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CHINESE QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CANADA.

have a "Chinese Question" nrising and coming front in Canada, but so far neither our legis mor the general public appear to have realized For three years the public mird has been pled with other matters that this has escaped n; but the time is fast approaching when it mpel our liest regards, and not with any gentle son, either, but with the hard knocks of unwas election, to the comparative exclusion of ablic issues. Soon after the opening of 1879 e National Policy; and over its operation and we were busy wrangling away until near the f 1880. Then the Pacific Railway question the front as the great Issue of the day, and ft It to be the absorbing topic of public discussion to time to come. During all this time a question has been growing upon us, in the Province, but we have been too much occupied ber matters to notice it. We had better notice and give our attention to it, otherwise some apleasant reminders of our neglect may follow. we are steeping over our Chinese question, our are wide awake and bringing theirs to ent. Early in the present month General and Mr. 'Insecort, American Commissioners, id been sent to China to negotiate, along with sal, the American Minister resident there, a mty, arrived at San Francisco, bringing with he draft of what had been agreed upon; and two weeks ago the treaty and supplementary ots connected therewith were laid before the sents met in Pekin and exchanged full powers, al of talk and written communication had the American Commissioners land before the representatives the following minute of such Mich of existing treatice as was thought by to secure the object of the mission:—

One.-The United States of America and the of Chica recognize the mutual benefit which results roper intercourse of the citizens and subjects of and, in order to encourage such intercourse the two countries, agree that citizens of the United sting or residence in China, and subjects of China residing in the United States, for the purpose of or temporary residence for the prosecution of sandy or curiosity, shall enjoy in the respective and the rights, privileges, immunities and exempare granted by either country to the citizens and the most favored nations.

Two -Whenever, in the opinion of the Gurera-United States, the coming of Chinese laborers to d States, or their residence therein, affects or Maffect the interest of that country, or to endan-

Chira and the morts "Chinese Interest" are herein used to sixolfy all immeration other than that for teaching, trade, authorized and provided for 10 exercing treaties.

Acticle Three .- But it is distinctly understood letween the contraction parties that all Chinese subjects who, under he felth of existing treaties, have some into or are now residing in the United States shall be guarantees all the protects u, rights, immunities and exemptions to which they are now entitled under the previous of said treaties."

From the experience of the American development in dealing with the Chinese, we may learn something that may be useful to ourselves, and, therefore, we think that a brief account of what passed must be of interest here as well as in the States. On the 23rd of October another interview took place, at which there was a fall discussion of the foregoing project for a treats, and or a premorandum presented by the Chinese Commission in reply. There were three points of difference. The Chinese Commissioners proposed that the treaty should apply only to Chinese immigration into California, that the limitation about dapply only to the entry of such immigrants, and should not impros penaltics or disabilities of any kind, and that artizans should not be included in the class of framigrants prohibited. The result of this interview was regarded by the American Commissioners as satisfactory. On the 31st of October, the Chinese Commission sioners submitted a project for a treaty in brief as follows -

"First.-The United States to limit, but not probibit, the entry of Chinese immigrants into California ports, only such immigrants to be included in the limitation or should be actual laborers; no disability of any kind to be imposed upon such laborers, and regulations to be of such a nature only as to hinder the entry of such laborers.

Scrowl.-Chinere laborers to be accorded free entry into all parts of the United States except California: all other classes-teachers, students, travellers, traders or artisansto be allowed free entry into California, as well as other States, and all Chinese laborers now in California to be protected and not included in limitations

"Third.—All Chineso laborers permanently or temporarily residing in California to be protected, and the United States to exert all its power to secure to them the same privileges. immunities and exemptions that are enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most farored nation."

"Fourth.-Limitations placed upon immigration of Chinese laborers to be temporary in their nature; the number of immigrants allowed not to be excessively small, nor the term of years excessively long; the limitations to apply only to experience. In 1874 we were occupied with Chinese laborers employed by American citizens.

Fift.-Provides that regulations shall be submitted to the

Chineso Government for its approval " Some of the propositions contained in this project the American Commissioners decided to be entirely inadmissible, and on the 2nd of November they submitted a treaty project of their own, which, in every essential particular, was finally embodied in the treaty signed on the Lth of November The only concession made by the American Commissioners was to substitute the phrase; "The Government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming," etc., for "The Government of the United States may prohibit," otc. In return for this, the Chinese Government concodes to the United States the right to use its own discretion as to what regulations shall be made within the provisions of the treaty. Much Interest attaches, also, to that part of the treaty which deals with commercial relations between the two countries; and, according to the American Commissioners, two points have been gained, namely :---

"First.-It makes the Imperial Government directly responsible for any maladministration of the Chinese sustame laws

and regulations. "Second.-It tends to diminish the power of provincial Box Washington. These documents include a officers, and increases that of the Imperial tovernment, in of the negotiations from the first day of the administration of the customs laws. These concessions last, when the representatives of the two obtained in the first article of the treaty would not have been secured had it not been for the anxiety of the Chinese Gote. ment to have an additional article adopted prohibiting the e departure of the two American Commission- traffic in opium. There are still other questions relating to bone. On the 13th of that month after a commercial intercourse between the United States which remain unsettled, and which are the subjects of discussion at the present time between the Chinese Unvernment and the representatives of the various treaty-making powers in China. The principal subject of discussion now remaining is that of Ill Kin taxation, including the system of transit passes and kindred regulations. The Chinese Covernment seems disposed to accept the rule that the import duty, once paid at the port of entry, shall protect foreign importations from any other duties in the interior, no matter where the goods may be sent. There is a wide difference between the Chinese Government and the representatives of the foreign powers to what the amount of such duties chall be,"

The New York Tribune mys that in the report of a conference between Sir Tnomas Wans, the Bildsh labor, and that cheap labor, with workmen living on ent. Being comparatively few in number, and living Minister, and the Chinese authorities, held on the a miserable pittance, is a curse to any civilized among the far larger mass of people of other occupa-13th of November, the British representative was country. A country where labor is cheap may be a tions, they take on more of the desirable average pressed to indicate what was the utmost increase of paradise for a few rich men, but we want to make this character than would be the case were their numbers tariff duty that foreign representatives might consent a desirable country for the masses of the people to In excess. We come to this practical conclusion, that should be imposed. He replied that taking the live in. In proportion as high wages and a high under no circumstances can the number of factory tariff duty and the half duty at a rate of one-half of 1 standard of living are maintained in any country, in operatives in Canada increase beyond what is necessper cent., or, at the most, of I per cent., would just such proportion is the ideal of a perfect State and sary to give sufficient variety of employment within

executence, after giving timely notice of such regulation, piven in 1879, a total of 3.019,677 tacks, of 1 jet stone, and officered by a small class of wealthy imitation, suspens, a or prohibition to the descriment of cont 3,815,900. The Chinese Ministers were considered facilities a perfect State; nor fident that this arrangement would not be attisfactory do they. In the proper sense of the term, constitute a travel, study and currently hereinbefore referred to, and to the Provincial Governments, and if not that it civilized community at all. Compared with what time the Li Kin equatied three tarit payments, that in a condition of urban barbarism—the barbarism of cent. In other provinces they said 15 per cent, that of the forest or the prairie. The objectiors Finally, the Chluse Ministers expressed the belief which this position suggests are obvious enough, and the provinces. A Tribune correspondent was assured upon the surface merely. Unless we have cheap by a Supator that the treaty would undoubtedly be labor, it will be said, farewell to all our dreams of ratified, and he made this significant addition—that manufacturing for foreign markets. The reply to soon after ratification a bill would be introduced, limiting Chinese immigration in accordance with the new treaty. Our neighbors will lose no time in acting upon the freedom from the obligations of the old treaty which they have just goined, after much and wearisome "haggling" with the diplomatists of custom for factory products, then, we say, far better the Flowery Land | One of the Commissioners, it may that ne should manufacture for ourselves only, and to mentioned, decien the report that the Chineso met maintain a high average status of comfort and charthe American negotiators half way, and says that the factor together in our community. "Both r fifty years points demanded by himself and colleagues were only of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," says the poet gained by presectent efforts. As for the prevailing Better five or ten millions of intelligent Canadian public opinion outside of Congress, it is to the effect, freemen, than fifty millions sunk down to a level not that the treaty given too much power to the approximating to that of Chinamen. And let us not American Government to limit or to step Chinese immigration, but that it is not sufficiently dennite on nese amongst us would infallibly lower the general this point and does not go far enough. The feeling among Californians is indicated in the following mere pecuniary loss to our working people, through despatch from Washington -

"The California delegation in Congress is derived in opinion as to the merits of the proposed new Chinese treaty. The Democratic members from the Pacific Coast, Lowever are united in their opposition to it, and seem disposed to oppose the treaty from partisan grounds. They do not wish to have it appear that any branch of the Republican Adminletration can do anything to settle the Chinese question in a manner that shall be satisfactory to the l'acide Coast. It appears also that Republican Congression from the Pacific Coast are not wholly in favor of the measure. They wint t what they consider two defects in it; first, the possible conatruction of the word "laborers", second, the fact that the treaty in effect permits the naturalisation of the Chinese The word "laborers," as used to the treaty, some of the Republican members from the wast say, is not sofficiently specific, and it raight be so construed as to give rise to rais understanding or to defeat the real object of the treaty."

Among public men of the first mak in the United Sinter, no one has taken so conspicuous a stand against Chinese immigration as Mr. Blaine. Current rumor says that he will almost certainly be Secretary of State in the new Administration, and, should this prove true, we may depend upon it that the powers of limitation or prohibition will be exercised to the utmost verge that the letter of the treaty allows Now, has this important change in american policy, with regard to Chinese immigration, no bearing at all on the same question with ourselves? We believe that it has a very important bearing indeed on the Chinese question in British Columbia, and that no press purpose of getting rid of the disagreeable obligations of the old treaty, under which Chinamen had supplying all our own consumption of articles progration, turned back from the United States, will employed in them must be very limited indeed, as begin to flow in upon Canada, at a rate to which our compared with the whole population. Where they experience of the last few y are will bear no com- go wrong is, in not taking into account the far something that our cool common sense must regard as let it be noted that those to whom factories bring a reality near at hand, If we do not take efficient mea. I follirect employment need not be, except from choice, sures of prevention. Further, the building of our afflicted with any of those peculiar cvils, it e developgreat national sallway, and the expected impetus to ment of which has been charged upon factory life. the development of the l'acisio Province in conse- Again, the case of a people of whom only one-tenth quence, will be like a leadstone to draw armies of are directly employed in mills and factories, is materi-Chinamen to our shores. It will be said by some ally different from that of another people, of whom amongst us-let them come; we shall then have halfor more are so employed. Not only is the care reply is, and should be, that we do not want cheap the case of the factory operatives themselves is differbed arder of the said country, or of any locality be regarded as a very liberal concession. An a truly civilized people realised. Millions of miser- our own borders, and to maintain a happy balance regulate, limit, suspend or probibit such coming addition of one-half, of a per cent would have able tollers, kept down with their noses to the grind, of occupations in the community-agricultural,

would full of its and. In some provinces, at this people claiming to be civilized ought to be, they are is to say, including the tariff, imports paid 20 per the city, which is scarcely any more desirable than that 12] per cent was the minimum that would satisfy they are plausible, too; but the show they make is which is that we had better not dream too much of manufacturing for foreign markets, except in a few specialties. If the existence amongst us of a wretchcelly paid and overworked factory operative class be a necessary couditien of our having a large foreign fail to group this tenth, that any great influx of Chilection the community, and that most seriously. The the lowering of wages, would not be the only or even the principal call. There would be, resides, the greater cell of a lowering of the character and morale of our whole working class—the deterioration of the average min amongst us-a process exactly the reverse of the development of man on the Darwinian theory. We want no such backward departure from civilization and progress; and therefore we want no Cinnese amongst us to lower one general character and standing as a community. Again, it may be said You condemn urban barbarism, but yet you are seeking, through Protection to home manufactures, to develop this very thing It is infinitely more desirable that we should be a nation of independent farmers and owners of the soil, than a nation of factory operatives. True enough, we admit. Of the two alternatives, the former is the better one by all colds. But we are not pinned down to any such alternative. We are so happilly eltuated as to have it within our power to develop that desirable combination of both conditions, with sufficient variety of employment to suit all individual adaptations; in other words, a rightly divided and well proportioned community. Pictures have been drawn of Canadian cities and factors towns, densely peopled with poorly-pald operatives, and in a condition resembling that of some towns in the eld country, where social phenomena of the most unwelcomo kind drive very long time will be required to demonstrate the statemen and philanthropists to their wit's end. fact. The American Government has been taking But, to show how visionary all such apprehensions steps to secure a new treaty with China for the ex- are, let us suppose a case. Let us suppose that manufactures in Canada had reached the n the privilege of coming into the States in numbers duced in mills, factories and workshops of all kinds. unlimited. The effort has been successful, and no Would the mass of operatives congregated in these time will be lost in making use to the full of the catabilishments bear any very alarming proportion to powers of limitation, or even prohibition, which the that of the whole population? We know that even new treaty confers. These being the circumstances, then it would not, in fact Free Traders make this one what would any reasonable man expect to follow? of their points—that with any possible development This, without doubt: that the tide of Chinese immi. of manufactures in Canada, the number of persons parison. Shut out from California, the Celestials, greater number of persons to whom borne "like grasshoppers for multitude," will pour their tens manufactures in prosperous condition bring employor even hundreds of thousands into Billish Columbia. ment indirectly; a consideration to to full fus-This is no mere bugbear of the imagination, but tice to which would require volumes. And plenty of cheap labor to build the railway. The different as regards the average of the whole mass, but

dismles all fear of manuscritics, and the number of this new Domindon from a from a done cabanity, the copie employed in the me growing to excess in Cana to chapter of sorrows in copie ton with which is just the at the new state at with the action of the copie of the copies of the copie da, in projection to the number employed he other impending. Bestdeethe objections already referred to the first the number employed he other impending. Bestdeethe objections already referred to the first and the entering the number of the expect of manufactured goods to feeding countries been longisted in the room Ables and there we now in the feeding with the production of the feeding of the the matter. An exceeded development of memory the ches resulted in the received in any mass. they have been und then the set to the employed turns in that the condition of history tooling a quality drop their heathcasts, and take with a get the condition of history tooling a quality drop their heathcasts, and take with a get the condition of history and have all in the new forms. proportion of our people emblaced in them—may be great x if to restly if meetings and wich like. Why task for solar Bioese his wor't complete and have a looked for about the Cine section distant when the first first refer the solar plan for the conversion of heavening the other words, some sed ment have a diffigurable of some future investor starts with her till. Chinese for the right to this is twofold and personal and have a constant when he is the right to this is twofold and personal and have a constant when he is the right to this is twofold and personal and have a constant when he is the right to this is twofold and personal and have a constant to the constant when he is the right to this is twofold and personal and have a constant to the right to the righ fell quote of passengers on the vorce to the moon of other for losive. First, the mornability to converte of a very more near the of prent of a cest some About that time, as the almanace say, look for able the influences of the blacks when living in a three time acts hold his to de and the made up the aver articles in the prodicule of the day, limenting the tian land only senders more starting and mere by the another more than to be an even possible to the production of the day. neglect of agriculture and the alumina rush of the studing the otter tiding of such influences on the try of an influence to the try of the try Canadian people into mills and factories. Seriously Chanese making it all the more clear and coeffing desired process in excellent credit creash however, we have enough real dangers to engage our that, as we have already sidd, immigration into our bowers to whom ends low prices or to be named, but attention, without conjuring up one that is wholly many mudet is not the up, control way for the conversion of the reschould nineral to some posterium, reason who aginary. With the general public, perhaps the most the latter, by whatever other agency this is to be prices no cut to their benefit. They should have effective argument in favor of Chinese immigration is brought about some day. Secondly, to whatever larger let their ordinary—it is sea at object to sell has beined 165, 33 patents since 1865, or an average the assumed religious one. We have he ard a reverend extent the gegantic crime or stealing men from Africa the memor Gara, should be a special understanding for gentleman, well known in both Canada and the States to make slaves of them in America may have be n cush. The tref of such men is desirable for but one for his elequence, make this apart of his subject in a overruled by Providence for ultimate good, we do not consideration. If there is too little or no profit on sales popular lecture, strongly urging that the Chinese continue it it hes cessed under the reprobation of the to an heast-one is, they should only be south when a in numbers unlimited. He treated Chinese immigra- and blunders, as well of the glorious achievements of the goals at a certain low price. It is no credit to a from the patent office are either insufficient, increased the goals at a certain low price. It is no credit to a five, or invalid to price the patent of the patent o a duty incumbent upon Christian people, in obedience to the command in the last two verses of St. Mar- anywhere else in the world, indeed, as far as we can WELLINGTON called them, for all Christian ministers. It surely is not irrelevant to point out that the co.u. mand is to go and convert the heathen in their own homes; while the idea of bringing them into our Against a thousand plausible arguments, the fact that country, in order to convert them, is not soggested in even the alightest degree. East of the clergy and religious public generally, there exists a vague, indefinite notion that, by bringing millions of Chinese into the Republic and the Dominion, we should in some way or other be promoting the cause of Christianity. No experience whatever, at all events none worth mentioning, during the last twenyears in California, or during the last halfdoren years in British Columbia-can be cited in favor of the view that bringing the Chinese in amongst ourselves may be a knowful means for their conversion Nome Chinese convests, of the scholar class, have been educated in American colleges, but where is the record of conversions among the laboring class, who seck employment in mining, railway building, laundry work, and domestic service? Even when living under the shadows of our churches, that class remain heathens, they die beathens, and their bones are carried back to their native country. The blank impasambility of the Chinese character forms a dead wall of obstruction, against which our utmost persuasion is powerless. The Chinese do not argue religion with us, as the Hindoos are so ready to do, they are simply so stolid and unimprossionable that we cannot make anything of them, Our fallure to convert the Chinese resident amongst us is the deadest failure—the most utter, blank failure-in the whole history of Christian effort to convert the world during eighteon hundred years. We must believe in the fulfilment of prophecy, that the whole earth, China included will some day be converted; but evidently the bringing of the Chinese into America has proved itself to be emphatically not the appointed means towards this great end. Further, if conversions have been almost unknown among the laboring class of Chinese living in America, while their numbers have been comparatively small, how would the case stand were their numbers greater? If a few thousands form a stolid, naimpressionable phalanx of heathenism, against which our efforts are but as beating the millions of the same character? The larger the ms the greater its power of cohesion, as a mass by itself, and the greater its power of revistance to all outside influences. If in attempts at conversion we have failed-so utterly and conspicuously failedwith a few thousands, shall we succeed with millions? This is a most important consideration, and it deserves to be considered. Nor is the matter one that will brook delay. Those who ought to know say that there are now about five thousand Chinese in the Pacific province; not a very slarming number, it may be said, but still large in proportion to the whole peculation of our own race. But to this the significant intimation is appended that three thoumand more are expected to arrive carly in the ensuing summer, which would be an addition at once of sixty per cent.; an ominous circumstance, suggestive of the rush to Canadian will that will take place when Californin shall have been closed against the invaders. If we elsep on this question now, there will be a rude awakening for us some day Prevention is better then cure; let us strangle at its blith what threatens to become a glant evil for Canada, ero yet it grows to giant proportions, and becomes too strong for us. If it be allowed to grow unchecked, then, years after this, ourselves or those who are to come after us will wish most carreatly that we had been wise in time. Shall we take no lesson at all from the bitter experionce of California and the Australian colonies? Shall we remain bewitched by the goody-goody talk of tentable sentimentality, and the visionary conceits of acquitted. In 1879 the total number of committals Free Trade cosmopo . es, of whom it has been truly said that they are the friends of every country but victed and 2,146 acquitted.

trading and non-necturing together. We may putch the leaven. Let us be wise in time, we say, and save SOME CARDINAL LAWS OF TRADE should be allowed, pay, invited, to come into America civilized weith. We who are the heirs of the crimes jubber desires to unload quickly part of a stock of cations, adding that a majority of the patents issue more importations of native Africans into America, or reaw's Grepel-the marching orders, as the Duke of prevent it. By the common consent of civilised peoples the thing has ceased, we would not continue Let these men on whom little or no profit is to be it any more, even did it promise the conversion of every heather black man carried away from Africa. we have felt compelled to cease from this thing is conclusive. Join to this the other fact, that residence Mississippi and the Bed River, among the Protestant in a Christian land utterly fails as a means of converting the Chinese saboring class, and the last support of the assumed religious plea for Chinese immigration falls to the ground

BRITISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

From an analysis of the report of the British Commissioners of Prisons, we learn that on the 31st of March, 1880, in all the local prisons of England and Interest, brokerage, and any fortunate enhancement Wales, there was a united population of 15,352 males and 3,627 females. Of these, 32 ma'es were under 12, 339, between 12 and 16, and 3,181 between 16 and 21, making altogether no less than 3.551 who were under 21. There were also 6.854 between 21 and 50 years ot age, so that 58 9 per cent of the whole male prison population were between 16 and 30 years of ge. As and his esteeman select their customers according to the proportion of males in England and Walcabetween 16 and 30 is only 41-4 per cent of the total to the total number is largely in excess. The number own money at stake, will be the man who will of criminals between 30 and 40 years of age is not trust his goods out only insafe places, and he will be much more than half the number between 21 and 30, bing merchant should give his customers the and is about equal to the total number of those who benefit of all the information he can obtain which are 40 years of age and upwards. The statistics showing the proportion of female prisoners in the posted in all this news, and it should be their duty various periods of life tend to show that there is some truth in the common belief that women who Merchants on the fuside generally know what is have once adopted a criminal life are less likely to coming long before it gets out to the trade. The be reclaimed from it than men. The proportion of only kind of confidence enjoyed now is that which male to female prisoners between the ages of 16 and comes in to beg an extension of credit when things have already gone badly. If advice had been neked 21 is 3,181 to 604; but while in the case of men beearlier in the day from the same source this phase tween 49 and 50 years of age the proportion has fallen might have been left out altogether. This style of off about one-halt vis., to 1,569, the number of female merchandleing may be thought Arcadian and impracticable in the ordinary business of our day, but I prisoners remains almost stationary, being as high as have good reason to know that it is practiced in 534. The proportion of male prisoners diminishes after the sae of 30 by nearly one-half, while the proportion of female prisoners of the more advanced age remains nearly stationary. The report remarks that a similar inference may be drawn from the records of returns of soveral years, it appears that out of a total average of 124,013 males 82,372 had never been committed before, and could not therefore be regarded as habitual criminais. On the other hand, of 49,194 fcmales, as many as 25,320, or more than one half had been committed before, and were probably leading a life of crime. The statistics of crime reveal the fact that there has been a marvellous change for the better during the last forty years. In 1849 the number of prisoners committed for trial in the United Kingdom was 54,892, the number convicted was 34,030, and the number acquitted was 20,776. The population in 1840 was 20,487,000. In 1879, with a population of 34,155,000, the number of committals in the United Kingdom was only 23,450, the number of convictions was 16,822, and of acquistals 6,587. It is true, no doubt, that the comparison thus apprected is modified by the fact that many offences are now dealt with summarily which were In 1840 sent to trial, but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the increased efficiency of the police, both in burghs and counties, now brings to light a multitude of offences which were formerly wholly overlooked. Perhaps the most startling facts disclosed by a comparison of our criminal statistics are those which refer to Ireland. In the year 1849 the condition of Ireland was something deplorablefamine and disease had dimit ished the population by about a million and a half, and the number of personsent to trial for criminal offunces was 41,980. Of this number 21,202 were convicted, and 20,767 were ber thirty years before, and of these 2,307 were com

It is eful as very it majore the audirectical to note

is 199, a top, exercise out of large when bide is to for, even if a turn of the market has given them a profit the sale of the same parcels in three or four small lots might bring that number of steady customs ers of a class that would prove paying regular buyers made go to your competitors to buy, unless you see that their competitors watch their purchases and desire to buy where they do, in order, as they think, to better compete with them, and, even in this case, this risk is encountered cither all must be sold on so low a basis that trade is not worth doing, or cise you licly bring one class down to run by charging them full prices, and giving, at the same time, the in gold of \$574,579, and a decrease in silver of \$36 weapons to their competitors to fight them with. and at an advantage at that. After a constituency has been established by a Jobbing house, the position of that house becomes one of brokerage only on the business to be done. Each year a certain amount of goods are to be bought by the jobbing thouse, which & Assat's review of the gold and silver markets do are to be distributed through their customers to the ing 1880, the following statements of the imports at consuming public. It is for the interest of the merchant—in order to get back life principal, with the of values of merchandisc-that the goods shall have been well bought-according to our previous showing -that they shall be sold to the disbursing retailers at such prices that even in competition of the strongest kind their Riends and customers may have held their own trade, and, if possible, added to it, and yet made sufficient profits to give them in turn their due from the handling and risk they bave assumed. If a jubber the manner suggested in our last, and pursue this course of treatment, there will be few cases of loss by bad debts. A man well trained in his business, male population, the proportion of younger criminals of good personal character and habits, who has his have cussed for two years, and have dwindled aver a safe custodian of the merchants credit. The Jobwill affect their welfare. His travellers should be acted upon. There should be a degree of confidence

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIONIST -We have received credits. Although they have nut partly succeedprevious convictions of the two sexes. Taking the the first number of the American Protectionist, a this step in the right direction will eventually beweekly Journal, published in New York, the aim of which is indicated by its title. Our news ontemporary makes a capital beginning, both editorials and selections being exceptionally good, and interesting because they deal with live topics of the day. Among the contributions is a very good one on the general question of Protection es. Free Trade, over the signature of Dr. EUWARD YOUNG, formerly chief of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, recently employed for a time £31,279,000, or equal to 161 per cent. Almost even in the Departments of Finance and Customs here, and now resident in New York. The new Journal has our best wishes for its success, and we add the following notice of it from the New York Tribune -

effect, even in this day, when the contrary is the

"The title explains the purpose of the American Protection tionist, a weekly paper, the first number of which appeared vesterday. Its basis of action is the belief 'that the best interests of all classes and of all sections demand a careful and scientific treatment of the tariff question; that the welfare of the people is not a proper subject for doubtful experiments; that facts, not theories, must be considered; that the public sentiment is in favor of a policy etrongly national; that the Free Trade system, so indispensable to the industrial life of England, would be fatal to the development of our manufacturing capabilities; that even our agriculturiess shall always have to rely principally on our home markets for a profitable sale of their products, and—as our exports of any commodity whatever, except cotton, are insignificant compared to the home consumption of that same commodity that the permanent well-being of every trade is essentially dependent on the solid prosperity of all the others.' One of its leading features will be the publication, from time to time, of the prices paid for labor in every kind of industry throughout Europe and America. To this particular and highly interesting subject, Dr. Roward Young, ex-Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has given considerable attention; and his contributions relating to this important factor in international exchange will not prove the least valuable. It is needless to add that this new journal has the best wishes of the Tribusc."

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

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The village of St tial riel Q, bas vote 1 & prowar of a bonus to a new cotton company to

Ballways for the year 1889 amounts to \$40 - 11 ever the enturns of 1 To. In 1869 the tenness. \$ 193,076,247 ms 487.6, \$162,656,1.0.

fin workly returns of the Grand Touch of a though an radways continue to show a steady to mee The growing prosperity of the Grand Front is far

Avgnican inventors are wonderfully prolifi of are devices. The secretary of the Western Refr. Association states that the United States patent of a of 11,842 per annum for 16 years, there being 62 %. 1st December, 1889, 197 793 letters patent still ally. The secretary cautions inventors to use great care is selecting a competent solicitor to prepare their app

According to the annual report of Walls, Fance & Co, the production of precious metals west of the M. south River, including British Columbia, for the pacyear, were .- Gold, \$33 522,182, nilver, \$30,005,301 fead, \$5,752,399; copper, \$898,000 Coforado leaswith a total valuation of \$31,284 989; Un'iforma f. lows with \$18,276,166; Nevada, \$15,031,166, 146 \$6,450,933, and Arlzona, \$4,472,471. In compariso with the product in 1879, California shows an increa-873; and Nevada shows a total failing of \$3,966,093

Tue Pall Mall Gazette quotos from Mesers. Pito exports of gold during the last five years:-

IMPORTS. 1878. 1877. 1878. 1879. 1990 4.23,244,470 4.15,251,051 4.20,700,000 4.13,100,000 4.9,100 (EXPORTS. 16,219,570 19,008,096 15,000,000 17,000,000 11,00° (c)

The imports of gold from Australia and the Law States for the same periods are also, given :--

4,011,100 6,266,000 5.5.0 cm 5,2:0,000 3,200,000... 3,300.4 TRITED STATES 4.363,740 2,089,600 . 867.000 400,000

It will be seen that practically imports from Ancres greatly from Australia. The effect on the motor markets of Europe cannot fall to make itself felt Indoed, it is being feit already.

Tun Globe of Saturday last, in a long review of the trade of Toronto, said :- The year just closed shows a marked improvement in the commerce of Torontbetween merchants and their supplying jobbers. In all branches of business there has been a state growth, and our citizens have before them what wonl. seem a prosperous career. The trade of the late part of the year specially has been wonde-fully forfrom speculation booms, and the condition of trades apparently healthier than for a number of years put. The large number of business bouses that we e forest to the wall by their creditors, and those was ton advantage of the bankruptcy law before its repest: many localities, and is found to work with charming April, left the field comparatively clear of weak house We are pleased to note the attempts made by on manufacturers and wholesale merchants in shortcut. its beneficial offect. The coah' avetem, or the days, wherever adopted, has proved the most saturatory, and we look forward to the time when it will be generally enforced by our merchants."

> Reviewing the British export trade for last your the St. James's Gasette says :- "The exports during U" past year show an increase in value over 1879 (article we produce shows additious, but the principal gains have been achieved by the cotton and tree trades. In cotton goods the augmentation amoust to £11,790,000, while iron and its cognate industries have an aggregate increase of £11,303,000. Por inc shows an additional value of £2,057,000; rails address. £2,202,000; bar, plate, and boop from £2,087.00 and tin plates and cost iron, £1,178,000. Mill well and machinery of all kinds have increased by £1.3% 000, and hardware by £400,000. In some respects the iron trade is the most profitable of all our industria and the above large increase is therefore peculiality welcome. Every pound of cotton is imported, and all we gain is just the difference between the raw and manufactured article; but in the fron trade the trum are nearly altogether gain, very little foreign material being imported to mix with native ores. Coal at a shows a large and satisfactory increase, the additional value being £1.172.000.

