonable concession to the stockholders, in view of the feet that the holders of these bands. of the fact that the holders of these bonds the purchaser under the sale tenants in the fact that the holders of these bonds the purchaser under the sale tenants in common of the estate Quite recently, and upon the supposition that the sected chemical should period of time? three hundred thousand dollars were paid to quiet the title in a heavy fere-closure. The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Pratt rs. Munson, declares that the act in question is repealed by implication, by the later laws of 1854 and 1874 All the members of the cours concerned in the decision except judge Rapallo, was was absent, and judge Finch, who did not vote.

The following statistics of the North. extend from Thomson, near Lake Superior, to Puget Sound, and also to a point at or near l'ortland, Oregou, on the Columbia river, 991 miles are completed and in operation, and 201 under con-struction and to be completed by July, 1881, making a total of 5,192. The rates of the Control of Canada is the state of mineral of the above is 1,410, which will send by the railway traffic returns, which uniformly show a marked increase period last year. For sixteen the bonds is as follows. First general mortgage, \$20,000,000. Pend d'Orelile de la of this year the aggregate earnings division, \$4,000,000 (less amount in sloking fund, \$500,000, \$4,000,000), earnings of the company for the year ernings from July 1 to December 21, 1880, were \$1,629,805, an Increase for six months over corresponding period for the previous year of \$333,992 fand sales from January 1 to December 1, 1680, were \$2,156,358 07 - Hoston Ad-

Jay Gould, Samuel Slean, Sydney Dillon Russell Sage, S H. Clark, Solen Humphrey, A L. Hopkins and Mr It-win arrived at Suspension Bridge on Thursday last, on the branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway. They were on a tour of in-Railway, spection, the chief object of interest to them being the new connection of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western branch with the Great Western Railway the Government does not burry on of Canada. Meers. Golid and Clrk with the arrangements, as with the left on the Great Western Rallway Pacific express for St. Louis, while the remainder of the party returned to New York via the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway branch. Mr. Sloan is president of the Rome, Waterlown and Ogdensburg Railread, which operated the Lake Ontario Shore road running from Oewego to Huspension Bridge. stive of this paper this morning. The The Delaware, Lackawanna and West-id Quebec Gate. Barracks and the his- era read runs from New York to Oswego, and is also presided ever by Mr Sloan. evelled to the ground, and the other Gould and Sloan have recently been smildings on the site of the station are working in harmony, and recently the seing rapidly demolished.—Size.

Wabsali, St. Louis and Pacific road, which is controlled by Gould, made a very tavourable traffic arrangement with the Great Western The arrangement is said to be all that the Gould Interest could desire, and the ladications are that the Walnah traffic will be given to the Great Western road The Wabash road has given notice that it will withdraw from the Canada Southern Railroad fast freight lines. The report comes from Chicago that the Wabash and Eric fast freight line is to be discentiaued. This was eperated over the Wabash, Canada Southern and Eric. Its piace will be troit and Butler branch of the Wabash shall be completed, a ten weeks

> Six thousand six hundred immigrants arrived at Montreal in the month of May last. The greater part proceeded to Ontario and Manitoba. Some were Germana and Manitoba bound for the Western States.

> The shipments of live stock from Montreal part to Great Britain daring the week were 2,658 head of cattle and 282 sheep. For the present season the shipments are 10,716 head of oattle and 2,410 sheep.

> A cable despatch to the Globe says. "Sir A. T Galt and family sail on the 30th Inst. He will visit the North Weet, discuss emigration with the Government, and return to London in October." Not long ago the Globe and the Opnosition furnals represented that Bir A. T Calt was about to return to Canada to take Sit John Macdinald's place in the Government

The extensive naw an planing mile, lately owned by Rutterford & Co., at St. Gabriel's Village, near Montreal were burned down on Friday last. They had been elected up for some mouths past, and it is believed the fire was the work of an the system of roads controlled by bt.

The titles of purchasers under railway
invectoures in the State of New York
have been granted and sheety-five an unusue proportion of liability to loss under what are known as spark
have been for the state of New York
have been from sheet of an answering the understance of purchasers under railway
invectoures in the State of New York
have been from sheet of an increase of the limit of all allowances and comthe system of roads centrolled by bt.
Is condition, as parities were seen runting
writer an unusue proportion of liability
to fire makes the department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department as to get the idea
to a fire department. Nothing is so demoralizing
loss to a fire department.
The lities of a limit y reason and complete and shows as a speck
to

INSURANCE MATTERS.

POLICIES.

By unthinking and inexperienced persons the various conditions in policies of fire insurance are looked upon as unnecessarily vexatious; traps to catch the unwary, dedges for the avoiding of perment, and generally unrighteous do not at present intend to go into this matter turther than to observe that every one of the conditions of the policies of the various companies are embadiments of experiences of frauds on the part of policyholders; many of them have been suggested by the courts, and others prepercel after defeats or hairbroadth capes from perils not contemplated in the original transaction. Atthough fraudulent persons may constitute an exceedingly small proportion of the community, yet they are as dangerous to business community as small-pox patients are to the people generally Soveral fires which have occurred during ern Pacific lialitesed are interesting to the past few mouths have drawn at-investors. The road, when finished will tention to the amounts of insurance upon the properties destroyed, and to those conditions of the pelicies which require the declaration, endersement and maintenance of "other insurance." The experienced underwriter uses, as one of his tests of the hazard of the risk he is 1881, making a total of 5:192. The asked to carry, the other insurance number of miles to be finished in addition to the above is 1:410, which will preparly, the class of companies is to make the tetal length of line when completed 2:602 miles. The amount of some of them are noted for special bonds is as follows. First general knowledge of special classes and others. for special care in inspections before writing policies; he has it in his power to make inquiry as to the peculiarities of Missouri division, \$2,590,000, preferred the risk, its arrangement, location and outstanding stock is \$35,000,000, and the circumstances, semetimes fluding that common stock \$49,000,000. The not some improvement requires to be made, and other times that the risk is exceptionally good in every respect, he is able that an insurer in Ontario who has not to compare the wordings of the policies compiled with the Ontario law cannot ending June 30, 1880, on the 722 miles tionally good in every respect, he is able operated were \$709,088.00; the gross to compare the wordings of the policies so as to write concurrently or to obtain set up against the insured his own conthe adoption of one general form, by ditions, the insured sione being entitled means of which the loss, if any, becomes to avail himselt of any statutory condiself adjusting so soon as the amounts of loss by items is obtained. Only those who have been through a long course of adjusting experiences know the trouble, vexation and loss arising from policies not concurrent in their werdings and subdivisions, tools and implements to machinery shalting and belling in another, or fixtures, machinery, or machinery and material in others, and so chinery and material in others, and so en, requiring clucidation after the subjects are destroyed, and incapable of auch interpretation as will give satisfaction to anyone, although a few setsuates. one, tools and machinery in another, machinery shatting and beiting in another, or fixtures, machinery, or machinery and material in others, and so at time of effecting insurances would have produced order in place of chaos. The endorsement of the other insurance on the policies is useful to both insuring parties, insurer and insured the insurparses, meurer and insured the intur-ing company, hewever, have a poculiar interest in this, as it is a guaranty to them of the continuance of the good features of the risk. A change of the class of companies, or the dropping of the risk by the epocially careful or specially skilful company, or the substitution of a company either happy go lucky or worse in its management, is an indication that the risk is declining from its old standard, and that the preminm heretofore received is no longer commensurative with the hazard of the rick, so that it is now equitable and sency that the policy should be can-840 celled. The maintenance of insurances as per proposals and endorsements ou policies is also of great importance to the insuring companies; the writer will never forget one special case of this kind where the proprietor in his proposal gave a list of ten companies on a risk, which, from its peculiar nature, required unusual consideration, due endorsement It stations require four station inspectives and the state of the policy, as their existence was made upon taken by a new line to be called the upon as a guaranty of the proper presults agents, 319 gatemen and which will be the Wabash, Great Westporters. Besides those there is a wife force of carpentars, painters, car cleanants, car c will be commenced as soon as the Dewhen, bowever, the fire came, it was stack. In the insurance cases first mea-troit and Butler branch of the Wabah found that these other insurances did tioned James Bethune, QC, has been refound that these other insurances did whose policies were in force were asked to pay thirds instead of tenths of the several amounts or insurance upon the several portions of the risk, as that portion which is permanent may be over insured, whilst that which is fisctuating may be covered for but a small proportion of its average value, or the contrary may be the case. The evils of over in-surance are so apparent to everyone that no reasonable excuses for it are likely to be made by either owners, companies or courts, so we need not dwell on them, but loaufficient insuranceris dangerous to all concerned, it tuins to martially insured, giving him, instead funds f funds and independence, resolutions condelence and comments selveres to his the forgrance to business capacity, it sometimes pro-ceeds from too great dependence on safety appliances which a visot kept in working order, sometime team that parelmony which is as offected in the venting proper safeguants as in evading the payment of premiums; sometimes from that want of means, which at the same time causes workmen to be dissatisfied by reason of the nonpayment of be the limit of all allowances and com-

underwriter knows that he should not participate in insurance which is less of thio, during the nine years of its exting two-thirds of the value at risk, nor litence, has collected \$204,114.86 from

BEFORE THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Insurance Act of Onlario was passed by the Legislature at the sugges-tion of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Beach for the more expeditious settlement of claims, and to more clearly do'ine the liability of insurers in case of loss to the insured. These statutery conditions, as they are named, were required to be printed in rod ink on the back of all policies issued for Ontario. In the case of Parsons v the Queen, and l'arsons v The Citizens', the question as to the necessity of having these cenditions printed on the policy was raised The statutory conditions were omitted from the policy, which, however, on-tained the company's own conditions issued to Parsons, and on his bringing suit for the amount of the policy the cem-pany pleaded their own conditions as not aving been compiled with, but the Court held that as they had not the statutory conditions printed on the policy that it was a policy without any condi-tions at all, and granted a vertice for the plaintiff. The case was thereupon appealed and argued before the Supremo Court, which held that the Ontario Act was not ultra cires, but applicable to all insurance companies, whether foreign or incorporated by the Dominion, licensed to carry on business in Canada, and takt'on Justices Taschereau and Uwyone dissented from this judgment, holding that the power to legislate in the matter rested exclusively in the Dominion Parliament by virtue el its powers to pass laws for the regulation of trade and commerce. Chief Justice Hitchio in de-livering judgment said that there never, Western Insurance Companies, which are all similarly affected, have obtained leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and the case will shortly be brought before that body Another important case which is also being taken from the Ontario Court of Appeal before the Privy Council is that of Meore v The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, which involves the issue as to the propriety of an answer to one of the questions submitted to the plaintiff upon his applying for a policy of life insurance To the question as to whether he had "any other question as to whether he had "any other local disease or personal Injury than the lake fever he had acknowledged, the plaintiff replied "no." It was shown at the trial that some 14 or 15 years before deceased was thrown out of a buggy, falling on his head, and that there was a deing on his head, and that there was a de-pression and loss of part of the skull. The jury held that fair and true answers had been given to all the questions, and a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs. The case was taken eventually to the Court of Appeals and the appeal was dismissed, the Court being equally divided.

McLaren v. Canada Central Railway
Company is still another case to be
heard by the Privy Council It involves the liability of the company for drinage done to to the plaintiff's property by fire, not exist, and so the three companies tained for the companies and Dalton Mc-Cartly, Q.C. for the respondents. The Hon. Oliver Howat, now in England, will appear in support of the Act of the Ontario Legislature. In Moore v. Connecticut, Mr Bethune appears for the respondents, and Dr. McMichael, Q C. who is at present in England, for the com-In McLaren v. Canada Central, pany. In McLaren v. Canada Mr Bethune appears for the company Mr Pater Mcand Mr. McCarthy for Mr. Peter Mc-Laren, who is also the plaintiff in the case of McLaren v Caldwell Counsel will set sall for Esgland about the cad of the month,-Clobe

> At a firemen's convention held last week at Kalamazeo, Michigan, it was "agreed" that insurance comfact is the fire departments throughout the country are beginning to look upon themselves as deserving a vast amount of consideration and attention. A paid department should be a paid department, and for that matter well paid, and when

CONDITIONS IN FIRE INSURANCE should allow much more than three- insurance companies, while its expenses fourths of the value to be insured as his have been \$48,911.12. It will be seen guaranty for that happy medium which that the collections are equal to a little is safe, because protecting him from unitore than 250 per cent. on the expenses due liability or under proportion of This is in keeping with the entire tenor loss; therefore it is with great regret we of the legislation of the country, little. see the too frequent endorsement, "other county and municipal, upon the subject insurance permitted without notice until of fasurance. Billy, about and onerous required."—Journal of Commerce laws are passed upon the subject of insurance, and companies are taxed two and a half dollars on every one dollar of the foolbih and extravagant expenditures supposed to be necessary to carry the laws into effect, Counties, cities and towns tax insurance companies in every way possible, and fire departments blackmail them. There is no other businoss upon which so many and such onerous burdens are imposed as in the bustmess of insurance; there is no other business that would submit to such impositions l'eople interested in insurance capital can, if they will, change this state of things by sending men of intelligence. integrity and business ability to the legfalature, who will soo that these wrongs are corrected, and that an end is put to the business of blackmailing lobbylets -Cincinnati Price Cutreat.

The ordinances of the city of Chicago have just been rovised under the dire tion of the late city attorney. The fol-lowing is a summary of the provisions relating to the fire department: The chief officer of this department is the fire marshal, whose bond is fixed at \$25,000 He is vested with absolute control of all persons connected with the department, and over all its preparty subject to the direction of the city comptroller. He shall inquire into the causes of all fires which may occur in the city, and keep a record of the syldence of each in his office. He shall appoint, promote, remove, and degrade all members of the description. The fire department at his option. The fire marshal, or any assistant fire marshal, may direct the book and ladder men to cut down and to remove any building. erection or fence, and shall have power to blow up any building or erection dur-ing the progress of a fire for the purpose of extinguishing it. The duties of the secretary and assistant fire marshale, the superintendent of telegraph, and the fire inspector are prescribed as indicated by their titles. Any member of the fire de-partment becoming disabled while in the discharge of his duties, so as to prevent him from attending his duties, shall receive his usual aslary for the next twelve menths. No member of the department shall receive any sift for the discharge of his duties without the consent of the marshal.

A correspondent of the New York

Evening Post, writing from Genova, Switzerland, given this account of the system of precaution against five used in the opera house there: " The recent fires in Paris and Nice have brought into general notice the protective system used in the new opers house here. theatre is divided into three well separated sections, the auditory, the stage and the large four. All the doors communicating between these compartments are made of sheet from which would realst the heat for a sufficient length of time to allow everyone to get out of the building. The curtain itself is made of a triple layer of metal and is kept in daily use in order that no mechanical difficulties might hinder its working under an emergency Four supplementary stalepasse are accessible to the gallerles and open in the street Ordinarily they remain closed, but every efficer and employee of the building ass a key by which they may be thrown open to the public, and others are hung upon the wall in boxes. But there are other precautions sgainst fire equally admirable in their arrangement. The firemen have at their disposal twenty water jets scattered throughout the building, five are extinguishers and a portable pump. There is a regular force of firemen in charge, consisting of one officer, one sorgeant, two corporate and twelve sappers. Every night the force is obliged to be on hand a half hour before the lifting of the curtain, the overseers stationing themselves in different places, one under the scenes to observe the machinery, others at the right and left exits from the stage, and still others in the lofts. Each of these men has one of these jets at hand, beside an extinguisher, axee, kulfed books for cutting the ropes or parts of the scenery, and other necessaries. He can also communicate with the head-quarters by an electric bell, which will summon immediate aid Kverywhore on the walls of the theater there are tittle glass boxes containing telegraphic bells and in case of danger the public is invited to break the glass and press the knob which communicates with a general indicator at head quarters. In addition to this there is a system of night watches as complete and systematic as that of a was "agreed" that insurance com-panies ought to pay I per cent of the insurance to fire companies the insurance to fire companies the whe saved property at fires. This is all mislied, but what is of far greater im-very pretty, but also rather cheeky. The portance, it would without doubt give every individual who knows of the complateness of the system enough assurance to receive an alarm of fire in the theatre with as little trepidation or fright as he would if he were in the epen air.

Two bundred and alpety-fire apirit

344		INDU	stri
MONTREAL PRICES	CURRENT.	Booth's Old Tom, cases 6 % Burnets's Old Tom, cases 5 %	
GROCERIES THAN	A A	Ral, in bond 70 Roserial Rose Whiskey, Imperial Rule.	*
timpons, fine to finest lair to good comman. tsunpowder, firsts to extra seconds filings filings filings filings filings filings filings	. 35 69 60 35 69 60 20 69 30	in small late, duty paid 1 20	# 2
suipoutre, proje to extra stronds thirds Imperials, modium to suod.	70 89 (0) 65 61 (0) . 35 69 (8) . 33 69 38	Gulaness' Stout, quarte 2.35	9
fine to estre	. 65 m m 	Pommery 91 50	# 35 (
finest good rection medium	35 at 41 12 at 35 25 at 31	Ayela & Co. 22 50 Ayela & Co. 22 50 Aloet & Chaudon's Extra Superior & 00 No. 1 23 00 Boelinger 4 40	# 27 (
dust dust Holangs, cholchest .	5857 (8) 587 (8) 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 58 5	Boelinger 24 (n. 18 00 Taen Roderer, Carte Blanche 22 00	# 21 # 20 # 24
reconds thirds Imperials modium to good fine to extra Japans, choices choices finest good rectium medium common dust tiolongs, choichest far to good rectimen Twanksy Louing Itson, firste to extra	80 a 35 10 a 60 . 35 a 45	Jules Mun'm's Pry Verrenay (O	# 50 C
Twanksy Loung Hyson, frets to extra	29 68 32 00 69 65 30 69 65 38 69 42	Do St. Marceaux & Cie, Carte Blanche. Do St. Marceaux & Cie, Carte	0 22 0
thinis . fearths COPPER.	54 6 42 52 6 50 27 6 50	A'Or. 20 to 50 fo	# 11 0 # 21 0
	19 Ø 20 11 Ø 12 20) Ø 30	Sherries 160	# 55 # 55
Cape Chicory Java, old (lovernment Ordinary bingapore Jamaica Laguayra Plantation Ce, ion Ito Maracatho	21 6 21 22 23 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	l'oris- Cockburn, Smithes & Co 1 80 Gen. G. Kandeman, Sons & Co. 1 80 Part Wine, Graham's 2 10 Peles Island Wines 1 80	
Plantation Ce, ion	21 0 23 16 0 19 21 0 21	Pelee Island Wines . 180 Sparkling Kaumur— Rousteaux's guarte 10 00	Ø 2 (
		Rousteaux's quarte 10 00 pints 11 25 Ackerman & Lawrence 11 25 Clarete	0115
lierbadoes. Cuba Cut Icef Uranslated Do. Dismond A. Grocers' A. Montreal yellow Porto Rico	10 6 11	Parton & Oberlier & 4 13	# Yi Z
Do. Diamond A. Grocers' A. Montreal yellow.	09 @ 10 09 @ 09}	ninta 4 -4	
Amber syrce.	7) ## 8 90 ## 00	Alum, per 1001bs	# 1 VO
l'imperial	2882 2882 2882 2882 2882 2882 2882 288	Bicaro Soda, per IUI ba 285 Bichromate of Potash 185 Bisaching Powder, per IOI ibs 1 15 Blue Vitriol 81	9 15 9 15 15
Amber Diamond Drips Imperial Lord Lorne (aominal) Pale Amber Royal Imperial Star Amber Standard	\$25.50 \$2	Boraz, refined 15 Camphor, American Refined 3 English Refined 46	# 16 # 40 # 49
The state of the s	33 @ 55 00 @ 30	Castor (ill 10 Camptic Soda, per 100 lbs 2 25 Citric Acid 26	# 11 # 240 # 15
Harbadoes (Imp. gallon). Cartiesas. Centrifugal. Filtered, but Museovado Perto Rico Sugar House, bris Sugar House, bun Trinidad	00 a 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	Cream Tartar, Crystale. 20 Ground 311 Rpsom Salts, per 100 lbs 1 20	# 100 # 33 # 1 10
Perto Rico	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Trajacenth 45 Indigo, Madras 85	# 75 # 100
Trinided Patrit,	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	Logwood, Extract 9 Madder 10 Oblum 8 26	# 3 00 # 10 # 12(
soft Jordan shelled	121 6 14	Oxalio Acid 121 Pipe Clay, per 100 lbs 20 Quigine 3 80	13. 3 00
Brazil nuta Currante, new Dutes, golden	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	Sal Boda, per 100 lbs	10 00
nuog. " flost k.rs, Kleme layers Malaga mats	15 19	Sulphur, per 100 lbs	
Filberts French Prunes, boxes	88.9	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. Aloes, Cape 14 Alum, per 100 ibs 120 Arrewroot, per ib. 130 Arrewroot, per ib. 151 Blees Boda, per 100 ibs 285 Bichrymate of Fotash 183 Bleeshing Fowder, per 100 ibs 113 Blue Vitriol 5 Blorax, refined 15 Camphor, American Refined 45 Castor Claritish Refined 45 Castor Claritish Refined 45 Castor Claritish Refined 45 Copperas, per 100 ibs 25 Citrio Acid 20 Copperas, per 100 ibs 20 Cream Tartas, Crystals 20 Cream Tartas, Crystals 20 Cimm Arabio 20	ii 66
Raisins, black erewn. London layers	61 00 6 4 50 00 4 75 2 85 00 2 90	Window Glass, per 80 ft, erdinary (th quality) To 25 added inches 1 70 4 70 6 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	1 70 1 70 2 18
Trinidad Paurr, Almonds, hard shell Jordan shelled Brazil nuts Gurrante, new Dutes, golden black Bosst F. f. Rieme layers Malaga mate buxes Filberts French Prunes, boxes kegs Raisins, black erawn. Jondon layers Loose Museatel Old Loose Museatel Jayers old black basket blue Fardines, quariers halres Valencias Walauts. Welnuts, Grenoble, genuine Spicks. African Ginger	1 40 0 1 80 2 25 0 2 35	" 50 " " 2 05) CORRS. Ists to Seds, per gross 0 80 ;	
old block basket blue fardings quarters	0 0 0	LEADS & PAISTS. Red Lead and Litherge 4 60 White Leads 6 00	
haires Sultanas Vaienejas		Ball 011 6 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 12
Walanta, Grenoble, genuine	00 m 00	Oils. Cod, Gaspe, & Imperial gal. 0 574	2 0 60
Affican Ginger Alispice Castle Cleren	12 15 16 16 17 16 17 16 16 17 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	Lind, Extra 0 72 No. 1 0 65 Lineed, boiled, F gal 0 74	0 75 0 70 0 78
Jamaica Ginger, blesched. unbissched	27 0 28 20 16 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	Olive	0 78
Musicard Seed, yellow ground, 41b fare Natmone	18 9 19 1 25 25	American 0 40 Petroleum, refined, carloads, 0 21 in small lots 0 22 d	9 46 9 0 22 9 0 34
Pepper	13 e 14 5	Cod, Gaspe, F Imperial gal. 0 57; Newfoundland, do 0 57; Newfoundland, do 0 57; Idaned, Katra 0 72 Lineed, boiled, F gal 0 74 Olive 1 26 Palm, F 1b 0 0 8 Paraline—Canadian F gal 0 21 American 0 40 Farmine—Temporal 1 25 Seal, Pale, ordinary 0 56 Seal, Straw 0 66 FAVAL STORES.	P 0 86 P 0 86
African Ginger, African Ginger, Mispies Chasta Cloves Jamaica Ginger, bleached unbianched Mustard Seed, yellow ground, 41b jare 11b Natmens Pepper Do white Rice Rice Sego.	8 = 370 C	Doel Tar. 275 dakum-Nary 0 054 dag Pitch 3 00 dag	7 0 08
Coarse (10 to the ton)	M	MAVAL STORES. Del Tar. 2 75 a	3 00 3 26
Coerse (10 to the too) Eureke, bage	\$0 00 8 \$0 00 00 \$0 00 100 \$0 00 100	ipirits Terpentine, Imp. gali 0 70 a	0 72
Canned Pinh— Lobeter, lib cans	25 e 1 60 j	CORDAGE. Sanilla rope	888888 888888
Lobeter, 11b cans 1 Masekeral, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20 00 1 80 00 8 20 00 1 80	ini), canyans duck 0 35 d	0 36 0 36 0 36
No. 2	000 2	CANDLEA. Salmont Sperm	9 20 0 10
	w # 000 [INUR ASO MAROWARE.	
Salmen Tront Salmen Tront half barrels 0 Columbia River Salmon, hris 0		merican	00 00 18 00
		intinton 6.50 m artaberia 15.00 m Hengaracok, per ton 18.40 m	17 (O 18 %
Bealed Herring Belt Mackerel, No. 1			
Brandy, Honnessy's, per gal 4	19 9 100	anadian Siemens	
Otand Dunay & On	80 🛎 ii 🛍 B	cotch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs	1 an 2 50
Hoot of F and	JP 🐠 337 (.	CABADA PLAYER.	
" Delary & Co., or gel. 3: Jains Rebin's, or gal. 3: 'Uyinto Gardra &	3 3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	rrow and equal	3 30
Vine Grewers Co., # gal	20 2 3 4 C	AARTOORI, I.C., per box	5 75 9 00
		SIVER ANADA	1
Kam, Jemeior, 16 erb., 341	22 E 23 E	haroval (best) No. 36 10 80 @	1
Demerara 2 Cubs	16 0 1 10 H	OALVANIERD SHRETS. [orewood's Lion, No. 25	2 80
" other brands		ast, per lb	2 76
red, other brands, per care	76 @ 3 87 8. ** @ 7 20 7.	art per 15	2 75 6 00
	•		~ 10 I