THE following statement in a British journal respect ing the financial condition of Azatralia is based (a official returns: Containing as they do a total are of upwards 3,000,000 square miles, and carryist population estimated at the close of 1879 at 2,715,757

the importance or those coordinates the instance of the second states the attention far a fore vividity than is the case when they are discussed piecemeal. From the spopulation of the second second to propose do in the following with any old the following with a following with a following with any old the following with a following et the per plation—the public expenditure in the same that State , at moduling to \$18,045,150 or at the rate of been introduced this wiston. Johnson has been fit Franco Canadian. we get down to the food question that the advantage pursuand by these colonies is most felt. In 1879 the ereta'lenated is only about I per cent of the whole asailable area.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SAW MANUFACTORY

b Its the courtesy of Mr. Smith, who conducted he writer through the several departments of the facery, he was enabled to view the many different and streate processes through which a steel plate must hrst man before it is thally packed for shipment as a highly polished and finished saw, and, also, the many emplex machines used to secure the mathematical anthem necessary in a really first-class saw of any The principal feature, however, of the daw e ption sale made to this furn is the unsarving exemperand anadian right of which Mesars Smith & Co control, ing used in their saws as used by Measts Oillott & in the manufacture of their steel sens. A proof ist in United States firm have shipped to this market n imitation of their popular cross-cut saw, "The after its passage their certificates will be revoked, fanlan." The genuine Hanlan saw has a beautiful and in case of such failure to proceed to revoke the king of the champion, sitting in his tent, waiting certificate the word "go," while the counterfeit has only a shel pasted on the plate. The hand saws made by his firm are a credit to any concern, embracing, as hey do, a full line, from the cheapest to the very best can be produced, some of them we saw being olished nearly equal to a mirror. Between fifty and aty hands are now employed in this factory, mostly itled mechanics, and many of whom are working ertime to keep pace with the orders ahead

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT.

On Tuesday of last week the Hon. Edward Blake eved a long amendment to Sir Charles Tupper's stion for the second reading of his Pacific Railway tract resolutions, as reported from the Committee the Whole. 'the following is a summary of the adment:---

That the Covernment invited tenders for the conction and work of the milway under the Act of retion and work of the initial units the policy retired; that the policy 1879 was to obtain Imperial aid; that the policy 1880 was to construct the railway as a flovernment rk, that during recess the Government determined Reired; that the Government did not invite teners; that the new conditions were not made known ew conditions were not authorised or contemplated d out in Opposition aposob, are then enumerated); hat such conditions wholly after the basis for ten-bring, that no opportunity was given to Canadian d that the public interests require its rejection; at the conditions of the contract are onerous and indvantageous to the country; that terms much ore favorable can be obtained; that on the 14th of menry a new offer was laid on the table (the probloss of the offer are recited in detail), and that it not in the public interest that the contract on the he should be legalized. The debate continued from day to day, Saturday

ad Bunday excepted. According to an agreement attend into between Bir John A. Macdonald and Mr. ale, that the vote should be taken before the end the sitting which commenced on Tuesday afteroos, the long-looked for event took place about half Mt five o'clock on Wednesday morning, Mr. Blake's andment being lost on a vote of 140 to 54. Pive additional amendments were defeated on Wed-

erday, and many others have to be disposed of.

THE DRITISH TRADE RETURNS OF 1850.

The Board of Trade returns for December which We just been published give the statistics of imorts and exports for the whole of the part year, and "I present several features of interest. They show substantial increase in the volume of trade don-, hich goes far to confirm the opinion entertained that uring the year there has been considerable revival business. The following figures show a compatison

Total. £561,456,524 553,650,608 632,000,562 the millions sterling more than during 1879; and

the importance of these colonies, thus taken together, INSURANCE | LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA

ten was absel in 1879 an aggregate resenue of surrance legislation in California. It is mighty that 110,927,488, or at the rate of 15 178 id ar head interesting reading to companies doing bestiess in

27.48 8d per lead. The public delt at the close of forward his me eare of the fact's a don with regard to 1499 was returned at £7: 202.183, showing an in-reason deposits of foreign companies. It is his presented a at Montreal, with a capit dot zero on. The motor of some £10.000,000 during twelve months, and represented.

The motor of some £10.000,000 during twelve months, and represented. a some \$10,000,000 during twelve months, and representation companies, except the endiredly organized in companies and indebtedues and about \$28.735 per lead of the Stat. to have a capital or a deposit of at his extension. the population. At the close of 1979 the amount of Southern in the United States. This project especially ii. fould and unfeinded d bt of the United Kin of company it is the company of a sheard of the foundation of the light equalities of understanding over \$124.10s. per children on the \$200,000 least, and to the larger which will employ one thousand to the same of something over \$124.10s. per children on the \$200,000 least, and to the larger which will employ one thousand to make with it larger. eastern and foreign companies, who can coully fill the Frad, the revenue for that year having been \$2.00. 24 conditions or the proposed law. It is not so tayors a bead, and the expenditure \$2.100 and. It is when ally regarded by the smaller foreign and eastern compandes, who de claraft's purpose to be to create a monof ofy in insurance, which will result in an increase of rates to the pollcy buser. Johnson's bill of list year wheat raised in Au tralasta would have suffeed to brought up a large delication of insurance men from find a population more than d uble of that which at San Francisco and the old frees will probably soon present exists. At the same time the arount of land, again he seen here. However a till by especially in tended to relieve the Western and Bitish America companies of Toconto from some of the consequences of the Canadian insumner law By that law foreign companies doing business in Canada are required to make a deposit of \$100,000. This allows ev h of the States of the American Union to imprese like conditions on Canadian companies transacting business A correspondent of the Industrial Works are into a visit to the establishment of Mesets, R II by tving up their assets. To relieve the Toronto south & Co. St Catharnes, Out., who are the pro-i companies named Howard has introduced his bill. prictors of the largest saw manufactors in the Domin-, which will permit Canadian insurance companies to de-bisinessin this State, provided they have deposits of \$300,000 in the United States

An insurance bill of a different character from the others was introduced in the assembly to-day by McCallion. It asserts to principle of the individual installity of stockholders. The tirst section of the McCallion bill provides that no insurance company | Pelt Hat Company at Hamilton not organized under the laws of the State shall be allowed to appoint agents or transact, business unless ench stockholder, by the laws of the State or the coununiformity of their temper, which is secured by a process patential by Symonds & Co., of Fitchburg, Mass, and the responsible for his proportion of its debts and liabilitien The second section provides that insurance aving paid upwards of \$10,000 for the privilege and companies applying for admission to the State must ring pain upwards of Stephal for the privilege and semigration of privilege and semigration of the individual hability of its another important feature, the same brand of steel stockholders. The third section makes the bill take officet within sixty days after its passage. It also makes it the duty of the insurance commissioner to after its javange their certificates will be revoked,

> stillinger, of San Empeisor, has also introduced an insurance bill. It contains the \$500,000 and the \$300,000 clauses, and is much of a piece with the Johnson Kelly and Lane "cinclers". A bill to regu-late insurance companies was introduced in the Senate to-day, by Kelly, of San Francisco It requires State companies to have a subscribed capital stock of \$500,000, 25 per coat of which must be paid in Other State and foreign companies are obliged to have an unimpaired paid up capital stock of \$500,000 with a de-posit of \$300,000 in the United States. Five per cent. of the cash value of the paid up capital stock is able Berlin industries made the limit of any one risk. Companies organized outside of this State are to pay an income tax of \$3 on the \$100, to be paid into the school fund. The bill is made to take effect ninety days after its passage

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

The Mark Lane Express, of January 17, in its review of the Briti-h grain trade, during the past week, says: "The lower temperature, with the protection afforded by the anow, lenefits the growing crope. The dry frost favors threshing. The deliveries of breadstuffs were greatly improved in quality and quantity, and allempt to make a contract on wholly new con-tions; that the Rallway Act provides that work consequently trade was little changed during the all not be given out unless tenders shall have been week. The demand was slow, and an attempt to raise prices failed. In London prices were maintained, but trade throughout was dull and limited. Other descriprior to the making of the contract, nor until it was tions of British grain were exceptionally quiet, and on the table on the 10th December; that the Foreign breadstuffs were dull and quiet. Off-coast Foreign breadstuffs were dull and quiet. Off-coast found all over the Maritime Provinces, Ontario, Man-hung on hand until Saturday, when there was a better Itoba, and even British Columbia. Mr. Parks may the Rallway Act, and that they are of the most inquiry. Cargoes were slow and weak, but rather justly feel proud of the success which has attended tal importance (the objectionable provisions, point- firmer at the close. Spot demand was a little im- this enterprise. proved, but rates were unchanged. Business has been of the quietest. Foreign flour was unchanged. Buyers operate slowly. The expected supplies from Parliament is under no obligation to ratify it, were quiet, but values improved 3d@cd. Foreign that the public interests require its rejection; was firm, but the demand was slow at a similar advance. Maise was in better spot supply. The 1876 it rose to 2,145,000 lie.; and so on up to the prospective supply is large. Values improved 3d at present time, when it is computed to be about 3,-Lundon and Liverpool. Round corn was unchanged 400,000 lbs. and slow. The sales of English wheat during the week were 29,010 qrs at 42s Id, against 32,871 at 45s Ild for the corresponding period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending January 8 were 1,150,882 cwt. of whest and 324,318 cwt. of flour."

THE PHOSPHATE TRADE.

The trade in Canadian phosphate during the pas year has been fairly satisfactory, considering that this important branch of our exports is as yet only in its embryo state. The shipments of phosphate from Montreal to England and the States during the past s-ason aggregated about 13,000 tons, scalinst 11,000 tons for the previous year. Next season is expected to witness much greater activity in phosphates, as our ore is beginning to be better known in the European markets. A great many of the objections to Cana-dian bloophates on the other side are gradually wearing away, so much so that English capitalists are now seeking investments in our mines. We have to re-port the sale during the past few days of 500 to 750 tone of green phosphate, guaranteed 80 per cent., as \$13.00, delivered on cars at Buckingham Station, Q. M., O. & O. Rallway.

-The largest chestnut troe in the U.S. is grow he total value of our experis of British products and , ing on the farm of Solomon Merkle, at Berks, Pa., and general imports during the past twelve months, is nearly 40 feet in circumference at the base. The best fore, would appear to have been not far short of top of the tree is reached without danger by steps that are fastened between the limbs. It is estimated that each at from what point of view we may, the figures this tree contains about 17 cords of wood. It will now a very satisfactory result.—Glasjon News. | yield about 300 bushels of chestnuts annually.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

-Applications for leans to the extent of \$ 30,0000 [s have already been received by the Credit Pourier

-A new fallway to the Mount on Pick is projected will be used on the line, with a dummy energie

- In Toronto, last now, a petition is being largely which will employ one thousand people.

-A new pulp factory is about to be established in the county of Charl vols by Mr Cimon Mr Cimon has just returned from a visit to the Sherbrooke mills, where he has been getting information concerning the manuto ture of this article, which it is his letention to ship to England for the manufecture of paper

-There appears to be a prospect of the Elra carpet for tory being taken hold of vigorously. A manuface was ununmously granted. the other day with a view of purchasing. If the property should become bis, some \$75,000 would be expended on new machiners, and the yearly product greatly Increased.

as improved table, known as Wrights patent folding table and writing table combined. The invention seems to be one of great utility. The new term have large One of his creditors, long satisfied of his set started a manufactory here and have already received vency, despatched one of his clerks, for a builty and a large number of orders

-The Hespeler Manufacturing Company asks for letters patent to enable it to manufacture cotton and wootlen goods. The capital stock is fixed at \$300,090 And the first directors of the company are to be Jonathan Schefield, James Lockhart, and John Buntin Young. Incorporation is also asked by the Canada |

- The hog products bandled last season by members of the Ontario Pork Packers' and Provision Dealers' Association, according to statistics presented at the last meeting of the association, amounted in value to over \$1,000,000. The following are the newly-elected officers.—J. Dawson, Toronto, President, J. Yorke, Aylmer, Vice-President, and James E Baitlie, Toronto, Socretary-Treasurer.

-The Pioneer Biet Root Sugar Co, at Coaticcok. are not fals. At a meeting of the directors last week the excellence of their general in given in the fact inform insurance companies that unless they comply it was shown that sufficient shares had been taken to with the provisions of the u.t on or before sixty days guarantee the want of the company. Four thou-and after its in-sage their certificates will be revoked, cords of hardwood have been contract for, and the machinery for the works are now being manufactured A competent overseer has been secured. In addition to this Coalicook bas voted to take \$7500 worth of Boot Root Company's stock - Sherbrooke Guzette

-Berlin Daily News . The glue factory was sold a few days ago in the trustees of the estate of V Fisher & Co, and purchased by t' . Fisher, who will carry on the business with increased energy We are pleased to learn that a very good business is at present being done by the establishment, and, now that it has got into a more satisfactory shape, everything will go ahead. We wish Mr C L Fisher every success and Interpretity The glue factory is one of our most valu-

-We had handed to us lately by Mr. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Palmer, some samples of bookbinders' leather, of their own manufacture, which the forenian of our bindery pronounces to be equal to the best imported stock. The samples include law and rough Messrs Brown & Palmer are now exporting thousands of skins of law calf and read sheep annually to Monnery — Fredericton Cajutal.

-Parks' Cotton Mills at St John, N B., are under-going extensive improvements and additions. A large wing is being added, and another engine of 90 horse power has been added. It has already in operation 14,000 spindies, and gives employment to 325 hands, The factory is principally employed in the manufacture of cotton yarns, although its 90 looms yield some excellent fabrics, for which a market is

-In the years 1836 to 1848, the yearly consumption of toe of all kinds in England was between only dated with the main lines crists to the amount of the inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., or the year 1863 it shall have been laid before the House of The inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., the amount of the inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., the amount of the inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., the amount of a stem of the inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., the amount of the inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., the amount of a stem of the inst malting barleys have been in request, but been nearly doubled to 13.500,000 lbs., the amount of a stem of the instance of the to 250,000 lbs., in 1868 it had reached 623,000 lbs.; in 1871 as much as 1,163,000 lbs.; by the year 1876 it rose to 2,145,000 lbs.; and so on up to the

> -Kingston Whig :- Mr William Harty to-day called the attention of the gentlemen attending the Agricultural Society's meeting to the fact that he had an interview with Mr. Legrue, who is now promoting the growing of sugar beets in Lower Canada, and who is cost \$200,000. Mr. Harty asked him to make the county of Frontenac a visit, as its soil was adapted to the production of sugar beets, giving him at the same time names of several prominent Kingstonians who were willing to assist by capital in the establishment barrel to 48 to 60 cents. With but few exceptions the of such an industry in Kingston Mr. Legrue will blocks are connected with saw mills, and quantities of isit Kingston shortly were received with cheers.

-A meeting of the patrons of the Rescrible cheese factory as held in the Town Hall, Montague, recently. Mr. Peter Clark was appointed chairman, and Mr. Edward Chambers, secretary The chairman made a sa follows. statement of the business done in the factory last year as follows —812,947 pounds of milk delivered at the factory, \$7,971.35 received for cheese sold, 78,358 pounds of cheese made, \$1,077,42 for manufacturing: leaving a balance of \$13.23 in the hands of the treas-Moved, seconded and carried, that the patrons uter form themselves into a joint stock company and build s new factory, if Messre Strong & Alguire do not sell them the factory at a fair price, or put it in a proper state of regule for this senson's business.

-The construction of the proposed new mill at Chambly has been commenced. The building is to __The population of Berlin including the military be 180 feet long, 56 feet wide, and for a stories high, element, now numbers 1,118,630, or an increase of with basement; there will be a capacity for eight sets | 154,390, or 16 per cent, on the figures of 1878, which of flannel mechinery, although it is proposed for were only 964,240. Since 1860, therefore, when the

plete, a ten set mill, the capacity of the machiners now in or ration being it hundred thousand yards —Ure at quantities or phosphate are being brought (t), couput will be increased to one million rands of into Kir, store. It is worth here \$10.50 to \$1.7 per it much per annum and building capacity and power le t statum. When the new mill is put in operation to add to the further production of four hande d those and saids, should the market require it

-The Gult Retor or sais that another large manuractures; firm is soon to begin operations in that town -a knitting in tors, to employ some & Lan & The head men are from Montreal and Cohoes, NY They decided to purchase the large factory formelly occu-pied in Bobbies & Menell, which has been bille for Squest, esking the Dominion Government to be set to some years, and a three set mill is to be started for the remider will, it is expected, be supplemented ere very long. The names of the principal movers in this matter are given as Messen Sweet, of Cohoes; Carton, of Montreal , A Warnock, H McCultoch, D Spiers Wm Robinson, of Galt, and Mr. R. Proctor One of these centlemen left at once to purchase the necesthese gentiemen but acones to purchase the investigation of the property will be begun immediately. At a special meeting of the Tewn Council an exemption from taxation for ten years

-A Montreal despatch says - The following story shows how merchants are often deceed by disbouest traders. A merchant doing business acous forty miles from Montreal was indebted to two of our ity millers to the extent of \$1 200, and getting be-The Belleville Intelligence says:—A potent has hind in his payments, was invited to settle up Yes-been issued to Messra Sager & Wright of this city on terday he came to the city, and being ignorant of the repeal of the insolvent law, insisted that he was not solvent, and offered his creditors 25 cents on the dolveney, despatched one of his clerks for a balliff and for the necessary papers, and in the meantime kept his customer engaged. In due time the balliff appeared, and was introduced to the would-be insolvent in his official character, much to the surprise of the latter. The insolvent immediately put his hand in his pocket and pulled out a pocketbook containing \$1,400, and was glad to pay his debt in full, plus the amount of the coats occasioned by his attempt at in-solvency. He remarked that he had been badly treated, because he knew a great many people who had managed to settle up their accounts by paying 25c on the dollar !

BTRIKES AND STRIKERS.

An interesting collation of facts concerning strikes and strikers appears in the recently published report of the commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Outo, from which we gather the following .-

During the year 1880 there were 105 sirikes incugurated in the state; of there 41 were of coal mining operatives, and of the whole number, in 43 the strikers were successful in obtaining mands in 34 they failed; 23 were compromised, and mands in 34 they failed; 23 were compromised, and 41 coal mining atrikes, the strikers won in 15 cases and lost in .7; 8 were compromised and 1 undecided. Among the causes of these strikes were against reduction of wages 14; for advances, C; for check-weighman, 3; for re-employment of dis harged men, 2; the balance miscellaneous. In Cincinnati there were 16 strikes, of which 10 were won, 3 lost and 3 compromised. There are 42 trade unlose in that city, mil to 14 out of the 16 strikes, the strikers were members of them. In Cleveland there were 20 strikes, of which 8 were successful, 8 unencessint, and 3 com-Twelve of the 20 were by members of trades unions. Of the 105 strikes, 73 were on account of wares, distributed as follows: at cost mines, 22, Cincinnati, 16; Cleveland, 14; tulscellancous, 23. calf and sheep, colored rosus, and Russia leather Of these 27 were won, 23 lost; 18 compromised and 3 und-cided. By occupation the atrikers were distributed as follows: coal miners, 41; moulders, 10; iron workers, 7; the balance being distributed among almost all the verious walks of life wherever manual labor is employed.

A COLOBSAL MORTGAGE

Chicago, Jan 22nd -A colosed mortgage was filed for record in the Recorder's Office yesterday. By its terms the Wabish, St. Louis & Pacific Railway piedges its entire property for the psyment of a mortgage of \$50,000,000 to the Central Trust Company, of New York, and James Cheny, of Indiana. The instrument states in its preamble that the outstanding indebted-ness amounts to \$30,000,000. A further indebtedness, incurred by the purchase of equipments and the assumption of obligations of various lines of the road consoliper cent. per annum, payable in 1920. The mortgage is dated June 1st, 1880, and has been filed for record in the courts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, through which the road of the company runs.

AMERICAN SALT.

The Saginaw salt region in Michigan is now the largest selt-producing district in America, and the Western States are largely supplied from the. English dairy salt being largely superseded by the Michigan article. It appears that the works which used to produce 10,000 to 20,000 bbls, now produce 40,000 to 60,000 by reason of improvements, and the cost of manufacture has been reduced from \$1.50 per The statements of Mr Harty refuse are utilized in the manufacture of sait, furnishing the best and cheapest fuel. The evaporation by the steam process is now producing the bulk of Michigan salt. A comparison of the Saginaw product with that of Onondaga, in bushels, makes a showing about

6,427,983 7,176,177 8,334,614 8,000,004 Exchange.

-According to a London journal, the orange specks of the gaslights along the Tharnes embankment were seen to shine dimly through a recent for, while the brilliant white glare of the electric lamps was indistingulchable.

the present to add only four sets, which will be ready census gave 528,000, Berlin has more than doubled when the building is completed, making, when com-

So many paper-rulls, in a morem with other manusecuring industries, are substituting steam for water power, that economy in fuel, and the values of differen cut kinds of cost, become matters of very great im-portance. In an address on The Combustion of Fuel, delivered at a resent meeting of cotton manutacturers in Boston, Mr. Walter E. Parker, a manufacturer of wide experience, presented some very positions and valuable to to and observations on this subject

"To-day, more than fifty per cout of the herne power employed in the United States is from steam and the various kinds of full known to commerce. In 1870 there were 20,750 horse power of steam in use. It is bur to say that the census of 1840 will show steam fast becoming the propelling power of cotton factories. Water-mills to-day have out-grown the capacity of the rator of the streams where they are located, and steam is to be the power of the country. The fuel we not for converting heat into mechanical power, the appliances experience has provided for generating and using atoms, which is the conveyor of that power, so as to be looking toward economy, are now receiving marked attention from our most eminent engineers and all those who have to pay for fuel. We believe it an established fact, though not admitted by all, that, with proper combustion, American anthroutic coal is the purest and best form of ruel available at the present The duration of anthracite at a high temperature, its long-continued and uniform heat, and the conequent maintenance of a steady, reliable power, are points in its favor which cannot be said to be counifed by any other kind of fuel now in practical use in our factories. The use of anthracity or hard justious coal as a common fuel in America is recent only a few tons having been inarketed in the year 1820. It did not come into use until properly constructed furnaces were made for it. In England and the Western States bitu-sulmous coal is the common fuel. If we can see the superiority of anthracite coal as fuel, the question then comes up, in what form and at what relative prices do you want it, in order to insure the best results? The cost of fuel in the best kept steam cotton mills is from one to one-half cent per pound, and, as produced, it is highly important that more care should be given to its purchaso. The coal beds with few exceptions, are made up of various strate of pure coal, soft shale, slate, and other impure or earthy matters. Prof. Johnson, in 1844, made experiments for the United States Government to ascertain the comparative value of American coals. Anthracite coal, he found, contained on an average ninety per cent. of fixed carbon, 6 28 per cent. as incision, while the veins meander near the surfactor of earthy matter, 372 per cent, of hydrogen, oxygen, etc. With one pound he evaporated between eight and ten pounds of water in a cylinder boiler. The pressure I am not able to state, and the pressure I am not able to state, and the pressure I am not able to state, and the pressure I am not able to present to you to-day are furnished by two rails of Woonsocket, R.I., which are run almost wholly by steam. The coal used by them for the the animal does nature make provision for its pretections. several years last past has been either grate or pea, and the results to be given have been arrived at by patient watching and careful attention to facts. From he 29th of April to the 20th of September, 1880, the Globe mill used 890.71 tons Scranton coal, grate size, 2,300 pounds per tou; the waste of hundling at d transportation was 14.89 tons, or 1.67 per cent., leaving 675.82 tons, which were used. The total waste for combustion was not determined in the scientific way. The waste of san was 10 41 per cent.; clinker, 2.34 per cent.; total 12.34. The total cost, based on the average price in New York, for the time given, was \$5 90 per ten. The mill ran 124 days of 11 hours each; average ateam power need, 620 horse power, ascertained by a series of trials by the Bichards' Indi-cator; each horse power required 2.28 pounds of coal per hour, which includes steam for stashers, boiling sim, steaming the filling, and whatever steam was useded for the complete operation of the mill. Bollers are 90 inch upright, Corlies pattern, with a double engine 28 by 60 inches, one quarter condensing; ford water ondensor, 550—leaves the heater for the boilers at 212°. The Bocial mill, for 124.54 days of 11 hours each, used 1938-82 tone of Wilkesparre, Scranton, alphia and Reading coal in per also. The average widte was 18.74 per cent.; largest part was clink-er. Average steam power, 767,62 borse power used. Cards were taken each day since the first of July, recerding 2.70 pounds per horre power per hour. The tesni cost of tuel, including 1.5 per cent. waste, transpertation, etc., based upon the average price of washed pen soal in New York, for the time stated, was \$5.05 er ton. A horizontal tubular boiler, with a double cylinder, geared, horizontal, 30 by 72 inches, Corlise DARLET, BOI iing, v and they have shown a lower rate per horse power per hear than the Globe mill, when both have been running with pea coal. The cost per ton for grate coal was \$6.90 and for pea coal \$5.05, this being the average cost in New York, not at the mill. Pounds used per horse power for grate coal, 2.28; pea coal, 2.70. Cost per hurse power per hour with grate cost, 6.13 mills; with per cost, 6.29 mills. The waste on the grate coal was 12f per coat. In sah and clinker. The waste on the per coal was 15.76 per cont, ash and clinker.

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Another gentleman present at this meeting differed from Mr. Parker as to the superiority of had over soft coal, for economy in producing steam, and gave some of his experiences as follows:

"We went through a test some years ago, under petent taken out for burning coal dust. We filled our irrasces up by closing the grate bars and blowing the large fan, and commenced burning pure dust; that is, all the coal down to buckwheat size taken out We burned dust for about 25 cents per ton for a long time, probably a year We burn it to this day. We reduced our expenses more than one half. But like all cities articles of waste, when they become useful the price of coal very soon advanced; and not only the dust, but acreenings, also, within a tow years advanced to such a point that it became more economial to burn the pure coal. In our experience, the first esson brought out the idea that it was necessary to put the water with the blast; and we took the gas burners and forced water through them along the drafts under the grate. The result was very satisfactory, except that the burners would fill up. The idea was, that there being no water in anthracite coal, it would be necessary for a proper combustion to supply it. It seemed, in practice, that was the fact. The consumption of fuel was reduced from \$20 to \$5 per Taking the additional dirt of the boilers, it brought down the expenses about one-last. In going few thousand English cotton manufacturers. Much through these experiments we found that a large taken and expense would be saved by the removal, the immense future in store for the American people have cause the saved by the removal, the immense future in store for the American people have cause the immense future in store for the American people have cause the saved by the removal, the immense future in store for the American people have cause the interior; because the Atlantic, and the bandling has induced this enormous development and expenditure. There is a lesson for Canada in this. When the makes an increased demand for isbeen's the fire. It was a difficult matter to keep the fire and adiptment to the interior; broker ge on both sides. There is a lesson for Canada in this. When clear from that We have now adopted buckwheat of the o an. These items add at least 25 per cent.

So many paper pulls in a super-pulls in a super-pull in quantity in places than it should be to the proper confideration illustrate and prove the economy and combined the proper confideration illustrate and prove the economy and price, that after generations of torpor will cause. England mills would be cheshad coal, but in Fenns is the farmer, the plant r, the shop, the cottenfield and said glorious national exist new, and we have only beckwhood. Our experiments in the remarkable remarks the remarks bituminous coal show that there is 12) per cent more valve in a ton or bitumincus cal thus in a ten of good anthracite, you can set that down as pretty nowly correct. To make authracite coul of the same With bituminous coal the furnace should be at lower down, and also you are compelled to have a larger satural respect in the first the top of the first in order to struction of forests, imposetishment of soils, and also so it to top of the first in order to struction of forests, imposetishment of soils, and interest especially at the possible is toll interest.

PROTECTION-THE PIRST LAW OF NATURE.

(Clicam Journal of Commerce) Vegetable, animal and apiritual life is conceived,

protective laws. Trace any truit—the apple, for people. They belong to the generations of the fature instance—from its seed to the reproduction of its as well as the generation of the present. The workers kind. In every step of the series nature covers, of the future will need timber, they will need farm-warms and shields it. Deprived of this protetion the link lands which are not carren; they will need a sup-seed would seldom if ever produce perfect fruit. The ply of the whole list of minerals. To rob the earth seed would seldom if ever produce perfect fruit. The ply of the whole list of minerals. To rob the earth germ of life in the seed is enveloped in many folds, as of these now to buy foreign goods with them, thus well as covered by a hard tough skin; it is thus pro- giving half of their value into the hands of those who tected. This germ must then have the influence of are already too rich, is at the same time to rob the moleture, warmile, light and a sultable soil before workingman's children and his children's children vigorous life and its true character shall become Would it not be better by means of a protective vigorous life and its true character shall become apparent. During its early growth it must be prolected from the extremes of both cold and heat Watch the beautiful bud and the fragrant flower! The outer coverings are haid, rough and tough. As you half could be saved for the future? become softer, thiuner, more delicate and beautiful. The author of all life has thus demonstrated that back of all that is visible, there is an intelligent mind adapting means to ends Indeed seed, twig, back, leaf, blossom, trunk and limb, as well as the fruit in all its stages of progress—such and all—have had apread over and around them the broad ægis of protection. Remove any one of these and good, mature fruit were impossible. Study the mysteries of animal lif from the oram to the elephant and the protection of the most vital parts-from conception to maturity -is apparent to every student of nature. The brain is encased in the hardest bone. The arteries are in many places flanked by double bones and pess through hints where least exposed to pressure or the danger of an incision, while the veins meander near the surfacare common place facts known to all advanced pupils even in our public schools. Teachers invariably call special attention to these previsions of nature, to guard brain, heart, nerves, arteries and other vital parts of the animal system, especially the higher order of animals; for just in proportion to the value of the animal does nature make provision for its pretection. Of spirituat life we can, in this paper, make but a passing remark, lest we trench on theological ground; but this is not necessary either to the proof or illustration of our proposition. Gods are never intioduced upon the stage until there is a work for a god to do! Our subject is mundane. Here we have both proof and lliustration of our aftirmations. In passing, however, we merrly say that to save men from aln and death, and to give them a happy life here, and an unending one hereafter, a wonderful system of protection, sacrifice, isolation and environment has always characterized Divine Providence. Determination, on the part of man, to be freed from the obligations of law—to be a law unto himself—has been the fruitful source of all human sorrow. The tap-root of free trade is selfi-huess. Its stebeing in the present. The protective principle is that fuel and clothing were much cheaper in the old factory, etc., in the best possible condition. Wise men are unwilling to elevate to stations of honor, trust and places of responsibility the man who has have protected their own intercets and have developed their natural resources, and are charged by free tra-ders with being solfish and isolated, are the people who are now doing the most to develop humanity and to bless the world. What are Turkey, the South American republics and other free trade nations doing for themselves or for the rest of the world? Mext to nothing. In the light and prosperity of the nineteenth century, where are the evidences of their progrees and prosperity? They are not apparent. But American advocates of free trade point to Britain and her wonderful power and riches But every men who knows anything of her bistory knows that her iron trade-her ascendency in the woollen trade-in the manufacture of cetton goods-in the carrying trade-indeed, in every department of business by which she has enriched herself—the foundation was laid under a distinctive-almost a prohibitive tariff. No Russian or Swedish from was permitted to be brough into Britain unless it paid a duty higher than Americans have ever leyled. Under this policy she so theroughly developed her resources as to be able to compete with these nations. The same is true in relation to all the staple manufactures and Industries, in which she leads the world. Her bi-tory is the conrest and fullest demonstration of the value of a protective tariff. To it she will return within a few brief yours. So soon as Belgium, French and German goods, and contemporary complemently observes, in any other require and the better wages they are willing tep especially American, are sold in British markets country. The new States and Territories lead the way them. The explanation of this seeming parabit cheaper and of better qualities than similar classes of in railway building. Dakotah with 680 miles; Texas, British goods, England will be compelled to protect 650 miles; Ohio with 525; New Mexico with 510; large as Indiana and a fourth larger than Illient better wages they are willing tep them. The explanation of this seeming parabit that Missouri is a large, half settled State—twice British goods, England will be compelled to protect form miles; Ohio with 525; New Mexico with 510; large as Indiana and a fourth larger than Illient here. The progress of control manufactures in our lowest farming the miles; Colorado, 401; Nebraska 335; Kanasa 340; Sanasa 340; San cheap labor of the cotton manufacturing districts of wast amount of grading that has been accomplished in Britain, to furnish the world cotton goods cheaper and 1850, of reaching the magnificent result of 10,000 better than can possibly be manufactured in Kurope. miles of new track for the year 1881. The building Southern planters would hall with joy the colonization of those 7,200 miles of railway represents an expendition its agricultural conditions that we shall need set thought thought the state of these 7,200 miles of railway represents an expendition its agricultural conditions that we shall need set thought the state of these 1,200 miles of miles of dollars, for nearly its agricultural conditional laborers size fow thought the first through the state in the next ten tent and the formal set of the state in the next tent and the state in the

FREE TRADE.

(Philadelphia Trade Journal)

nature has provided these materials so generously cheaply than they can make them themselves. Now, born, nurtured and perfected by an obvious series of tuese resources belong by natural right to the whole tariff to encourage manufactures in the vicinity of those resources where on shalf of them would buy the same quam of finished products, and the other

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY

(Pall Mall tlazette, January 11th.)

The rapid and unjuterrupted development of this rallway has been one of the most remarkable features of the Stock and Share markets in recent times, and and industrial interests of the country, thus affords; the greatly enhanced values of the various securities them the opportunity, long desired, of placing the at once testify to the wonderfully improved position grievances before the public in a strong light. To of the line and the favor with which they are regarded examination revealed a state of affairs which prompts of the line and the favor with which they are remained led the commission to advocate quite a green; by investors. Its history, under the present enlight, led the commission to advocate quite a green; encet management, literally comprehends one long increase in the duties and a distinct return to grote. ence management, literally comprehends one long series of successes, and in taking a retrospective survey of what has been accomplished within the past eighteen months, the proprietors must see that not only have they abundant reasons for rejoicings on the position already attained, but they have ample justification for looking forward with hope and confidence to the future. The changes already carried out have been manifold and various, and it may safely be afdrmed that in every instance the company have largely bouchtted. The best evidence of this inafforded by the fact that it has gained an accession of financial strength which has enabled it to attract and lease tributary lines on very selventageous terms, to red-em prior charges of Six and Seven per cent. Rouls by the issue of Five per cent. Debentures at a premium, and, further, to take up for the first time its proper position in Canada as a powerful corporation, backed by a large and wealthy body of shareholders. All these facts, however, though highly interesting in themselves are forgotten in the one more prominent feature which is constantly being brought to the notice of investure. viz, the astounding growth of the traffic receipts. Week by week, without intermission, the current has been upwards. Thus for the twenty-six weeks of the past half-year just clused the gross increase has reached the immense sum of £165.873, or an average of £6,380 per week. There can be no doubt that the The tap-root of free trade is selfishness. Its stonet surplus will enable the directors to pay the full rectyped maxim is, "Buy in the chapest market and sell in the dearest." It lives and moves and has its whole year and a satisfactory dividend on the Third Preference. Walle this progress has been going on everything great, good and enduring is the result of the position and prospects of the road have been accare, toll and sacrifice. The time was when food, sailed in many directions by speculators and others, fuel and clothing were much cheaper in the old and warning notes have been uttered of impending states than in the new; but by a judicious use of disappointments, if not measurers, are constituted that in the new; but by a judicious use of ladeed, has been subjected to such a fusilade of attacks means and a few years of labor all the accessaries and ladeed, has been subjected to such a fusilade of attacks means and a few years of labor all the accessive every and the very fact of its securities with-tanding these man's dwelling. If men active they there they must influences affords acrong evidence of their inherent first gain the power by helping themselves. However soundness. For a long time past a stondy process of philasthropic we may feel, we have an admiration for absorption of the various stocks has been going on, philanthropic we may reet, we may note, manus and the merits of the property are become a same who keeps his ewn house, farm, store, manus feet (except to captions critics) that totally new and feet (except to captions critics) that totally new and the manufacture of the property are been are attracted to them. The highly influential classes are attracted to them. The area of the proprietary is thus an ever-widening one, and this fact, with the concurrent progression of the never given proof that he knows how to acquire pro-perty, and to take care of it. What is true of indivi-duals is true of communities and nations. Those who securities attaining a solid and very high position.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

(Shareholder and Insurance (lesette.)

While a section of the people of Canada are doing heir little all to defeat the lofty aims of the government now in power to build up our great North West territories by means of one of the greatest railway enterprises the world has e-er seen, our American neighbors are quietly and unostentatiously nursing their great schemes of railway enterprise and demonstrating to the world their confidence in the future of their giorious country. It is about time that canadians removed the represelt of slowness which fifteen years of indecision have brought upon us. From an enterprising exchange we loarn something of the development of railways in America during the year 1889, and his estimates will probably be found below rather than above the actual facts. It appears that during 1880, 7,200 miles of new track were laid on 234 different lines; a mileage of 54 per cent, more than in 1879, and greater than in any year since 1871. Probably when fuller returns are made it will be found that the mileago constructed in 1880 would reach 500 miles, a greater mileage than has ever been prelously constructed in the United States, or, as our

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

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The course taken by the government and on once. legislative bodies of krimes on the facul gowing properly consume the east, or rather to prevent exhaustion of mittee, in one country, to inmish raw intends in struggle is about to be respected by the diagonal another. And the only excuse for such waste is that and passed in a somewhat modified shape by the that the woodman, the farmer, and the miner, by thus House of Deputies. In 1809 Napoleon insuger today robbing the earth of its timber, its fertility, and its new system, by abandoning the protective pringle induceries can buy the manufactured source more of his predecessors and entering into a serie of one mercial treaties with various countries. The enger cles of a growing state debt, and the proster on industry and commerce after an unfortunate was to to a closer - xamination of the existing system 1 1873 the government was authorized to su-fend one mercial treaties as soon as their limitations won, permit, and M. Thiers and other prominent procession to press the clause. many industries for measures calculated to pla them on a fairer footing with foreign competies. While one party urged the adoption of a faill tase upon the laws established in 1460, with a sub-titeter of specific instead of ad valorem duties, the goremont, in auccomive drafts, presented for the discusion of the Chambers proposals in which the right, Industrial enterprises to protection was distinuited recognized Meanwhile a short period of action after the Franco-German was was followed by a lot, and disastrous depression. This called forth a saction in public opinion, which had until then some but little more than a passing interest in the gree questions favoived. Tue senate of 1877 appoints a commission to inquire into the status of the agricultur. tionist principles. White accepting the proposition of the commission in many respects, the government presented a tariff considerably meddet Notwithstending the efforts of the supporter of the measures of the commission, the chember of deputies so coted the lower demands of the Gurer. ment, and in some instances even called for furthe reductions. While thus, in a certain degree, the who represented the industrial interests of the our try had been victorious, their efforts were not creens; with that complete success which would guarante them a full protection against foreign competums. This was due partly to the organised opponer notably of Paris export and import merchant, by partly also to a lack of unity in following a counci-end. In bringing forward the claims of one special industry, it occurred too often that a want of hermony gave ties to conflicts on the part of rinke dependent classes of manufacturers. This was a seous mistake, which naturally discredited many state meats of fact that might otherwise have ted mad weight. In France, as in many other countries there is a large and influential class-who are prepart to accept the doctrine that considerations of action. interest may make protective measure administrate they are awayed by the argument, too ottes st vanced, that the application of the system is profetive of so many and such grave abuses, inconvenient and injustice that they entertain very serious ossion. as to the policy of accepting it. An exhibition by that which took place repeatedly before the Chapte of Deputies during the discussion of the mesers, not calculated to allay these auspicions, and French protectionists desire to prevail in their coing arguments before the Senate, they must been dissentions from their ranks. The opportunit offered to thom is the last for some time to come The country is by no means so strongly in their to as to permit them to blunder, and the intent arrayed against them are well organised and use good leadership. The impending struggle will be watched with much interest by Americans, who sympathics are in the main with them.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

(Missouri Ropublican.)

The report of the Missouri commissioner on the statistics discusses among other things the everlate esting question of the effect of machinery is isometing or reducing the demand for manual lalor. The commissioner addressed a number of letters to ferers asking for information on the subject, and recurs eighty-three replies to the effect that the use of a proved farm machinery had increased the demand's laborers and thirty-three to the effect that it be decreased the demand. In answer to the quant Has improved machinery reduced wages? entity four replies say " no," and sixty-two say "yes." The weight of evidence, therefore, goes to show that it employment of agricultural machinery, so far too turning farm laborers out of employment, has actually lucres, ad the demand for them and lucresed the vages breides. Title is a gratifying fact in a 5. like ours, whose leading interest is agriculture has been asserted that one explanation of the preserv of large gange of tramps along our highways at railways two yours ago was that the respect mount sulky-plows, com-planters, harvesters and stee them and turned them out to bog. But the tre seems to be just the contrary. The more agricultamachinery our farmers use the more laborers W machiners and more hand labor too. There U be done to bring our State up to Illiads

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A.1 BABBIT METAL.		16 12	Hatts Goat Balmerals Misses' Balmorals	1 70 4	1 30 2 75 1 00
		10,254.	Hatts Childs' Islamorats Islatts Turned Cack, por doz	\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}\) \(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(\frac{1}2\) \(1 10 1 60 75
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CORNAGE. I and larger. I heh I kov w.ze. 6. 6, per bund's (four months)	000 6	0 101	Prices to Country or City Dealers		tol dil
o. 6, per bund's (four months)	1 81 d 2 10 d	1 90	The following prices are per wine gallon; ad Imperial measure.] Rye	0 M @	1 (% 1 (%
e. 12, POWDER.	2 40 4	260	Brandy	25 0 25 0 25 0	435 435 415
lasting Can. Peporting Lasting, English Feporting, loose	4 RO 3 80	5 10 3 75	Rum	250	1 75 2 80 4 75
		1 90	Bitters Ginger Wine, No. 1	1 50 a	173
and ander Willow Clins.	1 % 6 2 20 d	2 30 2 30 2 50	Gin, red		8 59 4 70
art Steel	0 13	131	Sootch Booth's Old Tom, ets		355
CCoke (four months)	5 25 4	5 50	Brandy, imported, qts	50 e	7 5) 11 50 12 50
C Coke (four months) C therecal	8 00 d	6 25 3 50 10 75	** 4 dos. i pts	80 6	13 00 15 00 8 (0
los Care	17 4	5 73 20	Rum Old Tom, green cases Bitters. Uinger Wine, No. 1 Raspborry Wine Uin, red Frish Whiskey, in wood Scotch Booth's Old Tom, qts Brandy, imported, qts 2 dos, pts 4 dos, pts 3 dos, pts 1 com, qts Scotch Whiskey, qts Irish Qts Uirish Qts Claret Ragish Ales, qts, per doz pts Champagne, qts pts Ilolland Gin	00 de 3 (0 de 6 25 de	7 00 7 60 6 75
Itam O'AZ Amahar	17 4	3 18	Claret Baglish Ales, qt«, per dox	5 50 4 3 50 4 2 6) 4	7 55 11 00 2 22
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orem halts Attract Logwood, bulk		SUL SALES	Champagne, qta pte lifeliand din	100 de 500 de 175 de	55 55 55
ndiro, Madras,	13 6		-		-~
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itam base amphor am	\$ 77 e	3 %i 10 3 0	WOOL WINANS & CO.	WARP	8
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od Oil, Impericigation Oils.	en 4		word unequa, od facilities and fearb word purchases can possibly pro- word vide Send for samples	ATE ATE	
Ard, extra	(3) S	55 85 78	wood All foreign wools rejected bale wood by bale by our Mr. Hen Wil-	1	_
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parity Turpenting	578	88			T

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tin is steady, copper easier, and lead quieter. The following table is a comparison of the exports from Great Britain to British North America for the years The 1879 and 1880, and which show a largely increased importation into this country of all metals, for the year just past, the plates especially, showing an increase of over 100 per cent.

REPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO BRITISH WORTH AMPRICA

	19%)	1879	1490	1×79
	Tons.	Tons.	£	£
Iron-Pig Har, angle, bult and	51,715	29,531	177,421	79,360
" Relitoad, of all sorts	33,923 Henve	33,332 61,43	218,431 0,22,172	163,319 3 .\$,170
plates " Cast or wrought, and all other manufac-	10,734	5,959	125,003	93,410
tares, unenumerat- ed Tin platos	12,543 10,329	8,410 5,460	160,745 221,445	119,140 107,700
Total .	219,611	214,214	1.557,117	948,130

There are no new features in the local trade of this city, and no change in prices from last week general business. Lowever, is fairly active, and travel-lers are sending in satisfactory returns.

Wood -Some large lots of combing there have been offered during the past week, but buyers reem unwilling to operate at present prices, and are asking that concessions be made. Pulled super and extra are in continued demand, and several sales have been made at our figures

Hioms, Suive, Erc -This market is quiet, and with-

10,000 lbs and over, prepaid, \$1 per cental.

Ocean freights steady. From New York to Liverpool, steam, grain, 7d asked; 500 boxes cheese at 35s. To Glasgow, steam, grain, ad asked. Charleston to Liverpool, a carge of cotton at [d. To Cork for orders, sailing ships with grain quoted at 4s 4id to 5s 61. From New York to Rio du Sol, 2,200 barrels flour at \$1.30 per barrel. From Baltimore to east coast of Ireland, 6,000 quarters at 4s 6d.

-Mr W. N. Stockington states that of three hundred and eight species of fishes, mostly marine, occurring on the Pacific coast, all but thirty-seven are found in California. Of the five hundred and forty fresh water species known in the United States, but thirty-even are found in California.

-During the Care recent journey from Livadia it is said that ten peasance and two soldiers were stationed as watchman along each verst of the entire distance from Selastopol, making a total of 30,000 men on foot, with 1,700 mounted. These were on guard two days and a night, therefore it must be supposed that half were reliefe. The cost of the watchmen, including the journey to Livadia in the summer, is estimated to have been £15,000.

-Four new French fronclade are about to be put on the stocks, and will be named the Hoche, Marcray, Neptune and Nagenta. They are all from the same design of M. Huin, naval engineer. They will be 330 feet in length, 65 in breadth, and will have a displacement of 2,865 tone. Their engines will be of 8,000 lesses of the ferry between the town of Niagara and horse newer, and are expected to give a speed of 14 Youngs-town. At one period the deceased kept a knots. The armor plating will be 18 inches thick, drug store in Niagara, and was connected by blood or and the armament will consist of three 14-inch guns marriage with many of the old familles of the Niagara. in turrete and eighteen Ginch guns in battery.

HOURS FOR MARRIAGES.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

To corro, James y 26th, 1831

Stress—the schare material has interpret, with but few truns them, but the past week last leen a fally entre one, with pulse well monitoned. The cleang prices to the season in more toronto report to press the lessons are clean in my toronto report to press the lessons that the remaind for the estable construction of the remaind for the estable construction of the remaind for the estable construction of the remaind for the establishment with the case of the remaind entrem the antifers of wheat are very small for the stock in turners fands are small. There is some dien out tron polities to hold note next many destinated quantity of wheat now off at our board steamers and salling years to few early loss offering. The section is \$7,00,000 bushels, as azignst, \$9,00,000 bushels to the same period in 1879. Barley is very tune, at a destine of about a to be in the price of the lower grades. Outs the sale marries as Normally, and my impediment or pre-contract, consumptinity, all ally, or other lawful cause to binder and to be in the price of the lower grades. Outs the sale marries as Normally, the sale marries as Normally, the sale marries as Normally that there is not any impediment or pre-contract, consumptinity, all ally, or other lawful cause to binder marries and some to the price of the lower grades. Outs about is to be in the price of the lower grades. Outs consanguinity, shillty, or other lawful cause to linder are in demand and firm at 36, but stocks are not the said marriage. Secondly, that there is not any controversy or suit depending in any court before any large.

Interest Trade is more than usually active for this sease in with small serting up orders coming in freely by mail. There is very little change in this weeks quotations, cream turter, however, being him at an olders report an active business in pig fron, with prices well sustained. The quotations for finished fron are merely nominal, both sellers and buyers waiting to see how the colliers strike in Lancashire is likely to go to change for suit depending in any court before any ecclesiastical judge touching any court active of marriago of either of the said parties with any other. Thirdly, that they have obtained thereunto the express constitute for their parents (it they be living), or otherwise shall celebrate the said matrinony publicly in the parliab church or chapel where one of them dwelleth, and in no other place, and that between the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoon."

In the result depending in any court before any ecclesiastical judge touching any court action of either of the said parties with any other. Thirdly, that they have obtained thereunto the express constitute for their guardians or governors. Lastiy, that they shall celebrate the said matrinony publicly in the parliab church or chapel where one of them dwelleth, and in no other place, and that between the hours of 8 and 12 in the forenoon."

In the recent judge touching any court active to marriago of either of the valid parties with any other. Thirdly, that they have obtained thereunto the express constitute they have obtaine

sion of the High Court of Justice in the "Date case it was again ruled that: "The canons bind the clergy, but not the laify." However, before Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1754, certain suspended or unfrocked clergymen were found to celebrate maror unifocked cirrigmen were found to celebrate marriages not only after 12 o'clock (noon), but even upto 12 and 1 o'clock at night—to witness the many
disgraceful marriages which took place in the chapet
in Mayfair and ir the Fleet, where the degraded
priest was only too delighted to matry persons at £1
a couple. To put an end to these often lileadvised
unions and to protect ail the industrious and poorer
classes throughout the country with canonical classes throughout the country, "the canonical hours" (8 a.m. to 12 noon) were from that time in-corporated into the various acts of Parliament, which have from time to time regulated marriage. The artisan, the farmers, and almost all ordinary classes were supposed to dine at necn, or not later than one o'clock, and the Legislature thought it wise that when entering upon so rolemn an act as marriage the ceremony should take place not later than 12 o'clock in the day. The clergy also might have a grievance, especially in all large and populous parishes, if compelled to wait about on duty at the church after 12 o'clock, instead of being able to attend to their many other parochial duties. The extension of the marriage hours beyond 12 o'clock would in like manner affect the movements and engagements of Roman Catholic pricate, discenting ministers and the civil registrars throughout the country. To "the upper ten thousand" it can hardly be said to be a hardship to have to marry just before 12 o'clock and to sit down to their wedding breakfast at 1 o'clock or 1.30 o'clock, in fact, to luncheon. While to the Peers and the Commons there is always the luxury of a special license open on the payment of the usual 30gs. in atomp and fees, but these special licences issue, we out any new features to report. The total quantity of hides handled in this city for the year 1880 numbered 40,000, sheepskins, 150,000, calfskins, 20,000; which are estimated at a total value of \$445,000.

Delive, solely by the favor of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Faculties, His Grece, as is well known, going into the details and merits of each case limself, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the details and merits of each case limself, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Master of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the fees belonging to the Canterbury the fees belonging the fees Famours—The Grand Trunk Italiway rates are blehop always signing the "flat" authorizing the firm and unchanged; on flour from this city they are special license to issue. Special licenses, it is underase follows. To Belleville, 24c; Shannonville to Kingas stood, will in no case be allowed to issue in future as follows. To Belleville, 24c; Shannonville to Kingaton, inclusive, 30c, Gananoque to Precott, 33c; Edwardsburg to Cornwall, 40c; Summersville to Monters, 40c; St. Lamberts to St. John's, Q. 47c, St. Madeline to Acton, 55c. Waterville to Coaticook, 60c; Island Pond to Portland, 65c; Danville to Chaudicre and Aston, 55c; Doucet's Landing, 51c, Point Levi, 60c; Quebec, 60c; Island Pond to Falmonth, 65c; St. Henri to L'Islet, inclusive, 65c; St. Joan Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 65c; St. Joan Port Joli to Riviere du Loup, inclusive, 73c; Cacouna letred cauon to extend the hour to 2 p.m., as the to Moncton, inclusive, 80c, Point du Chene (for guif ports and Prince Edward Island, traffic only) 75c. Humphries to Amherst and Point du Chene, Boundary Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive (except Salisbury June-Creek to Coldbrook, inclusive (except Salisbury June-tion), 85c; Nappan to Richmond and Fisher's Grant to Valley, inclusive (Truro excepted) 85c; Picton, Truro, Halifax, New Glasgow Junction (for Halifax pose will probably never be applied for again, and, if and C B railway traffic) 80c; Windsor Junction (for applied for, more than probably never granted, the ob-Windsor and Annapolis railway traffic only) 75c; St. Jection being that added evening drosses are unseembly the crowd and concentrate the linear are Wales. Marriages at pight in churches in London John, N. B., 75c., McAdam Junction and Fredericton In church, the crowd and concourse, the livery ser-Junction, 75c., Carleton, N. B., 75c., St. Stephen, N. B., vants hanging round the church porches as at a ball, St. Andrew's, N. B., 75c. To England, ria Dominic , Allan or Beaver Lines and bridegroom—only by far too merry! The late case from Portland .—Flour, \$1.18, catment, \$1.18 per of the young man imprisoned by the Vice-Chancellor barrel; beef in barrels, 53c per 100 lbs; pork in barrels, for having married a ward of Chancery of eighteen, boxed mosts, tallow, and lard, 53c per 100 lbs; butter without the consent of the Court, and who had stated and cheese, 73c per 100 lbs. in lots not under 15,000 falsely, for the purpose of getting his banns publish-lls; do, in lots from 5,000 to 15,000 lbs, 83c per ed, that the young lady was of full age, illustrates cental; oil cake, 50c per 100 lbs; flour and meal in that a bride has a far greater security from her ineacks, 48c per 100 lbs; apples per harrel, prepaid, funded husband when he goes before a clergyman \$1.25 for lots of 130 barrels or over; clover, 70c per surrogate and obtains from him a license for marricular; dressed poultry and dead meats, in lots of age, for it has, it must be remembered, always to be founded on the affidavit of the bridegroom himself in writing on oath, and on which if fales he can be Dunished.

> -The home of Speaker Randall in Washington is a bright and cosy one. In the Speaker's study, close beside his desk, stands his wife's sewing machine—a fact significant of the gentle womanly influence which brightens his life Their eldest daughter is a tall and graceful young woman just entering society.

-The average man, whom clothlers furnish with covering, weight 140 pounds and 6 ounces. Were it not a r the fiesh it would weigh but 14 pounds, that being the average weight of a skeleton. In this skelcton there are 249 boncs, and few men's bones, like their flesh, are alike, when put together, so the variations necessary to fit the average man with clothes cannot be very easily determined.

- During a recent boring for water in the Wimmera district, Victoria, a tree was passed through for a distance of 6 feet at the depth of 250 feet. Several fruit stones were brought to the autisce. At some period of the world's history a grove of trees is supposed to have occupied this subtermed spot, and the great depth of earth now covering the remains of the vegetation indicate a vast lapse of time since it flourished.

-There died last week at the town of Niagara the oldest ferryman in Canada, perhaps in America. For nearly three-quarters of a century Mr. Ralph Clench, eldest son of the late Col. Clench, has been land flore districts.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

response the first find which was dependently for the frequency of the system. The resident the first state the end of the list state for the Republicant Realing which is a resonate and prediction for the system. In orders will be a reconditions to the Real Realizable first state of the system of the miles of the Real Realizable for the first state of t Kames, of the Limes Vacuum Biake Company, to be taken to England for experimental purposes. This is which under no circumstances, can do mething but the first losemetive, with but a single pair of driving uselessly transport a small quantity of hot clinders wheels, that has of late years been built in the United while the rest are thrown out just as they were is fore States The Baldwin Works are also employed in making, after the design, of E. A. L. Roberts, of Titusville, Pa, his patent-inted piston and cylinder locomo-tive, which he claims to be able to run so miles per hour with perfect case. E. A. L. Roberts, improvement is in the construction of the cylinder and piston The cylinder has the exhaust port formed of slots circomferentially around the centre, and penetrates the interior of the cylinder. This slot is covered by anaular covering or pipe so as to form a free exit of the exhaust steam, and is connected with the usual slide valve, as in cylinders, having steam ports on each end The piston occupies half the length of the cylinder When the atomi is admitted on one end of the cylinder, the platen immediately covers the exhaust in its movement, and remains closed until the steam side of the platon reaches the exhaust port at the end of its travel when it uncovers it; which, in the ordinary cylinders, the exhaust commences to open when the pis-ton has performed about two-thirds of its stroke, causing a locs of power on the balance of the stroke inventor claims that his device immediately relieves the steam pressure at the end of the whole stroke and passes it of through the annular slots, causing no back pressure as in the ordinary cylinders. The inventor mys:- By means of this improved construction I am enabled to use the full clastic force of the steam dur-ing nineteen-twentieths of the stroke" He also cleims that "as the piston uncovers the central slot at the end of each stroke, when it is on its dead centre, the pleton is at that moment theoretically at rest allowing an appreciable time for the escape of the ex-acust steam. The inventor claims that by his im-provements his locomotives with 19220 inch cylinders and 54 inch diameter drivers will be capable of run-ning sixty miles an hour with an ordinary passenger erain on a good, straight track, with a saving of from 10 to 30 per cent. of fuel.

There has also been turned out from the Grant

Locometiva Works, of l'aterson, New Jersey, a lecomotive, from the designs of Engene Fontaine, who blast nearles than we do, by which latter means a less claims that it can be made to run 20 miles an hour, back pressure is the result. The application of the while the machinery is running no faster than that of indicator to their locomotives is as common with them as erdinary locomotive travelling at the rate of 60 as its application to stationary engines is with us; in miles. The crank axis is placed on top of the boiler fact. In this country the application of the indicator instead of under, as usual; on the crank axle are two to locomotives is the exception, not the rule, and if cal maintenance of present and increased speeds. frictional wheels, 51 feet in diameter, which are in railway superintendents, in ordering locomotives, contact on the top of two other frictional wheels of would insist upon these being, when finished, accom-4 feet diameter, which are accured concentric on the panied with indicator diagrams of their cylinder steam outside of the driving wheels, 51 feet in diameter, action, at the speed they were to run at, better and which rest on the rail. The motion of the driving more economical locomotives would be the result wheels thus communicated as increased in the ratio. The economy of a locomotive is not, as yet, and of their respective diameters, as 1 to 1.38; that is to my, that, providing there is no alip, the drivers proper will run one-third faster than the first driven wheel. It is not to be presumed that the inventor, with his experience in locometives produced, has parefully studied the production of power, otherwise he would not have wasted the amount of money accessary to produce this abortion, as it is well known to engineers that power is speed (relocity) multiplied by pressure (force) and especially in locomotives it is an increased piston speed that is wanted for rapid transit, in connection with high steam pressure, so as to reduce the boller capacity to a minimum. This locomotive is running on the Pitts-Surgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ballroad.
At Concord, New Hampshire, it is said, a locomo

tive is building, with a flat beiler—2 feet by 7 by 12 feet, are the dimensions given—with the fire box in the middle. The engineer's position, like that of the silor's on a steamboat, is to be at the front, and the arean as now. The idea is to bring a large portion of the builty court he fire and increments. of the boller over the fire, and increase its steaming

pacity. A noteworthy feature of the year's record has been the construction of a number of locomotives, both personger and freight, with the improved fire box of Mr. I. E. Wooten, general menager of the Philadel-phia and Reading Bailroad, on which road they are In service, and have given very satisfactory results.
This improvement consists in providing a very large grate area, by extending the fire box laterally above the driving wheels without raising the walst of the boiler to any material extent. Insufficient grate area has been the defect of all locomotive hollors, and the veteran Ross Winans, years ago, took the lead in remedying it. Mr. Wootten's improvement would seem to have fully covered the ground in this direction, and is applicable to locometives of all construction, and free from the objection and limitation inherent to former efforts. The cossolidation engine on this plan, with 20 x 24 inch cylinders, have fire boxes 96 x 124 inches, and among the express passenger engines, with fire boxes of avout the same size, there is one having cylinders 21 x 21 inches. The achedule time of the latter locemotive on the fast express from 9th and Oreen streets, l'hiladelphia, to Bound Brook, 592 miles, including 3 stops, is 74 minutes, portions of the run being made at the rate of 70 miles an hour; and as an instance of these capabilities, it may be stated that a gentleman of this city left his house near Broad and Arch streets, Philadelphia, a short time ago, at 8 p m., travelled to New York city behind one of them, transacted his business, and was at home and in 1-d at midnight.