8 6	Park beat brands 20 100 m	4. } 18	<u>ک</u> (٠ (ـ
00	Lowmon and Howling, nides	[#		
ce	· 4	3	. 45	3 (1
0 2 4		at as	بر (11 0
2 4	Ancile, Peter Wright's" Azes, Chapling, & to 23 p. c.		nat. Lut	0.0
i ex i (ii	Clinch Nails	ii a	1 4	90
s Àr	its to di (3 in, and larger)	2 12		
i di	6d and 74 (2 and 2) in.) 4d and 6d (1), 11 and 11 in.)	3 1	, 12	e u
i (ii	Cat Nails, per 100 lbs:	3		-
00	44 to 34, C.P., cold cut	4 14 3 14 3 14		. 810
Š			a	2.5
00	Horse Nalls, 40 to 45 p. c. disc Unanished 250 210	8 N	i. O a	ed e
60	Pointed a. 1 Pointed a. 1 Finished . 2ic 23c Horse Shoes, per 100 lbs lagot Copper lagot Tio. Iron Wire, brt, or an'di No. 0 to 6, per hdl, 43 lbs. Pressed Nails, per 100 lbs Proved Coil Cham, § in		i.	å u¢
ä	ingot Copper	14 (C) 24 (E)		19 a 23 a
50 60	No. 0 to 6, per bdl, 63 lbs.	1 75		1.80
	Proved Coil Chain, 1 in	5 00 6 00	-	0 00 5 50 6 50
8884	Spikes, pressed, per 100 ibs	5 00 3 50 13 50	4	11 60
	Bar, per 100 lbs	8 00		§ 80
25 30 50	Sheet, Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs	6 00 6 00	60	6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
25	1 SATUSE	• •		ν
23 00	Reference of the second	0 14 0 21		0 18 0 23
-	Calfekins Grained Ur er	1985XXXXXXXXXX	************	0 21
16 VO	amlook frughter	025	ë	83
10 5 5	Hemiock regist sole, No. 1 Pebbled	0 25	*	0 28
21. 7 16	I Absentia I laissa	0 25	200	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
40	Spilts, targe	0 24 0 19	Ē	0 23
и	medium	e 37 0 34	2	0 40 0 35
X822 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	\$4071 AND SHOP	\$.	-	
33	I " Birdfand Dabbiad Come	0 85 1 %	0	100
7.5	Men's Kip Boots "French Calf Huff Congress Split Brogans Misses' Buff and Pebbled Bal- parals Prancils Halmorels Women's liuff and Pebbled	2 50		3 75
10	Buff Congress Split Brogans	1 70 1 00	200	2 40 1 10
74 5 31	morals	1 70	:	1 20 1 25
Š'	Balmorale	1 00	•	1 40
24 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	_ RAW DIRS.	0 85	•	1 10
Ž,	Seet retail bland	2 50 6 00		4 (Q
Ŏ	Deaver epries do	4 00 0 00		\$ 00 \$ 00 \$ 00
	I DETIDA	2 00	3	2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 50 1 50 1 50 0 60
	Pisher. Lyaz Martia	1 80	=	8 00 2 00 1 34
900	Martin Misk, Dark Prime Otter	1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 7 00 1 00 7 00 7	Ē,	i šé o Ø
0	Rate, Apring.	10	ē	1 80
	Red Fox Silver Fox	1 00 5 00 6 40	# 2	0 80
S		٠.,		-73
7	MEEKTA VEAIE	W.		
١	Morteral, June	₽tiı,	188	t.
000	The wholesale trade of the	o pa and	at v ele	eek ady.

on the whole quiet and steady. The chief features of interest are the active mevements in sugars and teas. The former continues rapidly to advance under an active demand and limited supplies, and the latter within the past few days has developed new life, which has sent up values 2630 per lb for low and medium Japane, a further advance being probable. Iren is dull, the im-proved feeling noticed a week or two ago having disappeared, and business is Toronto at 22/3260. mainly confined to a small jobbing trade. Drugs and chemicals are steady, al-

the year business remainedull in general dry goods, and will no doubt continue so for some time to come. Pancy goods are in fair demand, although the cool weather of the past few days has impeded their sale somewhat. Remittanous are reported fair, with a healthy feeling throughout the trade.

INON AND HARDWARD-Bueiness in pig from during the past week has been confined mainly to small parcels of 15 to 30 ten lots of the leading brands, Cartaherton lots of the leading brands, Gartaherrie selling at \$18 and Eglinton at \$16.25
6216.80. A lot of 560 tons of Summerles was sold last week on p.t. but the
price is said to have been \$17.13 at four
months. A quiet but steady business
has been done in bar fron at \$1.75 for
round lets of Stafferdshirr at Slemens
lers have been placed at equal to \$1.95
62 herr. In Camada plates a moderate
amount of business transpires at \$3.10% amount of business transpires at \$3.10/2 3.15. Tin plates are still dull and prices are quoted at \$5.25 for 3rd class specifications. Ingot copper has been asked for at 184@17, and ingot the is quoted Chicago and Milwankee No 2 spring at steady and firm at 24/0241c. General \$1.30/01.22. Yesterday and to-day hardware moves fairly well for the time about 100,000 bushels of cern were sold for at 163-2217, and jugot tin is quoted

this line of the wholsesie trade are the soc.

2 do 2 su

la steads and inclined to more firmness | brand at \$5 % pring 131 a. . . A I in raw sugar we hear of a sale at 7c for at \$5.26. common, up to se for good grocery grades Syrups and molasses are in limited supply and firm, the latter having and prices remain atendy it been sold at 60% f54c per gollon imperial for heavy niets pork and 114 444 Rice and apices are about as last quoted Fruit is very quiet

trade going on in brandles, gins and hande

lands and Chemicals.—Advices from England continue of a discouraging at 132013 c per dozen. Asherate is a 132013 c per dozen. Asherate is at 132013 c per do

sold at 17c during the week, but apart market is quiet and easier, lower in from that we hear of nothing doing.

this season of the year, but prices show hands on spot at parties of the year, but prices show hands on spot at parties of the year of the year, and we quote public cable is 65s, but private of the year. 2110 for car lots, 22/82210 for broken quote 52s. lois, and 23/0240 for single barrels. Crude oil in Petrollais quoted at \$1.65 f. o. b. and refined at London 18c f. o. b. Imperial.

Dita-In cod oil there has been some busines, although at lower prices, the sale being reported of 100 bbls, at 48c, and anothe. lot at 470 wine. Steam refined is quiet, and prices are in buyers' favour at 50c wine. Lineed is steady at 50@58c wine for raw and at 60@62c for boiled. In other kinds there is little or nothing new.

LEATERS.—A quiet but steady market is reported for the past week in most kinds of leather. Bd. sole has changed hands in round quantities at 243e for lio. 1, and at 23c for No. 2, but for job-line, late kinds on the line. bing lots higher prices rule. Black leather is steady at quotations, and measured toathers are in rather limited

supply and steady.
Buors and Snore.—The recent advance in the price of sole leather has checked the cutting of priors in boots and shoes, as most of the manufacturers will have to go into the market for a fresh supply of raw material for their fail stock of goods. A fair serting up trade has been done, which, together with the demand from western jobbers, has kept our houses talrly employed Remittan. ces are reported good, and the trade generally is healthy,

Navat Stores—The market is quiet

but steady, a fair consumptive demand being reported right along at within range of our prices current. Spirits of turpentine is stordy at 70c/072c per Imperial gallon.

LEADS AND PARTS.—A fair traile transpires at our quotations, which remain unobanged.

Hip_s, arc—Although various dealers report different prices for green butchers' hides, we know of somal sales to-day at \$10 per 100 lbs. for No. 1, and we quote as follows: No. 1, \$9@10; No. 2, \$8.50 @9; No. 2, \$7.50@8 Lambskins sold at 35@40c cach, and calfakins at 12c per lb.

Woot-There has been very little stirring in this line, nor will there be notil the prices for new clip weets have been fairly established. We quote prices more or less nominal, as follows: Oreasy Cape, 1712018c; Australian greeny, 226225 for low grades, and 26/628c for combings. Domestic weeks are quiet, and priors are nominal. Fleece has changed hands in

COAL-Hard coal is selling at \$6 for stove, and at \$5.75 for egg and chestnut though advices from England are still per net ton, these prices being the redespointing. Business, however, conjusting established summer nees, and a sists principally of small country orders, which are numerous. Liquors are quite a number of contracts having been madely. Dry goods, wood, leather; and books and shoat ramain much in the Rootch steam is still quoted as attentions. steady. Dry goeds, wool, leather, and leady in Jone outrery. In soit cont toute and shoes remain much in the Sootch steam is still quoted as steady at same condition as reported last week. \$4.50@4.60 per gross ton, latest transactions being reported at the outside figure. Pictou is firm at \$4.50@4.40, and Cape Day Goods-As usual at this sesson of Breton at \$3.69793.70.

The total receipts of grain from this port from January 1st to June 1st, 1881, were 3,713,665 bushols, against 2,731,599 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The shipments for the same period were 2,781,084 bushels, against 3,104,335 bushels last year. These fig-ures show a decrease of 17,034 bushels in receipts and of 323,251 bushels in shipments as compared with last season

was reported of a carge of No. 2 Canada white winter sheat at \$1.27 Canada red winter is quoted at \$1.23@1.24. Toledo rod winter at \$1.23@1.25, and of year, but prices show no improver eat at \$41c and a cargo of oats at 324c. Remittances are fairly good. Peas are rather dull at 8967891c, and this line of the wholessle trade are the SOC.

In provisions there is lettle or a ; doing outside of the city of it lard in palls, for both batchart.
Prince Edward Island brand Liquons, arc.—There is a fair jubblent meats are quiet and steady or (... trails going on in brandles gins and for canvassed. Shoulders are quite land. The egg market keeps very ster. for cuy cured hama uncovered aid

rom that we hear of nothing dolog.

Paracizou—Trade is quiet as usual at tory, about 800 boxes having their their

The acting posimaster at London in R. J. C. Dawson, on Monday receive official notice of his appointment as posimaster, and Mr. J. D. Shannor, an old clerk in the office, a sasistant postmatre. Mr. Dawson actured the office in 183. Mr. Dawson entered the office in 1852 Mr Shannon in 1860

WINDSOR HOTRI, NEWCASTLE, L | DATELL, Proprietor., New house and new furniture throughout. [5]

DANWEL HOUSE, COBOURG. This best is in the centre of the town, next to T will half and close to Post Office. Terms \$1500 days. Commodicus flemple Rooms

THOMAS WILSON. Dundas, Out.

Meaufacturer of STATIONARY AND PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description. COTTON MILL CALENDERS HALLERY STEAM PRESSES AND

PROPELLER WHEELS, ALL SIZES

MOMINION CARD CLOTHING WORKS.

Fork Street, Dunder. W. R. GRAY, Proprietor

MANUFACTURE RYRRY DESCRIPTION .. Card Clething and Woollen Mill Supplies.

METAL&RUBBER STAMPS

Konyon-Stewart Mfg, Co. Manufacturers of the largest variety Dating, Office, Railway and Business State Scale, etc., in Canada. Awarded Eco-Medal at Toronto Industrial Exhibits 1800. Office and Manufactory 36 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

PORTER & SAVAGE. TANNERS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER BELTING, PIRK ENGINE HOBE, HARNESS, MOCCASINS, LACE, RUSSET and

OAK SOLE LEATHERS. Office and Manufactory

180 Visitation St, Montreal

NAPANEE

Special to the Trade Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS,

ETC. ETC., ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

Avery Aspeription of Alenti,

I am prepared to effer at a **VERY LOW FIGURE**

Arthur Toomey

MAPANEE.

LUMBER TRADE.

The following is a statement of the the minimum is a second to Chaudiere slides during the week ending Fri-

V.y 201 J. H. Mock 74

A. P. White 90

A. D. White 102

y. b. Win Mackey 12

y. b. Win Mackey 13

A. D. Wood 102

A. D. Wood 1 1,901

THE WALNUT SUPPLY.

Keen onservers hold to the uplaton that are end of the beary business in pine will one surspectedly. So long as there is a sursupply, the average man is not work ar supply, the average man is not work a trouble himself much about the future, bough be be specially interested in it. for even then the duties and vexations of every day life tend to divert bis attention. sir surply,

using to his immediate surroundings.
The bottom will drop out suddenly, is the way one or these men expressed it, and fruch be the case, it will exactly pincide with the way the walnut supply

17:50

C#180 jur:

41.0

de la la

N,

IZES

tor

Mill

₹\$.

decreasing.
Two years ago we seldom heard a word to the effect that walnut would some day to the effect that wainut would some day recome scarce. Before that time the reckies destroying of it by burning had exased, and is most localities it was not used for the base purpose of fence rails and bog troughs to the extent it formerly was, but dealers had no trouble in buying wis designable quantities and finelisms. An it is destrable quantities and furniture faciories were running full blant and securing stocks without difficulty. For a few
years past one concern saw the end and
bought freely, and other dealers thought,
recklessly; to come into compelition with
it was to be forced to leave the field or pay
more than current priors. The establishment in question was bound to have it,
and in addition to high priore gave, as another inducement to the manufacturers, a
ridiculously liberal inspection. As a conequence tris concern has piles or wainut
throughout the central Southern States,
and it is boilding shem in reserve, its warss and it is holding them in reserve, its wares now being made by covering soft woods with walnut var era out from the log.

It was only last season that the most foreighted dealers of this city came to a realization of the fact that walnut was

rapidly disappearing, and set about to put in a stock of exite size, but their depleted rards show that they did not grasp the situation in time to profit by it much Were they to do it over again, supplemented by their present knowledge, every shed and every foct of pard room would be piled full and high with it. To-day a dry cull is thought more of in this market then a counter top was two years ago. In Boston some graces of walnut have advanced at least \$12 per thousand in the ranced at least \$12 per toods and in the past year, and prices in other markets are irroportionately higher. Dealers are thick in the walput regions, sagerly, and we might say ravenously, picking up the green lumber, and we hear of unscrapulous buyers offering mill men an advance of the past to \$10 per thousand, for their act. from \$5 to \$10 per thousand for their out if they will repudiate the contracts which it has will reputate the contracts who he cold is Furniture manufacturers in both the east and the west are guiting anxious, and seriously considering what wood will take the place of walnut, the scarcity of which is giving them so much trouble, indiane, heretofore, has been looked

isdians, berstufore, has been looked upon as the great wainut state, but it is now practically stripped of that hind of wood. Casada West, that once produced wainur of fine quality, now yields but little, no bulk of the tuture supply must be obtained in the states further south, and in many portions of those states, awamps and leader is transportation tactities stand in the way of securing it. Not long ago a gentleman went to Kentucky to look at a large tract of and that was said to be well scooked with wainut, and for sale obesp. His report at this office, on his return, was not detrimental to the timber upon the land, but much of it cannot be got at all, and the remainder in he secured only at a heavy expense. an be secured only at a beary expense No doubt, should walnut advance much

beyond the figures at which it is now rel-ing, means will be devised for getting at much that is now considered inaccessible; but, necessarily, the process must be nes he readily figured that ween the stock of walnut senst de-tend upon such conditions, is can by no crists. We hear it estimated by men most competent to express an opinion on the subject, that the fermiture establishments of this city cut up mearly 400,000 feet of lumber daily, all, except a very small part of it, being walnut. Beumeting the amount of lumber used at the several other prominent furniture points upon this basis, and connecting with it the heavy and in creating export demand, and the rapid development of the western states and territories, the fact is at once apparent that unless some other wood takes the place of walnut, the price must go much higher, and even then very many of our reople must be opatent to use turniture manufactured of other wood.
Some of the furniture journals are in

ti sed to the opinion that makegany is the wood that will be used instead of walket for the better grades of goods. At present prices, furniture manufactured from mahogany is said to cost about 25 for ceat more than walnur, and prices will andoubtedly continue in about the manage ratio; for me walnut advances, manageny follows in close sympathy, and within two or three weeks it has stiffuned within two or three weeks it has stiffuned in a low price, what is to prevent we plane or three weeks it has stiffuned in a low price, what is to prevent we plane? Are we both benefine a low price, what is to prevent we plane? Are we both benefine a low price, what is to prevent we plane? Are we both benefine a low price, what is to prevent we without appearing pedantic, yet all he from dough manageny from which is more; and special reductions for public is thus planely told this is not planely to public is thus planely of the store and sections for the appearing pedantic, yet all he planely to public is thus planely told this is not planely to public is thus planely told this is not planely told this is

gum, and we shall befriend it until we become assured that by no method can lie tendency to watp be overcome -North Western Lumberman.

ONTARIO DENTAL SOCIETY.

The Rastern Unterto Dental Society met The Kastern Ontario Dental Society riet Tuesday evening at Grand Union Hutel. Present —Dr I. Ulements, Kingston, president; Dr Uhas Martin, Ottawa, vice-president; Dr J H Parnell, Uttawa, secretary; Drs Wm McPhee, Ottawa; Geo Hutchinson, Ottawa; B Southworth Brockville; G W Beers, Montreal: B B Chandler, Newcastle; W Brace, Brockville; C G Biackhouse, Smith's Falls; G E Hanns, Kemptellie; H G Wasgant, Morrisburgh; J O Bower, Ottawa; U H Weagant, Oorawall. Morrisbargh; J. O. B. Weagant, Corawall.

The usual routine was gone through, when the following address was given by Dr. Olements, president of the society:— Gentlemen of the Eastern Onturio Dental Soculy.

When the formation of this society was first men' sied to me, I understood its principal spect was to give expression to our views, and bring our influence to bear on the cause of dental education in Ontario. It is a well-known fact to every thoughtful member of our profession, that the manner in which dental education is a present administred by the Dental College is not in the interest of the profession or the public, but in the interest of the sew who control the Board and the College.

They manage at every election of a new board to secure the attendance of cough of their followers to control the Associa-tion, and through it, are enabled to elect whom they please, therefore, conting them to keep control of the Board and the College, which has degenerated into a huge speculation.

Fancy, gentlemen, in two years turning out fully fledged dealets, and we, claim-

out fully fledged denusts, and we, claiming to be placed on a par with other professions. What a farce. All this is done through the spathy of the members of the profession in not being willing to sacrifole a few days to attend the elections of the Board. I certainly thought at our last meeting in Brockville, judging from the views that were them expressed, and from the item that was thru exhibited, the than members of the Kastern Ontario Dental the members of the Kastern Untario Dental bociety had become thoroughly alive to bocisty had become thoroughly slive to this important question, and that there would be a very large gather-ing from this section, in Torouto last July, to reould their votes and give expression to their views on a question of so vital im-portance to the whole community; but to portance to us; woote community; but to my very great astonishment I found I was the only representative east of Cobourg Centlemen, my humble beinion is, that unless the members of this association fauniosa use members of this sessoration in-tend supporting their views by Attending the meetings of the association in Toronto, and by their votes and influence assist in changing the above mentioned state of changing the above mentional state of affairs, that this society is not fulfilling its object. You may not all be aware that during the last session of the Destal College therewere 40 students attending lectures, at \$100 cach, amounting in all to \$4,000, to be divided between two gentlemen. Jut of the above sum they pay one lecturer, the rent of the college being paid from the funds of the Board. You can see, gentlemen, what a soft thing they have. Hoping I have not wearied you with

this address. I remain, Your obdu servi-,

Preedt, of the E. O Dental Suciety. Dr. Martin following, said some denuets have asked, "What is the use of this As-

have asked, "What is the use of this Association?" I will endeavour to asswer.