The Pennsylvania Ballroad Company have turned out from their Altoons shops a coupled locomotive, having cylinders 18x24 inches, & feet drivers, and a slab frame of the English type. It was designed to run the 89.2 miles between Philadelphia and Jersey city in 90 minutes, but from all accounts it has not proved a success. Some time in July last it was placed on the road and attached to a freight train, so as to be limbered up. It is now in the fact passenger service between Hersey city and Philadelphia. They still sation during expansion. Oliver Evans and Woolf remarkable feature, however, of this liberal concession ordinary of cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general use hauled by an ordinary or cars Low in general are of wrought from, as also are the journels. And just our most approximation pattern, as also are the journels. And just our most approximation pattern, as also are the journels of constructed on this combination pattern, now have in course of construction another fast extended on the Woolf plan. Why have not our ment which he may select to aid him by money or and also the quantity of paying freight or carge on the prose locomotive, with cylinders 18x24 inches, and of locomotive superintendents followed in their foot. guarantees in its construction. It gives to such governed in the new;—

bet drivers, which beexpected to reduce the time beside per at most for the want of a function of intelligent in ease of any default on the part of a

of olete, namely the use of an extended smoke box which under to circumstances, can do anything but These blind guides have their mit dors, who prefet to follow the lead of some one else than think for them-

In locomotives, we are greatly behind the Populsh Not that we have not the facilities, but that we are so completely enveloped in the dazzling cloud of American greatness, as to be indifferent to the progress of other nation. In England the greatest attention is paid to the arrangement of the belier for the admission of sir in comminuted jets over the coal, and by the use of firebrick bridges. In this country but few combine these simple and common expedients. Coal burning is well Williams showed us that a brick arch and a few air through hollow stay bolts. This is done in the

The economy of a locomotive is not, as yet, understood. With the majority of those now in practical operation, the power depends on the holice pre-sure and the piston speed, as before stated. What is wanted for economical locomotives is a minimum weight it has ever granted. It gives him the right to con-with maximum power. To produce this, we must struct the ship-railway on such line as he may deterhave high piston speed, and a corresponding boiler pressure. For, as we reduce the weight of our loco-motives, we reduce its adhesion. This latter must be provided for by a higher boller pressure. To illustrate this, let us take the standard size locomotive for fast passenger service, using steam of 125 pounds to the square inch, with 64-foot drivers, cylinders 17x26 inches, and making 300 revolutions per minute, and assuming the point of cut-off to be at half-stroke, the tractive force will be:

Now substitute a 15x21 inch cylinder, with 6-lost drivers, and 200 paunds per square inch, and making 420 revolutions per minute, cutting off at half stroke, we have:

and the horse power of the latter will be 50 per cent more than the former.

$$P = 220 \times 1,200 \times 103 = 850$$

$$33,000 = 170 \times 1,500 \times 107$$

$$P = -1,413$$

33,000 The only limit to the speed of the pieton is that at which the piston packing begins to "cut" the bore of the cylinder, and with the very hard from of which cylinders are now made, and with the light steel packing rings now in use, it is certain that a mean piston speed of 2,000 feet per minute may be main-tained, not only with safety, but with great advantage. Small-cylinder locomotives would have less conden-sation, and hence expansion could be advantageously carried to a greater extent than with large cylinders, working with the same quantity of steam. The loss 1000, to be paid by the Mexican Government in said uppers, the inventor has accomplished strength by condensation (and this is the great drawback of Custom House certificates and has also a large land and solidity, whereby he secures, with the system of expensive working) would be relatively still less also, grant. In case of the acquisition of this railway trellicing and trussing in connection with the main because the abort interval for cooling at the increased apeed of the amaller piston. With fast-running engines a given quantity of steam would be discharged in smaller quantities, but at more frequent intervals up the chimney, the blast thus approaching to a more continuous flow of steam. In fact, mere frequent ex-liausts of steam into the chimney enables a smaller boiler to evaporate more water from a given heating surface in an hour than a larger boller with less number of exhausts in the same time. Our difficulty is not in knowing what is the proper thing, but it is in not putting into practice what we do know. Watt know the whole thing of expansion, and almost how much power could be got out of a given weight of stoam expanded to a given extent, and protected from conden-action during expansion. Oliver Evans and Woolf

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LOCOMOTIVES OF 1880

LOCOMOTIVES OF 1880

ON Birnet Le Vin in American Michaelet

The part was have been a vinited one for the local mode of the superior of of high specific for the production or a letter valve goar. The rall is so great that some additional complication. Mexico and the other through the Carribean Sa of this structure, would be Justifield. In our tests from the month of the Mississippi to Californ and running passing a chaines, with 120 pounds boiler Teluantejec is 2,000 miles to seth in by Panama (c) pressure, the decount will show peak upon to 100 tollowide. Capitaln Eads reallowed a charge area and Thus blind guides have their finit fors who prick to pressure, the derivant will show periods to the tendence can have follow the lead of some one clse than thick for them, selves and the adoption of this more than useless device, as a so-called spark arrester, is to be recorded as a known to have the summary of the stroke to them the pounds, and the actual point of for two reasons. First, the railway across the Mark to be recorded as a known than the control of the stroke to them the pounds are the stroke to them the pounds of the stroke to The average pressure throughout the stroke, dees not saving in en distances in favor of Teliaunt pe. 10. exceed 40 pounds and the real gain from expansion justify much higher rates of toll. The following will be about the same, if sterm of 75 pounds had been. Captain Eads, even assuming that the actual t 1984 admitted for about encludiffice streke and then cut of | will be only one third as much as that estimates. So it will be seen that in our present construction of the Peris Convention, will, it is thought, insure a silide valve, one-half the boiler power is expended in profits as will enable him to secure sufficient periods. forcing it through the narrow openings to reach the pistons, and, according to the mechanical theory of at the lowest estimates that have been made for heat, a corresponding part of the steam must be con- will be largely more than double the cost of the skip known to be solely a chemical question, that of combining densed and lost. This great detect is due to the scant railway at Teliauntenee, which Captain Ends estimated ing carlon and carburetted by drozen with oxygen, in opening which the link motion gives in the notches, will be \$75,000,000. He, however, proposes to kirch. is generally treated. In England some Iocomotives (5,000° the Allen valve was used but as the indicator point deemed advantageous to the interests of American with as low as 15 pounds of coal per mile. The was not applied we have ro knowledge of its working can commerce and to transport its ables proceed. certain equivalents -not a mechanical consideration, as after we have the centre notch. In the locomotive the United States the right to lower these toils to acaverage consumption of fuel in England is but little The Allen stationary high speed engine also uses a more than half as great as in this country. This indivative with double openings, and, judging from the guarantee 0 per cent. dividends on \$50,000 000 of the cates a wide field for improvement in our locomotive diagrams produced by this engine, no doubt would stock of the company. He insisted on the insertio. bollers. True, the loads in England are 20 per cent lighter, but the speed is 25 per cent, higher. What is this character is adopted and a more expeditions of a clause which would permit the United States wanted in this country is a locomotive boller, made entrance into the cylinder is obtained for the steam, to the President and Cabinet of Mexico and to the with express reference to the admission and mixture it is a question. If not some a lighter is obtained for the steam, to the President and Cabinet of Mexico and to the with express reference to the admission and mixture it is a question. with express reference to the admission and mixture it is a question if not some radical change shall have leading members of its Senate and House that such of air in coal in combustion. Chemistry teaches us to be made in locomotive valve gear. The link is clause would be looked upon by the United States. that this admission and inixture is all man can undoubtedly the simplest gear known for locomotives, with this accomplish, nature effecting the rest. Charles Wye but its mere simplicity is not sufficient to justify such wise as an evidence and a desire to cultivate the Williams showed us that a brick arch and a few air a considerable waste of boiler power, especially for the kinddest relations with the United States. The holes sufficed for the required purpose of a "smoke high speeds now demanded for our flying trains. What burner." That is to say : Place a brick arch in the is wanted is an automatic cut-off arrangement similar from Captain Ears' insisting that such a clause should fire box, so placed as to deflect back the air from the to the modern high-speeded cut-off engines now in tubes, so as to ranke the upper part of the fire box general use. When the indicator is more generally effective as a combustion chamber, and supply sir employed—that is to say, when locomotives are elective as a communion character, and supply all the supposed that the supposed the community policy are the supposed and pulling the load expected of them, this evil, valid in this country with regard to the practicability partitlely small extent. The English locomotive as above stated, will be recognized, and its correction of the adip-railway. Not a word has appeared in an engines cut off much earlier and use much larger will eventually follow, as has been the case in our of the papers of Mexico expressing a doubt of it no. paratively small extent. The English locomotive as above stated, will be recognized, and its correction engines cut of much earlier and use much larger will eventually follow, as has been the case in our portable and stationary engines, by the means of the have I heard such doubt expressed by anyone in the indicator. As steel rails and tires have added so much to our railway improvement, we must go further, and In our locomotives adopt steel axles and boilers too, must all other details be observed for an economi-

CAPTAIN EADS' SHIP RAILWAY. (Mexican Correspondence New York Tribune)

Captain Eads has completed his negotiations with

ship-railway across the Isthmus of Teluantepec, and

mine, and he is to be entirely untrammelled in the plans and execution of the work, which is to be commenced within two years from the date of the grant and completed within twelve years. The concession grants a right of way across the lethmus half a mile in width, which width is increwed, wherever stations are required, to one mile. It gives him the right to Improve such rivers andha rhors as he may deem proper and to collect liberal tonnago tolls from vessels entering them It permits him to collect \$5 per cubic metre of the displacement of each vessel transported on the railway; the amount of tolls to be determined in the following manner: The greatest length and greatest width of the vessel, measured at the surface of the water, are multiplied by the greatest depth of immersion, and for each cubic metre or fraction of a metre contained in such parallelopiped of these dimensions, he is entitled to charge \$5 toll. He is also entitled to charge \$15 for each passenger on the ship and I per cent on the value of gold or allver coln or bullion or precious stones; and, in the event of such valuables not being declared to his agent, to collect 10 cres of public lands, to be located on the lettimus or

ndles by going by way of Tchuantipe instead of Pansina. The one route is through the traff c pital to construct the rall-ar. A canal at Pinama officers and soldiers gratts, on condition that it will an evidence on the part of Mexico of confidence, like greatest delay in obtaining the concession resulted be inserted in the grant from his declaration that he would not consect to appeal to capitalists or to any other Government without first giving to the Unitcountry. The people seem to secept the success which has attended the engineering works of Captain Eads as an ample guarantee of his ability to carry out what he proposes, and, while his reception ners has been devold of any theatrical display, the manner in which he has been received and treated by the Mexican Government and people has been a source of the liveliest gratification to American residents to Mexico. At his request a costly expedition, compris ing about 50 individuals-engineers, assistants, laborers and soldiers-to assist him in making a the Mexican Government for the construction of his survey of the Isthmus, to determine the most practical route for the ship-rallway, has been prepared by the Mexican Government and has started for the has received from it the most liberal concession which Isthmus. This commission is under the direction of the eminent Civil Engineer, Francesco De Garry, who is in charge of the drainage of the Valley et M-xio. and who was commissioned to represent the Mexican Government at the Paris Canal Convention. He is directed by the Government to assist the engineers of Captala Eads in the instrumental survey of such routes as he may designate. Mesers. Williams and Corthell will direct the survey during the absence of Captain Eads, who has started with the expedition to the Isthmus to inspect the rivers and harbors, and give the party such instructions regarding the work as he may down necessary. As an additional evidence of the respect of the Government for Captain Ends, it has ordered one of its war vessels, the Independencia. to take him from the Isthmus to the port of New

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A VALUABLE INVENTION.

New Combined Box Car.

Orleans on his way to Washington.

We have had the pleasure of examining the comb tion as may be agreed upon between his agents and any vessels in transit, for dockage, repairs, or cleaning when needed by them, and to operate a telegraph line and ar auxiliary freight and passenger railway line in connection with the ship-railway. In addition the governments grants between the same and the ship-railway. In addition the governments grants between the same and the ship-railway. In addition the governments grants between the same are the same and the same are the same and the same are the sa nation car designed for carrying grain in bulk, lumber flour and general merchandisc. It is the invention of any vesses in trainer, for document, repairing a comment. The stress is and are auxiliary freight and passenger railway line in 10 gross tons of paying freight, while the car itself weight and are auxiliary freight and passenger railway line in 10 gross tons or thereabout. Thus the engine is commented to ship-railway. In addition, the governments grants him a subsidy equal to 1,000,000 freight, for every ten of cargo, or paying freight. This new idea of a box car is designed to and will carry : elsewhere, in aid of the construction of a suitable har-gross tons of load, or paying feeight, while the car itself bor on the Pacific Ocean. It also gives him the right weighs only 27,000 lbs., or nearly 6,000 lbs., heavier to consolidate the Tchuantepec Italiway, now being than the ordinary standard box car. To accomplish constructed by M. Learnard and others, with the this desirable object, there is introduced with the To accomplub ship-railway on such terms as may be agreed upon framing of the car a new principle of trussing, trollsbetween them, and in such event, the location of the Tehuantepec Railway may be altered, as desired double the foat with perfect asfets. By an ingraious by Captain Fails. The Tehuantepec Railway Committee of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplicate upper in combinator and a submatrice of placing duplication and a submatrice of p pany has a subvention amounting to about \$1,000, with a skeleton frame placed in a position with the grant In case of the acquisition of this railway tecllicing and trussing in connection with the main its obligations to the Mexican Government are to case and determine, and the subvention would then result. The grain in bulk discharges itself automate attach to the ship-railway. The duration of the grant is cally, obviating waste in discharging cargo, and savinninety-nine years, at the termination of which the govtime in unleading, a great desideratum in handling
ernment is to take possession of the works and pay
grain in bulk. For Lumber there is no alteration two-thirds of their value. Captain Eads, on his part, needed. When the cars are not required for grain agrees to transport the ships, property and troops of transportation, the cars are ready at a moment's notice the Mexican Government without compensation dure to be used for lumber, flour, or other merchandles transportation, the cars are ready at a moment's notice ing the existence of the grant. He has the right to The capacity of this car in comparison with the box export, free or all duties, all moneys required to pay car nowin use is. Present box car, wheat, 450 bushels dividends or to purchase materials of any kind for the cambination car, 1,000 bushels. Present box car, lam use of the road, and likewise to import, free of duty, her, 8,000 feet; combination car, 16,000 feet. Present box car, wheat, 450 bushels use of the road, and likewise to import, free of duty, her, 8,000 feet; combination car, 16,000 feet. during the cottre period of the grant, all materials, box car, flour, 100 farrels; combination car, 200 har coal, and articles of every kind required for the con-struction, repair and operation of the road. The most remarkable feature, however, of this liberal concession rela. The following comparison shows the average quantity of cars tow in general use hauled by an

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A locomotive engine will local 15 of the condinto conceive engine will note it to the continue to case is easily as she will be or the case now in test, and will not use may more to be takened the expenses in funding the two trained or equal, this is thought to be within the mark, for it is well known thought to be within the mars, for it is well known smerge cultical men if it the mare, you get your lead to the engine rean bandle but train, and consequently the less wear and trainer strengen on the less ometive. The tables given alone show a did rence 120 tons of paving health, or cargo, in fivor of the combination train of circ. The secont system 29 cars lande 240 tons of paying toutht, while the careo carried in to combination curtons Besides, the dead weight or the in the mars under the present system is \$10,000 Hz, while with the 45 confidention cars it is 105,000 Hz. difference in favor of the new system of 3,000 H -The question is seen ested - Are we to go on with the seld spitem or adopt the new? Competition as keen end several routes will be opened in addition to those one reviets to early the cereals of the West to the coun for shipment to Europe Every rairced and tratsportation company is endersome to chapen the rost per bushel for every bushel that offers for curriage. It would be wisd in to take time to the forelook so that in the keep race for the trailing. by the forelock, so that in the keen race for the truli-I the West the Georgian Bay conte era the Midland Railway may secure what nature has determined by of the traffe. We have no doubt in our minds that if the company secured the best rolling stock so that the volumes trailio may be handled at less cost than iveny other route the success of recuring the gmin ton, from the North West is within the companys trasp with every facility of making connections at feet William when the Thunder Bay branch of the Parific Ballway is opened, and with Chicago, Milwankee and other grain centres or depots. There is another matter in connection with this question, that is, making Hallax the winter port of the Dominion for Europe. We are led to believe that the cost of baulace over the Intercolonial cats up the profits Let our Halifax friends build an elevator and use the new combination cars, and there is no doubt if the Hon the Minister of Railways is approached in a proper manner and can be shown that the trafile of grain can be made to pay-which no doubt it can- he will not delay to furnish the most acrylceable kind of rolling stock. We advise the merchants and shippers of Halifax can be made to pay over the Intercoluntal present, and at the same cost as it takes to hand the ay all hadage charges and leave a handsome margin. of this is cone there is no doubt that Hallfax will become, as it ought to be, the great wheat shipping pert of the Dominion for Europo.—Port Hope Temes

CANADA SOUTHERN.

The Canala Southern has within the past few days come rapidly to the front both at the Stock Exchange and in the estimation of investors. An analysis of the financial condition of the company, the favorable position of the read, its low grade and direct alignment, all go to make up a most favorable showing for the future of the road. It is directly in the line of the heaviest east and west through trafficand is most favorably located for local business. The royl is a positive necessity to the New York Central and Lake Shore lines, and through these roads alone an amount of traffic sufficient to pay at least 6 per cent dividends can be directed to the line with advantage to the supporting lines. It is now thoroughly incorporated in a system that necessarily must see it austained as a matter of self interest. The future of Canada Southern may n w be considered as a sured The future of -New York Indicator.

AMBRICAN RAILWAY LEGISLATION IN 1880.

in California and Iowa there has been legislation in layor of companies chartered in other States, the California law permitting them to hire or buy roads, to change their gauge as they please, and Kentucky but in 1880 the gauge was changed to 4 feet 85 has established a railroad commission like that existinctes. The stock of the read was owned by Messes, ag in this State and those recently created in California and Georgia. In New York reorganizing companies are permitted to increase their capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's cancer are permitted to increase their capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in McDougall & Davidson's capital stock as a meeting beld recently in the stock as a way be needful; voting by proxy has been forbidden well as the ownership of them, and the provisions requiring the operation of the reads to be reported under five general classes, sub-divided into one hundred eads, has been so changed as to call for annual reports from the companies founced in twenty tables, embracing 232 distinct heads and sub-heads. Laws has enabled the Governor to confer similar authority Montreal Ster.

for arcesting catables and to order people on the plat-form and steps. In Mane time and impresentates have been presented, for combinations to stop or delay trains, for violetice of introduction in opposit in to the terrice, we even a facility gross needed to do their duty, on the part of employes. In toute effort a law

through a rayine, and for two more wross a beaver racedor, after that the country is not as difficult as might be magned

-Great Western Radway of Canela-Trathe for

work ending January 14th, 1881 -Passengers Freight and live stalk Mails and sundries Total Correspondent work last week year \$4,310

-A circular has been issued from the other of the president of the Midland Ratiway Corapany announcing the completion of the elevator at the terminus of the line. It states that for the present all grain con-signed to Port Hope can only be receipted for upon an unnegotiable railway receipt. A warehouse receipt will be given immediately after the grain be received. into the elevator. All grain will undergo government inspection on its arrival at the clevator. The charges at the clevator are, for the present, fixed at one cent per bushel, which will give storage for thurty days, or two cents per bushel including winter storage up to the 15th April

-The Pall Mall Gazette says According to the Golos, an ice railway is projected between Constadt rolling stock. We active the merchants and empires of Halfax to agitate this question. The grain trade and Chantentsium, principally for the transport of the few can be made to eavier the intercolonial goods. The Baltic Railway Company will supply the of Halifax can be made to jay over the intercounts.

Kallway To repost 120 tous more of paying freights railway stock for this branch, which will, of course, communicate directly with the main line. A certain present, and at the same cost as it takes to hand the amount of traffic must be guaranteed before a beginexperimental train with cargoes that we are told have ning is made, but, since this is done, and the ice has proved a failure. This 120 tons of extra freight will attained the requisite thickness, the work will begin attained the requisite thickn as the work will begin by the laving of the rails, and the whole business will be finished within eight days. The time is too short for the laving of an absolutely level line without either cuttings or embankiaents, and with a surface of exactly the same consistency throughout

-The annual meeting of the Montreal, Portland & Boston Railroad Company was held last week at the Company soffice, Montreal The president, Mr S T Willett, occupied the chair, and Mr. M S Lonergan, secretary-treasurer, ac ed as secretary. The president press sted the directors unual report, which, after referring to the private affairs of the company, went on to say that great improvements had occurred dur-ing the past year in the way of erecting station houses, etc. The time between S. Lambert and running order. An application is to be made at the Legislature of Quebec at its next session for an amendment to their act of incorporation, extending the time within which to complete their railway in nect with the milway system centreing in the city of

with the settlement of the brake question in this is known to occur country -The Engineer.

on between the authorstics of these two roads, the South Eastern being anxious to purchase the Cham-plain road. The road, which is in good running and generally to do any railroad business, and the order, covers a distance of sixty-three miles, and extows law allowing them to extend their roads or construct branches. Mississippi roads have been enabled road was first constructed it had a gauge of 34 feet, office, 78 St. François Xavier street, the atock was sold and transferred to the Hon. Bradley Barlow and except when the person issuing the proxy has actual the South-Eastern Railway. A guarantee was given souted and possession of the shares represented, as by the South-Eastern road that the interest on the bonded dest of the road (which amounts to \$372,000) should be paid. The road was taken possession of by the South-Eastern authorities. The major-ity of the old board of directors resigned, an the following gentlemen were elected to fill their places: Hon. Bradley Bar ow, Hon Lucius Robinson, B. B. have been passed protecting rationals from matice and Smaller, A. P. Crosa, T. A. McKinnon, and A. B. misconduct. Specific penalties have been imposed, in Chaffee The last named gentlemen was elected Sentucky and Massachusetta, for throwing missiles or protections and Mr. R. A. Campbell secretary-tressurer shooting at a test. shooting at a train. Maine has empowered conductors of the new board. With this new acquisition the South-to arrest disorderly or profane persons, and New York Eastern road will cover a distance of 300 miles.—

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

NEW CURE FOR SMOKE

Dr. C. W. slemens described in Nature a new medduty, on the part of imploves. In a ontoctiont a low passed for the examination of cuployes, for colors limited from the examination of cuployes, for colors limited from the examination of cuployes, for colors limited from the examination of the colors of the examination of the engineers of the examination of the ex stops short about an inch behind the bottom bur of duts it should have the cheer of inducing our paper there ato to make room for a batteinch compete with the consider world. In the is perforated with holes of about emetwentieth of an manufacture of letter grades or writing paper such inch to diameter placed right a thdistances of three--the K & P Rathord is said to be a time and any sylphonic order of an inch along its upper surface. This spice route neith of the Mississippi. For the inthe it runs rests upon a lower plate, which is bent downwards towards the lack, so as to provide a verth shand boil a intal channel of about one inch in broutth between two plates. A trapeloor, held up by a spring is pro-[\$1,05703 for ht.\$], 144 10 total for week. \$2,005 70 to \$1,018 0 for spending week of 1850. Passengers and units by a strip of sheet copper about four inches deep bent in and out like a lady's felli, and rive test to the copper to showing an increase of \$1,353.

—Norwood, Ont January 19.—The party of surveyers engaged to the final location of the line of the Toronto \$ Otawa Rallway between P terbage and to the line of the strip of the line of the strip of the strip of the strip of the line of the strip of Ottawa reached here last exening and completed the is set up to this heat, which in passing along the hortesting of the line between here and Peterboro They commenced location the line cast of here this and greatly in reases their brilliance. So great is the heat imparted to the air by this simple arrangement that a piece of lead about half a pound in weight introduced through the trap door into this channel melted in five minutes, proving a temperature to exist ex-ceeding 613 deg. F. or 336C. The abstraction of heat from the back has, moreover, the alreating of retarding the c. mbustion of the coke there while prometing it at the front of the grate. In a large dre-place in a room 7 200 cubic tect, facing the north the temperature was radly maintained at 60 deg, and the result of one day's campaign of hine hours was a consumetion of 62 cubic feet of kee and 22 pounds of coke the total cost bring 4.725d, or at the rate of about one-half p-nny per hour.

In many cases steam-pipes that were wrapped with mineral woot (slug wood) have become deeply rusted if the corrosion of the iron, but a careful analysis has shown that there was no sulphur saits, and it is now supposed that the rusting was due to the hygroscopic character of the wood. The following plan has been contrived for remedying the cuit. Two-parted castiron muffs are screwed upon the ends and in the middle of each inte, which serve as receptacles for wooden. of each tube, which serve as receptacles for wooden lattis. The space between these and the tubes is packed tightly with the wool, and about five centimetres (1 97 inch) thick, and the whole is wrapped at various places with from wire, so that the envelope is bound fast to the tube. The laths are first sonked in

STEEL BOILERS

In an article on steel boilers the London Engineer Mays. While we wimit that excellent boilers have been made of steel, we cannot shut our eyes to the truth that a great deal of apparently adminible metal is quite unsuitable for this purpose. Thus Bessemer steel, it is said, cannot be used for boller-plates with Chambly has been relaid with steel rails, which is a any certainty of obtaining a satisfactory result, and great improvement. The line is now in first-class the reason appears to be thus. The whole process of running order. An application is to be made at the clearing some two tons or so of iron from carbon, silicon and other impurities occupies only twenty minutes. When the contents of the faile are under-blown or over-blown, the steel is unit for boiler making the Province of Quebec until January 1st, 1883, and also to grant them powers to construct a branch road, commencing at some point of their present road in the counties of Rouville, Iberville or Missisquol, to control difference in the quality of steel would not be so great as an error of a minute would produce in the iteel of the Bessemer converter.

-For some time past negotiations have been going SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF SOFT COAL

The Boston Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company states that at present rates of prices semi-bituminous and soft coals are coming into more general uso than they have been, especially culm or fine coal Members are warned that, with few exceptions, such Members are warned that, with few exceptions, such ten, and the local safe very liable to apontaneous combustion, if sality. Protessor Hufeland's roll of centensrians stored when the least wet or damp in closed sheds includes many more remarkable cases, among them where there is little or no circulation of air. If such where there is little or no circulation of air. If such where there is little or no circulation of air. If such that of Hittlestedt, a Prussian soldier, who served where there is little or no circulation of air. If such that of Hittlestedt, a Prussian soldier, who served where there is little or no circulation of air. If such that of Hittlestedt, a Prussian soldier, who served where there is little or no circulation of air. riorate. The company objects to the storage of semibituminous or bituminous coal in or under any build- and who after all this married successfully three ing that would expose a risk taken by this company wives, the last when he was 110, only two years before to danger if it took fire. It is suggested that a roof his death. bituminous or bituminous coal in or under any buildmay be sufficient to protect soft coal from being much wet, and that under a roof not confined at the sides there would probably be such a free circulation of cir as to prevent spoutaneous combustion

know how, but the men seem smarter, everything is 600 revolutions per minuta, this being the speed ready, and the men follow each other up in their ducked by Mr. Edison to render the working of his lies with rapidity and intelligence."—The Engineer.

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IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

A Caroch in patent has just been printed jointly to Mr. John Manning of Windsor, N.S., and Mr. C. W. Knowles, stationer, of the orac place, for acclimprovement in the manufacture of paper. The patent consists of their axia substitute for chims clay or English p ul hardenings in article mide from phosphate of line. The article which will be known as early-dress pearl hardening, will be much changer than an mutual of the kind now used in paper making. and it also paramete to passess sixture which can only to approximately by practical paper makers. As It is manufactured almost solely from Canedlan pronow are nearly all imported from the United States and Luchind

- A company loss been for raid tor lighting the city or Jerusalon with pas-

are arranging to substitute gas for coal as a source of power for fooms and the like. As there are coal mines in the relighborhood of St Etlenne, it is exported that the gos will be cheap, and that by its use the productive power of the machinery will be in-creased at least 50 per cent.

-A two-foot rule was given to a laborer in a Clyde. lisat varil to measure an iron plate. The laborer not being well up to the use of the rule, after spending considerable time, returned "Noo, Mick," asked the plater, what size is the plater. "Well," replied Mick with a grir or satisfaction, "its the length of your rule, and two thumbs over, with this piece of brick and the breadth of my hand from here to there. bar a finger - English Poper

-Notwithstanding Englands enormous indebtedness to her mechanics, but one mechanical workman has a ser been honored with a burial in Westminster

vat without reason, while in many cases this is caused by the ignorance of some fullers who perform the fulling on pieces which have not been perfectly washed previously Every indigo dyed piece after dyeing will hold some loose indigo which has not been fixed on the fibre, and whi h, if not rerected by thorough surrounded with a shell of sheet Iron, which is also wound at different places with iron wire. The ends of the shell are placed in the mulls, and these are also coated with tar — Dingler's Journal. pleces must, therefore, he washed before, and they must not he kept too long in the dirty soap water. Another cause of the rubbing is the soap itself, which is too often adulterated with etarch, or has been manufactured out of inferior substances.—Textile Nannfacturer

POW LONG MAY A MAN LIVE?

It was Prof Huteland's opinion that the limit of possible human life may be set at 200 years. This is on the general principle that the life of a creature is eight times the years of its period of growth. That which is quickly formed quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner todily decay ensues. More women reach old ego than men, but more men attain remarkands longovity than women. Some animals grow to be very old. Horned enimals live shorter lives than those without horns, flerce longer than timid, and amphibions longer than those which inhabit the air. The voracious pike exists, it is said, to the age of 140 years, THE EFFICIENCY OF RAILROADS

The efficiency of railroads as highways of competent has increased much shore than their milear, as a result of the substitution of steel for from milear, management. The gross saralizes of railroads in the whole of the supply of the suppl he turtle is good for 100 years or more; and among he could swing the scythe and wield the fisit with the best of his fellow laborers. In his 152nd year Parr went up to London to exhibit himself to the king. It proved an unlucky visit, for violating the abstemtone habit of a coutury and a half the old man forested so freely on the royal victuals that he soon died merely of plethors. On examination his internal organs proved to be in excellent condition, and there reason why he should not have lived much

many battles and enduring much hard exampaigning,

-Edison has at last ordered the Southwork Foundry in Philadelphia to ship the engine for driving his new dynamo-electric machine, and it will be running in An English engineer recently returned from a Mallen pattern, of considerable less proportion than visit to American steel works, where enormous outpit the electric machine which it is intended to drive, is secured per converter, says -" They do it, I do not possessing no distinct feature except the capacity of

· — -			indication i	OKLD XX	D NATIONAL ECONOMIST		
MONTREAL	PRICES CUR	RENT.	get og sen		to be the people the	411 . 1144	to duly quise has westly been thousand his
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Tirting.			Peter 19th I Wales Saw Lees of ap- Learn occupance	1 1	LEATHER		it is an impossible midectaking all they wanted to now a dollar coll flow will self any more to a
Y John State	Mil		Cherry Livery	33	Bandin Co.		deliver it it up on the orisments full this many pro- ceaterest. The bulbour elements are record
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the second	•••	11 1	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS	المهام ٦٠	Had Say 35 Say Say	11 2 2 11 2	only friends that the poor tired boying can make () a constrainty. Corn and only are comparatively as
Orlean Orlean Society			Above tops	4 7 1 1 7 1	Poble I To shifte the c Short Instrum		sympathy with wheat — Romers of a N w Yerk — ner no No. I white outs me still rule, but lick —
Trees a Traces re Mantato redication			Arr we object to Broade Sola, per football Light product Petall		SPite, Lerro re all Weye Clyper, p. Vr ve I me Join		mation. Stocks continue to increase. When to show The 2314 bushely which is an increase at page.
χ, Βλώ , 41 ₂ ··· }(1 α			We a long flow lever et a the Blue Noticed Borne v. r. of	1 19 1/2 1/2	BOOTS AND SHOES	0 % % 6 %	on over last week; daily receipts are larger e- chipments each day. Corn gained 130,000 (55).
Aleska North	S11, X	ک عمائیس د م	Coarphor. And room Robert Co.	3. 7.	DASSIST BURGES		stock, and the trade in each eats is limited — 0_{14} spot eats are graded at 14 to 30 cents, per 12 to 12.
Farficka Caba Cat food		7 33 % 60 % 10 %	Cuerto S. Lagor Beeff S.	-25 / 25 / -25 / 25 /	Men's Kit Le 'e Freich Caff '' Bigh Courtes	1 47 L K 191	form still at about 60 course in bond. Bushwite it is per bushot, peace, 85 to 90 it builey, 70 to x
- Granulated Disc. During at A. Granari A		Tribut See	Corperns, per les lles Cresm Tarrer, Coustaire Or or 1	· (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	" Split lite cans Misser' Buffer I Pet bled Baltos rals		terms, \$1.20 to \$1.60. The local wheat moder is tirely nominal, and prices current are lossed to a
Montreal 3-11 w			From Salts, per Louis. Com texto. Tryscorth	1 n of 1 n	Princila listim rate Women's But and Petitled Bulmerate, Princilla Bots	129 22 141	so remote as some ly to be remembered
Amber	c2 + (5.º		ledile legiss	33 # 19	RAW FURS	2/0 // 1/0	Lafest Grain and Provisions, Who das a little stronger in Chicago tools, etc.
Pamin Drige Imperial Jord Lerne Instance	•		Malder Opiom	12/4	Pear, large prime Bear, anail	. (0) 2/ 5/0	at 964 to 1 for February, 1004 to 1 for March c sold at the close for 362 January, 361 February 41
Palo Amter Royal Impensi Star Amter		72 of 55 12 24 to 10 24 (c)	Oxalt - Acid . Proc Clay, per 1994ba . Quinine	125 2 14	Peaver, spring, do Beaver, Winter, clean pelt, per th Gross Fox	20 6 50	May, 12 July. Oats are dull and weaker at 201 Jay . ary, 301 February, 301 March, 441 May Lard is in.
Standard	Mr. Lands	(1) dg (1)	Sal Sola, per lauthe Saltpetre, per keg	105 00 117	Fisher Lonx Martin	. 10 0 X X (1) 1 X (1)	and ligher—quite an important advance to day \$9.25 to \$9.35 January, \$9.274 to \$9.374 February \$9.45 to \$9.474 April \$9.524 bid May, Nork is also
Barbadoor (Wine galler Lapleman	· ·	6, 4 1	Sola Ash, for highe Sugar of Lead Sulphur, per limits	13 w 14	Mink, Dark Prime Gitter	7 (0) or 10 (0)	Attong and high at \$13.72} March, \$13.85 to \$1.85
l'ontrilugal Filtered, bels Filtered, pan Museografo			Salthur, periodbe Salphur, RM, periodbe Sweet till, Olive Tartoric Acid	12 4 1 1	Rete Fall, farec	125 6 1 10	April, Propers,—In the local produce market there is be-
Muscovolo . Porto Rico Sugat Hause, bris	•	(i) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii)	Whites, Lee 2001ba WINDOW GLASS	3. 4 K	Rol Fox Silver Fox Skunk, black	125 or 150 : 2500 w 2500 650 or 050	little to report as to any changes of import are 11 exports for last week from New York instead c 2000
Trindad		0) # 69 3) # 7	Window Glass, per 'oft, ordinary 4th qualit	ງ <i>ເ</i> ທ <i>(ຂ</i> າງ ທ)			packages, as estimated, were nearly 11,000, and the advices from the other side now are against shippin.
Almonds, har I shell	PRCIT.	13 % 16		1 '9 # 2 m 225 # 2 5	WEEKLY REVIE		Supplies from the west run full as vet, but it is though that the recent severs weather will retard both from
Johl on ebell	ed .	25 44 71	lets to Crds, per gross	. 060 at 200	Montheral, Janua Financial — The loan market in N	cw York bas re-	duction and marketing, and that the present supplies in sight will be largely reduced. Designs should mak
Brasil nuts Currents, new Dates, golden	•	(1) # (1) (2) # (2) (3) # (3)	Red Lead and Lithurge White Leads	450 # 500 600 # 750	mained about the same during the parties first of January, occasionally rates	being posted as	up their minds that there is plenty of stock, such as it is; and that, while fancy, reamers, stock may rule by
black finest Figs, Eleme lavers		6 4 10 6 4 10 15 6 20	hat i		low as 3 per cent for call loans, and the again under the heavy demand from a	tock speculators l	from scarcity, yet the lower grades of stock who form the bulk of that in store come into close com; titlen with the imitation products on the market, a
Malaga mata		15 60 15	Ball Button	0 11 as 0 12 9 06 45 0 07	to a premium upon its legal rate of 6 1 of the reserves, is very satisfactory, as	a constant in-	greatly to the detriment in price of the former the cheese the position is very strong, and it is just a
French Prunes, boxes		(f) is (i)	Cod. Gaspe, & Imperial gul	000 @ 083 0023 @ 083	the legal requirements of the gove	ernment exceed!	certain that cheese will rule high and in good request throughout the meason as that butter will rule low
Raisins, black crown London layers Lonse Muscate		2 % 2 90 2 % 2 2 45	Lard, Extra No. 1 Lineacd, boiled, & gal	072 60 073	\$8,000,000, which is nearly double the even date last year Exchange is ag	aln weak, posted	The stock of cheese here is estimated to be find 40,000 to 50,000 boxes, which is only about the amount
" Ok Jacoo Mu " Jayers " reedless mats	acate!«	1 49 66 1 50 2 25 66 2 35 9 27 10	Olive	075 60 0 80 073 60 0 75 1 20 60 1 72	rates being 4.80; commercial rat 4.78½ to 4.81. The large influx of s In London the rate for 50 to 90 day l	specio keeps up	of weekly export from New York - Eggs remain re- and scarce, being wanted at outside figures, 24 to 2.
" black backet		9°27 ப 9°29 ம	ParolineCanadian & gal American	0 (P) (# 0 (P) 0 21 (# 0 (P) 0 40 (# 0 4)	per cent., and for 'rade bills 31 to 31 ports of the capture of Lima and Calls	per cent. Re-	cents, limed stock steady at 21 to 22 cents Provisions—The provision market presents the
Sardines, quarters		111 65 13	Petroleum, refined, carloads in small lots Scal, Pale, ordinary	027 60 027	caused an unfavorable opinion of toth ties in the London market. The rece	grades of securi-	same inixed front. Hogs are about 10 per cent today, and a good demand exists for all hog products. I and
Sultanas " Valencias Walauts		17 6 11 67 69 67	Seal, Straw Steam reliced Scal	. 0 30 33 0 33	have weakened the value of English as certain extent, but the American	railway shares to	is very high, and seemingly strong at the price. For continues to advance, and scorner " is continued."
Walauts, Greaoble, ger	puine PPICTY.	<i>6, 6</i> (0)	NAVAL ATORIA, Coal Tar OakumNava	275 @ 300 000) @ 008	strong. Canadian railways were re the week, the increase of earnings be	eported lower on.	predicted. The expert business in cut meats is co- mous, some very interesting information may
African Gloger Allepico		10 & 12 15 & 15 12 & 16	Pine Pitch	3 00° <i>8</i> 9 3 50 4 50° <i>6</i> 9 5 00	as was expected. Later the market New York is a little more active, and	for Exchange in	gleaned from another article in our columns, clipped from the Cincinnati Price Current, whose authority of
Cloves Jamaica Ginger, bleac	hel	23 4 24	No. 1 & Pale	3 (9) 40 125 3 (9) 40 4 600 4 50 40 600	advanced to 481. Money 5 per cent spot the situation is very quiet. The	tion call. On the	categorial by all the knowing once. One thing is a tain—while there may not be money enough in the
Mace Mustard Seed, yellow	eached .	75 49 (9)	Spirits Turpentine, Imp. gall Condage.	074 @ 080	rumors in regard to the Syndicate affects the price of lank securities	is constant, and	country to corner wheat, pork and lard do not e'. any such obstacle and there are possibilities in the
Natmegs	AF#,	14 65 19 24 65 25 70 69 95	Manifia rope real farred rope	0 (0) 20 0 00 0 (1) 20 0 (0)	funds is adequate for almost any em- an increase of rates. Sterling excha-	ergency without	directic a which dealers will do well to look into
Pepper	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	43 40	Cotton	. 00% at 000 92% at 0.30	8) premium for round amounts, and the counter. Drafts on New York,	d 85 to HI over	sion birdes. New Canadian mess pork sells clowly in
Klee	RICE.	100 6 420	Sail, canvass duck	020 # 035 020 # 036		I to I per cent.	a small way, at \$17.25/c17.50 per larrel Oll is
Tapioca	 MALT.	7 60			premium, call loans are still at 4 to sime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which	& percent and	a small way, at \$17.25%17.50 per larret. Old sequenced at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard shoted at 12c; smaller jots bring 12\frac{3}{2}\cup{2}12\frac{1}{2} = 11
Coaree (10 to the ton) . Euryka, bage		•	Mould, Montreal	0 19 & 0 29) 0 10 & 0 101	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Spocks.—The stock market in New	h percent and his also the com- York has been	a small way, at \$17.254(17.50 per larret Old squoted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard snoted at 12c; smaller lots bring 12\frac{1}{2}(212\frac{1}{2}). Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal being too dear to import. Dressed begs are held virial too dear to import.
** 1.414.4		္ဆမ္း ဗေလာမ္း လ	Paratine, 12. & Go	019 @ 039)	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal al the favorites Delaware, Lack, and V	of percent, and hisalso the com- Nork has been hares have been W. & Delawaro &	a small way, at \$17.25%17.50 per larret. Old is quoted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$120; smaller lots bring \$123%17.25 in Canadian article is the favorite just now. Americal too dear to import. Dressed heps are held violatinity at \$6.75%0.00, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.50.50.00.
" halves " quarters Factory Filled .		_ தே தை மு	Paradue, 12: & Go IRON AND MARDWARE.	0 19 @ 0 20) 0 10 @ 0 10; 0 10 @ 0 21	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a tvely, which are the highest points for	his also the com- Nork has been hares have been W. & Delaware & and 100 respect- ir more than two	a small way, at \$17.25%17.50 per larrel. Old is quoted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$120; smaller lots bring \$124%12.je [1]. Canadian article is the favorite just now, America being too dear to import. Dressed here are held with firmly at \$6.75%6.99, a carload is reported as sold 3 \$6.85. Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.50.85, but small dealers seem to take what offermed there ere, and holders are very firm in their views.
Factory Filled		2 40 40 00 1 00 00 00 50 40 00	Paradite, 12-8 Go IRON AND MARDWARE. Attendan Canadian Siemena Carabros Coltres	0 10 @ 0 20) 0 10 @ 0 10; 0 10 @ 0 21	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good mamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal all the favorites. Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points fo years. Canada Southern again market.	to percent, and his also the com- York has been hares have been W. & Delaware & and 100 respective more than two ed 90, but these arket is called a	a small way, at \$17.254217.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The Alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$12; smaller lots bring \$12\forall212\forall 21\$ (Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal too dear to import. Dressed hege are held violatinly at \$6.75\tilde{40}.00, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.85. Packers are frightened to operate at \$15\tilde{60}\$ (Packers are very firm in their views Locat Flour Makker—There is but little do at and that at steadily declining prices, the dropings \$100.50\tilde{60}\$
ractory killed Canned Fish— Lobster, lib cans Mackeral.	\$14H.	55 @ 60 100 m 00 50 w 00 100 m 100 100 m 100 100 m 100 100 m 100 100 m 100 100 m 100 100 m 100	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. PIG 1RON. Alderican Canadian Siemena Catabros Colinea Extinton Garteberie Glengaroock, per ton	0 10 @ 0 20) 0 10 @ 0 10] 0 10 @ 0 21 0 10 @ 0 21 00 @ 00 20 10 10 00 @ 20 10 10 00 @ 20 10	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good mamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freak? for a week past. The coal all the favorites Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again market high values are not steady. The me brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he	A percent, and his also the com- A lock has been have been with a been with a been with a been word for more than two ed so, but these a but small marker is called a h but small marker realizations.	a small way, at \$17.25%17.50 per larrel Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$12c; smaller lots bring \$12f\$\alpha(12f\$\cdot\). Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal for dear to import. Dressed hegs are held wro firmly at \$0.75\alpha(0.90)\$, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at suprices, but small dealers seem to take what offermed there exe, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Flood Maker—There is but little domaind that at steadily declining prices, the drop in price is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold and \$2\psi\$ to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of
" quarters. Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, " Nalmon, Dry Cod (Glaspe) dition Cod in barrels—	\$14H.	55 @ 60 100 m 00 50 w 00 100 m 100 100 m 100	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. PIG 1RON. American Canadian Siemena Cambros Collinea Eximton Hartsberie Hlemanrock, per ton Hemante Summerice	0 10 @ 0 20) 0 10 @ 0 10; 0 10 @ 0 21	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal al the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and Viludson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points of years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not steady. The this brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itions small but rapid. New York C	A percent, and his also the com- hares have been with the been have been with the best of the but these arket is called a high the but small marany realizations and the fluctuation.	a small way, at \$17.254217.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 12\frac{1}{2}\text{2}\text{12}\te
ractory killed Canned Fish— Lobster, lib cans Mackeral.	\$1416.	55 @ 60 1 00 m 00 1 00 m 00 1 00 m 100 1 00 m 100 1 101 m 100 1 100 m 100 m 100 m 100 1 100 m 100 m 100 m 100 1 100 m 10	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. PIG 1868. American Canadian Siemena Catabros Colinea Eglinton Garteberie Gliengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice BAR. Canadian Siemena	0 10 20 0 20 0 0 10 0 0 10 0 0 0 10 0 0 0	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good mamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal all the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a lively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not steady. The middle brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large if tions small but rapid. New York C. Central, St. Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down	A percent and his also the com- y lock has been hares have been W. & Delaware & and 102 respect- or more than two cod 90, but these arket is called a hout small mar- cave realizations and the fluctua- central, Michigan bers, which have to rest. They	a small way, at \$17.254(17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring \$124(212)c. [1] Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dressed begavare held withining at \$0.50. Packers are frightened to operate at \$0.50. Packers are registered to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Maker—There is but little domain that at steadily declining prices, the dropinger is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is alled to 50 at a time is all the concession to be of tained, but a decline of 64 per farred in Inverped to tenday is said to cause a part of the weak federations under the market. We do not change process.
ractory Filled Canned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Glaspe) Grown Cod in barrela- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, No. 1 Callan Labouder	324H.		Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemena Caribrea Calineaa Eglinton Glattsherie Gliemarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice BAR. Canadian Siemena Lowinour and Howling (under 200 to) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs	0 10 @ 0 20 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 10 0 1	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good mamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freak? for a week past. The coal all the favorites. Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again market high values are not steady. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large at tions small but rapid. New York C. Central, St. Paul, North-West and other marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again by whole list, except the coals, have lost whole list, except the coals, have lost	A percent and his also the com- hares have been with a Delaware & and 169 respect- or more than two and 169, but these arket is called a high two and the fluctua- cutral, Michigan bers, which have a to rest. They before long. The	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 julis of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 12½/212½. [1] Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal bring too dear to import. Dressed hege are held with firmly at \$0.75/26.000, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.85. Packers are frightened to operate at supplies, but small dealers seem to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Locat From Marker—There is but little domaind that at steadily declining prices, the drop in provisite her appreciate drops of blood out of the hold and 2½ to 5c at a time is all the concession to be offered and 2½ to 5c at a time is all the concession to be offered and A decline of 64 per larret in Inverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak feeled. Some sales are made on private terms, which means it prices under the market. We do not change prices that week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded feely 5c to 10c or r harrel.
ractory Filled Caoned Fish- Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (tilaspe) Uten Cod in barrela- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 Lake Soperior White	pplit Prop. Trough	50 w 100 w 1	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MAROWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Carbiros Colines Estinton Garteberis Gliengarrock, per ton Hematite bummerlee BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowingor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 lbs Hest do Swedes and Notway Canadian Flates.	0 10 60 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not attesdy. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itiens small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again by whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic meney costilator, the consolidated cable	to percent, and his also the com- hares have been with the been hares have been with the been with the best of the	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larrel Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring \$124/2/12[c] of Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dresses hege are held within the second of the second as \$1.35.30. Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.35.30. Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.35.30. Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.35.30. Packers are very firm in their views. Locat Floor Marker—There is but little domain that at steadily declining prices, the drop in product like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold; and \$25 to 50 at a time is all the concession to be of tained, but a decline in a marked degree is not eighted. A decline of 64 per larrel in Inverpod we terrlay is said to cause a part of the weak federations and the are made on private terms, which means if prices under the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be sharled freely 50 to 100 per harrel. Fattr.—The full market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shipters free.
Tactory Filled Canned Fish— Lobeter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Green Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 Lake Someron White	pplit Prop. Trough		Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND WARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemena Caribros Colinesa Eglinton Hartsberie Hematrice Bummerlee BAR. Canadian Siemena Lowinour and Howling (under 200 th) Scotch and Staffordsbire, per 100 lbs Heat Medica and Notway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Cititon Hatton	0 10 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal all the favorites —Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a lvely, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again market high values are not steady. The multipokers' market, heavy turnings will gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large at tions small but rapid. New York C. Contral, St. Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again by whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic menew cossijotor, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a greation—Western Union stock has been	A percent, and his also the com- A lock has been hares have been W. & Delaware & and 102 respective more than two ed 20, but these arket is called a hout small market is called a hout and the fluctuations and the fluctuation, which have before long. The to to 8 percent, one poly, with its so interest, and its sat deal of . ttendar un up to 1161	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$12.5 smaller lots bring \$12\frac{1}{2}\text{cl} 2\text{l}^2 = 11. Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal bring too dear to import. Dressed hege are held violatinly at \$6.75\text{cl} 6.90\text{, n carload is reported as sold if \$0.80\text{ Packers are frightened to operate at \$15\text{prices, but small dealers seem to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Flood Makker—There is but little do a and that at steadily declining prices, the drop in profits is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is and \$2\text{l} to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of talned, but a decline in a marked degree is not egained. A decline of \$6\text{l} per larret in Liverpool vieterlay is said to cause a part of the weak feelensome sales are made on private terms, which means if prices under the market. We do not change prices lost week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded freely 5c to 10c per barret. Fattr,—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers free exporting many apples from here. In \$20\text{cl} in \$20\text{cl} in \$10.50\text{l} in \$20\text{cl} in \$20\text{l} in \$20\text{cl} in \$20c
ratiory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral, Mackeral Library Labrador Lanso, No. 1 Lake Superior White Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Mackeral Macker	split Plat barrels Trout	50 60 100 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. PIG 1865. American Canadian Siemena Calineaa Eglinton Garteberie Glengarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice BAR. Canadian Siemena Lowinour and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 fts Heat do Sweles and Norway Canadia Plates. Arrow and equal Chiton Hatton Swansea and Fenn, per box Tin Plates.	0 10 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not attesdy. The trubrokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itiens small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic menew costilator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a great tion. Western Union stock has been and back to 113 two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yet the confidence of the bell wether of	A per cent. and his also the com- hares have been hares have been w. & Delaware & and 109 respect- remore than two earket is called a hour small mar- care realizations and the fluctua- bers, which have a to rest. They before long. The to 8 per cent, on one poly, with its a interest, and its eat deal of . tten- a run up to 116; on different ru- ct fully acquired the combination.	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 12\frac{1}{2}\text{\text{def}}\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\tex
Guarters Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbeter, lib can's Mackerai, Salmon, Bry Cod (Gaspe) Uren Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Canon, No. 1 Lake Superior White Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Split Mackerei, No. 1 Realed Herring Split Mackerei, No. 1	pplit pplit prout LIOUORS.	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Carbivos Colines Estinton Garteberis Gillengarnock, per ton Hematite bummerlee BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowingor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Stafford-bire, per 100 fbs Hest do hematic best do canadian Platford Canadian Platford Canadian Siemens Lowingor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Stafford-bire, per 100 fbs Hest do hematic Canadian Siemens Canadian Flatford Chitton Hatton Swan-ea and Penn , per box Charcoal, I V, per box Charcoal, I V, per box Charcoal, I V	010 @ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal al the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a lvely, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again market high values are not steady. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings will gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large attems small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic minew cossijator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a great in the confidence of the bell wither of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the	A percent, and his also the com- hares have been hares have been with the been hares have been with the best of the common than two as the first of the sent of th	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124/2/12c. Il Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dressed hege are held withinly at \$6.75/2/6/90, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.85. Packers are frightened to operate at suprices, but small dealers seem to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there are a time is all the concession to be of is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold and 21c to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of talned, but a decline in a marked degree is not egained. A decline of 6d per barrel in Liverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak follows. Some sales are made on private terms, which means if prices under the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded freely 5c to 10c per barrel. Fattr.—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from exporting manyapples from here. In second colorium be found the latest synopsis of the Liverpool market. Prices here remain unchanged because have no demand except local consumption. If it we prudent to ship a few car loads, the price of the mainder might be visitly affected. Valencia oracze
ractory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cana Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (tiaspe) Uren Cod in barrela- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Cano, No. 1 Lake Superior White Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Split Mackerel, No. 1 Breadd Herring Split Mackerel, No. 1 Breadd, Honneys Split	plit Problem on, barrels Liquors.		Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemena Caribros Colinea Eglinton Glartsberie Glemarnock, per ton Hematite Summerice BAR. Canadian Siemena Lowinour and Howling (under 200 to) Scotch and Staffordsbire, per 100 lbs Heat do Sweden and Notway CANADA PLATES. Arrow and equal Cition Hiatton Swan-ca and Penn, per box The Plates. Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, I.C., per box Charcoal, D.C. Coke, I.C. Hi 20, 20c extra.	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good hamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites. Delaware, Lack, and Y Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not steady. The midbrokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itions small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic minow cossilator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a greation. Western Union stock has been and back to 113} two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yether confidence of the bell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in tance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quietly alp their brandy	A percent, and his also the con- hares have been hares have been with the con- hares have been with the con- hares have been with the control to the fluctua- hard the fluctuation of the control hard fluctuation, their great Igno- c house can see	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The Alle of 200 julls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 12\frac{12}{12}\text{12}\text{12}\text{12}\text{12}\text{13}\text{13}\text{13}\text{14}\text{12}\text{12}\text{13}\text{14}\text{12}\text{12}\text{13}\text{14}\text{14}\text{15}\text{16}\text{17}\text{16}
Guartern Factory Filled Caoned Fish Libbeter, lib cans Mackeral, Nalmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Uroen Cod in barrela- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Union, No. 1 Lake Superior White Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River No. 1 Sealed Herring Split Mackerel, No. 1 Wartell, per Otard, Dupu	plit Press. Fish, half barrels Trout on, barrels LIQUORS. er gal cases gal cases gal cases y & Co., & gal		Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Caribros Coliness Exiliation Gartheris Gillengarrock, per ton Hematite Summerice BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowingor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 fbs Hest do Swedes and Notway CANDA FLATES. Arrow and equal Chitton Hatton Swansea and Fenn , per Lox The PLAYES. Charcoal, I.C., per Lox Charcoal, I.C., per Lox Charcoal, I.C. Coke, I.C. Ha 20, 20 extra. TINNED SHEETS.	010 @ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V. Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not attestly. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itiens small but rapid. New York C. Central, St. Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic me now costified the consolidated cable injunctious, continues to attract a greation. Western Union stock has been and back to 113; two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yet the confidence of the bell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quietly slp their brandy beaus, chake their heads, sell on eyers.	A percent, and his also the con- hares have been hares have been with the con- hares have been with the con- hares have been with the control to the fluctua- hard the fluctuation of the control hard fluctuation, their great Igno- c house can see	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 julis of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124/2/12jc. (In Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dressed hege are held withinfully at \$6.75/260.90, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at suprices, but small dealers seem to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little domaind that at steadily declining prices, the drop in process is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold and 21c to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of tained, but a decline in a marked degree is not egained. A decline of 6d per larret in Liverpool waterday is said to cause a part of the weak feelers. Some sales are made on private terrus, which means in prices under the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shalled freely 5c to 10c per barret. Faltr,—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from any be found the latest synopsis of the Liverped market. Prices here remain unchanged because have no demand except local consumption. If it we prudent to ship a few car loads, the price of the remainder might be visibly affected. Valencia orange are dull at \$5 per case, also lemons, reduced to it same price. Oranges and lemons, per lox, are quoted at \$3/23,50. Crauberries dull at \$7, and Almerna, reduced allow at \$6, or even under
Guarters Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Ureen Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Martell, Jeff Martell, Jeff Otard, Dupu Pinet's, & g Vine Grower Butar & Co.	pplit	200 as 100 as 10	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Carbinos Colines Estinton Gartiberio Gillengarnock, per ton Hematite Dummerlee BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowinoor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Stafford-shire, per 100 fbs Hest do Sweles and Norway CANADA PLATES. Arrow and equal Chitton Hatton Swan-sea and Penn , per box The Plates. Charcoal, TV, per box Charcoal, IV Coke, IC Hx 20, 2c extra. Charcoal (best) No. 25 Morewood's Lion, No. 25	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good hamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New feaky for a week past. The coal al the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not steady. The middle brokers market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large at tions small but rapid. New York Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic mnew costijator, the consolidated cable injunctious, continues to attract a greation. Western Union stock has been and back to 1131 two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yet the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quietly alp their brandy beautiful and the stocks. Latest Stocks. The market in New York, after settli	A per cent. and his also the com- hares have been hares have been with the common than two hard is respectively. It is called a hour small marcary realizations and the fluctuations, which have a to rest. They before long. The to to 8 per cent, concept, with its context, and its entire at deal of . ttenset fully acquired the combination, their great Ignothic great ignore house can see e house can see e steady going old incut, or solds and builty, and pocket	a small way, at \$17.254(17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at \$12.5 smaller lots bring \$124(212). It Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dressed hege are held within \$0.60. Packers are frightened to operate at \$10.60. Packers are registered to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Maker —There is but little domand that at steadily declining prices, the drop in price is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold and \$10.60 for a ta time is all the concession to be of tained, but a docline in a marked degree is not eighted. A decline of \$41 per larrel in Liverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak federations and are made on private terms, which means in prices under the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shalled freely 50 to 100 per harrel. Fattr.—The frult market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from any be found the latest synopsis of the Liverpool market. Prices here remain unchanged because a have no demand except local consumption. If it we prudent to ship a few are loosle, the price of the remainder might be visibly affected. Valencia orange are dull at \$5 per case, also lemons, per loca, are quoted at \$3.40.00 cruberries dull at \$7, and America, per show at \$6, or even under the results of the results of the port. Business is active, and there have been consuch to the transfer to report. Business is active, and there have been consuch to the transfer to report.
Guarters Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Ureen Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Martell, per Martell, per Otard, Junpu Pinet's, # g Vine Grower Dular, # G Jules Richny Jules R	plit	200 as 1 00 as	Paratine, 12-3 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemena Caribros Colineaa Edinton Hematice Hematice Bummerice Bum Canadian Siemena Lowinour and Howling (under 200 th) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 its lifeat do do Swedes and Notway Canada Flates. Arrow and equal Ciniton Hatton Swansea and Penn , per box Tin Flates. Charcoal, T.V., per box Charcoal, T.V., per box Charcoal, J.V., per box Charcoal, J.V., per box Charcoal, J.V. His 20, 20c extra. Charcoal (best) No. 23 Morewood's Lion, No. 24 Other brands, No. 25 Hoops and Hands, per louits Sheets, best brands	0 10 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good hamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites — Delaware, Lack. and V Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not ateady. The midbrokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itions small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic minew cossilator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a greation. Western Union stock has been and back to 1133 two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yether confidence of the bell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quicitly sip their brandy beautiful and the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the soldiers who quicitly sip their brandy beautiful and the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the soldiers who quicitly sip their brandy beautiful and the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only and the confidence of the tell wether of so that they are as yet only and	A percent, and his also the com- hares have been hares have been with the laws of the control of the laws of the l	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 julis of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124/2/12c. Il Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americalizing too dear to import. Dressed hege are held withinfully at \$6.75/2/6/90, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.85. Packers are frightened to operate at supplies, but small dealers seem to take what offerned there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little do a and that at steadily declining prices, the drop in provisit like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold; and 21c to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of talned, but a decline in a marked degree is not egained. A decline of 6d per larret in Liverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak feelensome sales are made on private terms, which means if prices under the market. We do not change prices lost week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded freely 5c to 10c per barrel. Fattr,—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from exporting many apples from here. In accident colorismay be found the latest aynopsis of the laisepes market. Prices here remain unchanged because have no demand except local consumptio. If it we prudent to ship a few car leads, the price or the remainder might be visibly affected. Valencia crayers are dull at \$5 per case, also benous, per lox, are quoted at \$3/2,50. Crayberries dull at \$7, and America, results of trade to report. Business us active, and there have been enough forcurations to make business interesting sugars continue to advance, and the position is stronguages and literal restaurance and the position is stronguages and literal restaurance and the position is stronguages and the converse and the position is stronguages.
Guarters Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Uren Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 Lake Soperior White Salmon Columbia River Salmon Reference Dulary & Co. Julea Richim Riviere Glard Renaulte, W L. Denle, H. L. Denle, H. L. Denle, H. L. Denle, M. L. L. Denle, M. L. L	Plat. Plat, half barrely Trout Trout Trout Cases Case	200 as 1 00 as	Paratine, 12-3 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Carbinos Colines Estinton Gartieris Gillengarnock, per ton Hematite Dummerlee BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowingor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Stafford-shire, per 100 fbs Hest do Sweles and Norway CANADA PLATES. Arrow and equal Chitton Hatton Swan-se and Penn , per box The Plates. Charcoal, TV, per box Charcoal (best) No. 25 Morewood's Lion, No. 25 Hoops and Hands, per juilbs Sheets, best brands Cast, per lb Skiels Shose	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not attestly. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itions small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic me now costifator, the consolidated cable injunctious, continues to attract a greation. Western Union stock has been and back to 113 two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yet the confidence of the bell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quictly slp their brandy beaut, chake their heads, sell on every a point. Latest Stocks. The market in NewYork, inter settle opening range of prices, regained at most stocks, and some lines even go business. The coal stocks continue West Union is as unstable as the min	A per cent. and his also the com- hares have been hares have been with the common than two hard is respectively. A Delawaro & and 109 respectively have a selled a hour small marcery realizations and the fluctuations. They before long. They before long to a per cent. I for the goal its condition, and bulge, and pocket ling down from the loss on ained on the day's to be the feature.	a small way, at \$17.254(17.50 per larrel Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124(212). On the late of 126 per larrel of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124(212). On the late of the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dressed hegs are held within the late of 156(0.00), a carload is reported as sold if \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at sold in \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at sold in \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at sold in \$0.80. Packers are frightened to about of the late of late of the late of late of the late of late of late of late of late of late of the late of late of late of late of the late of
Guarders Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbeter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Bry Cod (Gaspe) Uren Cod in barrela- No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Canno, No. 1 Lake Superior White Salmon Columbia Rivers Salmon No. 1 No. 2 No. 1 No.	Fish, half harrely Fish, half harrely Trout on, barrels cases gal cases y & Co., P gal Y gal Fish Co., P gal Fish Co., P gal Fish Co., P gal	200 at 1 00 at	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Caribros Colinesa Estinton Hermatite Summerice BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowinour and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 its Heat Arrow and equal Califor Hatton Swansea and Penn, per box TIN FLATAS. Charcoal, TC, per box Charcoal, INC Coke, IC HAXO, 20 extra. Morewood's Lion, No. 23 Hoops and Hands, per 100 its Seligh Shoo Spring, per 100 its Skiels Shoo Spring, per 100 its State Cast, per in its	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites. Delaware, Lack. and a litely, which are the highest points of years. Canada Southern again market high values are not steady. The midbrokers market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large at tions small but rapid. New York Contral, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic minew cossilator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a greated where the confidence of the bell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the addiers who quietly slp their brandy beauty, chake their heads, sell on every a profit. Latest Stocks. The market in NewYork, intersetting opening range of prices, regalied at most stocks, and some lines even go business. The coal stocks continue West Union is as unstaple as the min Montreal Cotton Company sold a general market was weaker. It was general market was weaker.	A per cent. and his also the com- hares have been hares have been with the com- with the common than two sed so, but these arket is called a hour small mar- cave realizations and the fluctua- hour than the fluctua- hour than the fluctua- hours, which have to to 8 per cent. They before long. The to to 8 per cent. on oppoly, with its a interest, and its sat can up to 1104, on different ru- et fully acquired the communation, their great igno- their great igno- e house can ree e steady going old their the loss on aline on the day's to be the feature of the the feature of the the feature. If or the feature of the feature of the the feature of the the feature of the the feature. The summer of the feature of the the feature of the the feature of the the feature.	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larret Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alle of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124/2/12c. Ill Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal bring too dear to import. Dressed hegs are held with firmly at \$6.75/2/6/90, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.85. Packers are frightened to operate at supplies, but small dealers seem to take what offerned there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there exe, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there exe, and tholders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there exists declined and 21c to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of talned, but a docline in a marked degree is not examined. A decline of 6d per barrel in Liverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak fortunational as an are made on private terms, which means is prices under the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded freely 5c to 10c per barrel. Fattr,—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from exporting manyapples from here. In account well-and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from exporting manyapples from here. In account well-are found the latest sympolic of the Liverpoin market, Prices here remain unchanged because have no demand except local consumption. If it well prudent to ship a few car leads, the price of the remainder might be visitly affected. Valencia cracec are dull at \$5 per case, also tenons, reduced to the same price. Orange and lemons, per box, are quoted at \$3/2,50. Crauberries dull at \$7, and Almeriagrees allow at \$6, or even under the resonant the position is strong to report. Business is active, and there has been enough tirefulations to make business in quiet, dull ard unclanged. His continue to the advance and strong at the fill advance in total last w
Guarters, Factory Filled Caoned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Uren Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Martell, per Martell, per Martell, per Dutary & Co. Julea Robin' Riviere Gase Union, Ma Henaulite, & J. Benie, II. Arboune, Ma He Laare, F Rum, Jamaica, 100. p Ishane Riverer Rum, Jamaica, 100. p Ishane Riverer Rum, Jamaica, 100. p Ishane Riverer Rum, Jamaica, 100. p	plit	### 1 00 ### 1 00 ### 1 10 00	Paratine, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Carbinos Colines Estinton Gartheris Gillengarnock, per ton Hematite bummerlee BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowinour and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Stafford-bire, per 100 fts Hest do do Sweeles and Norway CANADA PLATES. Arrow and equal Chitton Hatton Swan-ca and Penn, per box The Flates. Charcoal, I C., per box Charcoal, I C. Coke, I C. Ha 20, 20 extrs. TINNED SHEETS. Morewood's Lion, No. 23 Hoops and Hands, per 100 fts. Sheets, best brands Start. Cast, per ib Skigh Shoo Spring, per 100 ibs Hest d., warranted Tre do Botter Plates.	0 10 0 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good named paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites — Delaware, Lack, and V Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not ateady. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings will gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large itiens small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic me new costijator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a greation. Western Union stock has been and back to 113 two or three times, mors, but the dear public have not yet the confidence of the bell wether of so that they are as yet only wise in rance. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quietly slp their brandy beautiful prices. The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quietly slp their brandy beautiful prices. The coal stocks continue West Union is as unstaple as the min Montreal Cotton Company sold a general market was weaker. It was vote last night—showing which way to sump—would steady stocks and to more would steady stocks and to mine would steady stocks.	A per cent. and his also the com- hares have been have the salled a hour small mareaver realizations and the fluctuations, which have a to rest. They before long. The to to 8 per cent, one poly, with its minterest, and poly inch, or solds and bulge, and pocket to be the feature. It of the feature to the the cat was going of the the spot the cat was going of even advances.	a small way, at \$17.254/17.50 per larrel Oll is quoted at \$10.50. The alte of 200 palls of lard is noted at 12c; smaller lots bring 124/2/12jc. (Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americating too dear to import. Dresses hege are held within the seed of the period as sold if \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at sold in \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at sold in \$0.80. Packers are frightened to operate at sold in \$0.80. Packers are repetited to take what offermed there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Locat Floor Maker —There is but little do mand that at steadily declining prices, the drop in prices like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold and 21c to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of tained, but a docline in a marked degree is not eighted. A decline of 6d per larrel in Liverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak federations allowed and the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded freely 5c to 10c per larrel. Fattr.—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from exporting many apples from here. In special colorisms, be found the latest avnopals of the Liverpool market, Prices here remain unchanged because have no demand except local consumption. If it was prudent to ship a few car leads, the price of the remainder might be visitly affected. Valencia orange are dull at \$5 per case, also lemons, per loca, are quoted at \$3/2,50. Crauberries dull at \$7, and America, results and trade to report. Business is active, and there has been enough time to advance, and the position is strong under a literal consumptive demand. We advance the price of granulated and vellows, as well as soft whites. Syrups continue cettive and strong at the fall advance noted last week. Molasses is quiet, dull and alternal continue teams attendy. Team are mitout further change here, but all markets in the States and alternal continue attended.
Guarters, Factory Filled Canned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Uren Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Canso, No. 1 Lake Soperior White Salmon Columbia River Salmon Referen Dulary & Co. Julea Richim Riviere Glard Renaulte, W J. Denle, II. Arboun, Me Pe Lasge, F Rum, Jamaica, Ioo. p Romerra Cuba Ulin, Do Kuy per s, re- gre Riandenherm & Riand	Plat. Plat. half barrely Fish, half barrely Trout Trout Trout Cases	### ##################################	Paratine, 12-3 to IRON AND MARDWARE. Plo 1808. American Canadian Siemens Carbinos Colines Estinton Gartherio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gidriberio Gonadian Siemens Lowinour and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordiblire, per 100 fbs Hest do do Sweeles and Norway Canadian Siemens Lowinour and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordiblire, per 100 fbs Hest do do Sweeles and Norway Canadian Siemens Canadian Siemens Garana Albaria Garana Albaria Garana Albaria Garana Garan	0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	time loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good hamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites. Delaware, Lack. and a the favorites. Delaware, Lack. and a the favorites. Delaware, Lack. and a trely, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not steady. The middle bigh values are not steady. 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[1] Canadian article is the favorite just now, Americal bring too dear to import. Dressed here are held with firmly at \$6.7546.99, a carload is reported as sold if \$0.85. Packers are frightened to operate at suprices, but small dealers seem to take what offerned there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there are, and holders are very firm in their views. Local Floor Makker—There is but little document there are a facility of the hold is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold is and 21c to 5c at a time is all the concession to be of talned, but a docline in a marked degree is not egained. A decline of 6d per barrel in Liverpool we terday is said to cause a part of the weak forlows. Some sales are made on private terms, which means is prices under the market. We do not change prices last week, as they are not publicly current, but it can be shaded freely 5c to 10c per barrel. Fattr.—The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. The severe weather deters shippers from exporting manyapples from here. In second colorism may be found the latest synopols of the Liverpool market, Prices here remain unchanged because have no demand except local consumption. If it we prudent to ship a few car loads, the price of the remainder might be visitly affected. Valencia cracec are dull at \$5 per case, also benous, per box, are quoted at \$323.50. Crauberries dull at \$7, and America, said at \$36, or even under. Groceause—In groceries there is a very satisfaction to report. Business is active, and there have been enough tinctuations to make business interesting sugars continue to advance, and the position is strong under a literal consumptive demand. We advand the price of granulated and vellows, as well as soft whites. Syrups continue ective and strong at the fill advanc
Guarders, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Salmon, Dry Cod (Haspe) Uroen Cod in barrels—No. 1 Large do., draft, Mackeral, Labrador Canso, No. 1 Lake Soperior White Salmon Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Salmon Sp. 1 Large do., draft, No. 1 Martell, per Chard, librador, No. 1 Martell, per Chard, librador, Martell, per Dulary, & Co. Julea Richini Riviero Gard Henaulta, & Co. Julea Richini De Kuypera, Ro. 1 Juna Richini De Kuypera, Ro. 1 Juna Richini Riviero Gard	Plat. Plat. half barrols Front Trout Trou	### 100 ### 10	Paraune, 12-8 to IRON AND MARDWARE. PIO 1808. American Canadian Siemena Carbroso Colinesa Editation ilertsberie differences, per ton lifematite bummerice BAR. Canadian Siemena Lowinour and Howling (under 200 th) Societa and Staffordsbire, per 100 its lifest do do Neweles and Norway Canadian Plateria Arrow and equal Chilon Hatton Swansea and Penn, per box Tin Plates. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Ooke, I C Id x 20, 25c extra. Tinned Sheets Charcoal (best) No. 25 Hoops and Hands, per 100 its Steigh Shoo Spring, per 101 its liest d, warranted Tro do Botter Plates Best bost brands, \$\psi 100 to Lowinour brands, \$\psi 100 t	0 10 0 10 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	stime loans from 5 to 6 per cent, which mercial rate for good hamed paper. Stocks.—The stock market in New freaky for a week past. The coal at the favorites. Delaware, Lack, and V Hudson Canal Co, have marked 124 a ively, which are the highest points for years. Canada Southern again marked high values are not ateady. The mit brokers' market, heavy turnings with gin above brokerages. No doubt he are going on, as the sales are large it ions small but rapid. New York C Central, St Paul, North-West and ott marked unheard of prices, and down will probably be on the track again be whole list, except the coals, have lost of their crowns. The telegraphic minew costilator, the consolidated cable injunctions, continues to attract a greation. 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Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.50.80. Packers are registened to operate a \$1.50.80. Packers are registened to operate at \$1.50.80. Packers are very firm in their views. Local Floom Maker —There is but little domaind that at steadily declining prices, tho dropping of little and \$1.50. And that a tendily declining prices, tho dropping is like squeezing drops of blood out of the hold; and \$2.50.50 at a time is all the concession to be distinct, but a decline in a marked degree is not e gained. A decline of 64 per larrel in Inverpool we tenday is said to cause a part of the weak feelingsome sales are made on private terrus, which means prices under the market. We do not change prices lost week, as they are not publicly current, but it was be shaded freely 50 to 10c per larrel. Fattr, —The fruit market remains remarkably to and quiet. 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Guarters, Factory Filled Canned Fish— Libbter, lib cans Mackeral, Salmon, Dry Cod (Gaspe) Unen Cod in barrels— No. 1 No. 2 Large do., draft, N Herring, Labrador Cabes, No. 1 Lake Soperior W thite Salmon Columbia River Columbia River Glard Renaulte, P J. Denle, II. Arboun, Ma River Glard Renaulte, P Guarters Columbia River Salmon Columbia River Colum	Plat. Plat, half barrols Fish, half barrols Trout on, barrols cases gal cases gal cases gal s' Co., P gal s' Co., P gal is & Co., P gal is	### ##################################	Paratine, 12-8 is IRON AND MARDWARE. PIO 1RON. American Canadian Siemens Carbrose Colinesa Editation identifies identifies identifies Illematite Dummerice BAR. Canadian Siemens Lowingor and Howling (under 200 fb) Scotch and Staffordshire, per 100 its Illest do do Neweles and Norway CANADA PLATES. Arrow and equal inition Swansea and Penn, per box TIN PLATES. Charcoal, I C, per box Charcoal, I C Coke, I C II X 20, 20 extra. TINNED SHEETS. 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The champagne side of the nothing but a heavy advance, but the soldiers who quictly slp their brandy beautiful to the confidence of the informal confidence were general market in NewYork, inter settli opening range of prices, regained a most stocks, and some lines even general market in NewYork, inter settli opening range of prices, regained a most stocks, and some lines even general market was weaker. It was yote last night—showing which way to jump—would steady stocks an Montreal Cotton Company sold a general market was weaker. It was yote last night—showing which way to jump—would steady stocks are in Ca Champiala bonds, especially the latte of the transfer to new proprietors. Montreal to-slay was at 177, the lo lest gains on the week are in Ca Champiala bonds, especially the latte of the transfer to new proprietors. Montreal for the day. Grany, stc.—The grain market. In on-committal attitude again for the botton for the day.	A percent, and his also the con- hares have been hares have been with the seal of the con- the seal for respect- or more than two- ed for, but these arket is called a hour small mar- caver realizations and the fluctua- fluctual, Michigan- hers, which have a to rest. They before long. The to to 8 percent, one of the sea deal of the sea can read the fluctual of the fluctual the combination, their great Igno- et fully acquired the combination, their great Igno- et fully acquired the combination, their great Igno- et fully acquired the great great of the flux on soils and hubbe, and pocket ing down from the lit or the loss on almost on the day's to be the feature. In the special on the special on the special of the last sale of the	a small way, at \$17.25a/17.50 per larget 0.11 is quoted at \$10.50. The sale of 200 juilts of lard is noted at \$12.5 smaller lots bring \$124/21216. [1] Canadian article is the favorite just now. Amer. Sching too dear to import. Dressed here are held you bring too dear to import. Dressed here are held you firmly at \$6.75a/6.90., a carload is reported as sold \$6.85. Packers are frightened to operate at \$1.50.85. Packers are are respectively and to the hold: and \$1.50.85. Packers are male on provate terms, which means a part of the weak feeled some sales are made on provate terms, which means a prices under the market. We do not change process under the market. We do not change process under the market. We do not change process under the market. The severe weather deters shippers from the sale packers are from the respect to the process of the Liverpool market. Prices here remain unchanged because whaten no demand except local consumption. If it we prudent to ship a few are locally the price of the remainder might be visibly affected. Valencia orange are dull at \$5.00. Camberries dull at \$5.00.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Intest Stocks.