L. CLEMENT.

somation? I will endeavour to asswer. Apart from mutual improvement and the advancement of the dectal art, we become united (and unity is strength) with one aim and one desire to adopt a system that will remove many existing greendividual is powerless to remedy. At an association, we will not continue the very bad habit of belittleing or consuming the work of a brother decties, endeavouring by such means to show aspeciolty, loang sight of the fact that the patient, for the by such means to show superiority, losing sight of the tact that the patient, for the first time, perhaps, commences to entertials sespicion in the honesty of the profession. Nor will one endeavour to steal a patient by offering to do a picce of work cheaper, thereby lowering the profession to a scale of prices origing on that calculated by common manual ishor, forgetting that we individually are injured by ench nots, increasing the labour and diminishing the reveaus. If you can make a plate at a low price, what is to prevent we from doing the same? Are we both benefitted by the act? On the contrary, the

Dr. Beers read a paper on "The Question of Feen," in which be represented the prevailing injustice to the profession dusting the last law years; the increased cost of materials; the arduous work; the fact that so many of the best operators are seeking other means of living, etc. He seeking other means of living, etc. He appointments do not follow; more careful examination, especially of children's appointments which other professional are analy. The larger proposition of a king sirect the police would not doubt to terfers. (Lauguter.) Still there are such like of the draw of the professional and a session for reading papers, it was drawn to the circumscribed sphere of the dentist - the fact that he is absolutely excluded from the many lucrative outside appointments which other professional men enjoy. The larger proportion of a dentist's time was occupied in giving advice and even services, for which custom—only in Uanada—gives him no fee. The public, as a rule, is not so unreasonable as to expect the perpetuation of this custom now, when the profession has so much advanced. Several interesting cases were advanced. Meyeral interesting cases were

eited to the point.
Drs Mariiu, Parnell and others read papers in connection with their profes-

The following officers were elected for the essening year: - President, Dr. L. Ulements; Vio-President, Dr. U. Martin; Scoretary, Dr. J. H. Parnell.

The meeting then adjourned, no action being taken as to the next place of assombly .- Citizen

GOLDWIN SHITH ON THE PRESS.

At the dinner in his hopograt I atouto on Fridey Mr. Goldwin Smith, after making personal references, said :-

"You are members of my own profession. Beture you, in your presones and underyour notice. I have done whatever I have done in Canada, and you are the best judges of whether I have tried to keep the path of honour. There are, jerhaps, circumstances in my own case to haps, circumstanors in my own case to which I need not specially advert, which render this tribute of your as cem and sympathy doubly precious. Whatever tempests, henceforth, may assall my literary path, I feel comforted by your support and approbation. Yo not, however, for a moment imagine that I mannder-tand the tribute you have offered. I know perfectly well that it is one of personal exteem, and that it bas nothing whatever of a political character. (Hear. sunai esteem, and that it has nothing whatever of a political character. (Hear, hear.) It denotes not every agreement of opinion, but merely your belief that as a journalist I have tried to do my duty, and to bring credit and not discordit upon my profession. (Hear, hear.) The association which does me the hounger to entertain me to-night is a non-political association. Aroused this table there are gratiemes of all opinions, with some of whom I have the honour to discording and important sublents. disagree on all important subjects. (Laughter and applause.) Here is the tory ton lying down-i was going to say with the Circt lamb-(laughter)-with the with the Grit lamb - (laughter) - with the Grit lamb - (laughter) - with the Grit tiger - (renewed lengurer) - with several independent journal six remaining unbart in our midet. (Laughter) Gentlemen, I hope that this evening's meeting its something much better than a tribute to any particular individual. I hope it is a smalfestation of the fraternity of the press. (Applanes.) I hope it means that amidet all our pollitical differences, and at the conflicts into which daily, weekly and against all our political dimerators, and air the conflicts into which daily, weakly and monthly we are still members of a brotherboud, we are still an honourable and powerful profession which has its own rules, its own courteles, privileges and duties—a profession which will uphold and protect its members in which the first of their confiners assets of their confiners assets of their will uphold and protect its members in the fatt and constitutions exercise of their calling, which will honour those who bring it credit and withhold honour from those who bring it discredit. (Uheers.)

- And it is we who make the ourrest thought of our time. Writing an editorial is, as you know, not the casiest matter in the world—(bear, bear)—but there are many who think they can do it many they tree (frond laughter). The

until they try. (Loud laughter.) The writer of an editorial is not producing an immortal work. He is trying to produce a distinct effect at the time, and to do that he must have a certain art. He must give be must have a certain art. He must give bu works certain unity, form, and fisish, and although be cannot bring is any quantity of learning and information without appearing pedantic, yet all be bas read and knows will work in in the way of richness and linestration, and will

to get every tear, so the logs have to be brought from further than the control of the control o it is not necessary here to enunciate the great as ever, but its controlling issuence many cases that you all well know are continually occurring when we are discontinually occurring when we do or act as they will go to some other whom they know will—thus they too frequently conquer; thus the profession is independence of opinion means deed humiliated.

United, we would be able to uphold our deed humiliated

United, we would be able to uphold our manhood and the dignity we are caltiled to as a profession, and individually would be respected according to our nertis.

Dr. Heers read a paper on "The Question of Feea," in which he represented the prevailing injustice to the profession during the last few years; the increased cost of materials; the arduous work; the fact of the prevailing injustice to the profession during the last few years; the increased cost of talk of there not being the prevailing in the arduous work; the fact of professions in these day; but there are that an many of the best operators are more ways then one in which therety of

of the press round this table are of one mind, that it is the duty of the press to guard every man's liberty of thought. (Oheera.) Upon treedom to express opinion is founded the nation's weat. (Applane.) Sometimes it is neces ary, when public rights and privileges of this kind are in jeopardy and are assaird—sometimes it is necessary to fight for them Fighting, however, is not the most agree-able part of lite. Very often, whe a private rights are assailed, you would, ra ber than enter into a contest, hold intercourse with enjerinto a contest, noid intercourse with books in your library; but when the interest of public rights are bound in wito private interests, it is not open for you to decline the strengtle, (liear, bear) limpeden was no needy demagogue. I's had broad estates, a pleasant manor bouse, books upon his shelves and all he oved, and an doubt but analyst timestance. books upon his shelves, and all he oved, and no doubt had anybody overcharged him in the crdinary way therty shi ings, he would have said the money rather than have a dispute; but when tyranny took him by the throat and said "hay me that thirty shillings," he said "no," and fought the matter out. It is to be hered that all Rughishmen will resist encroathments upon their liberties. It must he remembered that liberty of opinion is the sait of all other liberties. If it persist if other liberties will parish too if a man publishes heterodox opinions you have a right to say so. But if on fair scrutury you find that he can have no interested mothers, that he is seeking no political prize. find that he can have no interested mo-tives, that he is seeking no political priz-that he can have no pecculary object, your opinion must be that he advocated the views he enter ains because he believes they are for the mood of the community in

that he can have no your opinion most be that he advocates the riews he enter ains because he believes they are for the good of the community in which he lives. In such a case, where ever else he may meet with obloque and discouragement, he has a right to sepport from the gentlemen of the press. Contiemen, I trust this meeting will not be the lest please in the meeting will not be the lest please occurred to me, though as a new comer it was hardly proper for me to interters in the matter—that the members of the press of the fire is about to be brought together in some friendly manner, and made more constituted the mental propersion, and that it is our duty to make profession, and that it is our duty to make diversely and the firemen are demorally uphold those rules, deceacles and courted to make diversely and that it is our duty to the middle portion, including part of the middle part of the m tress which give our profession respect in St. Marie, Sr. Claire. Satherland, the eyes of the world, and attract to it. Latourelle, Olivier. Richellen, and housest and cultivated men. Of course if Datguillon attracts. St. Juha's Church is the black flag 11 to be housed, if all rules in imminent danger. Must of the people of coursesy are to be bruken, and if the 14w the houses in which they lived, press is to be used for the purpose of each object to be used for the purpose of each out half of them are wood. The district courseling personal or commercial illess in non-tenths French Canadian.

and where his duties and toterrate are Therefore I must call Canada my home. (Chiera,) Gentlemen, this kind expres-sion of your sympathy will wat me over can be with pleasant feeling to the old land, and Well, will make me look forward with happi-means ness to the day of my return." (foud cheers)

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

path, and a session for reading papers, in the afternoon and evening; an excursion to Ottawa city, the Capital of the Dominion, to see the saw mills, timber alldes, waterworks, Parliament Build-ings, Chamilere Falls, etc., and return to Montreal, will occupy the 16th till 9 p m, after which there will be a sesion for reading papers; the 17th will be apent on an excursion about Montreal Harbour, with lunch on board the steamer; a visit to an Allan steamship, to the Victoria Bridge, Lachine Canal, the waterworks, G. T. R machine slops, etc., with seasion in the morning. On Saturday there will be a session in the morning, and an exhibition of the Fire Brigade in the afternoon."

Brigade in the afternoon."

It is learned that our visitors will reach Ottawa on Thursday next, a special train, by the Q M. O. and O Railway bringing them from Montreat. They will be accompanied by Messes Shaniy and Keefer. Lunch will be partaked of by the party at the Grand Union, after which a visit to the Chandiage Falls and the great importing Chaudiere Falls and the great lumbering mills will follow, and what will no doubt prove an enjoyable experience to the visitors, a trip down the slides. The Parliament Buildings and other places of interest will also be inspected. visitors will return in the evening by the Q M O. and O. Rallway.

CANADA

Narbleized Slate Works HAMILTON, ONT.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.

J. M. DURWARD

Successor to R. Hanger.

Zimonde.



R. H. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLINT)

iole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Scie Manatheterers of the genuine IANIAN. IMPROVED DIAMOND.
MITHULED CHAMPION, and the TRW IMPROVED UHAMPION.
THOSN-OUT SAWS. We also make all ther kinds of Orese-Cut Saws. Hand I aws from the chaspest to the very best.

THE LABORAT SAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

(American Manufacturer)

Excessive production continues, with the inevitable consequence—profilers But it is beyond question that duct work, and shipowners are encour-aged to buy new vessels, while your ewn not favour the idea that better pricesthe result of lessened competition-are likely to prevail that another great steel works is in be established amongst us. determined to allendon that branch of industry which made their father both elebrated and wealthy, and throw their energies into the opposing branch which word, the great Cyferibia Ironworks, in South Wales, are to be turned into steel works. This determination has not been ome to without the best advice. No less an authority upon steel making than Mr. Edward Williams, of Middlesborough, has been consulted, and his has been the castless and a selection and the less than the castless and the castless are castless and the castless are castless and the castless and the castless are castless are castless and the castless are castless and the castless are castless are castless and the castless are cast been the casting vote which-given in favour of the scheme-has decided the owacrs. Notices have be n served upon the men in all departments—raw and manufactured fron—that at the end of this month their services will be dispensed with, and arrangements will then be communed for the transformation Whether the Thomas-Ullchrist process or the Bessemer process pure and simple will be adopted has not yet transpired, but the opinion that the more modern method will be determined upon is re-coived with most favour. Further in-termation is awaited with great interest Meanwhile, of the present output of steel rails in England, the United States purthates represent no insignificant part of the whole You almost alone take the iron rails which are being tolled in South Wales almost exclusively. Those you do not take are going chiefly to Mexico. But the mekers are a little hazy as to the future, since from £8 10s down to £5 is not enough temptation to bring out new orders. And of course Mr. Vanderblit is credited with having placed most of the orders for steel rails which I last week advised you had found their way to certain of the Sheffield steel rail mills But notwithstandnates of the commorcial world in the l'nited States, and one of the richest men;" but the sen of the Commodorc, his ability and his success, shows that, like the Pitts of modern English history, the Vanderbilt's are "an exception to the Well founded axiom that commanding genius rerely turns in a direct line from tather to son." The autocedents of the Vanderbilts are then given. The farm on Staten Island comes up, then the ferry boat, then the fleets of ocean steamers, then the United States railroads. And the son, it is added, " succeeding to the Commodore's colossal for-"I do not know (he writes) what I is business in London is, but I auspect it is not merely to watch the budding of trees and blessoming of flowers, which just now are beginning to glorify the metropolis." The communication is written for the Sheffielders, who could, anost of them, if it were needed, add something more substantial in the way of information to what this writer closely and attractively commu-

The miserable condition of Russia contributes to make business as quiet as it is, Orders from Northern Europe usually inspirit business at this time of the year. But not only are orders not coming from Russia Just new, but the attitude which Alexander III. has taken dees not encourage the belief that they will come forward yet awhile in any great numbers. Ner is the outlook across silver stronk Towards France a very uncomfortable feeling is beginning to be manifested siete. Commercial classes see in the repeal of ad referem for specific duties an attempt to play with them by the Govthe French Republic, who have virtually promised that there shall in obtaining an advance of 2 per cent. be no increase of duties against England But the mere change from ad referen to specific duties would mean in most cases a rise, and in some cases a great rise. The feeling upon the treaty is fast becoming general that if the French Government adhore to the specific duties we had better have no treaty; and that is plone; plated-are finding ready the view which is held by our govern- On -- ortacoount machinery of all kinds throughout the country, but orders, from ment, whe, however, an not insensible continues in good request, especially for some cause or other, are steering pretty ment, whe, however, and necessible continues in good request, especially for some cause or other, are steering pretty have taken place in st. 4 rails on avec of the business gravity of such a condition of affairs. But, happily, our iron chinery, and contrage ironwork is going remains the same, as follows: 10d. to been brought about partly by the decline

for complaint. pig from and finished from are to remain dian demands without alteration of the present stale; and the proposed new duties on sicel show a decrease verying between 12 and 33 per cent, according to the form into which the metal is rolled. For instance, steel bars and rails are to be subject to a duty of a france per 100 kilogrammes. the profitless rates account for much of compared with 9 france under the existthe business which is being done, ing treaty; steel sheets and hands, oxwhether in our cast ateel or iron mills; ceeding a millimetres in thickness, to D for under the encouragement of these france 30 cents, compared with the pro-low prices milway companies are replac-ing to ther with fron in bridge and vis-duct work, and shipowners are encour-thickness, "cut out in any way," is, howagod to buy new vessels, while your own lever, to bear a duty of 16t. 50c. per 100 and other countries are sending us orders kilos, compared with the present 50 tur steel rails. Many hundred tons of cents; upon similar products, unot out metal are weakly being rolled which out, the duty is to remain as now—15f would have no existence but for the pre- In the case of our leading textile nanuvailing wretched prices. And it does factures the increase of duties is coormous. The existing rates are often doubled and even trebled, while 40 to 60 per cent, is a common rate of increase. Very much more will quickly be heard Messre, Cravellay, sons of the late of this treaty business; and if Johnny Welsh Iron K ng," have now definitely Crappaud continues to shufile some very plain things will be told him in a very plain style, both in Parliament and out of it. Nevertheless, I have not changed my view that much as to the ina of late made such gigantic strides, action of British manufactures will ulti-and is now carrying before it. In a mately depend upon what takes place mately depend upon what takes place between France and the United States

day in Scotch pigs. A worse week that the one which is now at an end the market has not seen for many a month; Charcael, I.C., Istquality 1 0 0 0 1 4 0 From neither the United States nor Canada, nor the Continent, does the des English (Swanses) mand improve, and, as we are not approaching a season which when business is even in a normal state is usually a quiet season, the outlook cannot be said to be anything but dull. Buying for speculation has form to almost mi, and holders of stocks, thed of waiting for the provalence of better prices, are becoming hopeless, and are now anxious to sell. even to a considerable sacrifice. The rosult has been that prices have been tumbling down all the week, and that the worst fears have not been tenlized. Yesterday prices in Glasgowshowed a fall of nearly 2s per ton upon the week ruling price was 45s 2d to 45s 10dd cash, also 45s 10dd to 45s 11d one

Following the lead of the Glasgew trade, the Cinveland market has passed through a very dull and unsatisfactory The same features have been apparent here as ever the berder-no revival of the demand, either home nor foreign, speculative buying at a discount, and holders of warrants pressing sales. No one believes that prices have yet touched bettom Yet yestenlay's prices at Midulesbrough were a reduction on the week before of 1s per ton No. 3 ranged between 36s Gd, 36s 9d and 37s.

are running full time. Steel rails are largely called for by home companies as dealer remarked, makers are anxions to well as by New Bouth Wales, South sell, but consumers do not take hold.

America and the United States All Of course the latter would buy if prices kinds of railway material—such 8.0 springs, axies and tyres—are in brisk roference between rost and price is siredly
quest. Tyres are now comanding £9 as slight that it is next to impossible for chiefly by Liverpool and Clasgew ship half or more of the iron consumed by tune, has achieved some successes, of build-rs. They are being rolled mainly the iron and steel works here. Since which even the Commodere might be at the Atlas Works of John Brown & Co. our last report foundry from made from two. The enormous stocks of shears. scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, together with horse power implements for tilling the soil, aid up during the winter, have now been cleared out; and alto-gother the season promises to be much better than makers had expected. Owing to the continued high price of ivory, Sheffield ivery cutters have revised their prices, and in some instances have advanced them as much as 10 per ocut

The Birmingham hardware trades, which have been exceedingly backward, are this wook showing slight signs of improvement. In the home trade the low price of iron and of heavy hardware is inducing the sallway companies and corporations to take in hand renewals and extensions, and the makers of constructive fromwork are reaping the benefit. Hollow ware tnakers generally report tiade good, but prices are very low. nut and bolt operatives, stimulated by the success of the wrought rivet makers upon bedstead stuffs, are agitating for bigher wages more especially upon small work; and the agitation is not unlikely to end in a strike. The edge tool indus-In fenders and fire froms, common qualities are slack; but the better sorts—auch as are of brase or

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market May 13th, delivery

1681 ·—							Į	•
120×.							. 1	c
	£		d		£	٠.	a. 1	1
Bars, Welch (in Lendon)	- 6	10	U	w	- 5		6	,
jare, Swedish (in Lendon	9	Ð	Ĺ	4	Į.	10	U	D
Have Nickely of this of the Laub							- 1	I
lant	- 4	15	0	9	0	0	O.	8/
						30	0	t
Pig. O. M. B., f. o.b. ('l) de lialle, Welsh (at works) Ralls, North of Ragland (a	- 5	2	10	ø	a	11	0	
Rails, Welsh (at works)	. 1	0	Ô	3	- 5	5	0]	ΙA
Ralls, North of Rasland to	Ł							te
Works)	` 5	b	0	0	- 5	15	0	٠.
ATREL.							i	Ţ
			_	_			_ !	r
Bessemer rails (At works)	. 0	7	- 2	9	.0	15	Ď.	Þ
English spring Swedish (in kegs)	•#	ú			1		0	
Buedish (in keas)	- 19	.0	0		0		Ç	ır
Swedish (in faggots)	.1.	10	0	2	v	Ų	0	B
C07721							- 1	c
Sheathlag and abeets		۸	۸	•	71	٥	0	4
Missipiak and specie.		X	×	Ä	Ť	ō	0	
Flat botterns	4	17	ň		ö		ò	
Tough cake	71	**		ä		ŏ	ŏ	4
Hert se soled	- 1				ŏ	ŏ	ŏ	
Datte at T.A.C.V. vol. 2	127	•	v	•	v		•	V
liad (per	top	}.					1	71
Ragitali pig, W.B	.14	15	0	0	15	0	0	Ī
Roglish sheet Roglish sed Roglish white Roglish patent shot	15	Õ	Ō	a	()	0	•	١.,
Coelish red	10	10	0		0		€	
Knetleh white	21	10	0	ü	2	10	0	١N
Knelieb natent shot	17	Ä	Ō		0		0	۱.
Pranist ple	:ii	Ω	ñ	-	11	2	6	₽ \$
			_	_	•	_	-	Į Þ
TIX (per t				_				l e
Koglish Ingot	.90					10		
Ruglish bars (in barrels)	ΥÌ	10				10		ľ
Roglish reduced	٧.	10	-0		R	10	ò	ł
at a contract of the contract	-	-	•		•	•		

liessemer blooms and billets remain as last quoted. Spring steel, made either by the " Sigmens-Mattin" or the " liessemet " processes, varies between £12 10a, £14, and £16, according to quality. Cast steel for tool making ranges say from £40 to £60 per ton. Steel rall ends sell at netween £4 5s and £5 5s, and sawn middles are from £7 to £8 per ton. There is no appreciable alteration in iron scrap, either wrought or cast.

TIN PLATER (per bax).

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Pittsburg.

l'ig lron -If agents and the furnace owners they represent were somewhat elated by the little sourt in the market at the close of the week before last, they are now equally cast down, as since then there has been as great quietude as before, while the unpleasantness of the situation is increased by the offers, through New York broken of English iron of various grades at lower figures than the furnaces in this region can meet. There is, however, at lovet one serious drawback in purchasing foreign field steel rail mills. But notwithstanding the week before of 1s per ton. No. 3 iron, namely: its neitvery is promised, ing those new orders, more are sought with much avoidy; and they would here and there be taken, where in cases where the order books are getting tare, for forward delivery, at as low as from £6 2s 6d down to a minimum of £6. It is a little amusing to peruse the style in which some of the gossiping correspondents in Lendon of provincial papers write this week of Mr Vanderbilts preserves the premise recently recorded of it and that prices for the moment are ship plates £6 &c(nominally), sheets and angles are £5 10s, ship plates £6 &c(nominally), sheets and angles are £5 10s, in either or all of those months; so that the burse does not know just when he can get his from he may not get it before September or October. This is preserves the premise recently recorded of it and that prices for the moment are ship plates £6 &c(nominally), sheets and angles are £5 10s, in either or all of those months; so that the burse does not know just when he can get his from my get it in July, and he may not get it before September or October. This is preserves the premise recently recorded of it and that prices for the moment are ship plates £6 &c(nominally), sheets and angles are £5 10s, in either or all of those months; so that the burse does not know just when he can get his from my get it in July, and he may not get it before September or October. This is preserves the premise recently recorded a serious disadvantage, a disadvantage that is not encountered when domestic iron is purchased, as the form is promised at a certain fixed time, and is always forthous my ship plates £6 &c(nominally), sheets and angles are £5 10s, and pethaps a little held by iron, namely: Its delivery is promised. for example, in July, August, Heptember boiler plates £7 10, leas 2½ per coming at that date. About the only cent. Puddled bars are £3 12s 0d to £3 iron that is now selling consists of edd job lots, and perhaps a little held by The armout plate mills at both the great Sheffield works, that are celebrated for the production of these manufactures, and are neglecting from held at what may be called regular prices. As one were made tempting enough, but the dif-15s per ton at the works. Several good makers to offer better terms. All the orders for propellor blades for Atlantic Pittaburg furnaces, with one or two exsteamers have lately been given out, ceptions are in blast, and these furnish I may say in other parts of England too at \$23 80, 4 mes., and \$23 cash, and gray—for agricultural implements is well forge at \$22, 4 mes.; coal and coke from nustained; some firms have erders en from Lake Superior ore has sold at their books to occupy them a menth or \$24.50,4 mos., for No. 1 foundry, No. 2 foundry at \$23@\$23.50, 4 mos., and \$23.50, cash; white from at \$21, 4 mos.; open mill at \$20, 4 mos., and gray from at \$27, 4 mos ; anthracite at \$23, 4 mosfor No. 2 foundry. Dealers continue to quote as follows :-

MADE FROM LAKE SUPPRIOR ORES. MADE PROM PERMETLY AND AND AIRCIAIT OKEN. | Gray Forge, neutral | \$22.00.9-22.00 | Gray Forge, cold short | 71.00.8-21.00 | Foundry, No. 1 | 14.00.8-20.00 | 23.00.8-20.00 | 24.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 25. ANTHRACIER IRONA. CHARGOAL IRONS.