Latest Grain and Provisions.

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As a dealer remarked to me to-day, news in the drug the is as a area as large orders at good profits in anomaly at present. Mosses Lyman, Sons & Co have nearly intolled their repairs, and are as good as new gain. The entire damine will be covered by \$2,700 This firm showed their appreciation of the efforts of e daring thremen by sending & cheque for \$100 to the prement fund

Him case La struck - Green Indes continue to bring full prices here, although the whole trade concedes the price to be too light. Dry lides in Boston and say of a decline in price, and they have so many size contracts in for spring delivery that they have no choice but to root. The decline simply means a loss to the imputers, and a small gain to the local Here the situation is very unsatisfactory, as his de line makes buyers afraid of the leather market, and they buy only for hand to mouth wants. But the tooks are not large in second hands, and their conracts are heavy, so a great deal of leather must be ought to fill.

haw Funs -There is nothing doing in this line repect the current week to develop some changes in the situation, and we shall hear more from the hat and cap sale men. To-day nothing new could be

ound worth communicating

Ison and Maraus—In the iron and metals depart-nent there are no changes in price to note for spot potations. Few if any sales have transpited during o past wick. I hear of some for future delivery, at for spot business trade is very quiet. In the aglish markets, tin after advancing from about £63 ton to 195, has again receded to 138, and is very on to 125, has again received to 135, and is very oak at that. Copper is quoted at 169, which is a other alrance of 11 for the week. Seeks warrants a quoted at 54s, by cable. The rolling mills at the at trade meeting decided to hold contracts open for elivery up to July 1st at present card rates, their eclaion at the last previous meeting lading to terminate of the last previous meeting lading to terminate the last previous meeting lading to the lading to the last previous meeting lading to the last previous meeting lading to the la cision at the last previous meeting being to termite all contracts on Murch 1st

THE HOUSE MARKET. -The trade in homes this week a been comparatively light. The offerings were not a satisfactory character, and though purchasers were amerous, but few trades were consummated. Only Therees were exported to the States during the past ork, costing in all \$4,727 50, which is but little more an one third of the amount, and number exported at week. The average price paid was \$000t, which also less than the average of last week car load of good fair working horses as bought for Minnesota orders, but is not yet sulped, the same purchaser being desirous of getting hree car loads in all. Several prominent buyers, who brainly attended this market, now buy sitogether in he West the assortment being better and prices more arorable. One buyer came here during last week, atending to operate very extensively, but left after a wdays' scarch without making any purchases, sultade quality not appearing, and he stated that he could do better in prices at the West.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

enoual meeting to-day.

The Royal Canadian Insurance Company has derlared a dividend of five per cent, payable February Creator indued every spot of earth with those ele-15th. The annual meeting will take place on the ments which are best calculated to forward its developments. 3rd uit, at the company a Montreal office.

-Ludington Reporter: During the lest severe weather the north branch of the Pere Marquette river was frozen over Banking logs had to be anspended until I. Lee was broken up a dozen miles or so. The north branch rarely freezes over

The Adams Tobacco Company has declared a dividend of 21 per cent. payable 24th January. The nature are capable of exhaustion, or the providing annual meeting of the directors and stockholders and adapting of such substitutes as will best accord will take place on the 28th at the company coffice in

The annual meeting of the directo of the Victor Hodon Cotton Mills Company will take place February 3rd, when the question of proposed improvements, by colorging the facilities, will be the chief matter of

The sale of the stock and fixtures, horses, aleighs, wazzons, etc. constituting the assets of J. R. Ur-quart groce, Montreal, who failed just previous to the holldays, is now taking place. The sale is in lots. to suit parchasers—retall or wholesale

savor of the strikers on Tuesday. The large contracts future to anything like an adequate supply for the

While the gross liabilities exceeded those of the precalling year by \$2,000,000 in round numbers, the number of failures is 25 per cent. less, and is the smallest since the panic of 1873. In 1879 there were 460 fall-The state of the pane of 1813. In 1813 there were do take the place of the pane of 1813. In 1813 there were do take the place of the pane of the pane

THE LUMBER TRADE.

There is an absolute of well ness—thing not one top tull is the black underly which has no lie the can possess owned out to the district quality that prevents its flourishing under the can possess owned out to kindly bapalses of civilization, but which thrives in the can possess owned out to kindly bapalses of civilization, but which thrives in the can possess owned out to kindly bapalses of civilization, but which thrives in ordinarily heard, both of which to to are confirmatory of the Lucderman's conclusion that the existing condition of trade is more generally satisfactory than it would appear from a bare statement of the amount of inmber sold. It will be observed from our reports, ellinde. We may mention the poplar or whitewood that there has been no important change in paces, tree in the same category, and as a wood simulving They are, in fact, reasonably firm of all points, and the present prospect is that they will not tall to places during the winter, as they trequently do, Some cutting the price to be too high. Dry mass in Boston and sew York have fallen nearly 20, by to in all, yet the during the winter, as they requestly do, come cutting west is paving just as high prices for green hides as before. They are higher in Chicago to-day than in boston. However, the stock of black leather is so light in the last that manufacturers get no benefit by ment of stock. There will always be more of some ment of stock. There will always be more of some particular grade than the trade calls for, and in order to get rid of the surplus it is sometimes necessary to make a slight reduction in the price. This is an evil, to be sure, and semetimes interfere considerable with the maintenance or firm prices, but we have not yet learned that it has caused serious trouble during the present winter. To counterbalance any decline that may result from an excessive accumulation of a par-ticular kind or quality of lumber, there is the alrance in prices that is the natural consequence of a shortage. there is on hand commands a large premium over the quoted price. The only point that shows any speciale decline is Burlington, Iowa, for which market the prices are slightly reduced from previous quotations. This change must be set down to purely local causes, as the competing markets along the Messissippi do not partake of the same weakness. It does not appear likely, at present, that it will be followed by a similar decline elsewhere. At other points dealers complain of broken assortments, and though they are not selling an enormous amount, manage to get the quoted figures for nearly all that is ordered. Operators in this city propose holding a meeting for the purpose of tinkering the price list, on Monday next, but it is uncertain whether they will do much to it, or if they do. whether their repairs will materially improve it. Any attempt to make a radical advance will hardly be thought of under existing circum tances. The fact that it is just at a time of year when manufacturers are putting in their log supply for the season, and when the dealers are apt to think the extent of that supply is likely to be materially affected by anything that is done with prices, it can hardly be expected, whatever the condition of trade may be, that any effort will be made to put them upon a higher level than that which they now occupy. Nor would it be wise to do so. They are in very good shape as they are, and in handling them lumbermen will display their shrewdness to good advantage by letting well enough alone.

TIMBER CULTURE.

(North-Western Lumberman.)

Aside from all considerations relating to the rapid depletion of the plue forests of the North-West, the lakes of Michigan prior to the first of January propriety, utility and necessity of systematic tumber culture throughout the land, can but beacknowledged Company is building branches into hardwood The Montreal Rolling Mills Company hold their opinion Granting that the claims of the religionist the Monistique Lake country, to facilitate the kringing spanial mention to-day. research in discovering the adaptability of all things to a given end-point correctly to the theory that the opment, and that the plac tree was planted in the greatest profusion in those localities where it would their stock of logs, and are now putting in very fast, prove the most beneficial in man's endeavors to convert the desert and waste places into a garden of beauty, it yet remains an unquestionable fact that man's co-operation is essential to the preservation nature are capable of exhaustion, or the providing with the economy of nature, to the furtherance of the end in view. That the pine tree is fast passing away is not to be doubted. It it be conceded that the feest division of the E. & P.M. Railway, and are hauling which places the exhaustion of the pine supply as a the logs by rail thence to Saginaw. In the spring prime factor in commerce, at so carly a date as eight they will either sell the logs of out them into lumber, to ten years from this time, is a mistaken one, we can only fall back upon the claims of the more sangular.

—According to Surveyor General Brackett's report, then, demands that the present generation shall not unwisely destroy, and make no provision to replace But the pine does not reproduce itself, and if it did, not only the wants of man in the occupancy of the Ship builders in two of the largest varies on the soil, but as well the absence of those conditions of Clyde struck for a 74 per cent increase of wages on quiet and practical concealment, under which alone saturday last. The strike was declared settled in the pine tree thrives, forbids the increase in the layer of the strike are on Theoder. in hand give the owners no choice but to yield, or suffer to anything file an ancigate supply for the suffer more loss by non-fulfilment.

Three hundred and forty-four failures were reported in New York city during the year 1880, the aggregate liabilities being \$19,391,682, and the assets \$2,463,301.

While the green liabilities are labeled assets \$2,463,301. most invorable conditions for growth and developpresent supply, to draw upon the cultivated forest sure is necessary to check the production, which is for a perpetuation of it, and at least another fifty getting so enormous that the association cannot find that stage of development which would apply to the production of the same that stage of development which would apply the production of the same that stage of development which would apply the production of the production of the same that th

we view the matter rightly feture generations in the this measurement about 55,000; i. The reports Exited States will be size and set the place as a build-private to the dimerial parties who cut it amounts to time time in, and will keep upon such softery and only about 13, 10,000; the process designed and a set pairs. The field the first is such that the state special process held of self-sizes designed and a set pairs. The field the first is such as start in such as sta large areas or soil, both north and south, out and west, and supplies us with our most valuable forest wood for ornamontation and utility, while combining a rapid growth with a most gental induence over the tree in the same category, and as a wood supplying more nearly the condutions of pluo for finishing lumber than any other

HEMLOCK TREE AND BARK

By view of the fact that the pane is being rapidly stripped from the districts of Muskoka and Parcy Sound, a Bracel ridge correspondent theroughts ramifir with the subject call the attention of the Canada lumberman to the great destruction of hemiock, which is taking place in those districts to supply tan lurk. He estimates that there are about 10,000 cords of hemiock lark pe led annually in that region, and assuming that I trooped an accordance to the posttreesof and craced uneter of 13 in and 35 feet in length will runish a cord of back—would equal 3 saw logs of 13 inch diameter, which by Sertboor stule gives 219 In this market, as will be noticed from our report, feet of lumis r-or 10,000 trees would make 15,320,000 small timber is in very limited supply, and what toot. This has been going on to the test four years, so there must have been 61,320,000 feet of lumber fell d during that time, but not more than one million feet of this large amount has been manufactured into luri-The balance has been left to rot in the words, or, which is air worse, to make kindling wood for the first bush fire which may happen to break out near by. and which might destroy the greater part of the valuable pine or hemiock len standing. As long as pine strangage is cheap, and as long as pine can be obtained, no one cares to get into manufacturing hemlock lum-ber, and, as tanners must have bath, the waste will go on and the word be lett useless. A portion of this back is precied on patented lands, but the greater portion, the correspondent says, is cut on crown lands without leave or license, and it is about time the gov-

> -large quantities of lumber are being shipped from Ottawn district to the States via the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway

eriment took some steps to stop this waste, as the day is not far distant when hemiock will be or more value than the pine now is. In some places the bush is so alished down that the recuse seriously interceres with

getting out the pine

-There are 45 saw-mills in Manitoba, the North-West Territories and Keewathi, 22 of which were stanced during the past year

-The Muskoka Mill & Lumber Company Lest Acason cut 15,000,090 feet, and have on hand 4,500,000 in tumber and 6,000,000 in logs

-Stanton Clapper . The lumbermen from this vicinity are extremely well pleased with this winter's work to fit, and we venture to say that such another amount of logs was never before put into the streams and

... The Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railroad Company is building branches into hardwood tracts by all whose intelligence enables them to form an eligible of its line north of St. Martins lay and in out of charcoal for the from jurnaces at St. Ignace.

-Alpena Lyman Sylvester, with three teams, put 1,000,000 feet of logs in the river up to New Years A N Spratt, at Phelps Camp, put in 2,000,000 by New Years. Fletcher, Pack & Co have got in 6,000,000 of

-Wetzell Bros., Grand Rapids, shipped by rail during 1880 11,184,745 feet of pine lumber, 52,292 feet of hardwood, 29,725,000 shingles and 393,000 lath. man's co-operation is essential to the preservation They had on hand, January 1st, 1880, pine lumber, and reproduction of all those elements, which their land on hand, January 1st, 1880, pine lumber, and reproduction of all those elements, which they have a considered as a superstance of the providing of the providing 3,500,000 feet. Included, 60,000 feet, shingles, 1,000,000; lath, 210,000.

and hope for the evil day to be felayed not more than the lumber cut of the second Minnesota district, tifty years at the farthest. Due regard for posterity, which includes the upper Mississippi and St Croix rivers, was, for 1830, 279,377,230 feet, lath, 48,074,700, alungles, 95,405,750, pickets, 127,075. The total amount of logs on hand is 55,100,000 teet.

-Ludington: Mill owners have commenced the work of overhauling their mills. The probability is that next season the lumbering business will be one of great activity, particularly in this locality. All the mills will be well stocked, their capacity increased, and they will be pushed to the utmost capacity.

-The Michigan salt association has sent out cards of notice that no further advances will be paid on salt, including the December product. The reason ment, it would not be possible, at the end of the probably is that the market is glutted, and this mea-present supply, to draw upon the cultivated forces sure is necessary to check the production, which is

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Michigan		23	25,700,50
Chicago	•	₹6i	41,000,00
Milwankce		7.1	32:50
Dalath			207.11
Total		3,147	e11.576.61

The also e Meludes only steamers, add vessels, and such other craft as are carolled. If small craft and canal bonts, barges, etc., were counted, the total would be much greater. It is estimated that the value of our American lake matthe is \$100,000,000. The total number of Canadian vessels on the lakes is 1.587. measuring 212.138 tons.

-The managers of the world's fall limiting in New York are a little out of some with Mr. Vanderbilt. When they settled on Inwood as the site of the fair, should it ever to held, they counted on him for a sub-acription of at least \$500,000. The fair would be worth more than that, they said, to Mr. Vanderbilt's railroads, and he would surely give \$50-1,000 anyway. They counted on the same exacunt from the railroad companies of which he is the head and front, or just \$1,000,000 from the Vanderbilt interest alone. And now they are out of sorts, for Mr. Vanderbilt did not subscribe at all, while the subscriptions of the railroad companies is only \$250,600.

R. H. SMITH & CO.

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SIMONDS" SAWS



ST. CATHARINES, ONI. Solo Manufacturers of the genuine HANLAN, IMPROVED DIAMOND, IMPROVED CHAMPION, and the NEW MPROVED CHAMPION OROSSOUT VAITY. We also make all other kinds of Cross-Cut Saws. Hand Saws from the cheapest to the very best.

THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA.

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LANCE TOOTH, CHAMPION, &c

Manufacturers of Superior Quality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Saws, Using Saws, Mill Saws, Husting Saws, Cross Cut Saws, "Lance Tooth," "Champion," etc., etc.

INTERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY All Saws warranned to be made of very heat Material, and only First-Class Workmen employed.

SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. SAWS REPAIRED

The second of th

RUBBER BELTING, LEATHER BELTING,
FILES, FILES RE-CUT.
EMERY WHRELS, GRINDSTONES,
BABBITT METAL. LUBRICATORS,
PACKING, FELTING,
IRON TUBES, WHITE LEAD, ETC.

THE METAL TRADE.

THE ENGLISH MARKETS

Writing form Webserbarry on Eugland, on the cat the think is a company to be the service. with constituted to any armicrocal to breat in all all clared the fire new network the against take I to day the wind in the season from all than he is the sing the post operator. (LB 1275) Cont. (for the growthing gleans will be 125 sec. execution enterior tage of a two finished bytwee for some enterior that along the view crite in March ther will be a turn to far an every low one extendition than had been antiqued it it in it that traduct the horsely, the test has a the arrest to how disself and present the appetations of list work less and is a neutron course they are wisely keeped thing is possible to the new test as not the probable of the probable. Then is not not never the probable of the probable o tirth our law ou who to some are the barance that other terror emptry have not dupon the to the a with wolf fat The new and made that note me mostly het since our list report. chair of fire raw to govern the past to be tween the a court tou land the totore. Nothing up one of so rate he loss. cers on with a himself of others, as dethe sarging pelies. of that noted Danies the reser stell reals have two kees that the form A the first of the Association and the form A the first of the Association and the first of the first o Lo per the except for appoint out his, which are ded at higher rates

ste I that are being given out on the continent and not less where for railway and a here distribute purposes.

Railway Supplies—Spikes, afe for pound, spikes. We, The church anticipates are not used for Scotch hare, 2 200, track holds, 240—all thirty days. position dumps the country real, and I have her of the Stort-The works are well supplied with orders on on the class of facts to which I have not reed. He es of opin. I that the consumption next war in the semior and open-bearth plaw steel, which commands that ed as likely to surplus about a court of a cent more per pound. We quote not set to the history of that country. Canada es follows: Best quality refined east steel, 11 to 120 arain, S of h pig iron makers are remittled. Last per pound, as to quantify purchased, crucible maintend into a contract for the speech construction and chin rv steel, about 7, and Bessemer and open-hearth permanent working of the Parity Railway

In From a the forge masters are receiving a success. cion of colors for building, bridge construction, and callway purposes. In Beliaum the Cockeriff Company have orders on hand amounting to nearly three-quors per ten in the east, but it is thought the advance ters of a million. Germany is said to have entered connect to maintained very long into extracts contracts for injectilation, a from as wellcrossed all vessels for their many. Mr. Therburn appears to think that process are likely to advance, and that the demand will continue active under such condifference are set with above. The indexed capacity for production by the Scotch furnaces however, must not be overlooked. According to the circular the production of Sectch ply iron during the year has been 1,949,900 tone, showing an increase of 117,000 tone against 1874, this increase being due to the superiority of appliances. The experts foreign constwice, and per railway, with the home consumption have amounted to 1,955,060 tens, or 180,000 tens more than last year. The production is the largest since 1876, and the exports and the home consumption the largest sloce 1872. Councils stores have increased 89,225 tons on the year, but as there is a de rease of 80,225 in makers yards, stocks altegether shown decrease of 2000 tons. It had been thought on the contrary that stocks would show a large increase.

The Lighest price of the year was 734 3d, which was touched on January 14th, 1880, and the lowest price was 448 5d, which prevailed on June 2d. The average price of mixed warrants has been 64s ad per ton, an he past month of December 1 rice was 52s per ton Upon the whole the prices ob sined this year have been better than last year. Out of a total of 150 furnaces in Scotland, 124 are in blast

Activity is noticeable at most of the fron and areel works, particular y in the Monmout-ahir district, yet it cannot be said that the plant is wholly occupied. Proprieture of works of importance are showing shamelves fully alive to the accessity of improvements in maccinery and processes if they a e to keep to the fore. At the Rhymney Works it will soon be possible to roll four and even five lengths of steel ralls, and two converters are being added to the steel appliance at this establishment. Iron rails are pretty strong. Several o d re have been placed with firms in the Swanson district for the couthern States of America at prices ranging from £6 to £5 los per ton. Steel rails have a tend-ney to stiffen, and for ordinary sections £6 to £6 10s for b is about the current rate. Old rails and a rap are without much demand. The total quantity of iron and stoel a nt from Cardiff last week amounted to 3,967 tons. The tinplate tr-de is elecker than a month ago.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market, December 31st, 1880 :-

IBOX.

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Bare, Welah (in London) Bart, Swedish (in London) Bart, Swedish (in London) Bart Staffordhire (in London) Fail rode (in London) Fig (i, M. B., f.o.b. Clyde Raile, Welsh (at works) Raile, North of England (at works)	15966250	150551250	00000000	\$ \$ \$ 1.0 F \$	OSC BOOCH	a. d 10 15 10 10
#1#PF+						
Becomer rails (at works)	13 15 15	10	0000	2111	1900	0000
COTPER.						
Sheathing and sheets. Fiat bottoms Tough eake. Borrs or P.C.O						
LEAD (per con)			_	_		
English pig. W.B English sheet Kngileh red English white English patent shot Spanish pig.	16 16 17 22 18	10000	000000		200	22000
TIV (per ton)						
Tik (per ton) English ingot	96 96 97 98	00000	0000	56000	91	0000
TIN PLATES (per box).		_		_		
(harenel, I.C., let quality I. C. Coke						
Anglish (Swansea)	16	0	0	4	0	0

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Pittaburgh. (American Manufacturer)

Pig Iron-In common irons there appears to be a fair business, considering all the circumstances, but in all-ore iron trade is somewhat restricted, from the fact they accepted in Duc mber, which most consumers least 75.000 tons for delivery during the current year, are not disposed to pay. There have, however, been about 60,000 tons of which were closed for during the current year. There have, however, been about 60,000 tons of which were closed for during the creasing, orders were given to limit the daily quantity about 50,000 tons of which were closed for during the creasing, orders were given to limit the daily quantity about 52,700 pair. During the season, which lasted for consumers would buy freely at December prices, but most past about \$25 for No. 1 X foundry, \$25 for No. 25 weeks, 625,000 rabbits were canned by this establishment alone.

ter proceeding enterprise which require the use of full \$1 above these Louis pigo's and tales, but there are no changes in prices. See he A prominent banking firm closed out a let. We quote due ounts some as lest week as tollows. One of about 1960 those in margin land Clarisherra, et \$22 Mr. Thomas Charlucus about reject on the Weighote discounts some as lest week as follows. One of about 1900 those because of attentions of the following the following the first field the field that the field storing the file of the field of the following the file of the field of the following the file of the field of the following the file of the file um earlied attention to the large orders for monand cent, oil well tubing, 220 net, oil well easing, 220

and proces are unclarated, except in the case of Box do at 500 de. Bessemer and open-hearth spring, 400 die and oplow 45 244.
Old Ralls—We could learn of no transactions in

this market. Ther has been an odren cof about \$3

berap Iron-berap has advanced somewhat Sillers as with the Chinese for several armora had been be of are taking from \$24 to \$30 per net ton, but we have tange dimensions. The Italian proverments are about beard of none selling as these figures. Consumers say to expected more than half a million sterling on two It will bring from \$16 to \$27 per ton. Railway ma chinery we rap is worth about \$28 of 20 per net ton. Old lottom figures for an has will meet the requirements brings the transportation companies abandsome reve

car wheels, \$280000 per gross ton Jacobna & Nimick Mig. Con Goods... The discourt from reduced list of locks, know and escutcheons, 50

C post-legot as well as manufactured copper remains un bange t

Lend - I le has advanced to 8 200 per pound pips in whole colle to Sic, and sheet in whole sheets to sign Other kinds un hanged

Philadelphia-

The Kensington manufacturers met on Monday afternoon and after an informal dis ussion on the iron trade and its prospects voted to hold to the old 24 raci. The reports made show a fair amount of busi-ness on hand, and the stores are all well supplied with iron but owing to tile difficulty of making shipments and other caus s, sales are not brisk. Western com-petition has been f it again. One buyer down the river bought from delivered at 2 4c which is 1 80c at p acc of shipment. Other buyers have availed themselves of similer, and the stores have done likewise, preferring to purchise at 1 90, 2 and 2.1c rather than pas 2 35c h re. Considerable business has been lost to Eastern mills in this way and the differ not is too great to adm t of successful competition. The unloading process must run its course. Yet the mills lave a fair run of work, and the manufacturers have no conc m as to the result. A good many buyers of fluished iron, however, buy a few lars in t ad of a mon-his supply. Some think the market will give evidence of fult er weakne a, but the demand is too strong for such a beli-f. The market is not quit- as vige ous as anticipated, yet the clearing up of obstacles to traffic will clear away the doubts of doubters

Pig Iron-Pig Iron holds its own, but there are no large sales made. The best brands being all sold largely ahead leaves the market for the ordinary brends to make the most of No 1 foundry sells in small lots, in some ca es at \$24 50 , No. 2, \$21; grav forge, \$10.50 Sellers decline to concede any to meet the views of buyers. It is stated that offers a little below these figures have been ade for large lots for future delivery, but without acceptance. The market is no weaker but less fron Las teen mandled than for some time. There have been some more sales of forelg from at under \$18 Actual figures are not oftainable Commission men ata e there is still much inquiry, but a healtancy to close business except at concess one not given

bluoms-Blooms have advanced some two or three o dollars for certain makes because of the t-mporary grade; charcoal t-rne at \$5 121@5.25 for 14x20 Allascarcity. All the stock that can be shipped is taken up, and blooms which here sold at \$60 now are in demand at \$63.

Muck Iro .- Inquiries are received for muck, and better prices are offered, but there is none on the

Sheet Iron-The demand for light sheets noted before is maintained and prices are unchanged.
Wrought Pips and Tubes—Discounts 65 and 40,

and orders enough c ming in to keep capacity fully emp'oyed

Railway Material-The pre-sure for all sorts of material used in reliway construction continues unabated and the works are all far behind. The order for 144 Incomptives received by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Denver and Rio Grand road will occumy the capacity of the establishment between three and four mouths. Several large contracts have been closed for forward delivery, augregating several thou-

bullders. Structural Shapes-Orders are not quite so abundant as usual, and are in general for small lots, yes to weakness is shown in quotations. The mills have old orders to see them through until new business comes along. Angles are 2 6, beams, 3c; chan-

sand tons with the leading manufacturers for the car

Plate and Tank Iron-Only a moderate showing of new busine s is re-cived. Quotations are firm at-2he for tank; 3he for No 1; 3he for C. H. No. 1; 4he for flange. One of the mills has placed a fair order this week for several hundred tons.

New York.

Pig Iron-American: Transactions have come to notice the past week which set aside 21' doubt as to the condition of the market. The most important of these show that consumers have contracted for at

livery as feb. In some instances, as April, repair to has been mainly effected directly between consumers and proposed to all the redectort product and product of the fifty certisation is already stand. We into a follows. Collade it \$2.000 and into the pie, the holders are matter of course, has been extended by a follows. Collade it \$2.000 and into the pie, the holders are matter of course, have opened and product of solutions. Collade it \$2.000 and into the pie, the holders are matter of course, have been extended by an into the first and it is not for the week under raise has dead not not the first and it is not for the week under raise has dead not not the first and it is not for the week under raise has a first and in the for the week under raise has a first and it is not for the week under raise has a first and in the for the week under raise has dead in the for the week under raise has a first and in the for the week under raise has dead in the formed at the constitution of the most state of the first and in the formed and in the fore livery as late in some instance, as April, return to has been rasinly effected directly between consumers heavy output both here and direct during the present Nats—Nothing new his transpired in the nail mark your On the open market No. 1 X foundry less been work to adopted for February, and thence former, ket since our list report. So fir is no know, the well at 520. No. 2 X foundry at \$23 to 100 ton lots, and the market again becomes near. It would ta untallished fides in still adher dute, which is no falls. While a lot of 1600 tens prive force is said to have low. First for led to cent, loss I percent for each, been placed at \$22.50, delivered at Petid Ambov with an abate ment of to cents per keg in lots of 250. The lowest prices at present for prime bounds are \$25.

Scot he A proteinent tanking firm closed out a let subsequently taken up and the supply is now in strong hands. Later these were purchasers of Ton-tons Eglinton at \$24.75 cash, and 200 tons Gartsberrie d \$2 (7), in addition to small loss aggregating at 200 tons. Prices Jose 50c to \$1 higher, with the market it from the slough of despond on the one har Ston, 1 322 for Eglinton, 22359 for Glengamock, \$24 for tratisherric, and \$2459 for Colliness

English-Early fast week about 25,000 tons Besses face was placed at \$28 to \$17 for future delivery. Processing since solvanced to \$27 to \$27.00, and the masket close a strong. Of No. 3 Middlesborough about 500 tons sold at \$18 to \$18.00, and 800, tons at \$19. Hold is now yers firm at the latter piles

Old Rails-Since the extensive speculative pur-bases last week the business has been moderate about 1500 tons covering the sais. Flanges can be had at \$23.50 to \$20, but double-heads are held very firmly at \$3 , owing to alleged moderate supply.

Scrap Iron - There is a large amount of undestrable at ck that an readily is secured at \$25 to \$27. Good leta will commend \$28, however, while \$29 to \$30 acc of stri the No. 1 wrought About 1160 tons reported sold at \$28 to \$20 from yard and store.

Reils. Some extensive sales of steel come to notice lut in report to values there appears to be no material change. The transactions cover about 10000 tons abundant supply of bituminous which can be cheap's domestic for delivery during the last half of the year mined. The Lebigh line trule is in a particularly on terms not transpired, 1000 tone do for prompt describes condition. All the lump chestnut and per livery at \$50, and 20,000 tone foreign at \$58, delivered cost that can be produced in reality absorbed, while at Calveston Iron seems rather slow, with prices uncertain. Heavy section American ore quoted at \$46 t . \$48 at will, and foreign at \$45 to \$47, tidewater dellvery.

Manufactured Iron-Among dealers generally there is a report of increased business and better prices. On merchant tar, sheet, etc., there is a firm feeling and the concessions made for some time past are no longer the company, changing the name of the company, and granted Reliver supplies are the most active of any class of goods with prices paid ranging train to to to above the lowest that have been accepted since th commencement of the year. There is said to be considerable inquiry for attractural shapes and a decidedly beiter tone to values

The movement of foreign from at the port of New York from January 10th to January 16th inclusive Las beca as follows

		Entered for consump- tive	kotered for warebous-	Withdram from ware- bunes.	Stock in B'd warebone Jan. 8.
# 		Tone (1)2 100	Total 230	Tons 1,311	Tons. 74.9.A 2.156 (3.890
rap d rails		2	۱)، نده:	1,773	(3,040) A),416
on rails			~	75	21.349
oop, band, etc legel fron		69,3		10	471 1.244 4,955
Tin-Sume appendant	va la		a hean	-i-aa-i	4 4 4 4 4 4

204201c for Straits, and the market closes about to lower than at the date of last week's report Quotations are 20c spot for Straits, 20c. for Australian 20c. for Billiton; 191 for English L. & F., 20c for English r-finel, and 22c for Banca. Tin plates brances, but charcoals continue dull, with prices in dollars. huyer's favor Quotations are as follows: I. C. charcon', third cross a softment, \$5.75/t5 87} for Allaway grade and 26 12 1/16 25 for Melyn grade; coke tin at \$4 87 1/16 20 for B V grade, and \$5.12 1 for Yapitty way unwie, and \$11 for 20x28 do, and coke terne at \$4 874465 for 14x20 Clair grade, and \$10 for 20x28 do. -ali round lots.

Copper -Transactions In jugot have been confined to small store lots, but holders remain firm at 101c cash for Lake. Manufactured quoted as follows: Braziers: copper, over 18 os., per square ft., 28c; du. 12 us. to 16 oz., 30c; do. 10 oz. to 12 oz., 32c; do. lighter than 10 os., 34c; circles, segment and pattern sheets less than 84 in. diameter, 31c, do. do. over 84 in., 36c; lucomo-tive fire-box sheets, 31c; sheeting copper over 12 os. per sq. ft, 26c, do. bolt, 28c; copper bottoms, 31c.

Load.—The recent advance in price of pig metal is fully sustained, but only small lots are selling. Common domestic quoted at 5@5jc. Manufactured lead quoted as follows: Bar, 6c; 14pe, 64c; sheet, 7c-less 10 per cent discount to the trede-end tindined pine Shot, 74c for drop, 74c for buck, and 84c for patent hilled—less 1 per cent discount to the trade for small lots, and for large lots 4 per cent.

Bpelter —There is still a fair trade in common do-

meetic, and the market remains steady at 56051c. Silesian available at 540 for best brands
Antimony.—Sales are confined to small parcels at

about 141/015c. as to brand,

-In Hungary it is a practice of long standing to store grain in vaulted cellars or claterns. Occasionally, in ploughing, a present comes across one of these cisterns, filled with grain hundreds of years old, for-

community was cut off. -One of the growing industries of Australia is the cooking and causing of rabbits. The Colas Preserving Company near Melbourne had on an average 7,000 of these agile redents brought in every night at LEMON VIEW OF THE COAL OUTLOOK

There is not much don't that the period of ?

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work will end with this mouth, and the rules of for folly to continue the restriction be vond this me other it would result in too ing proces higher than the faent cheuler, and bring in the active competing a bitarainous coals and this no true friend of the w thracite trade would counsel What we want is to cet a tur price for one coal, such as will give a case. able probt to all who are concerned in its projected and team-portation, and not only hold our progre trade but increase the annual consumption. There . to question of our present ability to preduce mercoal than can be concumed, and the probability , that this condition of anairs will hold for serge, years, and hence the trade will need control to keep and the freezy of ever excitement, caused by restertion, as at present, when we find fools who would tueb up priets, as did the iron producers a year a. only to find the demonof over-production and comptition in their pathway, and whose evil spell is erea now scarcely exercised. The western trade for anthe cite has grown into very large proportions. It is a fut north noting that, although the production o anthracte cod in 1880 was several militons of to. has then in 1870, jet the western trate of 1850 at. soiled about balf a million of tons more than it did is the previous year. This trade has been much stime lavel by the use of box or grain cars in freighbox cost. Heretofore these cars have been harded wer empty, but by freighting with coal at a cheap mie, lutroduces and extends the trade for anthracite and This is likely to continue and in rease repetts

NEW ENTERPRISES,

orders are not very promptly filled.

if prices are maintained at moderate figures but a high rates bituminous will very soon supplant a becomes the Western brates and Territories have as

Ot awa, Jan 22 -The Accident Insurance Comput will apply to Pathament for an amendment to the charter authorizing an increase of the rapital stock of for other purposes, Sie Hogh Allan, Mesare, Henry Atwater, Alexande

Auchterlonie, Wm Johnson, Geo J Gebhardt and thers will apply for letters patent incorporating the Conada Lithographic Company, with a capital c

The British America Iron & Coal Company givens. tice of application for letters patent. The objects are the acquiring, mining and working of iron and coal mines and coal deposits, and manuf cturing iros and steel, within the Dominion of Canada, to wit within the province of Nova Scotia. The chief place is business of the company is to be the city of Mostreal, in the province of Quebec. The Intended amount of capital stock is \$2,000,000. The applicants are Sir Hugh Allan, Messes Geo A. Drummond Audrew Allan, Henry A. Budden, J. W. Clendeuning and Chas. B. Hoffman aud Chas. B. Hoffman.

Hon Matthew Henry Cochrane, of Montreal, Mr. Compton, senator, and Mesars. Duncan McEachers of Montreal, and James Arthur Cochrans, of Compton will apply for an act of incorporation as "The Cochrane Rench Company," for the purpose of the breeding and raising of cattle, horses mules, sheep and swint in the North-West territories; of dealing and trading in them, throughout the Dominion and of shipping the same to foreign countries, and of acquiring and bolding the property required therefor. The che-place of business is to be Montreal. The intended

THE POST OFFICE IN GERMANY.

Of all German official publications the annual prolist of newspapers, magazines and periodicals which may be subscribed for at the Post Office in perhaps, the most notable. The list which may justly be regarded as an Indication of the value and relative inportance of the literary languages of the earth, comprises no fewer than 7,031 publications, of which 5,169 are in the German language, 4,398 being printed in the German Empire, and 771 in other countries Of these 359 are issued in Austria, 268 in Switserland. 89 in America, 27 in Russia, 14 in Luxemburg, 5 is France, and 3 in Italy. England and Belgium are credited with two each, and the Netherlands and Boo-mania with one each. To enumerate the distribution of the 2,462 publications in languages other than the German would occupy too much space. It may, how ever be mentioned that France stands at the head of the list with 944. In the English language which comes next there are 760. In the Danish there are 153, two of which are printed in Chicago. Poland with 67, takes the load of Russia with 55, thereby showing a higher state of education. Among the rare publications are six in the Wendisch language—s Sclay idlom, rapidly being absorbed by the German six in Hebrew; five in Servian, two of which are printed in Belgrade; five in Slovenian; four in Lithn antem; three in Bulgarian, three in Croat; three is Finnish, two in Romaic; two in Armenian; two in Persian, two in Turkish, one in Slovack, another Sclay dialect, and finally one in Latin, the Analests Jurispontifien, which is issued in Paris. All these are to be subscribed for and obtained at every post office of the Empire; and whatever we may think of the intergotten, no doubt, after some war, when the whole ference of the State with private business, it must be admitted that the system is a great boon to the people of Germany. Our l'ost Office, it is believed, is about to adopt the parcel post as it prevails in Germany. Could it not also adopt this system?—English Paper

> -A Montreal despatch mys a new cotton mill will be erected in St. Faul, a bonus of \$5,000 and free taxes for twenty years being granted by the mankipality.

MINING NEWS.

AMPANESE GOVERNMENA

A Lar, squantity of folians machinery basic enths Learness the sail Francisco and considered to the leganose theorement. Which is about to develop more share the sail of the leganose theorement. Which is about to develop more share the sail of the leganose theorem in the sail of the leganose the sail of the leganose the sail of the sail of the leganose the sail of t copley in wards of I non persons a survises.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Brom a passenger who came down on the Calif incr.

out to search for them

Large boulders have been found on the leach filled with pure gold

ere are about eighteen or twenty miners at Takon building houses and preparing for the spring It is said the season for placer digging is short

GOLD MINING IN CARIBOO DISTRICT

Brilliant Prospects for the Future. (Victoria, B. C., Standard.) is to this circumstance that may fairly be attributed the satisfactory results from the satisfactory result of last year's mining. The experience gained during last season has induced the formation of a number of new companies for the pure of carrying out hydroulis being more of carrying and the satisfactory of carrying out hydroulis being more of carrying out the more of carrying out hydroulis being more of carrying out the more of carr poss of carrying out hydraulic mining on a more ex-tuc profits thereof, perhaps the ore may some future sensive scale than has yet been practised in the dis-trict, next sesson. The facilities for carrying out this the southern terminus of the K&P. Railway. We have little expectation of being at present able to awaken much if any interest here in the idea or the advisability of endeavoring to accertain first, if the ore can be profusbly smelted at this end of the line; and hind of mining and the brilliant prospects of abundant success everywhere provalent in the district, fully warrant the investment of capital in these enterprises. The amount of ground that will afford big returns for working by hydraulic mining in Cariboo on the Quesnelle and Frazer rivers is almost unlim ited Any company beloging in a ditch in any loceli-My for many miles in extent, would find plenty of good pay dirt to work out, and a large demand for all the surplus water they could spare for working other claims. The accres of miles along the course of the

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firms we have named, good prospects can be obtained as far back from the bed of the river as the third beach. When it is considered that the extent of counmy through which gold is thus distributed is very large indeed, it will be readily understood that a field is here opened for the judicious investment of capital esch as few countries in the world can offer. Benches en which a company of eight Chinamen could make three thousand dollars to the hand clear of expeace in a few months, even under advantageous sireumetances, would not be bad ground to work, but when we hear that eight Chinamen, toleadvantage of having to pack water on men's backs | Railmant up the hill during the dry season, the richness of the ground operated on is placed beyond question. The txtent of ground similar to that worked by the China-mon alluded to is practically without limit, but in order to obtain good results from it, hydraulic mining should be reserted to. In order to do this, capital is required to construct the necessary disches, but with specia of success such as those we have indicated, all the capital required should be forthcoming. No more profitable use could be made of capital than to bring ditches to work these beaches. That the results we certain to be favorable if ordinary intelligence is applied has been preved beyond dispute by the success of every enterprise of the klad that has yet been carried on It is a business in which the results can be calculated beforehand with almost mathematical accuracy. There are the banks of gold-bearing earth, The amount of precious metal contained in each cubic tard of it can be easily sacertained. It is then only secondary to calculate the cost of bringing water on to it to find out what the profit of the enterprise will be We consider that we are justified in taking some crodit to ourselves for some measure of the satisfactory results obtained last season. We were the first to arre upon the miners of the upper country the expediency of resorting to hydraulic mining, and are giad to learn that our suggestions have been carried out with gratifying effect. The field for this kind of enterprise is however wide and capable of unlimited development. For hundreds of miles the banks of the France river would pay to work by hydraulic means, and at no distant day we expect to see them awarming with miners Capitalists intending to engage in this

and that a greater yield of the precious metal will yet be obtained by means of hydraulic mining in one year than has ever been obtained by other me down any DEVELOPMENT OF GOLD MINING BY THE STORY the heaving or Culton ast saw the light in da

OUR MINURAL RESOURCES

of general distriction of sirver, acan expending to the spectiators did activity finite were try presented. The minority spent by the tovering into the accepted. What we now desire to call aftention of missing is higher than the first superficient, less level (34.70° year, and the loss is sufficiently accepted to the first superficient for interesting the superficient for the confidently higher than a confident coing on in the South Riding for a consideration of the superficient for the confident coing on in the South Riding for a consideration. ample experience working will make the nates which also time past. Filoris were being prade some two or three years since, when there was conciting of a phosphate shoon, to inv up extensively mining the transition is a succeeded in matter known only to the speculators. The general depression then existing in all business circles was not favor the to the success of paining speculations. But as w glear the following items —

Much anxiety is tell at Silks concerning Mile sources of this district are attracting to rever a month ago for Takon. A case that the next in sources of the district are attracting to rever a month ago for Takon. A case that the next in inverte among the rocks which they possess, and it at to search for them. Is certain, as one result of these explorations, and con-The officers of the January, who were sent to finded visits from the agents of speculators who keep inspect the mines. Both quarty and placer, at Takon, their operations quiet, that a number of discoveries, scaling the good reports already given and meanly of more or less value, have been made, and that everythely in Sitka are prejuting to go there in the many owners of lands are quite convinced that, in ade-apring. A great many el dime base been taken up, but dition to from and galena, silver and gold are to be the creek is very extensive. bellef, from the number and vailets of specimens exhibited to us. Concerning the silver and gold, we have only to say that our faith as to those piecous ores being present in the rocks shown to us ores temp present in the recks shown to us is not equal to that of the owners thereof. We have, however, seem large and goed samples of fron, galena and pluritungo. What has been pronounced molybdenum by some parties is by others described as graphite. Even supposing some of it to be the rarer inheral—as its use is limited, the quentity which it is alleged is to be found in this profeller hand to account to see the found in this With the exception of deep rinking and tunnelling, which can be carried on at all times, and some occamonal prospecting, gold mining in Cariboo has been suspended for the season. Hydraulio mining, which has been given up for the present to be resumed when the weather again becomes propitious. We have good authority for stating that the season now closed has been a prosperous cue for all those engaged in has been a prosperous cue for all those engaged in subject the public should be awakened. It is to be found in this middle or the proportion to the demand for it that the value originally unnered to be upon in the growing use of plumings or in literature. The public should be awakened. It is to be called in this district may become valuable or in the public should be awakened. It is to be carried in the public should be awakened. It is to be not proportion to the demand for it that the value originally unnered to be put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the public of the public should be awakened. It is to be found in this midple for it that the value originally unnered to be put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put upon the growing use of plumings or in librature in the put or it that the value originally unnered to the demand for it that the value originally unnered to the demand or it that the value originally unnered to the put upon the likely to be uninitative to be upon the put upon the major a prosperous curs for all those engaged in saling operations in Carlboo. In proportion to the worked along the northern completed part of the Ringston and Pembroke Rainay, but it is not so has been taken out, and those who are best informed generally known that it is considently alleged that are of opinion that the prespects for the coming year warrant the belief that the result of next season a operations will be much more satisfactory than those of the change on that American capitalists they are just concluded. Wherever it has been tried.

Applicable mining has proved a perfect success and it is not between that may detail that a secon as the railway is expected to the Madawaska they will be attached.

AMERICAN ANTHRACITE COAL OUTPUT-1880.

the profits thereof, perhaps the ore may some future

next, that a company should be formed for the pur-

pore of working the mines and smelting the ore here still we throw the suggestion out the more readily.

as we have recently heard that some mines we wet of

which were purchased some years ago in another dis-trict, on speculation, have lately been sold at a very

handsome figure; and in the next because we also know that iron ore has been smelted in Canada at a

rate which, even if increased somewhat now, would leave a very handsome profit on the amount of capital which would need to be invested. With the de-

creased rate of interest at present obtainable on money

deposited in the tanks, we are of opinion that there is ample capital even in this section for an investment

of the kind suggested. - Renfrew Mercury.

We now have the report of Mr J H. Jones, to the tally without previous knowledge of gold mining, end of the year. His figures do not agree with our, took out twenty-five thousand dollars worth of for the reason that we have not had the full account of gold in a few months, and that they labored under the the coal that should be credited to the Pennsylvania

T-10-11 (ABC) (ABC)			
	Year 1879.	Year 1860.	Decrease.
Philadelphia & Reading R.R.	7.442.617	6.993.422	1,3 3,694
Lablah Valley R.R.	4,400,967	4,394,532	11.424
Central R.R. of New Jersey	3.320.553	3,470,141	355,412
Delaware, Lackawanna and			,
Western R.R	3,867,404	3,560,345	317,066
Delaware & Hadeon Canal Co.	3,014,117	∠,674,704	379,412
Pennsylvania R.B	1,652,106	1,444,031	1111331
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	1,427,150	2,134,468	244,083
N.Y., LB. & W. R.R	*177,782	411,094	66,666
5 .4.3	** * * * * * * * *		-

26,142,669 23,437,242 2,705,447 These amounts include the following items, which should have been reported in Delaware & Hudson Canal Co's tennage, vis. 1 ETV, 40,273 tons; and 1800, 38,205 tone.

† Increase.

tinerease.
The stock of coal on hand at tide-water shipping points, December 31, 1880, was 500,273 tons, co November 30, 609,833 tons; decrease, 109,566 tons The amount on hand December 31, 1879, was 613,512 tone; and on December 31, 1878, 501,377 tone. Of the total production in 1880, 11,419,279 tons, or 48 72 per cent, was from the Wyoming region, 4,463,221 tone, or 19.05 per cent, from Lehigh region, and 7,554,742 tons, or 32 23 per cent, from Schuylkill region. Competitive tonnege, including all coal which for final consumption or in transit, reaches any point on Hudson River or the Bay of New York, or which passes out of the capes of the Delaware, except pea and dust, 1879, 11,813,798 tons, and 1880, 10,088,159 tons.—Coal Trade Journal.

-The question of the renewal of the dynamite patent came before the annual meeting of the Cornwall Mining Institute recently at Pensance. Letters were road from several mine managers in England kind of enterprise should lose no time in applying and Wales sympathising with the institute to their for water privileges, which will one day be valuable effects to prevent a renewal of the patent right, and property all through the district indicated. Ditches promising active co operation. It was held that unmust be brought in before the gold can be washed out. Her the petent the price of dynamite was exerbitant, and water privileges will shortly be in great domand, being £200 per ton, while in Germany, where there is in every available locality. The history of some of no petent, it might be had for £80 per ton less. A the richest districts of California warrants the belief committee was appointed to raise funds for opposing that gold mining in the province is yet in its infancy, the application for a renewal.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.



Post Office, Ottawa.

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Registered matter must be gosted half an hour previously Office hours from 8 a m to 8 p m. For Savings Black and Money Order bus uses, 9 a m. to 4 p m.

4 P. BAKER, Postmaster.

Post Office, Montreal.

MAILS.

DELLYRAY.

Morrar C., July 5, 1860

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(¥.	g.X.	ONTARIO & WESTERN PROVINCES.	A.Y.	PM	
9 6 R 41 1 & 1 & 1 & 1	1	Ottawa by railway	* 15	3 60	
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	l .	QUEBEC & EASTERN PROVINCES.			
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9 30		Do. St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches St. Remi & Hemmingford Ry		4 45	
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Postal Car Hage open (11) \$.45 a.m and 9.15 p.m. The Street Boxes are visited at \$15 a.m., 12:30, 5:30 and 7.30 p.m. Raniutered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing ordinary Maile, and 30 minutes before closing of English Malls.

KINGSTON.

Kingston Vinegar Works.

The Kingston Vinegar Works, of which Mr A. Hangis the prietor, manufacture

White Wine, Malt, Cider & other Vinegars

TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



Canada Central Railway

CHANGE OF TIES On the MOSDAY, 210 H. Shipper Allow to

19. ..-

We for Express to underly a source of the with tire of Lemik Relies is to contribute 1.1 (i) to my West, meaning a key to efficient and will prove the Lypius Long concerning a Cofferent breat a water course to Petth, Synthe Palls and Brookville.

Brockette

ACMES IN OFFICE TOPOTOEST

Princes T. S. a citation West, is using Topotoest

645 p.e.

Typers T. 1 to the West, being Toperto at the control of the contr



ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

O and other THURNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, troins vill nin as follows —

LEAVE OFFICE. For the Fast, West, South and South East II IS a.m. For the Fast 200 p.m. For both East and West 10 30 p.m.

For both Last and Wess

From both East and West

From the West

Going West take the Ham train. Ample time for dinner at Pre-cott Junction.

Sare Connections with Grand Trank Trains to and from both Last and West, and with those of the Rome, Watertown A Ordensburg and Lake Chemplain and Utica & Black River Hollways at the Lendburg, to and from New York, Boston, and all points South and Last.

A Steambout Express Train will lease Ottawa on Tuesdays. Thursdays, Saturdays and Sindays, at 8 nm. connecting with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both East and West

A Steam of West

A Steam of Steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both East and West

A Steam of West

A Steam of West

A Steam of Steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both East and West

A Steam of Steamers

WALTER SHAKLY

WALTER SHANLY General Manager, Ollaws.

Orrems, July 20, 190.

Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIM .

COMMENCING on Wednesday, June 20rd, 1880, trains

	,		<u> +</u>
	Mized.	Mail.	Ezpress.
Leave Hochelaga for Hull	1.00 a.m.	K-30 a to	&15 p.m.
Agric at Hull		12.40 p.m.	
Levre Hall for Hochelaga	1.00 a m	A.20 a.m.	1 3 65 6 70
Arrive at Hochelaga	10,30	12 30 p.tp.	
		Nicht	V. 10 P 40.
	1	Passenger	ļ
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec	8000	10 00 pm.	
Arrive at Quebec	A.On p #L.	1 1 2 2 1 E	9 20 p.m.
Leave Quebec for Hochelage	, ~~, ,	W	
Taken er Querec 102 Illichungs			10.10 a.m.
Arrivo at Incheiara	8.00 a.m.	(L,U 2.22.	4.47 p.m.
Leave Hochelaga for St.			4
Jerome	5.20 p.m	Mized.	
Arrive at St. Jerome.	7.15 p E.	Misea.	
Leave by Jerome for Hoch-			i
elaga	[,]	6.45 வக.	
Arrive at Hochelaga	{ ······	以00 本型。	

[Local trains between Hall and Aylmer.]
Trains leave Mile Keil Station seven minutes later.

Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on night trains.
Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec.
Randay trains leave Monteaul and Only. quebec.

Hunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All trains run by Montreal thise.

GEVERAL OPPICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICERT OPPICER, 13 Place d'Armes and 272 ft. James St..
Montreal, and opposite the St. Lovis Hotel, Guebec.
L.A. BENECAL, General Esperintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commonclag 16th June.