Nalls-There appears to be no improvement in the demand for nalls, business £7. being remarkably dull for the season. There is scarcely a doubt that large quantities of nails are being consumed

ter. rails at \$01 to \$02, at intil, for future months work piled up delivery, and \$05 to \$65 for early Scrap—Scrap is quie

Steel-Trade continues very quiet, a endition that is usual at this arason of he year, only it is a little more proounced this summer than it lies been in ecent years. Orders for the coming reason ordinarily commence to make heir appearance in July and August. to the spring trade was very light it is easonable to expect a large fall trade. We quote as herotofore: Best quality ofined cast teel, 11 to 12 cents per nound, as to quantity purchased; crucible nachinery ates, about 7 conts, and lessemer and open hearth do. at 5 to 5} ents; Bessemer open hearth spring 4 to dents, and do plough 44 to 44 conts.
Old Rails—Old rails may still be quoted

t \$29 for double heads and \$28 for tees. Venreadvised of a sale of 150 tone light mile at \$27.50, cash.
Scrap Iron-There is but little or no

hange in the condition of this trade. No. 1 wrought is bought at \$27 to \$28 per net ton, and railway machinery at 29. Old car wheels, \$28 to \$30 per cross ten Foreign steel rail ends, 31.25 to \$32.

Philadelphia. Pig I on-The two causes which have

continued to exercise an unfarourable influence on the market: first, a alight

oxcess of home preduction, and second, an unloading of iron in bond. Neither nor beth of these causes combined could have produced any permanent depression had it not been for a long time artificially withheld, in anticipation of a break in prices which was stimulated by prognostications from various sources. opinion of consumers can be best judged by their action, and that indicates in-difference. Netwithstanding it is strenuously asserted, and oven demonstrated, that no further decline in pig fron is possible, consumers as a rule are not buying except in a very moderate way, and for immediate use. The holders of foreign from are responsible for the uncertainty presailing. Their year is up and large lots are being dropped on the marked at prices from \$14 up to \$18. Large buyers are taking advantage of the necessities of others to secure abundant The entire stocks in bond supplies. are not seriously large, but they serve to weaken the market and arrest the feint improving tendency which is said to exist. Another class of sollers are helping to keep prices leregular, via, those who have outside brands to sell. A good dial of from of this kind has been sold within a few weeks. The imports are dropping off again, but the withdraw-als from bond are increasing. Butween both, there has been thrown on the market between New York and here some sixteen thousand tons within ten days, This added to the overproduction complained of is sufficient to account for even a greater depression than exists. The universal hope lies in the enormous consumption going on, and that fact is saddled with an immense responsibility in keeping the market in proper shape. The toreign market has cossed to give trouble, but the danger from that source is by no means regarded as over. There is considerable activity in Bessewer pig, but the totals of transactions or actual prices cannot be obtained. It is said, however, on good authority that very large contracts have been made at less than \$23 for delivery when called for.

Any advance of prices on pig fron will series a renewal of imports. The trade professes to look for a marked improved a new the June contracts are placed.

Scrap fron—The demand is exceeded to the series of these prices.

Scrap fron—The demand is exceeded to the series of the series on the market. It is perhaps safer to say that the expectations of neither will be realised, as to an advance on one side or a decline on the other. In a very abort time foreign from will cease to be a proud." Here the correspondent has to The improved demand in blieffield-and Pennsylvania and Virginia ores has sold bugbear and the demestic demand will improve. These two facts are what the sanguino once depend upon for better prices. The sales of forge from are in de mostly at \$19 at furnace. The f w brands which are sold beyond that figure do not affect the market. Foundry imageroatedy and demand moderately active. Some firms have had inquiries for large supplies and the figures quoted indicate no material change in prices.

Railway Material—A grewing demand has presented itself from southern sources. Spikes are firm and active. Several large akipments of joints, etc., were made last week from country milia on contracts taken a few weeks

Iron Rails-The demand for iron rails is large to meet the summer requirements for several roads which have been negotiating for a week or two past. Every day brings new customers, tentions and improvements, and relaying of werp out rails, and doubling of tracks are going on all the time, and the demand is steadily increasing. Some difficulty is scoordingly experienced in accommodering all customers at the same time. The pacity of all raths repre-sented a sircally praity well ongaged for 44 gaged for the a transition of increasing transition in matting aupition Fall 4 LM F the buyers are difficulty in getting auppited work is coming in and prices are about

Old Ralls-The market has a declining tendency. Fewer lots are being offered and \$20 25 is now quietos.

Steel Rails-Several large transactions tion of affairs. But, happily, our iron chinery, and carriage ironwork is going remains the same, as follows: 10d. to been brought about partly by the decline owl and steel masters have not much cause to the Cape. Iron tubes and cheap do- 60d, \$3,15, 60 days, or 2 per cent off for in Bestemer. Foreign mile are seeking half

The new duties upon mestic frommongery is fulfilling Canacach, with an alistement of 100 per keg liusiness here, and an active competition
on lots of 250 kegs, but we understand for truse has helped to depress prices for
good buyers could do considerably betgood buyers could do considerably betbasis. At present figures a locality. Plants—We continue to quote steel ness will be done and three or four

Norap.—Scrap la quiet at \$27 229 for choice tots. Reliers are firm. Machinery is moving slowly at \$19

Now York.

Pig frou -American: In request the volume of business there is nothin. encouraging to report. To the centrary the past week would appear one of the duliest thus for experienced, and onless there is a wholesale misrepresentation made the late ir dentions of some charge for the better have given way to appre hensions on the part of sellers that even their most modest expectations will not be realized. There is no quastion that buyers who were looking around a week or ten days ago, apparently with a view to entering orders, have almost totally disappeared, and furthermore, that they cannot be induced to contract for any considerable amounts of material at prices sellers consider half way reasonable. The great drawback to suriness at prosont lies in the fact that some preducers are becoming nervous at the rate their stocks are accumulating, and as a means to check further accumulation. are offering sub rosa to large consumers at very low prices. To all accounts, it is the makers of such fron as feel most keenly the competition of fereign product who are offering at the low prices but the influence of their action, coupled with the rather unfavourable position of stocks on both sides of the ocean, is unfavourable even to the most favoured brands. Except in lots of less than 10tona, it is doubtful if the standard brands of No. X foundry will bring over \$24 while from \$23.50 down to \$23 would undoubtedly secure the less favoured brancia. No. 2 X foundry is still quoted at \$21/0\$22, and grav forge at \$19/0\$20 according to brand and quantity. About 6,000 tone foundry, belonging to apeniators, have been closed at or near \$23 for No. 1.

Scotch-The fact that the surplus stocks abroad are unprecedented, has a more or less depressing effect upon the market here, netwithstanding the late roductions in the local supply Store lute of under 100 tone are not offering at less than last week's prices but ship lots continue to move off at very low rates The quotations are about \$20 50/tt21 for Kgliaton, \$22/027 50 for Glengarneck, \$23/023 50 for Garaherrie, \$23 for Summerlee, and \$23 59 for Coltners.

Rogilais-Buyers for Middlesborough seem very few in number, and not in-clined to take any considerable quantities, in face of the unfavourable condition of affairs abroad. The prices quoted ar-\$18.0019 for No. 2, and \$17.0017 50 for No. 4, according to brand Bessemer is decidedly weak, and has been sold to the extent of 4,000 tone at \$22.50/323 for future delivery, while the trade gossip has it that bide for the incide price would be accepted for inriher quantities

Italis-If any reliance can be placed upon the little information given by mill agenta, about \$50/058 at mill for next year's and \$60@62 for early deliveness may be considered the prices on amerimay be considered the prices on American steel. Foreign are offered at \$6. delivered South. There is some demand for iron, but no sales worthy of mention come to notice. American are still quoted at \$10.048 at nill for heavy south, and foreign may be had at \$10.048. tion, and foreign can be had at \$1644. Iald down here

Old Ralls-Sales are reported to the

ingly slow, and prices look week. Som-holders attil ask \$22@30 for No i wrought, but over \$27@28 cannot be secured for good sized lots.

CIRCULATION OF AMERICAN NA-TIONAL BANKS

The Public says: The national bank. now have out a larger circulation than over before, \$352,710,161, bosides notes of gold banks. The largest amount ever outstanding at any previous time was \$352,394,346, about December 1st, 1874 But the statement is apt to convey a false impression, for the banks have really surrendered, and, so far an they were able, have retired over \$35,000,000 of cir culation for which a redemption fund is waiting at the Treasury. To understand the movement it is necessary to return. ber that the Carlisle pants in February coused the banks to surronder many millions of circulation which has not yet come in for redemption at the Treasury The amount outstanding at the time that disturbance ended was only \$342 651,944, but against this the Treasure hold on deposts \$36,856,444 for retenijtion of notes, leaving a circulation for which the banks were then responsible of only \$305,900,000. As we then pointed cat, the refusal of the Treasury to permit the banks to take lack their logal toudors has resulted in a sharp ex-Maxion. The banks have added over \$10,000,000 to their circulation and the deposit for redemption has meanwhile been cut down only about \$1,000,000

The largest quill of a golden cagie weighs only sixty-five grains; seven such quills do not weigh more than a copper penny piece. The entire plumage of ac weight only one ounce and a

MINING NEWS.

DIL CANADA CONSOLIDATED

the following from the New York | 1990 1007 inf Vining Journal of Max | th is authoritic. The intelligence is ory atmin tory as removing any possith doubt as to the company's inten-sith doubt as to the company's inten-tion to consumate the agreement made. Scotis, gives the following savice to tion to consumate the agreement on an imiting companies it is well worth as, them and to work the property on an imiting companies it is well worth as, them and to "The Canada Consoll- place in the columns of every publicato them and to work the Canada Consoliouter state - and canada comment the columns of every put outed dold Mining Company has paid from devoted to legit mute intrine - and later of purchase money on its - In all out r, man there must be projects in Onlard, auticipating by taint of more speciation and from the practy a month and a half the time ligitimate mining, as any other legitimate the final instalments fell due mate business or stock communian must Work at the company's mines is being ritis at the sound by its able superintendent, Mr E Caujot. The Rand ale compressers are ready; and within a week the work in four lovels and two shafting sinkings will be carried on with them Two holsting engines are in report, giving the value of ordinagation of the interport of the magnitude of the magnitude of the magnitude of appliances reasonably requisite to be interported in July and the capability of dividend production the manuscript of the board of manual hadroning of August. The comand beginning of August. The com-pany is making a largo amount of brick which cost about \$4 per thousand. An aburdant supply of excellent cord wood s on the ground, where it cost the compasy an average of about \$1.20 per cord Pasy an average of about \$1.20 per cord Five double houses are being built for miners, and there is already accommo-dation for about seventy-five to one hundation for about soventy-five to one hundred men. Everything is being done in the power of wasting capital. In many a substantial and economical manner, cases the man who with meagre resourand under the direction of experiences, ces has developed a practical success in practical men. The misea are looking his mining property would be wisely exceedingly well. Each of the shalls of selected for the management of the crethe four levels now being worked are larged concern. We see this to be the case the four levels now being worked are larged concern. We see this to be the case the four levels new, The company finds that it can in many large and successful manufacnew. The commany finds that it can be in the property of the founder of readily dispose of any amount of arsenic juring enterprises where the founder of readily dispose of any amount of arsenic juring enterprises where the industry carries it on to further dereadily dispose of any amount of also which it may produce at prices which which it may produce at prices which it is limited by the great money power alose would leave a limit at a bound the larged out, and the buying and the larged out, and the larged out and the though this item was not included it into distinct the original estimates given by the exemple of shares that are beyond the perts. The greater part of the machinery for the concentration works is being ated; the placing of shares on the marbuilt by Mears Beckett & McDowell, of New York, though some portions are teing built, as are also the Eand rock dulis, by Measts, Gillert & Son, of Mon-

THE CARIBOO DISTRICT GOLD MINES

Reports from Cariboo have for a veral months been of an extremely satisfactory and hopeful character Crecks that many years ago turned out an enormous vield of gold have recently exhibited increased richness, and several new tecks, on which very encouraging prospects have been obtained, have been struck this apring. The hydraulic system of mining, which was only introduced to any considerable extent last pameites of enterprise summer and has not yet sot into full operation, bids fair to yield much greater i-turns in relation to the capital einployed, than were ever yet obtained by either deep sinking or placer mining by other methods. For this class of mining in particular the country presents facilitire and inducements that are not to be met with cleawhere. There is an abundance of ground that will pay rich returns for washing, water is obtainable m most places with suitable and intelli-cent contrivance, the climate is such mineralogical tere to be deceived that mining can be carried on the greater of liminition, and now Treissor of Headington and now Treissor of Heading to be appreciated and that means are being adopted to develop the mineral westili of Cariboo and the lirarer in a way that has never to the liminition to the liminitian manifestation of the liminitian manifestation and the liminitian and now Testing and the liminitian and now Testing and I raise in a way that has never to the liminitian and now Testing and I raise in a way that has never to the liminitian and now Testing and I raise in a way that has never to the liminition to the liminitian and now Treissor of Heading Testing and I have been account to the liminitian and now Testing Testi I rater in a way that has nover set been done. Those best qualified to form in opinion on the subject take a hopeful season and confidently prodict that the river, and flowed in a wester, y direction, stell of gold from the Province will this ver equal, if not execut, that of any of the best yours of Caribon The reports of the execution of the execu proved a region rich in the precious metal and greent discoveries made there have induced old miners in that district to assort that so far from its wenlth being exhausted the prospecting of Carloo is only just begun - Victoria, B.C., Standar L.

A GOLD MINE.

1 correspondent of the Gananoque

Mr. Entros-Don't be surprised when I tell you that gold and silver have been tound in Landselews, on tot No. 177a the 6th concession. This mine was specially like the Douglass, of lirockville, with a view to get aulphide of from for the Charcon! Works at Brockrille Mr. D, after spending some money, gave it up, as it did not prove to has been working the Long Point Lead the and to report at the next meeting of lines, on Louis farm, has located this the Association on Monday, 21st met mino at another place from the spot in the course of the svening Mr. Mott, such by Mr. Douglass, on Loney's farm and only got down six or eight feet. Mining Co. preduced the block of sold with the assistance of his mineral red, red to about \$53 per ton, the cost of cultural pursuits and they have never red access to pick out his shaft where production was stated at only \$127. On changed from that I is regard to the experiment to pick out his shaft where production was stated at only \$127. On changed from that I is regard to the experiment think of sinking. I've has been stored to the report of the committee, overspreads that of the child; during life had a good down of experiment in mining in the Lowet Provinces, and make a tip through the Madoc mining section.

The first month ago. He mays he saw no place tive Council and Assembly. It is hoped the grave closes over him. He has not tive Council and Assembly. It is hoped the grave closes over him. rurough the Mader mining section. | drawn up and adressed to the Lepisla-| tains a flormy and binister allence till | The consumption of optum is rapidly ments ago. He may be not place tive Council and Assembly. It is hoped the grave closes over him. He has not increasing in San Francisco. There are not the than sand for in the mining laws the than the prospects for mining gold, the changes asked for in the mining laws the tree and proud bearing of a race one of them receives an income averagable. It is not has a help for the future, he is a one of them receives an income averagable. The first consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He has not place the changes asked for in the mining laws the tree and proud bearing of a race one of them receives an income averagable. The consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He has not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of optum is rapidly the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of the grave closes over him. He can be not prove the consumption of the grave closes over him.

had an away of the ore from Lones a I send you a small sample it there is any gold in this there is lots of it to be get look it ever easefully All he not gold that glitters

GOOD ADVICE.

suffer to some extent, there is result therefore for establishing principles which may govern investments and the working of the future A theroughly competent and equally trustworthy expert should be engaged to make a full Two holsting engines are in report, giving the value of ore in sight.

The timber for the 125 ton mill the apparent cost of mining, the magaiagement should by the standing of the men, commend themselves to public approval. The most capable manager should be selected, and no private influence of shareholders or directors should nobe allowed to put incompetent men in place, better pay such men a salary te larged concern. We see this to be the case ket for legitimate purposes is an act that can readily be distinguished from the jobbing which discredits many properties that in themselves are fairly canducted. The management should furnish full and prompt information of the development of work and of the carnings; their statements should be made under the condition of responsibility, and as far as commercially possible, the public press should be enabled to furnish a record of progress. Of the expansion of our mining values in the near future the is not a shadow of doubt, and our reason for making these suggestions is the need , evident to everyone, of ke-plog these values on far as possible, tros from the mighlerous hands of the mere

> The Nepence Standard says mineral wealth of the northern part of this country has long been beyond doubt. but few are prepared for the nationalingly nich deposits of gold that have been discovered in the township of Kaladar The gold is in gold bearing rock. The discoverer of this bonanza is a practical and professional mineralogist, who has logical survey of Sir William Logan, and one that is too preferredly --reel in

Mr. I. W. Spencer, a former resident Erie into the waters of Lake Ontario. This outlet, he shows, commenced a few miles westward of the entrance to tirand river, and flowed in a wester y direction, Davids was probably an interglacial The paper is an exhaustive chamnel one, and will, no doubt, be extensively road by those interested in such matters.

A "Hold and Silver Miners' Association" was organized at Halifax, March 16, and the following efficers elected: l'resident, J & Foster, Vice-President and Treasurer, W. I. Lowell ; Secretory, W G Stethem, General Committee, J. A. Murkle, W J Nelson, J. H. Rae, Geo. W Stewart, W D Hall and W D. Sutherland A long discussion took place, at the invitation of the chair, on the nerds of the mining industry in the way of legislation and of relief from burthens Finally a committee, consisting of Messrs, J. Starr, W. D. Sutherland, W. B. Reynolds, C F Mott and W B. Mcquestions along with the general commitwhen he claims that he found gold and from the first cashing of the new Salmen in covery of America, were devoted to agrisilver. He Renton locates Lis mittes. River Mine, 118 ounces out of 45 tons, covery of America, were devoted to agri-

POSTAL TIME TABLE.

40 LU + BY



	LIES PROVINCES	i
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS	I.I.C. PROVING	
,	N.S. Petitava by rather M.15	1
1 (han, fileliyered		i
Matte	National A British	١.
The Brown and A to the Market St. St. St. Market M.		Ė
	b to thirawa River Route up	,1
tun, et. 1 100 x co. 8 00 3 0	o to Caritton	1
antime Pros i 100 130	T 1 SEE ESTECA E SCIENCE	l
fertera - Kunst	PROVINCES.	ļ.
10 m 1 m 10 m 10 m 10 m 10 m 10 m 10 m	0	
Centern U.S. 10 mm [7 mm C Y 1 1 2		١.
Y. then mail - [10 00]	5.1	11
embissite' er. it in a (T	a later. The shoot by Digation i	1 8
th llower, hate 1 (0		1
Zirinten transmitt	Three Rivers, ATIDAT	1
allowaba Hans	pwige mmg litatete ant	18
Per (a) 8 00 2 (1 150 CO:13001000144 5131 014 113	
Labton Milita	Time to titlawa	٩
Attion vianting	9 20 Do. St. Jerome and St.	14
ralls, etc 100 100 100 2	11 30 St. Remi & Hemming	
MINITED TO THE PARTY OF THE PAR	fort ity	-13
prior Bristol, Ctarendon 2 20	And a colle 15/St. Hyacinthe, Dueria	nla
Ualta (hippoppe) 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	proces, ero	1
Richmond 10 30	m 8 00 Acton & Sorel Ry	11
Hull (19 and 5 or 2 of 7	TOWNS MADDINER	1
Animar Eartler.	and St. Armand Sta.	00 ¹
ξίς ,	la col la labra Vermonii	-1
North Shore and	oo Junetion & Seenord	١
Carrier Bones 6 001 . Laxi 6	30 10 Ork Ronth Eastern Ry	- 1
New Edinbarah	30 10 0x South Fastern Avea 16 8 00 Ever lironswick, Nova Scotia and P. H.	- 1
Militage Disage 1	Scotia and P.K.I.	١
British, etc N.Y.	ad dally on Hallias.	1
British, via Hall	i i whence despited in U.	1
fax. Thursday 12 00 noon	l l hanbet leaving O(d)	Ţ
British, supple-	and 27th July	1
	LOCAL MAILS	
Registered matter must be posted half		8
hant steriously.	Heavharnois Route.	

Office hours from 4 s.m. to 8 p.m. For Sav. 11 30 ings liank and blouey Order business, 9 s.m. O. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

THE POPULATION OF MEXICO

In view of the present activity of American railroad enterprises in Mexico, the following extract from correspondence recently appearing in the Chicago

celimates at a little under 10,000,000 But I believe that these figures are conalderably less than the facts would show I am confident that Mexico contains at loant 12,000,000, if not 14,000,000 or 15-000,000 people. No complete e naus has ever been nowle of the country Neven attempts at a census of the tis of Moxico have been made, but the to sults of no two agree, and the variation extended all the way from 160,000 tc 8 450,000 I believe that the Mexican capital contains 250,000 souls, there is at least that population in the fideral district of Mexico, answering to our District of Columbia. The population is very compact. Lus. city is closely built, and many familes live to a single least of the control of house I torned the acquaintance of Don lane eo Comp ide, editor of Siglo ATA, or It. Nineteenth Century Ho lives in an old monastery, a part of the confiscated property of the church Sixty other families colupy a part of the same building, showing the extent to which the population lacrowded into the buildings which compose the city The population of acrous Mexican cittes is as follows Vera Cruz, 23,000; l'ueble, as follows: Vera Cruz, 23,000; Pueble, 68,000; Leon. 90,000; Guadalajate, 75,1000; Storelia, 50,000 or 50,000; Durango, 28,000; Toures, 60,000. Oaxace, 40,000; and there are hundreds of cities from 5,000 to 15,000. My supposition that the population is 30 to 50 per cent larger than the catimates is less it many larger than the catimates is tas d upon the evident fact that during some years past the Indian population has increased the best years of Caribon. The reports of the present site of Cayuga, it followed in a creeks newly discovered in Catiboo, are needed and authenticated that miners seeks of the Dunday Valley, ness Coperown, of the South, their growth is a near to those familiar with services of the South, their growth is a near to the South, their growth is a which are a surprise to the imveiler, as they are not on the maps or mentioned in the guide books. The Mexican Indian is very pulific. The girls marry at 14, and they bear children till they are 40. or upwerd. They live upon almost nothing, corn cake called "tortilize" and beans , they hardly ever save any meat, the clothing of the men is but a cotton cloth about the loins; the children live anked till they are limit grown, the women wear but a single gaiment.
These are the Indians. They live in
the greatest poverty. In their buts containing the parents and a dozen children.

the total value of all the family pos-sessions would often not exceed fitty The Indiana constitute at least cents. three-fifths of the population The Creoles or Mexicans of pure Spanish blood number about 1,000,009 The mestisses, half-breeds, number 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 the lulance are all Indiana. Indians tell the soil for the land owners. They have emerged from poonage, but their condition is acarcoly better

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

POST OFFICE, MONTREAL. MONTHS at . July 5, 1865. MATES. W IN WONTARIO A MIST AND IN W

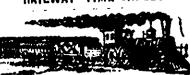
4 45 Besubarnols Route.
Boucherville. Contrecour, Varennes and
Vercheres.
Cote Rt. Paul
5 30 Tanneries West
6 30 Cote St. Antoine and
Notee Darse de Urace.
St. Conceptude
[luntingdon...
5 30 Lackhee... 1 43 5 30 achine ... Laprairio
Lont Viau, Sault-auRecollet
Terrebonne ad St. Via

8 30 2 30
Ref Point St. Charles
1 30 St. Leurent, St. Martin
and St. Eartache
10 Co.
Sorth-shore Land Houte
to Bout de Uleie
9 00 5 30 Hochelage l to cu' A NITED STATES. Boston and New Bag find States, except Maint υ αn | 1 40 10 20 New York and South-ern States 4 00 12 Pileland Fond, Portland and Matue 6 00 2 15 a Nyestorn and Pacific 1 15 5 00 GREAT BRITAIN, ETC By Canadian Line (Friday)
By Canadian Line (Supplementary
—Saturday)
By Canadian Line, Germany (Fri 7 30 day)
(lty Cunard (Monday)
Supplementary, see P O weeklynotice
By Packet from New York for
England (Windersing).
By Hamburg American Packet to
Germany (Wednesday) 21% WEST INDIES. Letters, stc., prepared in New York are forwarded daily on New York, abence malls are de-aparched spatched or Havana and West Indies, sent Havana, every Thursday p.m

*Postal Car Bags open till #,45 m.m and 9.15

is always courtoous in the extreme, but seldem acquires any attachment to the persons of different race with whom he comes in contact. His inventive faculty is very slight, but his talent for imitation Notwithstanding his is inexhaustible poverty he is neat in his person and as a llie intelligence is early deservant. His intelligence is early acpoint, beyond which, except in occasional instances, progress seems to be impossible He sppears to be without am-bition to rise or to mingle with other He hates his conquerors, the Spaniaris, whose descendants, the Cre-oles, maintain a position of superiority and I have it on good authority that he never offers a Creole either food or drink , he hates them and their descendants with an undying hatred This feeling extends in some degree to other In fact, he seems to have an admiration

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME.