Through Express Passenger Trains run daily (except Enudar) as follows:

Leave Point Levis

River du Loup

Arrive Trois Pistoles

Arrive T

PICTON.

TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

The underlighed, having enlarged his storage capacity, and put in an Klevator, which is the targest and best in the County, is prepared to purchase on Commission, harloy and other grains for Haltaters and dealers.

Every facility offered for direct and cheap transport.

References—Agent, Bank of Montreal. G. Striker, M. P. P.

HIAL JACKEON.

Picton, Ont., July 31st, 189).

TO CAPITALISTS.

A SPLENDID SITE FOR A LARGE

MALTING ESTABLISHMENT in the heart of the celebrated Ray of Quinte barley district. A never-falling supply, by gravity, of pure spring water at a temperature of 4" the year round. Also, a splendid site for a

WHITE PAPER MANUFACTORY,

The Vicenze of this establishment have a reputation for quality that ensures their success.

Mr. lines will fermish price lists, and any other information

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THE BRITISH MARKETS, ATTALK MOWN & COTS INDICATED REPORT.

Losson, Jan 10th 1841. Report Petrologia Off a-The quotations for refined to in the States I we defined free it, but as we are told the a beautiful and to are told the a beautiful or a dell and non-lind a maskin prices, we full force that it matters much what quotation is called a bat business loss been done on the spot to the trade, but with oid, limited transactions on speculative a count, enterly cordined to month and February delivers. Standard White,

Penn straign, sold on the spot at from 91d to fight conding to braid but more especially as to wharf Month at 9,d to 9d. February at 8,d to 8d per

Tody smart et elockat wit

Naphtha -Steads Cod Oil -Mas is to bed good prices, solling readily at d to ald a wooding to quality.

Turpentine - The market has been quiet, and shows a decline of about (d. per aut on the week. Spot to ed. February April 3's

The stock at whatees toolay is 13,722 banch, and the delivenes for the past week amount to bit barrels

	PFIROLFU	५ जारू		
Prince of S W	Y York	916.	N York London	
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Suck this day Landed last week Delivered last week	57,701 bbl 1,02 cs 13,92 bbl, 13,51 bbl, 65 cs.		10),014 bbl 11,216 bbl 0 cs. 11,000 bb.	
	COAL C	DIL.		

1-51 100 Refined. |Crude. Refined. [Crude. 8 cektbleder. 133) 111 Landed list 540 bbt. 313 ы Deliver d last 1,013 bb1 38 bbi

Above represents stocks and morements at London and Thames Haven Public Wharres only.

THE EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF PETRO. LEUM.

It is now 21 years since the first artificial well for petroleum was sunk. The following year mineral oils were first reported, and in 1864 exports of them began were first reported, and in 1804 exports of them began to be reported complete. Comparing 1870 with 1880 (fixal years), the increase in quantities of fluminating petroleum is enormous—367,325,000 gallons for 1880, against 97,002,000 in 1860. It ross to 132,608,-000 in 1871, declined 16,000,000 in 1872, rose to 158,-000,000 and 217,000,000 in 1873 and 1874, declined to 191.570,000 in 1875, and has since been largely and uninterruptedly increasing, having increased in 1880 uninterruptedly increasing, having increased in 1880 36,000,000. Between 1870 and 1880 the increase in quantity exported is 275 per cent.; but the increase in value is trivial, being less than \$2,000,000, 64 per cent. only — \$31,783,000, against \$29,864,000. The quantity exported in 1877, about 105,000,000 less than in 1880, brought more than \$23,060,000 more. The average export price of reflued petroleum .264 cents per gallon in 1862, was .523 in 1804, and .743 in 1865; per gallon in 1862, was .523 in 1864, and .743 in 1865; it declined, with fluctuations, to .235 in 1873, and has but once been as high as .20 since—211 in 1877, the export of that year having brought the largest aggregate return ever realized; then it sank to .144 cents in 1878, .105 in 1879, and .087 (the lowest ever known) in 1830 n quantity, numerically speaking and not by bulk, petroleum is an export of wast importance, its 367,000,000 gallons being outranked only by cotton, lard, and bacon and hams; in value it ranks fourth. Its discovery, subsequent commercial importance, and extraordinary cheapness form a striking illustration not only of the bountiful dealing out of natural resources to this country, but of the great moral and economic lesson that when a new source of supply is enough needed it is found A quarter century ago there might have been deleted inquiries what the world would do not light ero long, for the whales were becoming alarmed at their ewn census returns, and if people did not worry about it the reason must have been the lack of the peculiarly demonstrative class of statisticians who now hurl at us such informat on as the number of trains, each made up of a certain number of freight cars, drawn up such a grade by an engine of such a power, and having an engineer weighing so many pounds, which could haul at such a speed enough standard dollars (if they were only coined) to pay the national debt (if anybody would take them). Posterity has done nothing for us, and we can lay on the table the probicm of what will be done when the coal is all goneby that time the world may find out how to tow iceberge down and utilize their latent heat. Before the petroleum is exhausted we shall make the day 24 hours long by electricity. I'etroleum being then out of demand for burning—even for starting the morning fire at which the servant girl makes herself a martyr to stupidity-we shall get beyond the use we new have for it (under new commercial names) in mollifying the rain of sore throats and lubricating etiff joints, and shall probably discover that its nature has been mistaken and that it is really the cure-all mineral water of the age .- Chicago Journal of Com-

PARAFFINE AS A WOOD PRESERVER.

A German chemist, Dr. Schal, has established the useful fact that wood impregnated with paraffine is preserved from rot, especially when employed in alizarino manufactures, where it is exposed to the dowying action of damp, acid and alkaline lyes. dowying action of damp, acid and alkaline lyes. We sign vessels which become totally rotten in two muchs last for two years when impregnated with two largest in the preparation of the wood is effected by largest in warm air for three weeks, then steeped in melted paraffine to which has been added some petroleum, ether or sulpiuret of carbon. In preparing this bath great care must, however, be exercised, owing to the inflammability of its ingredients. To prevent the paraffine from escaping from the notes the wood. paradine from escaping from the pores, the wood aliculd be coated with oil varaish or soluble glass, washed after drying with diluted bydrochloric acid. The allicle said thus formed clogs up the pores from The stitute actual value formed clogs up the porce from the outside, and protects the paraffine from the action of water. Paraffine, melted with equal parts of linesed or rapeased oil, is also, according to Dr. Schal, need for coating iron vessels, which is chemical manufactories are otherwise very liable to rust.

THE MONEY MARKET. TORONIO STOCK REPORT,

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MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.								

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EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ACT.

According to an English exchange the Employers' Liability Act, which came into operation on the lat-inst., seems likely to prove an extremely valuable and effective measure. It gives the workmen, in effect, that for which they have always contended—a right for compensation if they are injured through the negligence, not of a common laborer, but of some one in a position of authority and responsibility. More than this, it especially gives relief against the negligence of "any person in the service of the employer who has the charge or control of any signal, points, locomotive engine, or train upon a railway." for this that railway operatives have worked for years, and the act, as it stands, substantially affords them the fullest rights that they have ever formulated. A limit, of course, is fixed to the liability employers have to meet. In no case is the workman to recover more than the amount of his average carnings for three years. This is reasonable enough. But the strangest thing of all is that the workmen themselves seem to be agreed that now the act is passed and the vexed question of common employment decided in their favor, it will be the most prudent course to contract themselves out of its provisions. The miners of Lord Dudley, and the hands of one of the largest

-Although among the many fires occurring in the U.S. and Canada last year, there were only nine or ten where the loss exceeded \$500,000, and only three where it reached \$1,000,000, there were no less than 250 fires of \$50,000 and up and. The property destroyed by fire last year in the U.S. and Canada amounted in value to \$75,613,000 against \$84,862, 00 in 1879, \$70,266,000 in 1818, and \$97,226,000 in 1877.

-The Link lieft Machinery Company, of Chicago, manulacturers of improved elevating, conveying and general tachinery, are placing in their establishment about \$10,000 worth of the very best improved machinery for their business, and will soon be in active operation. One hundred men will find employment in these works at once,

-American Manufacturer: Orders for 60,000 tons of atecl rails have recently been placed, through agenta in Philadelphia, with domestic and foreign works, and the heavy demand continues. Quotations are \$58 per ton at mill. Several quite large orders for bar fron have also been placed at 24 cents per pound, some of the orders amounting to as much as 1,000 tons.

Among other new industries starting in New Orleans is a new cotton mill to cost about \$150,000 with 8,000 spindies, 62 carders, and 320 tooms, to give employment to 320 hands; a new ice factory to cost something like \$150,000, and to give employment to about 75 hands, turning out 25,000 tone of ice annually and a new bagging factory with \$100,000 of capital, to give employment to about 200 handa

A girl of 15, convicted of unlawful begging within the city precincts, was cast into prison in Lugos, Hungary. During the very first right of her incarceration, however, she not only contrived to escape from her ceil, but to abstract the key of the greet prison gates from its place of nocturnal deposit in the chici warden's lodge. one noiselessly let herself out of jall, and, closing the gates from outside, double-locked them securely, vanishing into darkness with the key safe in her pocket. Next morning early when the officials of the Stadthaus arose from their alumbers, they found themselves prisoners to their late captive. Strennous efforts to break open the prison gates from within having proved ineffectual. phone gases from white invoke the intervention of a taker's boy, whom the chief warder bailed from the roof of the jail, and exhorted to fetch the Royal Fice Municipal luckamith with all convenient speed. That functionary presently made his appearance on the scene, dexterously licked the lock of the Stadthaus door, and delivered the correctional authorities of Lugos from confinement in their own jail.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

COTTON MILLS

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DUNDAS COLTOS, MILLES CO., Dia t. C. they donester, deplay, theking sayane et HAMILTON COTTON MILLS CO., Hardle Denime, the lings and yours,

ENGINES AND BOILERS

+. Molikison, Hamilton — ha $m \leq k$ steam hardmers, etc.

FILES.

THOS. ORAHAM Toronto - Manufactus e e e e enth cer lifes and rasps,

GLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. H. STORUY & SON, Acton, Out = Marcate to or time gloves and mitts in every variety of 100

CANADA SCREW CO. Durdas - Marmonton . from and brass serews, bolts and rivers

ing machinery. McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundas - MacLine L.

and wood working machiners. OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO, Oslawa Ort. Manufacturers of mallcable from also Coe

Tutt patent screw wrenches COWAN & CO., Galt .- Manufacturers of even . scription of wood working machinery

KNITTING MILLS.

S. LENNARD & SONS, Dundas-Manufactor. plain and fancy hosters

LEATHER BELTING. DOMINION BELT AND HOSE CO. Toron -Oak tanned belting, face leather, etc

ORGAN BUILDERS.

BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain St., Mouteat -Tuning and repairing attended to S R WARREN & SON, Toronto-Manufacturers

church organa.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

CANADA PAPER CO. (Limited), 374, 376 & 378 % Paul street, Montreal — Manufacturers and a porters of all kinds of papers — Mills at Winds Sherbrooke and Portneuf.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dundas.-Manufacturers printing and wrapping papers.

WM. BARBER & BROS , Georgetown - Manufactores of book and tine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines.—Manufacture of all kinds of saws, plastering trowels, Star knives, etc. Sole manufacturers for the Dominio of Canada of the celebrated "Simonda Saw".

R D VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto.-Martin turers and importers of coffees, spices, cream tartar, mustard, etc.

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS, ETC.

F DIVER & CO., Toronto.—Electrotypers and stem-typers. Designers and engravers on wood

HOLT TELEPHONE CO, Totento.—Telephones outright \$5 to \$20 per pair, wire 3c, to 5c p rod, works two miles.

B GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont—Manu's.
turers of wire rejec, cloth and general we

WOODEN GOODS.

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

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Coal Oil Chandeliers, Pendante, Brackete, Table Lamps, &c. FRED. R. COLE,

MANUFACTURER.

Office & Salerooms, 419 & 420 Notre Dame Street. Factors 37 Bonaventure Street, Montreal. Send for catalogue.

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Mill Owners, Manufacturers, Iron Founders, and the Hardware Trado will please notice that

BARRY, SMITH & CO.,

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURERS. 594, 690 & 598 ST. JOSEPH ST. MONTREAL.

Were awarded at-Dominion Exhibition

First Prizes for Leather Belting, Belting Leather and Harness Leather.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Print clothed have been in very active demond, and prices show an advance. Sales at fall liber and Freedence for the week andless January 15 and applied projugate for the collowing prices = 15,000 places

15,000 pieces at the following prices = 15,000 places

16, 114,000 do, 1 3-loc. less 1 for cent
14,000 do, 4 3-loc less 1 of 1 per cent, 15,000 do,
15,100, 20,000 pieces eitrepular counts, and 8,000

16, 20,000 pieces person boxon, a Italice

The stock of clothe on land on January 15 was stort at follows --

stock on handin Fall River. Providence Providence Prock held by speculators in Providence Costimateds	Preces. 419,000 253,000 253,000
Tytal stock (outside of printers)	616,500
htsck greek ending Jan. 8 Bee. 31 Bee. 24 Bee. 18 Bee. 11 Bee. 4 Nov. 27	67.60 92/0) 93/0) 163/0) 163/0) 163/00 163/00 163/00 163/00
The demand for printed calicoes has been	ւ դալը

active, and the orders are close up to production Holders are very firm in their views, and selvances will

in all probability be made shortly.

The tone of the market for woullen goods shows some improvement, though as yet there has been no appreciable increase in the demand except for desira-able grades of men's wear weellens which have sold with a fair degree of freedom at a fittily insintcland mage of quotations.

No changes of importance have transpired in foreign dry goods since our last. The demand has been, as a rule, slow, but prices are quite steadily held

The imports of dry goods at this port for the past week, and since January I, compare as follows with same periods of the past two years

·	1941.	1450	1579.
For the week— Solored at the port Tarens upon the market	\$3,711,827 \$2,110,5	\$1,433,633 2,012,140	42,191,261 2,113,935
Since Jan. 1— Intered at the port Threen upon the market	5,051,870 4,991,765	3,977,54. 3,525,617	2,425,542 2,445,521

CO-OPERATION IN DRESS

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(New York Tribuse 1

The organization of a Ladies' Co-operative Dress Association in this city, which has thus far not met with success is now to have the aid of Mr. Pulbrooke, of London, who was instrumental in founding the Ladies' Dress Association of that city two years ago Mr. Pulbooke arrived in New York from England last Wednesday, and will undertake the entire labor of organizing the association here at the request of Miss Kate Field, as it was thought that this pre-liminary work could not be accomplished without the aid of an experienced hand. A reporter of the Tribute called upon Mr. Pulbrooke yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "We have two distinct systems in England," he said, "one which originated in the north amount the operatives in the large manufactoring towns, and the other upon which the societies in London are founded. In the former case the capital is subscribed by the shareholders, who get their regular profit, but the stores are open to the public, and the goods sold at the ordinary price. At the end of the year the profits are divided among the public, and the goods sold at the ordinary price. At the end of the year the profits are divided among the extensers in proportion to their purchases. The method pursued in London differs only in this, that the goods are sold at a reduced price, at a profit which only just covers expenses, and only the shareholders, or those who hold life-ticked are manufactured by the covers expenses, and only the shareholders, or those who hold life-ticked are manufactured by the covers expenses, and only the shareholders, or those who hold life-ticked are manufactured by the covers expenses, and only the shareholders, or those who hold life-ticked are manufactured by the covers expenses. or those who hold life-tickets, are permitted to enjoy the advantages of the association." "What societies are there in London?" "There are two principal ones the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and the Civil Service Supply Association. They have been in existence about ten years, and last year the sales of each amounted to nearly \$10,000,000. One, of which the capital was only \$10,000, has by the accumulation of an average not profit of only 3 per cent, raised a working capital of over \$3,000,000, and its \$5-shares I'ne shares in another, the bring \$375 each, interest of which is restricted to 5 per cent., now obtain 300 and 406 per cost, premium for the pri-vilege of dealing with the store." "What has been the success of the Ladior Dress Association?" "It has been wonderful. Although the association was tounded only two years ago, we have been obliged already to restrict our business sor lack of room." "Is the business restricted to materials of dress?" "Not ratirely. Our supply consists of dress materials and the designs for making them up, mantice, hosiery, tany goods, military, laces, underwear, boots and shoes, household linen, and in fact everything kept at a first-class dry-goods afore, at prices considerably below those demanded by any of the retail stores. Orce twenty visite are made each year by our buyers and designers to Paris, where the best models are selected from all the principal l'arisian dresamak a and millicers, and the slike and other goods selected are always of the best quality? "Do you think the 633 to 1.189 The exports under these heads improved prospect of success in New York is good? "From re-pectively as follows—from 105 to 714, 32 490 to what I have seen of the stores in New York. I think 35,989, while wrought steel d.clined from 2,438 to there is a legitimate opening for the intended co- 2,134 specative store. If a woman can get comfort in shop-ping and materials of the very heat quality and artisthe tests, with the economy of purchasing four dresses ful sine price of three, she cannot be otherwise than pleased. If the system satisfies five hundred ladies of title in Rauland, I believe it will satisfy ladies on thi side of the water," "When do you think to while, on the of arrang ments will be completed?" "I shall probably in less demand. n mails here about two months, and hope to complete the erganization of the society."

New YORF ADVICES

The First commiss contain an account of an international formation physical distribution of the first point of the first point of the applies at the continuous physical distribution of the market and while the tree market and while the resembles are taken as a soficient quantity of code to give the market and appearance of activity. Jobbs and contains a first point of the analysis contains all the soficient partition of affaire some result decay. The raws of passible to find workers, can be reported to considerable more such decay. The raws of passible to find workers, can be reported to considerable more such decay. The raws of passible to find workers, can be reported to econsiderable more such decay. The raws of passible to find workers, can be reported to econsiderable more such decay. The raws of passible to find workers, can be reported to econsiderable more such decay. The raws of passible to find workers, can be reported to econsiderable as every firmly maintained. Some advances have been considerable more such that the more market and the control of the find and the control of the fin

U.S. COTTON MANUFACTURES.

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- '	Wisconein	4 U	10,210	3,173	35
	The above does i	not Incl	ndo the b		يم عالك

The above does not include the healery mills, or any of the mills known as woollen mills where cotton may be a component material used in the manufacture. The large majority of cotton manufacturing fastill carried on in the New England States, but the showing in the South is very milisfactory and gratifying to those who have the true interests of that section of our country at heart. The manufacture of cotton is an industry of comparatively recent date in the South, and yet of the cuttre 230,223 looms in the United States, 16,386 are in the South, and they consume 240,682 of the 1,586,481 bales of cetten consumed. In speaking of this subject the New York Manufacturer says, in a recent issue: The tendency of the cotton industry to move southward has arrested the serious attention of New England capitalists interested in that industry. Edward Atkinson, with Bayley Potter and several Fall River manufacturers, have been in Atlanta in consultation with Southern capitalists, looking to the future of cotton producing and manufacturing interests. There are several large factories there, among them one with 10,300 spindles and 300 looms, making 190,000 yards of cloth per week, two others with 24,000 spindles each, and one with 14,000. The advantages of prezimity to cheep fuel, cheap living and the source of cotton supply are so apparent and the returns to capital so much more satisfactory, that close attention is being given to this a-ction with a view to transferring a portion at least of the production there.—Grecer.

CONTINENTAL TRADE NOTES

Panis, January 11th. The production of wine in this country amounted to 29,677,472 hectolitres in 1880, or 4,000,000 more than in the previous year. It was still, however, 22,000,000 hectolitres below the average of the past ten years. Notkhône, and Var, its ravages having destroyed 37,000 hectares of vineyards. The imports of wine, principally Spain and Italy, increased from 1,000,000 hectolitres in 1678 to 6,460,000 in the first eleven months of 1880 white the manufacture of the beverage from dry raisins has undergone a considerable extension, the imports of that fruit having augmented from 29,058 tons in 1878 to 62,000 in the first eleven months of last year. Manufactured wine of this description has neither the flavor nor the tonic elements of vintage, and many complaints have been made that it should be sold without any statement as to its origin.

The cotton branches are without notable change, and yarns for the present are in quiet demand at Havre.

Prices in the coal trade of France and Belgium are firmer than for some weeks past. The imports of the mineral to the latter country amounted in the first eleven months of 1880 to 825.814 tone, as against 656,764 in the same period of 1879, the chief increase being from Prussia (from 185,236 to 297,931 tons) and England (from 222,286 to 202,283) The experts rese from 3,994 363 to 4,106,500 tons. Those of coke in the direction of France advanced from 430,667 to 624.723 tons: Luxemburgh, from 114.538 to 141.061 and Holland, 2.369 to 4,428. In the same period the imports of raw steel indicated an increase from 195 tone in 1879 to 1,378 in 1870, aterl burs, sheets, and wire, from 3,063 to 0,788; and wrought stool, from 35,989, while wrought steel declined from 2,438 to 2,134. The exports of old fron reached a total in the first eleven months of 1880 of 29 366 tons, rails, 24,854; sh cts. 20,958; and ore and filings, 209,020, the imports under the latter head being set down at 80 434 tone.

Many of the collieries in the Rhine districts have been flooded, work being suspended in consequence, while, on the other hand, coke and coal have been

The iron market in France is firm. At the last I meeting of the forge-ma-ters of the Nord it was agreed

A WONDERFUL NEW LACE MARING MA- to take the backs proceed a the question new being steach plates.

CHIND

Recht amount to tropped to us, or sellic to the best.

production, but in a number of cases note rarge orders as the total et and for future delivery. Exporters are in the total et and for the Process alone, and to order to repeat the plants turn will be content to quietly await the are taking a fair along a fair along orders are taking a fair along orders are to the makes have in all cases very turnly hald and on some bases have fairs after the most of the instantion, if practical, may cause some temporary rather expected from the finitation has will also be suppressed. the rull trade, and the latter with refer nce to armor plates, in view of projected additions to the fleet less could no e, however, prevails in tierman centres as to the immediate future, the bar iron and bel'er plate branches being unusually quiet for the season. On the other hand, blooms and speigelelsen are in fair demand for abroad and the steel trade is brisk. It is rumored, in our that the linhrost Steel Works have received an o der from it a Muxican Covernment for 20,000 tone of ralls, while the Physix and the Rhine Steel Works have entered into contracts with the Roman Raliway, and Kripp with Finland, for the supply of 8,000 tone, all at tolerably remunerative prices. Ely hundred tons of sheet from sre being sup-plied to the Cologne-Minden Ballway 211f 50c, per

prices El'x hundred tona of sheet fron are being supplied to the Cologne-Minden Railway 211f 50c. per ton The general condition of the Austro-Hungarian fron market has improved, the smelters having orders in hand for the first six months of the year. The rail mills are nevertheless quiet, and the demand for wrought fron is slow.

Quito a revolution is expected to the place ero long in the lace trade of France. The 200 000 women engaved in this branch of industry, notwithstanding the painfully minute care which they are compelled to bring to bear upon their work, receive no more to bring to bear upon their work, receive no more to bring to bear upon their work, receive no more than 11d an hour for their services. Pourpariers have just commenced for the latio duction of the English and American patents for the mechanical manufacture of lace, at a cost in each case of £290,000 for the inventor's rights. Each mach case of £200,000 for the inventor's rights. Each machine, capable of producing lace, not only identical with, but in many respects superior to that made by hand, costs. £2,400, and its net profits at the end of the year would, according to competent specialists, amount to £1,769. As it would replace several hundred hands, the saving would be

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEWCASTLE L. D. DATMAK, Proprietor New house and new furniture through-

not less than 73 per cent.

DUNDAS

FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS. ESTABLISHED INC.

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AND ALL RINDS OF MACHINERY.
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(Near end of Cotte NL)

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IT AND GROUND GLASS FOR DOOK AND WINDOW PANES.
HEVELLED EDEK PLATE
MIRROUS & S GLOBES.
ET C. [14 13]

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Manufacturers of and dealers in white and red oak, white-wood, white sub, excamore, hard and soft maple, wainut, hickers, chestnet, cherry, butternut, elmand basswood lum-ber. White oak and rock elmahips' plank and ships' frames sawn a specialty. [11-13]

WIRE ROPE.

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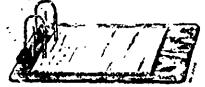
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belief during from two to the reaction of the property of the research of the property of the research of the of the conclusions dissenting the first of small on a principal and the states that Lyon, this recent is shown that in the light of mand on a principal as stoped & consisted with the helicoid null, is which it endergoes a washing, happiness may be secured by the right of the in the configuration of the configuration of this is but one instance of the recent of the right of the interval of the configuration of the right of the interval of the configuration of the right of the interval of the configuration of the right of the interval of the configuration of the right of the configuration of the right of the right of the interval of the right of the configuration of the right of the righ cles, which verifical value and interest. The fast were attended by a contrary result the opening of the location inhomes, the street is transformed into pulp experiment westore accusting whether, on relicing safety volve being always a conjunctive adminus. Which is taken by a pump into the studience in the heard to or above the being report from pressure. The circumstances, however, where it is seen in the heard to dead at individual and attended pressure are not commonly as peads and in the heard. This were not the one as those in the experiments of them, which likewise does not lest more than ten individual and the heard of the experiments of the content of the experiments of the content of the experiments of t s what the report since of more made. This were not the one as those in the experiments of them which blowns does not list more than ten miles were made. MM Talarem and R v. To report this experiment, into goes directly into the vat of the papersma-bine a hot me was made to neath the baller, and when the presente did not exceed two atmospheres, a local water had tallen to about three inches above the lower only a great finishing to mine the point of example, followed only a great finishing to the straw staff and the presence believe about 3 atmospheres. A could find more trivial in proposion as the opining was stopeed a square inch in mean one-to non-to-cathout colors.

"The tell over latfull of water in these experiments The conjugate of method the epoints, about his cubic factor of steam, was not opened. The constantes, commenting on the experiment, but the safety valve was raised, either in put or all their resting fultwo polities of siew, little entirely, the areas of which when entirely raised was

mended for sandy to those who have a superstitions came surcharged with heat, and the front of the boiler. Is a matter of doubt if any scheme of this sort can be notion that a rise of pressure tollows the net of opensof the edity why. The danger, it seems, comes solely from the sudden formation of a heavy foam which rustes violently toward the point of least herted until it attained reduces, possue; of course pre sire. The word betaming, used in this contest through the temperature of nextment apportant then, should not be contounded with 6 nothing. The of the water thrown in the featuring upon the fren troth upon the survey of forming liquors and heated. The experiments were made at intervals, until all the and even in England, where the majority of the prowater filed with steam lubbles are quite different water was cahausted. Water was then injected in lossics. Froth is mostly air of gas lubbles with the small quantities, and, with the bottom of the boiler tolings to discovery and the content of the boiler tolings to discovery and the content of the conten and projected by the contained steam bubbles, and its belief that there is a rise of pressure in consequence and projected by the contained steam bubbles, and its belief that there is a rise of pressure in consequence with failure. It is true the attempts have been momentum during expansion is a force not to be dessert making an opening in a steam boiler, even though desultory, and consisted in sending samples of small pleaf when concentrated upon the surface surrounding there may be not plates upon which the water is consignments to New York houses. If it was possible the opening through which it is morning. the opening through which it is impelled. By its thrown by reason of the sudden liberation from presource safety values and their housing have been blown sure upon its author. If the opening is large enough oil bodily from steam bolices, by the too sudden opening of a safety valve of farce area, and by its force initial ruptures in explosions ere developed into a by the contact of water with the hot plates - Manuscomplete destruction of the boiler shell. The discussional Builds sten of the effect of "throwing the water against the heated surfaces" is reserved for its proper place after THE MANUFACTURE OF STRAW PAPER IN the experiments which the committee made with the sides of the bolter heatest red hot. These experiments are very interesting and important as bearing on the subject of explosive evaporization of water. The two kinds of straw paper that are manufactured ment; for instance, Dogsish-breakfast is termented; gauge cocks in the experimental belier, were in the "Dauphine" have no resemblance with these Colong is not. There can be no doubt but that if the 1.85 inches apart, measuring from the of southern France, or of the "Linousin," and though i Indian tea growers will make their tea as good or as are very interesting and important as bearing on the centre of the opening of the middle one above and to less pleasing in aspect, find nevertheless a constantly

"The stoam in the biller not being ligher than two atmospheres, the following experiment was made ers. The straw is not cut, but faid straight and in its The level of the water was reduced until it stood just full length, pressed carefully together and bound in below the lowest gauge cock. On opening this cock, bundles of about ten kilogrammes each. These steam at first flowed out, then water and steam, on opening the second excl. in addition, water flowed boiler, in which they are boiled, during four hours, treely from the lowest, which was above the hydro- with lime-mith, containing 6 per cent, lime. The static level :- The founding within the boiler, which was produced by thus relieving the pressure, were distinctly seen through the glass windows. On opening the third cock, strain and water issued from the second, which was 2 luches above the water level, and on partially raising the safety valve, water flowed treely from the second cock. A further rise of the valvo filled the boiler with foam, water flowed freely out of the third coes, more than 31 inches above the water level, and finally through the opening of the safety valve itself. In these experiments an opening of .03 of a square inch in area, the lowest cock, to the area of the water aurines was as 1 to 13.700, caused the water and steam to issue through the cock telow which the water was known to be below which the water was known to be. A further opening 33 of a square inch, making with the first, 05 inch, or one-08:0th of the area of the water surface, higher than it really was. "A first apparatus which was contrived for applying fusible plates to the boiler, anddenly opened an aperture of 35 of an inch in Even at low pressures the scalding contents of the bolles were violently discharged through this opening against the roof of the experiment house. - It is now time to speak of the glass gauge tube as a means of fullcating the level of water within a boiler, in connection with which an experiment hearing upon the performance of the gauge cocks will be

After some trials of a prismatic glass water-gauge which proved too frail, the committee's report describes the glass water-tube gauge used, which will be recognized as substantially what is in use to day for indi-cating the water level. They say: "The gauge used was 9} inches in length, the upper part being so near the top of the boiler as only to be affected by the forming in extreme cases, and the lower part so near the bottom that the level of the water was indicated, unless when very low indeed."

The committee experimented in this connection with some apparatus devised by Mr. Thomas Ewlank, for ascertaining the water level by means of internal erforated attachments to the gauge pipes thats were tested by the commutee, and a full descrip-tion given of one used by Mr. Enbank, which was to is wholly enclosed in the boiler to avoid the studingtest commonly used to pass the index-red of the fleat through the top of the beider. The committee say on this subject. "A float serving to give an alarm by the subject. The most energy to give an atom by some engines, we indeed attring to produce appears the issuing of steam was made the analytic of a few article, differing as much as possible from those of experiments, and answered well as far as those trials his competitors. The manufacturers of cardioard or went. Long use, however could alone determine perfeetly the peculiar II delitties to demangement in this apparatus. The point next examined by the committee, was the effect of the foaming on the elasticity this straw is sufficiently steeped, it is carried to a of steam within the boiler. The proposition was as reservoir, which mechanically feeds the mill, and, rollows: "When an opening is made in a bester, of which the sides are heated, will the effect be to dim-inish the classicity of the steam within, by permit-

the area of water or three at the beginning of the experiment, delivering per second, at 3} atmospheres,

to allow of the escape of the elean that is generated

(The Paper Makers' Circular.)

good