On and open MONDAY, 254 JUNE. trains will run as follows -

*Western Express Train, making the connection with time!

Frank limits of Terrors and all points West, articles in format II. It am Pembroke Express Train, rouncering at faristion Junction with trains for Perth, Smiths Falls and Brockville

*Tapress Train from the West, fewing Toronto at 7 30 a.m. (4.5 pm. Express Train from lirectivity, m. Express Train from the West, fewing Toronto at 7 30 a.m. (4.5 pm. Express Train from lirectivity, m. Express Train from lirectivity, melliste stations from the West, for Junction and Brockwille Junction.

*These trains make mig four steps between Oitems and Brockwille Junction.

Connection made at Irrockwille with the Utica and Black litter R.R. for New York, Albanys and all points Equation.

T. A. McKinnon, Arulter Baker.

Brockwille, Unit. 21st June, 1860.



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and ofter THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follers.---

LPATE OTTAWA. For the East, West, South and State. South-Kast 200 p.m. 200 p.m. Tor the East For both East and West 10 30 p.m.

ARRIVING IT OTTAWA.

ARRIVING IN OTTAWA.

6 00 2 00

From both East, South and South

From the East, South and South

Rasi

6 00 2 00

12 45

From the West.

Going West take the Ham train. Ample
time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Fare Connections with timed Trank Trains
to and from both East and West. and with
these of the Home. Wateriown & Gedensturg and Lake Champlain and Utica & like's
liker Italways at Employers to and from
Yew York, Hoston, and all points South and
East.

3 39

New York, Boston, and all points South and
Latt.

A Steamboat Express Train will 'save
Offswa on Tuesdays, Thorrdays, Saturdays
and Sundays, at 8 a.m. connecting with the
different lines of steamers on the 5t. Lawrence, for both East and West.
A Nofa t'ar will be run on the Night Trains
between Ottawa and Prescott Junction.

Trains are run on Ottawa time
WALTER SHANIX
General Manager, Ottawa
Oyrawa, July 25, 1850.

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

COMMENCING on Welnesday, June 23rd.

Mail. Express Mixed. Leave Hoche-lars for Hull 1.00 s m. 8 10 s.m 5 15 p.m Arrivest Hull 10.70 c.m. 12 13 p.m 0.23 p.m. Leave Hull for Hichelaga 1.00 s.m. 8.20 s.m. 5.65 p.m Arrives R. 20 s.m. 12 10 p.m. 9.15 p.m. Hocholaga 10.30 a.m. 12.30 p.m. 9.15 p.m. Night Passenger i ne Hoche lagafor Que-0.00 p.m. 10.00 p.m 3.00 p.m April ont Que 8,00 p.ts. 8 30 a m. 9,20 p.m 9 00 p.m. 10 10 a.m 8,00 a.m. | 6,31 a m | 4,40 p m Mortelaga

Hocal trains between Hull and Arlmer.! Trains leave Mile End Station seven min nica later

ntes inter
EST Magnificent Palace cars on all pass
enger trains and elegant skeping cars on high trains to and from tittawa connect with trains to and from Quebec. Sanday trains leave Montrest and Quebec

at 4 p.m. All traineren by Montreal time.

GREERI, OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICKET UFFICES, 13 l'Isre d'Armes and 202
St. James etc. Montreal, and opposite the St.
Louis Hotel, Quebes.

1. A. SENECAL. General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commence ing 16th June, 1800.—
Through Rapress Passenger Trainarun dail; (except Sunda) as follows.— 1.00 p.m. 2.05 p.m. 2.41 p.m. 7.33 p.m. 10 15 p.m. 11 10 p.m. 2.10 s.m. 10,45 p.m.

(except Sunda) as foling Lawe Point Levir Itiver du Loup Arrive Trois Pistoles "Rimouvit" Campbellon "Balbousit" Rathurst "Newcastle "Moneton N. John "Balboas "Balboas "N. John "Balboas "This seule connects as This seule connects as the connects as th

ing extends in some degree to other whites, but is weaker against Americans, in fact, he seems to have an admiration and kindness for Americans.

This train connects at Chaudiero Curve with Grand Trank train leaving Montreal at Inc., The trains to Italian and Fr. John run through to Italian carriesving Montreal on Monday. Wedresday and Friday, runs through to Italian, and that leaving on These failed, and they not from want of money, but on account of sectarian squabbles among supporters.

The consumption of optim is rapidly increasing in San Francisco There are 400 p'acos where optim is sold, and each one of them receives an income averagone of them receives an income averagone of them receives an income averagone of them receives an income averagone.

D. POTTINGER. Chief Surrintendent.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTUPAL IMPLEMENTS WHITING MANUFACTURING CO., cedar Dale, Oat.—Menufacturers of scythes, torks, hose, etc.

WELLAND VALE MANUFACTURING
10 Lanck No. 2, St. Catherines, Ont.,
t anada - Manufacturers of axes, scythes
toks, hors, rakes and edge tools

ANILINE OYES.

1 MII. THOURET & CO., Montrest-Agents
1 Is. Gebler, Offenback O. M., Germany

BRASS WORKS.

TABILE CO., Montreal - Brass Anishers
and tounders, beer pump manufacturers.

COTTON BROKERS.

M Rightt, Dundas, Ont - Sole agent in Canada for Ordway & Metheire, cotton factors, Nashville, Tenn. COTTON MILLS.
DUND AS COTTON MILLS CO., Dundas, Oct.
direy domestics, denims, tickings, yarns,

cft.
IIA HILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.
— Isolius, tickings and yarns.
Jolin MACKAY, Dundas, Oat — Manufacturer of every description of cotton warps EDGE TOOLS.

R. T. WILSON, Dundas, Out. -- Manufacturer of axes, picks, mattocks, grab hoes and rall-way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

O C MORRISON, Hamilton.—Kngines, ballers, steam hambers, etc.

THOS. WILSON, Dundas, Ont.—Mannhoturer of stationary and portable steam engines, boilers and machinery of every description—cotton mill calendars, hoslery steam pressessand propeller wheels, all sizes. ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.

JOHN PRNSOM, Toronte.—Esgineer, Ma-chinist, etc. Manufacturer of hydraulic, steam and hand power passenger and goods elevators.

FILES.

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

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

FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St., Paul, Mon-treal.—All kinds of Sies and springs. Files rout. Note manufacturers of Shauldings' patent concaved spring. 4: OUTRAM & SON, Domision File Works, Montreal.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of Sies and rasps.

FURNITURE

USHAWA CABINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.— Furniture Manufacturers. Toronto branch, Trope St. 1 Montreal branch, 447 and 446 Notre Dane St.

Notre Dame St

AMERICAN BRACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.
—Manufacturers of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

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

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

IIA MILTON GLASS CO., Hamilton. - Manu-tacturers of fint and green glassware.

OLOVE MAMUFACTURERS
W. H. STOREY & SON, Acton, Ont — Manufacturers of the glores and mitts in every variety and sign.
HAMMERS.

IENRY JI. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-ireal.—Manufacturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatchets, contractors' roots, etc.

HUBS, SPOKES AND BENT GOODS. F W HORE & RON, Hamilton, Ont.—Mana-ficturers of hubs, spokes, rims, shafts, poles, sleigh and cutter staff, oto.

F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of inks, blackings, barness oils, perfumery, etc.

IRON WORKS.
CANADA SCREW CO., Dendar.—Manufacturers of iron and brees screws, boits and invets.

COWAN & CO., Calt.-Manufacturers of every description of wood working mechin-

DOMINION BOTT CO., 12 Front St. East Toronto.—Manusciastrers of every descrip-tion of bolts, not presed nuts, railway spikes, bridge, boiler and iron rivets.

rpikes, bridge, boiler and from rivets.

II R. IVRS & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manefacturers and founders; from railing and ornamental iron work a specialty.

IIAMILTON BRIDGY & TOOL CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and from working machinery.

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

THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO., Oshawa, Out.—Manufacturers of malleable from a also patent serew wrenches.

OLM-TED & SON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manq-incturers of fountains, feaces, crestings, vares and statuary, wagon skeins, etc.

RHFE WORES.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFAC-TURING OO., St. Catharines, Ont.—Man-ufacturers of mowing and reaping machine knives, sections, guard plates, catting apparatus complete, spring keys and cotters, c.c.

RINTTING MILLS.
S. LENNARD & 50N5, Dendar.—Manufac-tarers of plain and finos bosiers.

LASTS, DIES, ETC. CHAS CHILDS, Mostreal—Manufacturer of bust and shoe lasts, dies for cutting sole teather, upper leather, envelopes, boxes, cuff, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTING. DOMINION BRIT AND HOSE CO., Toronto.
—Oak tanned belling, ince leather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Montreal.—Meaufacturers of every description of leather belting.

ORGANS AND PIANOS. BOLTON & SMITH, 197 Mountain St., Mon treal.—Tuning and repairing attended to. DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.-Manu.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., Boumanville, Oat. — Manufacturers of Pianos and Cabinet Organs. See advertisc-ment in another column

R. WARREN & BON, abroata.—Manufact. uters of church organi. Convict Office.
PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

CANADA PAPEP 30, (Limited), 374, 376 & 378 St. Paul St., Montreal.—Manufacturers and importers of all hinds of papers. Mills at Window, Sherbrooke and Pertueuf.

at wissers, Desire route and Pertises.

DOMINTON PAPER CO., 87 St. Peter St.
Medical.—Manufacture roof manifile, book
and nows print, careboard middles and
coloured papers.

JOHN PISHER & SONS, Dundas.—Manufacturers of printing and wrapping papers.
TRYCOLM DADMS MILLS CO. Manifile. LINCOLN PAPER MILIA CO., Marritton, Out. — Manufacturers of every variety of paper, paper bags and flows marks.

M. BABBER & BROS., Georgetown.— Manufacturers of book and fine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS

SCALES.

CANADA SCALR WORKS, Jas. G. White & O., Topunto -Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scales, Pactory, IW Adelands M. East.

SPICES, ETC. R. D. VAN DR CARR & EON, Toronto - Nanufacturers and importers of coffees, spices, cream tarter, mustant, etc.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS. ETC F. DIVER & (V)., Toronto - Electrospers and sterootypers. Designers and engravers on wood.

on wood,
STOVES,
WM. CLENDINNEND, Montrest.-- Stoves,

ranges, fernaces, railway and machinery castings.

TELEPHONES.

HOLT TRIADHONE CO., Toronto—Telsphones sold outright \$5 to \$20 per pair twire 3c to 5c, per rod; works two miles.

TAILERS.
BUTTER & CHERSK TRIERS.—Robert
Bonsideon, Montreal, manufacturer of
pump augurs, butter, cheese, flour and
aggar triers.
WIRE WORKS.
B. APPENING & CO. Hamilton, Out.—

h. ORERNING & CO., Hamilton, Ost.— Manufacturers of wire ropes, cloth and gen-eral wire workers.

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

TIMOTHY OFRENING & BONS, Dundes, Unt —Manufacturers of the strongest de-scription of steed wire cloth, mait kiln floors, and general wire weavers. WOODEN BOODS.

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

I. R. McLAREN, Jr., 63 College St., Montreal.—Manufacturerof Sharpe's patent anfety oil cabinets: also, refrigeraters, children's carte, waggons, sieighs, and general woodenwars.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.

J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.—Woollen Manufacturers.

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.—Manufacturer of Scotch Segering, wheeling and knitting yarms.

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

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

ARTHUR BROWN & CO'S PETROLECH REPORT. LONDON, May 23:d, 1881.

Refined Petroleum Oll.-There has been a slight decline in value of apot since last week, this especially applying to inferior brands, which have been very difficult of sale; futures have been very steady with hardly any fluctuations. Prime and Standard White Pennsylva-Prime and Standard White Pennsylvanian en spot sold at 6gd to 7d per gallon. according to brand, wharf, etc. The
month at 6gd to 6gd. June 6gd to 6gd.
Sept.-Dec. at 7gd. Nov.-Dec. 7₄gd.
To-day's market closes steady, 6gd to
6gd on spot, 7₄gd to 7gd last 4 months.
Naphtha.—Quiet.
Coal Oil.—No transactions.
Turnentine.—Values have been steady

Turpentine—Values have been steady throughout the week, spot 30s. Month 30s. June 29s 6d to 30s. July 27s to 27s Ld Sept.-Dec. 26s 6d to 26s 3d.

The stock at the wharves to-day is 10.

831 barrels, deliveries for the past week 1,530 barrels, while in the river not yet landed, or included in stock, 2,300 barrela

PETROLEUM OIL						
Prices of N) W. Petro- leum	N. York. London 6 1	161				
	Refined	Cre.	Lefaed.	Cra.		
Stock this day.	85,566 bbl. 990 64. 1,500 bbl.		117,427,661. 1,715 64.	$\overline{}$		
Delivered	15 cs. •5,030 bbi. •0cs.		2,902 bbl. 25 os.	••		

* Including 1500 Barrels transfered from one wharf to another.

	COALC	ıL.		
	1461	-	1860.	
	Refined.	Cru.	R-tood.	<u>ې.</u>
Stook this day Ianded last week	625 bbl. bbl		63 kbl. kbl.	:
last week	31 bbl.		27 551.	<u></u>

Above represents steeks and morements at Loaden and Thames Haven Public Waarves only.

PETROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT.

(Petrolia Advertiser.)

Very little can be said this week as to the amount of business done either crude or refined. The developments in the fermer are very small, nothing being struck either here or in Oil Springs that is worthy of note, while the price remains about the same as last week, vis. \$1.65 to \$1.70. In refined there is also very little deing owing to the exceedingly light demand at this season of the year, and the price rules about the same as that recorded in our

The market here for crude eil, by the car load, is from \$1.68 to \$1.70 per bar-

The price of American crude oil is the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations is 850 to 900 per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude cil certificates—te this price has to be added the pipage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the ca. When a pruducer has his own pipe line he obtains from 100 to 30c per barrel more for his cil t_an the price at the work, and in there months the first division, it is a shead of their specified time on rock to be absent the work, and in three months the first division for \$17,000.

tage of a certificate in case he wishes to

SAW MANUFACTURERS

R. II. RMITIJACO, Rt. Catharines — Manufacturers of all kinds of saws, plastering trowsle, straw knives, etc. Bole manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada of the celebrated "Bimond's New."

RIURLY & DISTRICH, thait, Ont.—Manufacturers of circular and cross cut saws, plastering frowels, etc.

Petrolis, Cint.). 30 II) per guil. # Unitary for control of the cont Petrolis (Out.). \$0 17) per gell. # Ulday fondon
Toronto 0 22 " # "
Dytawa U 23 " # "
Alontreal (P. Q) 0 284 " # "
Quebeo 24 # "
Johnan 0 241 # # "

The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon, at which refued oil is sold by the car tend, the price per single turrel is generally from 10 to 20 above these figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in

New York market are as follows. Cargo lots for export, 110° burning test by the Saybold tester, 80

Refined oil for the New York city trade, in lots of 50 to 100° flash test by the Tagliabue pyrometer, 94c.
Refined oil of 160° burning test, 13c

to 17c, according to brand. This is the kind of American oil usually purchased for the Canadian market, and is coming into general use in the United States. Cases of reflued ell for export, 110° burning test, cargo lots, 111° to 121c, according to brand

PRINCLEUM PRODUCTS.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The managers of the coal mines of Pic-tou have issued an address to the electors, asking them to sustain the National Policy. The address cays:—

"That policy has resulted so favourably to the business in which we are sagaged to the basices in which we are eagaged to their present capacity in supplying the demand for coal. These successful results have been accomplished, we are in a posinave been accomplished, we are in a posi-tion to say, principally by the favourable action of the present Dominion Govern-ment in imposing a costoms duty on im-ported coal, in making large reductions in the rates of transit for coal over the Inter-colonial Railway, and in the stimulus given to the manufacturing industries and given to the manufacturing industries and trade of Canada by the National Policy of the Government, and by which the home consumption of coal has been largely increased. The great value of the coal trade to the people of this county will appear evident on examination of the business of the year 1880. During the year 434,922 tons of coal were sold at the colliniant of Phitamanus. 434,922 tons of coal were sold at the col-lieries of Picton county, as compared with 288,403 tons sold in 1078, an increase of over 50 per cent, giving employment and means of sustenance to upwards of 1,434 operatives engaged about the mines. The companies operation their mines during the past year paid out for wages and materials over \$685,000, which has been distributed in your midst, affording a market for your agricultural and other products required to supply a mining population of five or six thousand people. The amount contributed to the railway

mining of coal in Picton county, and also your duty to that large portion of your population supported by the enterprise of Picton coal mining companies; and under the present circumstances we feel justified in now making a jubic appeal to you, the electors of Proton country, to re-turn a supporter of the present Govern-ment to represent this country in the House of Commons of Canada, and to strengthen and suatain that policy which, in a com-paratively short space of time, has con-ferred such manifest benefits on the people of Picton county.

WINNIPEG NOTES.

A Winnipeg despatch contains the fol-lowing:—The first two new locomotives for the Canada Pacific Ballway have arrived here.
John C. Nelson, D.L.S., left with a sur-

vey party this morning to lay out Indian reserves in the neighborhood of Woody Monatain. He will be absent for four

years.

A party which arrived from Fort Mo-Leod on Saturday evening reported a fight baving taken place on the plants near Fort Walsh between the Blackfeet and Uree Indians in which the latter had 15 men soulped. The trouble le said to have arisen from the Urees having stolen some pigeon horses from the Blackfeet antion.

The contractors for section B are advertising for 2.040 more maning order to make

THE MONEY MARKET.

MADANISH STATE DEBATE

		Ton	ONTO ST	ock red	ORT.			
	DANKS.	Same.	Capital sub scribed.	('apita) paid up,	Rest.	Dividend Jacq d mouths		•
	Canadian Bank of Commerce Unusolidated Iominion Bank Federal Hank Hamilton Inpurish Sigrehants' Bank of Canada Moleon's Bink Montreal Outerlo Bank Standard Toronto.	\$.30 S.30 S.30 S.30 S.30 S.30 S.30 S.30	970.200 1,000,000 1,000,000 6,794,300 2,000,000 12,000,000 3,001,000 609,760	746.100 908.000 6.800.000 11.909.900 11.909.900 22.907.000	100,000	255777497	13; 110; 150; 120; 131; 136; 146; 146; 157; 157;	10.00 20.00
	LOAN AND BATINUS COMPANIES Anglo Canadian Mortgage Co juiting and Loan Association Canada Landed Credit Co Canada l'ermanest L. & S. Co Canadian Savings and Loan Co hominion Savings and Loan Co hominion Savings and Loan Co hominion Savings and Loan Co loan and Revings Co lamilton Provident & Loan S; upon & Rie Savings & L. S; mperial Savings & Invent Co Loandong Cadin L. & Association Loan Loan S. Lavent Co Loandong Cadin L. & Association Contario Loan & Debenture Co Ontario Loan & Debenture Co Ontario Savings & Invent S; soples. Real Retate Loan & Debet's C Linion Loan and Savings Co. Western Canada Loan & S. Co INSURANCE, &c. British America Western Assurance Canada Life Confederation Life Association	100 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	750,007 1,600,000 412,600 800,000 1,057,226 1,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 4,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	733,214 635,314 2,000,000 277,765 609,036 609,036 649,040 941,150 544,800 544,800 221,600 221,600 221,600 1,000,000	34,444 86,000 61,418 241,600 290,000 00,000 105,600 11,600 106,000	840444046364736 3 66 6776	107 125 128 1181 120 185 172 152 172	14: 17: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15: 15
	Confederation Life Association Consumers Gas		2,000,000	1		21	141 584 131 100	130 94 132
	DEBENTURES, &c. Dominion Covm't stock, 5 per County (Ontario). 6 " Township" 6 " City of Toronto 6 " Toronto, U. & II. bends, 6 " Toronto and Nipissing bonds		PAYABLE She Oet.	and Otta	don (Kug)	treal, and	<u>.</u> †	167 146 110
	NAME.	MON	Capital sub-	Capital paid-up.		Dividend tast 6 Months	Closing	Price
	British North America Canadian Hank of Com. Doesinion Hank Du Peuple	3555	1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	\$ A66 6,000,000 \$70,380 1,800,000		21	Sellera.	Buyer 116 161 P2

Du Peuvie Kastern Townships, x d Kuchange Bank Pederal Bank 126284E0 8888 Paderal Bank
Hamilton
Hochelage
Luperial Bank
Jacques Carrier
Maritime
Herobants' B. of C'd's
Mosson's Bank
Montreal
Nationals 3 1,800,000 800,500 800,500 5,798,200 2,000,000 12,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,600,000 000,899 100/900 500,000 540,400 5,005,000 1,985,900 10,985,900 2,000,000 2,907,000 100,000 1 124 110 204 93 102 110 a market for your agricultural and other products required to supply a mining population of five or six thousand people. The amount contributed to the railway and shipping interests for the forwarding of coal to market from the Picton mines in 1890 exceeded \$600,000. We are fully convinced that great injury would result to the mining interests of the county, and to those depending on them, by any material change in the policy adopted by the present Government of Uanda with respect to those important interests. We are also fully convinced (ity Gas Campany Montreal City Gas Campany Gasbeo Fire Association Co. Silver Firm Company. Reys Control Company Graphic Printing Corys boads previous dovernment to the Government in granting to your chief industry those measures of protection refused and depied by the previous Government. Your failure now to endorse a policy especially designed for your basefit must locationly promote an agitation in other sections of the Dominion notes benefited, which will lead to the early repeal of the coal duty and cause the most serious injury to the business of coal mining, and to the people connected with it throughout 3382 100 50 100 100 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2.007.000 1,992.990 919,370 600,000 151 90 47 119 91 125 117 117 106 81 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 711,700 711,700 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 600,000 860,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 21 75,000 ... 5... 56 56 82 110 ios 105; 108 granting to your chief industry those measures of protection relused and denied by the previous of protection relused and denied by the previous Government. Your failure now to endorse a policy especially designed for your benefit must inevitably promote an agitation in other sections of the Dominion not so benefit the could duty and to the early repeal of the could duty and cause the most serious injury to the business of coal mining, and to the people connected with it throughout this county and province. We ask you calmity to weigh your duty to the capitalists who have invested \$3,600,000 in the feished on the third division, which exists and also tends from Eagle River at the end of sec-106)

saissed on the taird division, which ex-tends from Engle River at the end of sec-tion A to Stewart Lake, by the time Pur-cell & Ryan, the section A contractors, reach there, which they expect to do on the first of November. All of section B will be trouded by the first of January, excepting thirty railes, and the whole contract will thirty miles, and the whole of be completed within the specification.

A by-law granting \$2,000 bonus to the South Western Railway, received its first

reading in the Uity Council last night.
The city has invested \$14,500 in a site

The city are investes property in more for the new syndicate teasenger depot for the Canada Pacific Hailway.

The swing of the new iron railway bridge over Red River was completed to-day. Trains will run into the city associated with an into the city associated to the city associated with an into the city associated with a city as a city a day. Trains will re

as the rails are laid.

A controlling interest in the Great
North Western Telegraph Company has
been purchased by eastern capitalists,
through Mr. Richard Faller, of Hamilton.
E. Hepple Hall, who has been spending
some time in the province on basicases.

has acted with his several works and has additable of soltationion to semedos the North West Territory, left by train this morning for St Paul and Chlosgo. Mr. Hall preposes to return at an early day, and proceed overland to Battleford and Edmonton.

sad Education,

Prof. Macoum presented the Historical
and Scientific Society this morning with a
duplicate set of pere of his bottanion! collection obtained during the last few sum-

A Deadwood, D.T., despatch says a ter-rific half and wind storm pessed over the city on Monday afternoon, doing great damage. The ballstones were over the size of hea's eggs. One stone measured over 22 inches in circumference. The wind in the Deadwood guleb, near the confinence of the Whitewood and Dead confinence of the Whitewood and Deadwood gulobes, completely destroyed four bouses, killing the wife of John Wolcott, of St. Louis, and lajuring Mrs. Thomas and her two children. Hundreds of trees were uprooted and heried in some in-stances 500 feet, and the telegraph poles are town on fee wiles. are torn up for miles

Dominion Bolt Co. 139 Front Street East, TORONTO.

PIRST PRIZE DONINION EXHIBITION, 1890.





Specifications now wanted for Best Best Full Names Norway Iron Carriage Bolts, Red Pull Names Best Iron Carriage Bolts, Common Sanare Necked Best Iron Carriage Bolts, Common Sanare Necked Best Iron Carriage Bolts, Passey Head and Roceial Shaped Carriage Bolts, Tiro, Sleigh Shoe, Rievater and Sernat Bolts, Railway Track Bolts of any shaped nock, Railway Track Bolts of any shaped nock, Railway Track Stude and Railway Track Spikes, Bridge Bolts, Roof and other Holts for Builders, Heiler Rivets, Smoke Stack Rivets, Block and Bright Iron Rivets Stove Haits and Stove Rods, ir any specification, Machine Holts, Coach Sorews and Stein Bolts. Hot Pressed Nats and Machine Pargol Nats.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

requirements. The jobling what irregular The movement in asonable goods in small researchments as actificated a considerable total, and larger houses have effected a liberal whase movement in calicoes and cot-

In breign dry goods Jobbers report a moderately active demand for small asments of staple tabrics and light its- prices examined to the season. At first hands some exhibits the usual quiet appearin black siths of good quality, and descrable effects and makes of coloured the have a fair movement in small l'ancy silke of seasonable styles ste a moderate reassorting demand ores goals rule quiet and without setal change. In staples the demand anish limited to a few styles of fanliuntings and grenadines are og taken to u fair aggregate by the was by trade. In white woods there is to insternal change. Housekeeping varies most with a moderate inquiry. I hens rice quict but steady laces, both resi and installion, are in fair respectively for small parcels. Hamburg constitution are included that without and included the matching of the statement and translations are included. prodertes are neglected but without nange in prices.

A letter feeling is manifest in woolien sais, though the improvement is not so is ided as in most cotton is little. Buyware careful in making selections, but they have far less objection to taking hold freely than they manifested a little bile since The whole tendency of he market convinces them that nething 1 to be gained by delay in purchasing 'mes are firm without having thus far naturally advanced Spring weoliens save almost ontirely passed from first ands, but they still constitute quite au tem in the jobbing trade, where they go i the low figures lately current, or even ere in order to clear them out of stock Plothers are taking a mir amount of mrir good, and leading makes of mrir woollens are well sold up, some of them considerably in advance of proinction Fancy cassimeres are in improvoi demand, and there is little difficulty in disposing of all desirable goods. atipets are rather less active. The demand for worsted centings showed further improvement, but was confined to the most select goods, which are now in many cases well sold up. Plain and and visitos have shared the attention. stings were quieter, though there was still a fair request for small parcels if fancy backed effects, and a fur distribatton on pravious account Repellents are quiet except a few low cost fabrics, in which there was a more extended Kontucky Jeans seem in comparatively large supply, and the modium ad lower grades abow some weakness. Heavier goods are doing better. Flannels show some activity, the purchased leing chiefly from the shirting trade Ulankets are quiet, but some of the leading makes are atill sold ahead Stocks of underwear and hosiery are well exhausted by the long winter, and early purchasers for the ensuing season are making contracts ahead. Curp tair demand from the fobbers.

The improved tone of the market for etton goods which we noted in our last report has been fully sustained during the week under review. The demand from first hands has been very active and the movement of liberal volume. I'rices are strong and many goods that have tern selling below their actual value have slightly advanced. Agents generalir have been able to get rid of thoir arcumulations and stocks of all kinds are will under control, and many of the iculing makes are largely sold absed White the tendency of prices is atrongly upward, agenta, although very fitin in their views, seem inclined to pursue a onservative course, and the advances thus far made have been mainly confined to goods which have been selling below their real value. Orders for goods not in stock are new, as a rule, received "at value" only. Trade with Jobbers has ben tartly active and prices fittaly maintained Denims and ducks are in steady equest and with very moderate supplies in agents' hands prices are very firmly maintained. Brown drille are acurce with agenta, and many of the best makes are controlled by export orders for some time to come teen mit anced I of a cent. Cornet Jeans out autrent twee had a fair aggregate intribution and rule firm at que sat ons thereits have received a fair dogree of attention, and rome of the most popular inshes have been advanced | to | or it. agents and jobbers. Plaids are in im. At least one or two courts have deckled his employer. Perhaps he may think his being the best acholars of Rugland or Ire. Amer and jobbers. Plaids are in im. At least one or two courts have deckled his employer. Perhaps he may think his being the best acholars of Rugland or Ire. Amer is a present the proved demand and agents have all fully that an is agreements are unconstitu-

tive inquiry for hait anderwear, ahead by agents but a steady distribution which more strength Dress of liberal proportions has taken pia. e on i show more strengen arrans of provious net taken pia e on ount of provious orders. For dark tisks to a fair aggregate to supply firmts there is considerable inquire but wide prints have been taken quite freely from hobbers hands but with agents the deniand is rather stack. The demand for print clothe continues active and the market firm. The transmitions last week both in spots and futures. were large and generally at improved

> All grader weights and widths of brown sheetings have parti igated in the act according to the disposition and has been active, and makes which have been selling at comparatively low figures have advanced, while on other grades discounts have been reduced and prices throughout rule strong with an upward tendency. On certain makes which are oversold, agents are generally taking orders at value. Supplies of the most popular makes of the and medium fine shirtings and wide sheetings are very moderate and values rule atrong with a tendency to advance. The low grades have sympathized with the general improvement and supplies have been considerably reduced, leaving stocks, as a rule. In a very antisfactory condition.

The tone of the wool market is de-cidedly stronger. Though prices as yet show no very marked change it seems conceded that a turn has come and holders now occupy the strong position Manufacturors, it is true, are unwilling to concede much, and, taught by put experience, they still buy spatingly, but holders on the other hand, are not anxious to press sales, and when approached ask higher figures. Producers through the country have high views and in some states many who held over their last year's clip are represented as ready to hold this year's also unless they can get their price. The Shipping List sums up the situation in some of the most important producing states as follows . . In San Francisco, best merthern weels have advanced to 29c@30c, with a continued active inquiry for such, inferior grades on the other hand, are unsaleable. In Texas, the market is active, and extreme prices are being paid. From Georgia the news is to hand that local buyers are operating freely at 25cft lec In Indiana and Kentucky sales are making at 25c@ 26c, with considerable stock moving A letter from Wisconsin says 260 has been offered and refused for unwashed. To the more important State of Ohio the interest of the country will shertly be transferred. There has been no shearing of any consequence yet, and it will prohably be several weeks before farmers are in a position to treat with buyers Dealers here have been counting upon the opening price as 35c, but should the present feeling here continue it would not be a aurprise if 40c was insisted on and ob-

PROMOTION OF LOCAL MANUFAC-TURES

has prompted the citizens of many towns and villages to offer extra inducements to new shops, mills and factories to locate within their limits To secure one or more industrial establishments, employing even a few harris, is a valuable acquisition to a small town, as the money paid out for wages goes into circulation at home, and thereby alds avery loom business enterprise. It is therefore an important consideration for the citisens of towns needing manufectories as to what inducements they can prudently offer to attract the projectors of such enterprises. The natural advantage of au unfailing water power, at low cost is well worth considering, but while highly economical and reliable storm engines are readily obtainable, it ought not to be the only inducement for pitching upon any particular sits. The cost of power in well regulated concerns bears but a small ratio to the value of the work accomplished, though power is an element upon which large sums of money are an-nually wasted. Every projector of an industrial work is, or ought to be, determined to ecocumize as far as possible in its management. Some towns offer not only free water power but free sites, and The leading brands have in some cases, the brick necessary to construct shops, or a bonus in money Expenditures in this direction are neual-Habments are promised exemption from around him

a final cut to the part of the it can then of templaced to take I have with the to attract products. Indicating and all grades of adoptions in the large and all grades of a light tone of the large and all grades of a trify a trie track into the more refer to the interpretation of the large and all grades of a trify a trie track into the more refer to the interpretation of the large and all grades of the large and all grades of a trify a trie track into the more refer to the interpretation of the large and all grades of the large and all grades of the large and the large and all grades of the large and the large and one in the large and one i

HOW TO KEEP A GOOD CLERK

In order to retain the services of a prints there is considerable inquire but In order to retain the services of a over the leaves, and advantage of the continued are moderate, buddens being good clerk, says the bet Louis fineer, it pointed and activated, and continued in regard to rather. Lawns, place and his services, and to render him content, wide prints have been taken quite freely ed with his position. Many employers of that its perinted, too." He did the considerthat an expression of satisfaction with the way a clerk performs his duties - a timely word of commendation, or complimentary suggestion, would be impolitic, rendering the clerk vain and years. I will read from the nineteenth self-important, and giving bim too high pasim." an estimation of bls on a retrices In this respect it is of course necessary to improvement which has taken place in mental characteristics of a clerk, but the cotton goods markets. The demand generally a clerk who is intelligent renerally a clerk who is intelligent enough to be valuable and efficient will not be spelled by a disposition on the part of his suployer to appreciate his services or commend his zest or faithfulnose. Many employers evince a quick and ready disposition to observe and speak sharply of any fault, no matter how small, and to resent any unusual act of interest in the business outside of the regular routine of their clerks' duties, while they ignore the fact that such interest is probably caused by a desire to learn, or become more valuable in serving his supplayer; and they entirely neglect to commend or encourage a clerk who displays a disposition to do more than is absolutely required of him. or to do his work in a careful and thorough manner. Another mistake that is made by many employers is that or permitting a clerk to plad slong for years at the same salary without offering an increase, although, from the experience he has acquired, his services have greatly locreased in value and his duties have become more oucrous and responsible. There is nothing so discouraging to a conscientious clerk as such fillberutity, and it engenders a disposition to change which may result in the loss of a good clerk The same tulstake is made by many employers in regard to promotion, when a curk has laboured to become qualified to ... a better post-tion and feels that he has succeeded, it is rather disheartening when a vacancy occurs in a position above his to see it filed by a stranger and his own claims disregarded Should a clerk become discontented with the wages paid him, and the business will not warrant an advauce in his salary, a plain, confidential talk as to the profits of the business and its prospects will frequently have the effect of satisfying him that he is getting either all he is worth or as much as the business justifies paying him, and it will encourage him to remain though offered more money elsewhere, and stimulate him to incresse the solume and profits of the business as much as possible so as to bring about his own adrenorment and prosperity with that of the business.

EYE SERVICE

The present wonderful activity in ex- begins to slacken, and when his absence tending our manufacturing industries, by is prolonged almost nothing is done, e starting up of new establishments, unless there is something to indicate to him on his return how much or he little his been done. If approaching footsteps are heard, now the employee burries back to his place and puts in his biggest licks, works as if his life depended on getting done in helf an hour, and thinks he has deceived als employee; but he hasn't, although the employer may walk hurriedly through not seeming to see anything, the chances are that he has seen or heard the hurried scamper or the sudden husb, and charged it up against him, and some of these days he'll be notified that his services are no lenger needed. The habit of loanny, as it is vulgarly called, will grow on him so fast that he wont do a day's work, even tor himself. His character will be established as an eye servant, and positions of trust and responsibility will never be given to him. Item different the conduct of the faithful employee in reliable, concientious, truthful Ho intelligent, competent and essential to his employer, who would as soon think of setting a watch upon his own actions as upon his. When he leaves him he knows his duties will be performed as well as it he were present. He studies the interests of his employer as if they were his own He does not confine his service to do; he exercises his ingenuity to devise bette, ways of doing his work by predictive of satisfactory results to If he knows a thing should be done, he the business interests of the towns. In these not wait to be told but goes at it at miny cases now manufacturing established. We note that no waste goes on taxation for five us ten years. This prosperity and poverty is very often early course is open to some serious objections, the scale. He grows in the confidence of At least one or two courts have decided his employer. Pethaps he may think his

Indicated piles. Stripes and checks are stoned and it is questioned to whether such thanks in the second and the properties of the particular of the second and stocks generally allowed to stand until the espiration of the source of later will say so, it rest these are often the particle of the general spirit of the particle of the p

regring, without the formality of an Argen

er I shall have to stop there, the the new

revision has struck out the dozology."
When he took up the hibbs for the morning lesson he said. "I will read from the hith chapter of John." Then he turned hith chapter of John." Then he turned hith chapter of John. Then he turned not the leaves, and stopped as if disapouted and ast-niched, and contloard. man to read, our stopped again, saying.
"Ne; that has perished, too" ife did the
same with a third selection and finally
said. "We shall have to take the tild
Testament. The tild Testament company
has not reported, and will not for two
years. I will read from the nineteenth

lu bis sermon, Dr Talmage began by reading the story from II Samuel of the smiller of Uzziah for touching the ark the be continued: "That accent box Then be continued: " I mat ancient but peristed. It was configerant with the ancient temple destroyed by Netwichadenezzar; but we have secured another ark of the covenant, which is the Bible. Like the one of old, it contains the divine time one or old, it contains the divine cove-tiant, it contains the manus of the wilder-ness. Let not the hand of worldly criti-c-sm, or pedantry, or of usaless disturb-ance touch the ark. Hemember the fate of Uzzlah!

Mr. Talmage proceeded to say that the Ring James Bible was satisfactory to all Christendum, except a few doctors of divinity. After working ten years the New Testament company of revisors had launched its work upon the world, after work upon the world, after New regiament company to world after great and universal advertisement, and after a peculiar and dramatio holding of it back until a cortain day, and then until another day. 'The Loglish presses,' said Dr. Talmage, "were kept at work on that book while our American publishers offered large sums of money if they could bublish it simultaneously, and the offers were rejected with cavalier and another were rejected with cavalier and another were sold, some say there were two militunes acid in two days. A great compliment to the Biblet Yes; but be not deceived. Have you any lifes that two millions of people were seized with a sudden desire for Scripture research? Must of those people, indeed I believe all of them, itsel libites of their own. The whole Unitatian world wanted to know what the thirty-eight reviere had been whose curistian worth wanted to know what the thirty-eight reviews had been doing with our book. The liaplate wanted to 'conw what had been done with immersion. The Rejholists wanted to immersion. The Neibodiets wanted to know about free grace; the Episcopalians about apostolic succession, the Univer-salists about fraure punishment. We are sailsts about friure photobeat. We are asked to gree our rerdict. Some like it Some don't like it Some want to want and bear what other people say about it, so that they can say the same thing. (Langhter.) A large number of persons are efraid of the Ecclestatical king, for there is among Obristians a riog. Bussian is just as prevalent in the oburch as it is in the world, and monopole, if it could. in the world, and monopoly, if it could would rule the kingdom of God, as it rules the money market and the Legisla-

There are two voices which have not There are two voices which have not been heard on this matter. One is the voice of quiet Christian schularship in England and the United States, which is hutt more than it can express at many of the changes in the New Testament. Then there is the voice of the great mass of the people, nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand, who regret in the of every thousand, who regret in the depths of their souls that this revision was Two many employees are simply eye attempted. They look upon it as a description of their souls that this revision was attempted. They look upon it as a description of their souls that this revision was attempted. They look upon it as a religious cration and profunctioness a religious sources. I shall show you why I regret the revision of the New Testament I am willing to put it on the shelf by the side willing the revision of the New Testament. of other commentaries expressing human opinions about the word of God it on my toilet table, put it in soy family room, put it in say putpit, and substitute it for King James' translation in never whit (Applane.) I wish what I say shall be received in entire attence, wi hour appro-bation or dissent."

tare.

Advancing to his table and rearing his Advancing to his table and realing his hand upon the Bible there. Dr. Taimage continued: "I put my hand ou take the oath of allegiance. (Applause.) I will stand by this old translation. These thirty-eight gentlement after ten years unbring with the mot found a single new describe. If there had been any new dootrine discovered, I would have seld, "Away with the old translation, the world cannot after to translation, the world cannot shord to bave a wrong view about God, the soul, or the Trinity! But the revisers discovered no new doctries. Then why this shock to sacred associations? While loosening of the faith of Christendon Inceeding of the faith of Christendom? It is too late to revise the Bible by translating it. The revision of 1881 proposes to destroy 300,000 copies of the Eible in the heads of Christians to-day. It makes the magnificent liturgy of the Episcopal Church and its prayer bookes wast insocorsey. It makes the inscriptions on the tombstones of our dead untrue. It reflects upon the family libbs until the unnects upon the taming more want the distinct can find no certainty in it except it be the record of marriages, births, and deaths. [Langhter.]

"This revision is a war upon the accu-

Year Aup racy of religious literature. Away with Cruden's Concordance, away with your commentaries. Who are the men un other side who are responsible for this impertisence? I know nothing of the qualifications of the Bishops and Arch-bushops of the other side. But I under-stand that many of them were far from

baths to the principles and during the changes should be made which were not accountly decessers. Hat the gentleman who takes the responsibility of changing the group of scholars for retiral changes. tons and educated to a toreign land, is not specially qualified to choose from among in Talmage's attack upon the revised to the work. This gentleman who takes the Talmage's attack upon the revised to the work. This gentleman who takes morning drew great applause from a large audience in the tir white Talmage abropting the attack to stonging abropting the began the attack to stonging abropting the Lord's Prayer, after the petition, ideliver us from the poil one, and observers the formality of an expossibility of choosing a serior without the formality of an expossibility of choosing a serior, without the formality of an expossibility of choosing a serior and the serior, without the formality of an expossibility of choosing a serior and the serior attack to the work. This gentleman who takes the responsibility of the whole matter that the serior and the serior took the responsibility of choosing a group of scholars, all but four of whom were unknown outside of their little circle I could call the roll of a bundred American echolars who are the superiors of those who were chosen as the American revisers of the New Testament, always excepting the learned Dr. Woolsey. If pronounce the revision a literary botch. It will never be adopted in this

country it the featless criticism of the jeo-ple speaks out its mind. I reject this revision because it is a mechanical failure. because the verses and beadings have been abandoned. Here is a paragraph a column and a half long, in the middle of which are buried the blessed words, 'Jesus wept,' instead of standing our in sollinds with all their grandeur, pathos tendersess and omnipotent meaning. I reject the new version because of its amezing trivially You remember Uhrist's setmon, where he speaks of putting new wine into old botapeaks of putting new wine into old ob-tiles. The new version substitutes the word skins, as if they could not explain bottles as well as skins. (Laughter) 'Show me a penny,' said. Unrist as well as accommon a penny, said to me a penny, said to earliess say, show in the penny the Show The revisers say, show me a denarius (Laughter) The old translation was too much for the delicacy of our American part of the New Testing of the N racy or our American part of the New Tes-tament company where it says, 'for he was naked' The American committee chose that it should read, 'had on his un-der garment only'' (Laughter) Dr. Talmage quoted a number of pas-sages where the words "a" and "the "bad hear changed for what he concidered trip-

been changed for what he concidered trivial reasons. He referred with contempt ial reasons. He referred with contempt to the change from "strain at a goat" to "strain out a goat," and the congregation laughed. Then be declared that the Uhurch does not want critics, but evangelists. The new version was also, in his opinion, inopportune, because it "comes when the forces of heaven and hell are in the mildst of a fight." What would he thought. midst of a fight." What would be thought, be asked, of men who in the midst of A battle should stop to see whether their swords were properly hamstered or not. swords were properly hampered or not. While the Apocalippic angel was flying to bring in the proclamation of redemption the new version people were discussing the blemishes of the angel, and trying to catch some feathers stroked the wrong way. The new version shock the faith of the great multitude in the Bible, and gave color to the attacks of infidelity. He decolor to the attacks of infidelity. He deplored the circulation of the statements plored the circulation of the statements that there are forly errors in King James' version of the sermon on the slount, and 150,000 errors in the New Testament. He believed that the revision would make more infidels than the thirty-eight revisers could reclaim in the 269 years of Nethuselah and the years of heit a down other lithical naturanché of balt a dozen other Biblical patracche of great age combined. Since it was claimed that the mistakes corrected were not important, be could not see the neces-

aity for correcting them.

"Hands off the Word of God, remember the fate of Uzzlah," Mr Talmage should again. He said that if the revision should be received there would soon be a Baptist revision. a Methodist revision, and so on, "until possibly," he stoo, and so on, "until po

THE LAND OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

The following list of "thirty-four persons in the United Kingdom who are owners of above 100,000 acres " as taken from the Manchester Eraniser -

Owner	Acres
Argyll	174,114
Athala	1#4,640
Rvan Ballie	165,648
Breadalbane.	372,279
linceleuch.	459,260
Buccleuch. Donald Cameron	121,574
Cawdor	101,657
J & Chisholm	113,255
Claveland	102,774
Conyagham	173,314
Dalbousle	116,021
Davonshire	198.381
1)ownshire	122,995
J R Farquaharson	109,561
Fife	257,55%
Fitzwilliam	
Kenmote	105,339
Lecenfield	110,720
Leval.	161,574
Macdonald.	179,919
Il S. Mackenzie	161,680
McIntoch	, 124,161
A Matheson	120,433
J Matheson	424,560
Middleton	106,462
Montrose	103,760
Northumberland	182210
Richmond	. 286,407
C W Ross	_ 166,866
schofield	302,801
Silgo	, 127,992
Stigo	129,125
Waterford	109,734
Willoughby d'Eresby	132,320

There are 7,000 French Canadian mill operatives at Holyoke, Mass., and the children among them have learned to speak English. The majority of the Canadians do not like this, and have perfectly the control of the cont tluoged for a French public school. They have also appointed a committee to re vise all the names of their people, in order to restore to the original form all those that have in any degree become Americanized in spelling or prosuncis-

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

SMOKE CONSUMPTION

The question of anoke consumption' is an important one at the present time, hence we head this article with that title, but more properly the name is a misnomer, and what we are going to talk about should be entitled " Proper Combustion. In every district burning estuminous coal there is treable with unconsumed carbon which is deposited in the form of sect, and is a great annoy-ance to everyone, to say nething of the evident waste of fuel London, Clacinnatl, l'attabug, Whoeling, and other such towns, suffer much from the fouling of everything by the smoke or soot. But these are but manifest injuries. There is just as much loss in the way of unconsuined fuel pessing off without being thoroughly and completely burned as shere is from that which has not even commenced to burn; and this evil exists in all places where solid fuel is used, only this loss is not so evident nor se annoying Wherever combustion takes place for licating purposes there is toes from incomplete or improper combustlen All the fuel that we use con-ists principally of carbon and hydrogen, which by their more or less thorough and complete combination with the exygen of the air give off more or less heat, and less or more visible smoke. The surface of the gases of combination gives of light owing to the more perfect combination of the fuel at the surface with the oxygen of the air. The hydroken of the fact burns with a faint blue tlame In 100 cubic feet of air there are about 70 cubic feet of nitrogen and 21 cubic feet of exygen, with some water and a very little carbonic acid gas. These are simply mixed, not combined chemically These combined with car-bon and hydrogen of the fuel form car-tonic acid and carbonic oxide, and there is given off uncombined mitrogen, unconsumed air and steam Ous pound of catbon, if properly burned, will combine with 2 67 pounds of atmospheric oxygen to form 3 67 pounds of carbonic acid, and there would be 8.94 pounds of nitrogen left The nitregen le also inert, and serves to prevent too rapid combustion of the fuel, and oxidation of the metal of the furnace, boiler, etc. If one paund of carbon be properly burned to carbonio acid it will give off 14,544 heat units, that is enough heat to raise one pound of water 14,544 degrees F., or 14,544 pounds of water one degree F. The temperature of the complete combustion of one pound of carbon to carbonic acid is 4,880 degrees F. Each pound of hy-drogen in the fuel takes eight pounds of exygen to burn it completely, needing for the purpose thirty-six pounds of air, forming nine pounds of water and setting free twenty-eight pounds of nitrogen The complete combustion of one pound of carbon takes nearly twelve pounds of air. If one pound of carbon to incompletely oxidized or imperfectly burned, it will, instead of forming carbon to the complete of the carbon to t bonic acid (CO₂) form carbonic exide (CO). One pound of carbon will, in this case, combine with 12 peunds of oxygen, which it will get from about six pounds of air. If the combustion be very incomplete there will be unceneuroed carbon carried over bodily with the escaping gases of combustion, and depesited in the form of soot. It is then necessary to admit enough air to thoroughly consume all the carbon; that is, to not only combine with all the cartion, but to choroughly oxidise it to carbonic acid. There is nething complicated or abstruse about this matter. there he not enough air admitted to the tuel the combustion will not be complete, and there will be black smeke if there be any unconsumed carbon. But if the carbon has been at all oxidised the eye will not be able to distinguish whether or not the combustion has been perfect. It is then a mistake to suppose We shall go over this question so that the same directions for avoiding seet or visible smeke shall, if obeyed, be sufficient to cause proper combustion of the carbon in the fuel, for it is the carbon that constitutes the greater and more valuable part of fuels, and gives the most trouble, especially of bituminous fuels. In order for combustion to be kept up, the burning bodies must have a temperature of not less than 800 degrees We must not only have enough alr to effect a complete combustion (twelve pounds of air per pound of coal as a maximum), but the air and the coal must be thoroughly mixed. There must be as much surface contact between the air and coal as possible. This may be aided by letting in some air above the grate, care being taken to subdivide it as sauch as possible by admitting in the fine streams through tiny holes in the upper door, or in a special pipe. Atthough twelve pounds of air por peund of coal is enough in theory, yet in practice there must be much more, gen-erally at least twenty-four pounds where there is nothing but an ordinary chim-ney to commutant. The use of a fan or blower will enable proper combustion to be effected with eighteen pounds of alr per pound of coal. There is one disadvantage in doubling or increasing in any degree the quantity of air admitted, that by doubling the air supply the temperature of combustion will be reduced one-half. Hence, although will be required one-mail. Execute the part of the coal by additing enough air to exide all care would be from fifty to twenty-dive books called into carbonic acide into carbonic acide into carbonic acide into carbonic acide, it is much it is the final cost of the work performs the requirements of the coal by additional carbonic called into carbonic acide into carbonic acide, it is much it is a great. These figures suffice to a small operation and sorap table products. The results of three parts of the carbonic called into carbonic acide, it is much it is much it is a great. These figures suffice to a small operation and sorap table products. The results of three parts of the carbonic called into carbonic acide, it is much it is much it is carbonic called into carbonic acide, it is much it is carbonic called into car

cause complete exidation. There are tained for the purpose, it is never likely | man any other area to be readed to be rea really do more harm than they do good, as they simply bring the smoke to a higher temperature, without giving it any more air Now, such devices have the effect of causing the combination of though no attempts to apply them on a the soot that is in the smoke with the large scale have been made since the carbonic soid or completely named was is 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases is 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names bon, bringing the whole volume of gases its 38, whose engine developed names its 38, who end carbonic acid or completely burned earcombustion of smoke," that is, a lessened adopted, especially in France, for work deposit of soot, but there is an actual waste of fuel by other means; and for this reason they are not to be recom-One of the most common causes of visible smoke, as well as incomplete combustion of the furl, is too trequent and too heavy firing. This is directly in the province of the stoker to prevent If a fireman be careloss or ignerant, or lazy, he will put on coal as soldem as possible, and when he does put any on there will be a sudden put any on there will be a sudden cooling down of the whole mass of coal on the grate; the new fuel will be partially distilled and the gases will fly up the chimney laden with soot. There are some chimneys that tell instently when coal is not on below and the will show well. is put on below, and they will show very plainly the skill or lack of skill of the fireman. A friend writing from Germany, in 1879, mays: "We went to look at a smoke consuming device at a paper mill mear Freiberg, in Saxony. We had a near Freiberg, in Saxony. We had a cold ride up the meantains in a sleigh. It was bitter cold; our visit was not announced, and when we got near to the paper mill, our hearts sank within us. for, not seeing any smoke from the chimney, we thought that the mill was shut down. But it was not. The stoking apparatus fed in the slack coal which was used as fuel by means of a continuous screw below the grate, and the combustion was so perfect and regniar that therwas no smoke to be seen coming from the chimney. Not only this but the combustion was so much more complete, and so well distributed in the passages, that about one-third of the fuct was saved over the former arrangement. In this case the fuel was fed in constantly by the acrew upon a "coking plate," when the gates at once rose and were consumed; the coke moving backward and upward, and being finally consumed, and the sahes being removed at intervals from the back of the grato. It was just like the combustion of a candle; the solids are vaporised, and the coke, representing the wick, gradually consumed Such an arrangement applied to every furnace in Cincinnati would materially lee-en the soot nulsance, and give more regular steaming or heating with less fuel and less wear on the boilers. But it must be remembered that the thousands of household chimneys contribute their quota to the mass of smoke. The extent of the heusehold contributions is measured by the increase in sooty deposits in the winter time. Open grates are responsible for the meet of this. Properly constructed grates and chimney passages will, however, do much to mitigate the evil, and we can look for amelleration here only in those fireplaces newly eracted. No one cares to go to the expense of having his fireplace changed to lessen the soot on his neighbour's family wash, and that is about the English of it. " Smoke consumption," so called, is semediable, but the argument of comomy of fuel is much less potent here, where fuel is so cheap, then would be enforced legislation compelling scientific combustion domestic and manufacturing .- American

ELECTRICITY AS A MOTOR.

Although the precise nature of electri-city is not yet determined, it is known to be a form of energy, and many or the that because the eye can detect but little laws which govern its application to the colour in the amoke which issues from production and transmission of power only to iron which contained such quasan bour in a bath of paraffine, at a temporal titles of carbon as would cause bardening persuase of 180 degrees C. By this the chimney there is no waste of fuel. said to be at present to any extent thus practically applied in this country, yet in France its use for the latter purpose is already an undoubted commercial success, and there is every probability that its universal adoption, under certain conditions, is only a matter of sime Therefore it is highly important to compare it with the other "agents" in this case not being taken to imply anything material. In order to do this, however, a rather different treatment of the sub ject will be necessary to that previously adepted, as the machines which may be used, or which are at present used for other purposes, will not be described, but an attempt will be made to precent a concise view of the conditions under which electricity must be employed, and of the esperimental results recently pub lished, so that the above comparison may be made. The original method of obtaining an electric current for the performance of work is analogous to the generation of steam in a boiler, fuel being good in both cases; but the energy represented by ninc, which is the sub stance commonly so employed, is only about one tenth of that which an equa weight of coal would produce. As the shear steel must be made from the beet cost of sinc is about £25 per ton, and of coal only about 10s, the energy obtained from the tormer is about five hundred times as expensive as from the latter. However, as the efficiency of a small steam engine would be, perhaps, at the best, ena-tenth that of a small electric

little sit as possible in excess of the electricity has been abandoned where steel to be produced. The propose for which into contact with the organic matter twelve pounds needed with a perfect furnace, and so admit this air as to cheaper substance than since can be obtained or the purpose, it is never likely than any other steel—that is to say, crushastened. The oxide becomes, in same other steel which is not a steel is used. The oxide becomes, in same other steel which is to say, crushastened. The oxide becomes, in same other steel degree a kind of seconds. ted to the manufacture of the first electro magnetia motor, there has been a continual production of such machines, from the same lilister. large scale have been used since the through melted cast iron, thus burning experiments of Jacobi on the Neva in silicon and carbon out of the cast iron, 1838, whose engine developed about After the silicon and carbon are burned ing ruling machines, sewing machines, etc.; but it is a significant fact that the electric pen, in which an engine is actually present, though for a purpose requir-ing a minimum force, is about their only present use as motive power, even the manufacture of the latest and very cillcient Howe electric machine, invented to drive sewing mechines and developing about one-sixtistly horse power, having been now given up. There is another mode of producing an electric current, viz. by the expenditure of onergy from any available source, such as steam or water power, on a magneto or dynamo electro machine. The current so produced is identical in nature with that from a battery, but very different in coat -and upon this point turns the whole question of its possible introduction, for these are practically the only two methods of generating electricity— Mechanical Engineer

> THE MANUFACTURE OF PLATE OLABS

To cast, roll, polish, and burnish plate glass requires machinery of peculiar construction, and a "plant" that is costly by reason of its complex nature. The pouring of liquid glass from the furnace upon the cast iron plates, and the subsequent relling, are processes comparatively simple. Any housekeeper who has used a rolling pin on a batch of pie erust flough performs an operation very similar to this stage of plate glass very similar to this stage of plate glass making. It is the succeeding processes of grinding and polishing and final burnishing that require time and costly mechanism. After leaving the rolls and bed plate the glass is rippled and rough, and only fit for gratings or skylights. Each plate must be transferred to machines that reasonable the furn tables of the contract of the contra chines that recemble the turn tables of a railway. On the revolving platform the glass is comented into a bed of plaster of Paris, and the machine started. Bearing heavily on the surface of the glass are blocks of metal, and while in motion the surfaces are kept supplied with sharp sand and a constant stream of water.
The next stage of the glass grinding process is the same as the machinery, but Instead of mand coarse emery is used Then finer emery is used in another revolving table, and so on for half a dosen times. The final polishing is done by heavy reciprocating devices, fed with rouge, and maintaining a constant back and forward motion, and also a lateral movement ever the service of the crystal. All this requires the assistance of a large force of men, many of them skilled labourers. After going through these different grindings and pelishings the plate that measured an inch in thickness is only three-quarters of an inch thick has lost all its roughness, and is ready for the show window at the purchaser. Pitteburg Telegraph.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF STEEL.

The following current definitions of the different valeties of steel by William Metcalf, of the Crescent Hieel Works, Pittaburg, Pa., are published in a circular by the Dexter Spring Co, of Hulton,

when the red hot iron would cool sud-This definition still applies, but denly. This definition still applies, but in addition, the term cast accel applies to all of the products of the crucible the Bessemer converter and the open hearth furnace, whether such products are too low in carbon to harden or net. steels that are not cast steel are known in the market as blister atcel, German steel, shear steel and double shear

Blister steel is made by heating bare of wrought from bedded in charcoal, in hermetically sealed chambers. The car-bon of the charcoal penetrates the hot iron, converting it into a crystaline mass of crude steel; large blisters rise on the surfaces of the bars, giving the name blister steel to this product.

German steel is blister steel rolled

down into bars. It is used mainly for tires and common springs, and is being rapidly superceded by the cheaper grades

ot cast steel Shoar steel is made by taking a high heat on blister stoel and hammering it thoroughly. Double shear steel is made by outling up shear stool, piling it, heating it, then hemmering again. wrought iron. The shoar steels are very neeful on account of their toughness and the ease with which they can bh welded te iron, and when of good quality and well worked they will hold a very fine

odge. Crecible steel in made by melting in

better and more economical to let in as show why this method of producing tures which depend on the quality of appear to prove that the sample and ittle all as possible in excess of the electricity has been abandoned where the application of the almosphere. the same grade in the crucible is always outlemptying itself to surport the out letter than derman or shear steel made bustlon of combustible bodies

Bean mer stoel is made by blowing air out melted splogelelsen or ferre manganese is added to the charge. The car-tion in the splegel recarbonizes the steel to the desired point, and the man-ganese unites with and removes the nxygon which the air used leaves in the steel

Open hearth steel is made by melting In a very hot furnace a charge of pig iron To this multal iron, which is called the "bath," is added either wrought iron or scrap steel, or iron ere, and the whole is kept hot until all is melted The wrough Iron, or scrap, or ore reduce the carbon and allicon in the bath to such proportions as are desired in the atecl.

Bossemer and open hearth stool are much alike in quality. They are used mainly for rails, boller plates, ship plates, bridge and other structural pur poses and machinery. The better quali-ties are also used largely for springs. The best spring steel, like the best tool steel, is simply that which is made from the best material. Quality of material chemically speaking, being equal, the best spring steel is that which is made from crucible cast steel, as the crucible process is less crude than eliber of the others.

A JAPANESE BRONZE WORKER

The most skilful living brouse works in Japan, and one of the most skilful workers in metal that Japan has ever possessed, is said by the Japan Mail to be a Kirote artisan named Zoroku His speciality is inlaying with silver and gold, an art which he carries to such perfection that his pieces are scarcely distinguishable from the cheft d'auere of the Min period. What one sees on going into his steller is a very old mansome 65 or 70-poering through a pair of huge horn spectacles at a tiny incense burner or still tinier flower vase, from whose frets and dispers he is paring away, with marrellous patience, an almost imporceptible roughness or excrescence. Boside him, winter and sum-mer alike, stands a brasier with a slow charcoal fire, over which an iron netting supports one or two bronze vessels simi-lar to that he holds in his hand. Plainly these bronses are being subjected to a slow process of baking, and if you watch for a moment, mervelling at the purpose of a proceeding which seems only calculated to mar the fair surface of the metal, you shall presently see the old man dip a feather into a vessel filled with green-Ish liquor, and touch the bested bronse here and there with the most delicate and dextereus care. This liquid is acc-tate of copper, and this patient process, tate of copper, and this patient process, which you see repeated perhaps twenty or thirty times during a visit of twice as many minutes, will be continued in the same untiring fashion for half a year to come, after which a month's rubbing and polishing will turn out a bronze rich in the that which and roen and rusest tints that might, and Indeed must, you would fancy, have been produced by centuries of slowly tolling time.

A new submarine cable, manufactured in Switzerland, has a slugle conductor, composed of seven copper wires, and the insulating envelope press nts the notable peculiarity of being composed of cotton boiled in paradian and colopbany— resin The copper conductor is sur-rounded by three layers of cotton, and as rounded by three layers of cotton, and as the accepted creed of the mation. A soon as the weaving of the cotton cover- scientific writer observes that the generation Originally the word steel was applied ing is finished, the wire is immersed for means, it is stated, all moisture is expelled from the cotton, which then about the melted paraffine. The cable is finally passed through a powerful press, which covers it with a leaden tube, the interstices which present themselves between the cable and the tube being hermetically filled with the resin

It appears, from various experiments with the oil lubricants now in use, that a mineral oil which flashes at less than three hundred degrees Fahr, does not possess the best qualities for inbrication, and it is unsafe in proportion to the lesser degree at which it flashes. Again, a mineral oil evaporating more than ave per cent, in ten hours, at a heat of one hundred and forty degrees Fabr, is found to be hazardous in proportion to the in-creased percentage of volatile matter, and is also more unit to be used as a lubricant the more rapidly it evaporates -because the remainder will either bocome thick and viscous, requiring a high heat in the baring to make it operate at all, or, if the oil does not contain such a realduum liable to become the k and heavy, it will leave the bearing dis

The decay of the wood of ships in those parts of the structure adjoining fron pails and bolts, while no such decay is usual where weeden or copper bolts are employed, is a fact of familiar occurrence. For the purpose of accertaining the true solution of such a phenomenon, various experiments have been male,

. 11

ach.

· rets

hat t

فانون

s di

The construction of a maritime ranalong the Scino, between Havre and Tancerville, is now engaging the atten tion of French engineers. This greet artificial watercourse will begin at it extremity of the basins of Havre and will follow, without leaving, the right bank of the Seine till it reaches a point which is called the Nars, or the Cape of Tancerville. It is to be twenty-five kilometres long, twenty-five metres broad at the bottom, and three m. fits draught of water, this satter being som fifty continuetres greater than exists it the Beine between Paris and limer One of the desirable points is that from Harfleur to llavra the canal can b accessible to brigg, soliconers and conbearing steamers coming from Cardiff of Swanses, Sunderland or Newcastle-this requiring that the draught be carried to four m. Ally.

Professor Jenkins, an eminent English astronomor, has endeavoured to show a very remarkable effect of the planet Venus upon the earth. The present astronomer royal of England proved many years ago, that the disturbing offect of this planet was so great that the earth was materially pulled from its orbit. According to Professor Jenkin it is to this action that an explanation must be looked for in accounting for the cold waves which have occurred, on an average, every eight years during the last half century, and in this connection the prediction is ventured by Prof. J that for the next forty years the tem-perature will be below the average. He also states, as others bave before him that a heat wave has been observed to pass over the earth every twelve vearnearly contemporary with the arrival or the planet Jupiter at its perihelion

Investigations recently made of ocean temperatures show that the water of the North Pacific is, in its whole mass, colder than that of the Merth Atlantic, and that the water of the South Pacific is, down to 4,225 feet, somewhat warmer than that of the Atlantic, but bolow that depth colder. Again, the bottom tem peratures are generally lower in the La cific than in the Atlantic, at the sam-depths and in the same degree of lattude; but nowhere in the Pacific arfound such low bottom temperatures as in the antartic portion of the South At lantic, between thirty-six and shirtyeight degrees south and forty-eight and thirty-three degrees west longitude. I the western parts of the Pacific, and the adjoining parts of the Eastern Archipela-go, the temperature of the water reaches Its minimum at depths between 1,800 and 0,000 feet, remaining the same from this depth to the bottom.

The idea that fish food is especially adapted for brain neurishment, and that by inference, fish eating people are therefore mere intellectual than the average of mankind, is scouted by no less authority than Dr. Beard. Referring to this wide aprend popular notion, he terms it a delusion, utterly opposed to chemistry, to physiology, to history, and to common observation. He casts the responsibility for the almost universal acceptance of this delusion by the American people upon the late Professer Agaseis, "who impulsively, and withou, was his wont at times, made a statement to that effect before a committee on fisheries of the Massachusetts Legislature. The statement was so novel, so our sided, and so untrue, that it spread like the bive glass delusion, and has becomally received fact that phosphorus is essential to the nutrition of brain and nerves, is probably remotely connected with the utterance of the fallacy that Dr Beard denonnes. The well known phenomenon of the glowing (or phosphorescence) of fish in the dark, especi ally manifest when they have been kept for some time, is popularly believed to indicate the presence of a large propor-tion of this nutritive element. Chemi cal analysis, however, falls to substantiate this idea, but demenstrates that the flesh of fishes contains a smaller proportion of mineral elements than other forms of flesh food. The phosphorescence like-wise is in reality simply an evidence of commencing decomposition, it is not confined to rishes, but is shown by decay. ing vegetation as well.

The frog sollers who had hitherto rarely quitted the Central Market, may now be heard orying their merchandisin the streets of Paris. The edible part of the frog are the hind tegs, which are sold by the dosen on a skewer. The frogs are obtained by hunters armed with bows, the arrows of which are attached to a string, and thus perform the office of a harwxu.

James W Powell, a son-in-law of ex Congressin in Young, of Kentuck), had been dangerously its for months. One day he hobbled out of the house, barely able to move with the help of crutches and took a sent in the sunshine Like a stroke of lightning, and without and warning, he was thrown flat on his face

at cut of the markets by the Republic the emergency the peop'e are forden Free Frade, and demanding with an american sound the adoption of remount skirmielt line teken place lo girament, resolutions embodying these we having been submitted by Mr The lattle will have to be night at the polls, and the parties are dready preparing for the struggle. Reciprocity and retaliation are the sopular cries in the northern manufacouteg centres In Liverpoot, Blimingmovement daily gains adherents. Many the leading journals are abandoning their Free Trade doctrines and supportng the popular demand That Protecnon will be the issue presented at the next general election is beyond peradven-The London Times is already frim

ing its sails to the popular breese the following editorial remarks possess "It is impossible not to ... mificatice atruck by the contrast presented bemmercial treaty negotiations and these ci the negotiations in Paris, 21 years ago, letwern the French Government and Mr Cubden, when the era of commental treaties of the se called Free irade type tegen. In those days all was helps and confidence among Free fredere Now the Frue Trade enthusiasm basall died out France itself has not been converted or half converted, while its political defents have Indirposed it to hat riose intercourse with its nearost ontinental neighbour which Free Trade would meritably load to. Even if it ti influence, if France were a free rading nation it would not frew the world after it. Above all, if would be seless to deny that protectionists are and cowed by Free Trado arguments as they once were. The prosperity of trance, the United States, and other outries under a protectionist system has raised doubts, which it is difficult to answer satisfactorily in a popular way, is to what Free Trade really accomdishes, while the check to our own trade by the high tariffs of foreign countries has produced a strong feeling of reseniment in this country against the countries retaining them, which indis-This change of circumstances cament. demonstrates, we think, the real impolicy the course which was entered upon swenty years ago with so much exult tion, and against which the most vigorous protests were raised in our columns at the time. The world was not to be ouverted to Free Trade by the careful ducation of a leading country whose rilers were more intelligent than the mass. In spite of all the development of trade between Franco and Bugland since the treaty, there has been a persistent distrest and acrimony, and now we have to negotiate a new treaty, with France as Protectionist as ever, and with Protectionist ideas making way among the electors, so that we are told to take whatever conditions the French will concede to us in case worse should befell." The Times thinks the fallure of negotiations would acarcely be matter for regret, as, to use its own words, "we shall be at liberty, when we impose du-M. 10 B articles and impose what rates we plouse. There is no more denunciation of Canada's National Policy, but a desire is expressed to be in a position, not to earry out Free Trade doctrines, but to minuse what dittles the people may i lease

The London Standard concodes the impossibility of England maintaining its Free Trade principles, and points out that already the question of Protection has become a live issue and has affected the result of an election. It says "No regret need be felt that Mr. McIver was prevented by the forms of the House of Commons last ovening from moving the resolution of which he had given notice in favour of the principle and practice of reciprocity in our international commersal relations. The subject is, as matters stand, sufficiently before the country and there can be little doubt that for some time to come it will acquire a lt b rapidly increasing importance said to have list something to do with the west of the Preston election and at to soriously agitatployed throughout the United Kingdom to buy in the cheapest and sell in the descent markets is no exsential to national is it is to individual presperits. Ilut line it only the former are open? The - moral comparate is that the degreet east apportunity for selling. En land, how is it that the home inductive are in the view of a large number of the northing clauses, is a country in which to buy our goods are developing a manutaring of the selling clauses. which was composed of the provided that sized fire trule now increment in the condemnation, and in other papers a pear to chare completely in their views then combating testile tariffs and bean condemnation, and in other papers a pear to chare completely in their views then combating testile tariffs and bean condemnation, and in other papers a pear to chare completely in their views the condemnation and in other papers.

that it England is the sole unfincitive and People and People in all parts of the would be sold united by the sole unfincitive and handour free Trade Prime in all parts of the would be sold united by the sole united by the time had expited the shadow of danger to cripes monopolit it more than the had expited the shadow of the turing monopolit it more than the second through the transpolit in the conditions and with consideration and with considerations and with consideration and within dwith and with consideration and within the destrines of Prece Titules. The consideration and with the destrines of Prece title destricts and with the destrines of the consideration and with consideration and with the destrines of the consideration and with the destrines of the consideration and with consideration and with the destrines of the consideration and with consideration and with the destrines of the consideration Lam, Nottingham, and even London the in its essence an infraction of the prinber of the English people. The multitude will naturally look, not to the soundors and the universality of the principles on which Free Trade rests, but to the consequences or what they conceive to be the consequences—of Its operation. Our fron trade is suffering severely from American competition; so are two of the chief branches of our agricultural industry. Food and corn come into England, and undersell our home products. It is nothing to say that some future time the balance mus be adjusted in favour of England House, hold suffrage is not favourable to the display of much chivalrous unselfishness, and the wise maxims of political economists, if not verified by re-ults, would not stand much chance of a lesstog at election time. It would, however, to a mlatake to suppose that the demand for retaliation upon France, or the United States, or any other country, will be seriously diminished by these considerations. Under a regime of Household Suffrage, and with a Demoemoy accustomed, as the Feglish Democracy is, to look to the action of the State for the cure of every political malady, every labouring or manufacture ing interest which finds itself embarassed will press its grievence upon the flovern-No Administration rould with ment.

atand the converging pressure of sumber of demands like there. la Liverpool and Birkenhead there is a growing demand for a departure form the antiquated ideas of the Free Trade school This feeling finds expreseien in l'arliament through Mr Mclver, M P., and in the press by the Liverpool Courser and other journals. The Courser presents a sail picture of the condition of English manufacturing industries, and demonstrates the necessity of a lopting a protective policy. It says "The Princess of Wales has been implored to help the distressed trade in British woollen fabrics by cultivating a popular taste for such articles. Her Royal Highness has, however, already done her best in this direction, with results which have tended wery slightly indeed to benefit the depressed industry. In her reply to the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, the Princess expresses her sympathy with the starying trade, says that she has in recent years used British made wouldens more largely than before, and points out the real cause of depression. This is not the want of royal patronage, but a - variety of stances, many of them closely connected with the conflicting questions of Free Trade and Protection." Rayal favour not sufficient difficulties which beset this and other that the Princess of Walcz has been asked to help the British woolien trade Her Orace ald all that lay in Lor power but this only sufficed to give the Insh industry a very brief stimulus. The linchess, countenance to the native fabric was powerless against the attractions and prices of other goods. But de not these and identical incidents suggest that there may be a more advantageous principle of commerce than that which at prosent regulates England's trade with other countries? Why are British industries so depressed that Royal help The materials are as goo is solicited? if not better, than ever, and our workpeople have developed in skilfulpess. while British manufacturors aven if unsurpassed, equalied, in enterprise by the manu-But with the facturers of other lands best material, the most perfect machinery, and the most jutelligent operatives, iritish woollens and other products are Sot losing their hold on the markets of Why is this? We are Pree the world Traders, and have been so for nearly forty years and we are taught that Free Trade is the best trade It this less.

that the general farm adopted by concerning many present with well independent to the products of protected industry the processions ask within what limits of time the end than the products of protected industry the present dute on wines from France industry and spain and solder large concessions and under large concessions and wealten into one hundred very not become that the theory. While we enjoyed a manual transfer in the products of protected industry the processing and Spain. nation and union large concessions could be accomplished. It might be infortunately, expectance is dispraying and Spain? The formulation of the cotton and woollen into one hundred years and before that this them. While we enjoyed a manual. The formulation fide the new crusale to sense in minutely being practically one spatialism and perhaps of religies mough. Then we benefited, though and with considerable addity challenges to religies markets by the Republic might have fellen upon us. Such a constitute and constitute and with considerable addity challenges. The woollen industry has suffered

severely from depression, and it is therefore not surprising that Bradford should have become an important centre of the protectionist movement Ten thousand men signed a petition to the President of the Chamber of Commerce for a public discussion of the proposed new treaty with France The meeting was held, and attended by enermous crowds, the The meeting was held, resolutions adopted being condemnatory of any treaty with Franco which does not place English goods on an equality with French goods The Bradford Chronicle declares that any Covernment which acts contrary to that understands tempted to stiffe discussion in this mating will bring an amount of odium upon itself which must ensure its specify downfail. The following extracts are taken from an editorial on the aubject The 'dear bread' scare, which in the past has frightened so many working-men, is now kept in the background. Its hollowness is now so apparent that workingmen, who formerly looked arkanco at it, now laugh at it and treat it with scorn It I as, therefore, become necessary to put to the front the argument that a tax upon foreign goods would bring about a serious injustice to the consumers. That feature in the controversy was cloquently and unnittakably pulled to pieces and thoroughly we may mention going to war for importshart-rod by Mr Eckroyd last night
shifty he told them that the position distance of good policy in the enforcemight be divided into four classes the ironworkers, the woollen and wersted operatives, the cotton spinners, and the commonly costs large sums of money, drones in the bire, who live upon mentalis enormous material sacrifices, and involves heavy loss of life; but it may comes from property, or the interest on invested capital. Three out of the four classes are producers as well as consupers, the remaining fourth are consumers enly, who add little or nething to the wealth of England. Let the foreigner produce chapper iron, and that would benefit the consumer, but destroy the fron Industries of Kugiand Let the fereigner produce cheeper woollens; that would benefit the consumer, but it would destroy the woellen industries in kogland, to the lasting injuries of the operatives who depend upon them for a livelihood. Let the foreigner produce cheaper cottons, and that would benefit the consumer, and utterly analbilate the industries which provide food and clothing for the teeming thousands of the working men and women in Lancashire. The one-fourth of the population, the consumers who have the means of living without having to work for their daily ecosomic, commercial, and other circum- bread, would be benefited, whilst the remaining three-fourths would be reduced to beggery and starration, unless Reyal favour they deserted their native aboves to find tinue the free importation of certain forenormously enriched in order to British trades When the Doke of benefit the small knot of consumers who Harlbernegh was Vicercy of Ireland, the are the objects of so much care and sympoplia manufacturers appealed to the pathy at the hands of the ultra Free Puches to assist them in the same way Traders, the great enemies of the working population of this country Lest night the workingmen of .iradford, by their enthusiastic cheers, which made the hall 'ring again,' showed that they thoroughly understood this phase of the subject and that the Free Traffers will have to invent some new score before they can be seduced from the new and mable attitude they have now taken up on the question of British and foreign commen.

The Manches'er Guardies, another ultra k'ree Trade journal of the Whig school, is compelled to recognize the signs of the times It says -A feeling is arising which, though not Protectionist, is not less inconsistent with our duty influential men and influential organs of thing but the immediate convenience of as a nation of Free Traders. the press who are boginning to talk of retaliation in connection with the expire of the French trents and in view of the apparently increasing protectionism shown by Franco Mr Herbert Glad-stone, speaking at Leeds on Monday, actually went so far as to express hi approval, after serious consideration, of the policy of placing an import duty upon silk manufactures. The auggostion utterly the signs of the times and the pressure to hear on France is order to train it labour and native products are the specifically hardicapped. Froe Trade approach to the specifical action of the specifical specifical actions and the specifical specifical actions and the specifical facturing spirit which would have nown the end which seems (that) to be offered son to suppose that they cannot long ridiculed as impossible in the days of to us. Then again plans of a like kind count upon support from the quarters have been set forth by the Pall Mall hitherto regarded by them as reliable.

It is one of the one have been set forth by the Pall Mall hitherto regarded by them as reliable.

If the one of the one have been set forth by the Pall Mall hitherto regarded by them as reliable.

If the one of the one

toposition of countervaling duties as a mode of bringing about the reciprocity in our foreign confinercial 84 relations which everylody desires, and the absence of which all deplore. Unfortunately, the forms of the House did not permit the question to be discussed in a forre to elicit the opinion of that assembly, and Mr McIver was obliged to coufine himselt to an exposition of what is now to be regarded as the popular view on the subject. The hon-gentleman very properly, and with some severity, deprocated the bullying and abusive mede in which it has been atter. It is too late now to dispose of it in such off-band fashion. In spite of all this reviling, a bollet in the policy of imposing duties upon such foreign imports as come into unfair competition with the industries of this country is steadily gaining , round Is this a justifiable belief? The question is susis this a ceptible of a duplicate consideration. It may be regarded from the political point of view, or from the economic point of view A national action may be completely justified on the ground of sound policy, and yet be highly uneconomic. To employ an illustration we have heretofore used in treating on this subject, ment of which economic considerations have to be cast to the winds Warfare

be a just hable proceeding for all that In like manner it is surely arguable that there may be justification for combating hostile foreign tariffs by countervailing duties. Such an uncoenomic course may be demanded by the broader, deeper, and mere remote interests of the nation, and if that be so it is not enough to say that the economic interests of the moment would be injured by a report to a policy based on reciprocity. Political oconemists of comprehensive views have re-cognised the fact that national coonomy and national policy are clements in national well being which ought not to be sovered or allowed to neutralise On this point there is each other a remarkable passage in Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, which is worth quoting, and deserves deliberate consideration. That great and still unsurpassed inquirer into the causes of national properity writes as follows . The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation how far it is proper to conthey described their native aboves to find time the free importation of certain for-employment in countries which have eign goods is when same nation restrains fully fitted piece of work of this kind less enormously enriched in order to by high duties or prohibitions the importation of some of our manu's tures into the country. Reverge in this case naturally dictates retainston, and that we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some or all of their manufactures into ours. ours. There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind when there is a probability that they will proours the repeal of the high duties or pro-hibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer during a short time for some sort of goods.' This, we take leave to say, is a sound and acceptable dictum, though differing from. and, indeed, diametrically opposed to the politico-economic views favoured by Mesars Bright and Chamberlain It is left to the school of modern economists to which they belong to ignore everythe consumer. This narrow view of political economy impels them to hold that hostile tariffs and foreign bounties must not be interfered with in any retaliatory sense, because such interference would result in the transitory inconvealonce of paying doner during a short time for some sort of goods' But Meers Bright, Chamberlain and Co. mistake was put forward or a means of bringing growing feeling of the country if they imagine that those views find general obtain a more liberal treats tariff than acceptance. There is indeed some reason to suppose that they cannot long count upon support from the quarters

IRISH LEADERS

Connected with the quarrel between Mr

about him years ago, that as one of the local treasurers for the fund collected for to relief of the families of the Fernans im-prisoned during the troubles of 1865 and 1867 he failed to straighten out his accounts. Mitchell Henry, who has op-posed the League from the first, is also marked for defeat. Mr. Henry has apen more money in advancing the cause of Home Rule and land reform than any twenty men in Ireland life is immensely ilioms Rule and land reform than any twenty men in Ircland He is immensely wraltby, baving succreded on the death of his unde some years ago to the chref parinership in the great Manchester dry goods bouse of A. and B. Henry & Co. which has had connections in New York for searly half a cactury. He is a doctor by profession, and a very able one, and has a tappy way of putting his arguments in favour of Home Rule which always secures him a respectful pearing in the House. His estate at Kylemore Castle. County Galway, is one of the best meanged in the country and his reputation as a good and generous landlord is far above any reproach Mr. Parsell can been upon him. In making entermees of these two men the member for the city of Cork loges two of his ablest condjutors, Power representing to some extent the professional particle and Henry the men whose advocety of Irish claims is wholly untainted by selfish motives. But when in Italiand's history did her representatives ever dwell in harmony for any length of time? The interaction sonflicts that in old tribenal days left the country a prey to the invader terarcine sosficts that is old tribunal days left the country a prey to the terader are perpetuated wherever two or three leisbmen are fathered together.

TYPE WORK ON A NEWSI'APEZ

The Poughkeepsie Begle, in an article on " How mistakes happen in newspapers," figures up the number of type used in a newspaper the size of the Eagle at 600,000-that is the actual number of bits of metal arranged every week. in preparing a newspaper of that We suppose few size for the press. people think of the printing trade as one of the most exact and perticular of handicratts; but it is. In making type, variations that night be allowed in the finest of machinery would render type useless. It is very rarely that type furnished by two s-parate foundries, can be used together without a great deal of trouble, though they try to make it after the came standard. in a while of a wonderful piece of cabinet work or mosaic work, containing ten, twenty or fifty thousand pieces, the maker of which line spent months, or even years of labour in producing it and the propie go to see it as a curiosinot compare with that which the printer does every day for minuteness of detail and accuracy of fitting. The man who does the first is looked upon as a marvel of skill, and if a hundred of his pieces are put in wrong side up, or turned around, it is not noticed in the general effect, but it the printer in fitting ten times as many pieces together in a single day puts one where another should be, or turns one the wrong way, everybody sees it and is amased at the "stupid carrieseness of (bose printers"

Rich finds of gold and silver are reported to here taken place at Owl's Head, near Lake Memphremagog.

An cak tree chopped down non-Bloomington, Ill., jolted out of its trunk a bunch of torpid snakes and a tin can containing \$415 in cole.

In the year 1900 February will have but twenty-eight days, although a feet This phenomenon occurs once TORT. only in 200 years, and always in the odd 100

White alligators found in Brazil travel far and well on land. Their skulls and bones are frequently seen in the forests. and they deposit their eggs in the

A piece of lines has been found at Hempish containing 540 picks to the inch, and it is recorded that one of the Phersons sent to the Lydian king, Crusus, a corselet made of linon and wrought with gold, each fine thread of which was composed of 360 smaller

COUGHLIN'S

PATENT FROST AND FIRE PROOF

POST PENCE IRON

(PATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA) THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

For Barbed or other Wire Fences, the

BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE

FENCE POST ever invented or need, doing away with the digging of portholes, etc.

I will hulld liarhed Wi e Fences with the Patent Iron Post at a VERY LOW FIGURE

For particulars send for circular.

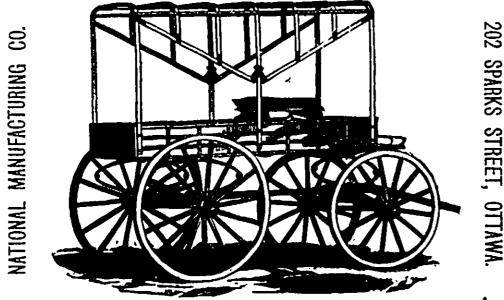
Parties desirous of becoming Local Agents, or obtaining county rights, please styly at once to

202

SPARKS

P. COUGHLIN, PRESCOTT, ONT.

CELEBRATED



NOVELTY

WAGGON

TOP.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. TO

Co. BROS. McCOLL

TORONTO.

Were awarded the FIRST PRIZE for their LARDINE and other

MACHINE

At the great Industrial Fair, Toronto, 1830, and

Four First Prizes and Gold Medal

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880.

20 Their Lapline Machine Oil was used, by authority of the Association, on all the machinery at both Faire during the four weeks, and proved a very superior oil.

Oshawa Cabinet Company,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

OSHAWA.

Highest Awards and Two Silver Medals at Dominion and Toronto Exhibitions, 1879 and 1880.

RETAIL WAREROOMS:

971YONGE ST., TORONTO, № 447 & 449 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL

GALT FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

COWAN & Co.

Iron Founders and Manufacturers of att., As a Wood WORKING MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements.

Steam Engines and Boilers,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

Our REVOLVING BED MOULDING MACHINE stands unrivalled, and has never yet been beaten in [11 4]

NORTHEY'S STEAM PUMP

CIRCULATING PUMP BOILER FEED AM AND TE

WRECKING KING

WILLIAM STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

HART

Emery Wheel COMPANY

(LIMITED) HAMILTON, CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS

Emery Wheels

FOUNDRIES.

MACHINE SHOPS. SAW MILLS & PLANING MILLS.



Emery Wheel

1LSO

MANUFACTURERS

MACHINERY.

Illnstrated Price List sent un Application.

Tritina dlab.

From the celebrated manufactory of MR. K. OEHLER, AT OFFENBACH O. M., GERMANY.

The Trade supplied at MANUPACTURER'S PRICES through the Agency in Canada, Emil Thouret & Co., MONTREAL

STENCIL PLATES.

STEEL STAMPS for marking tools, etc..

STAMPS AND SEALS of every description

Pritchard & Mingard,

SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

Seed for Estimate.

GALT, Ont., Pole proprietors of

THE SECRET CHEMICAL PROCESS OF TEMPERING. which toughens and refines the steel.



CIRCULAR SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS AND HAND SAWS,

Are W MillANTED superior to any made in Canada (Entabushed, 1873.)

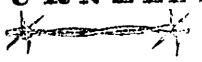
THE LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

WIRE ROPE.

MANUSACTURED BY

B. GREENING & Co.

Examilton, Danada.



FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL BARB WIRE FENCING

There are now before the public a number of a Pointed Rarbs, which to the casual observer, are appearance to the Bornell Rarb which we are making close examination of them will show the difference and inferious a

appearance to the Bornell Barb which we are mixed close examination of them will show the difference and infetiority.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canala expresence over all others, and have contracted and over one hundred tons of fencing for ammediate this.

We claim superiority for our Barb Wire each of the following reasonare.

Ist.—We use only the best quality of Galeaner 1 to Steel Wire.

2nd—The two strands of No. 121 Wire are together just enough to allow for the contraction and is also induced the structure of the steel.

Sed.—The liarbs on our Wire are foregoing a laways presenting a Barb laterally of at a right indicate a trade in a serior demander over the Two-liarb Wires as unable to set against the fence to break it or such 4th.—The liarbs are over the Two-liarb Wires and the finches, in a manner entirely different from also it securely locked around and each other, and they side the univaling of the eadle should either wire set to 5th.—The machinery by which the liarbs are trade to that the Cable Wires are not injured on with the process, as is the case with other Four It.

Wires.

Manufactured by the CANAJIA WIRE Could the structured by the CANAJIA WIRE Could the structured by the CANAJIA WIRE Could the structured to the canala the structured by the CANAJIA WIRE Could the structured to the canala the structured by the CANAJIA WIRE Could the structured to the canala the structured by the CANAJIA WIRE Could the structured to the canala the structured to the canala the structured to the canala the case with other Four It.

Wicos, Manufactured by the CANADA WIRE COVER MANUFACTURED BY THE COVER MANUFACTURED BY



Thoroughly tested and approved the sett weveral of any other kind, and save a large to fuel. For steamboats, stationary boilers, etc. H. R. IVES & CO

Ponnelere d'Hardisare Manufacturere, Vaca 🔌

DOMINION

THE largest and most complete factors is Highest honors ever awarded to any Make

20 Medal and Diploma at Centenna d. 18 Melal and Diploma at Sydney, An at por Gold Medal at Provincial Exhibiti . 4 Arillagest award at Industrial Exited to

We are now manufacturing Square and it less in the market. Correspondence solicited Send for He Mailed free.

ADDPLSS

Dominion Organ Company

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO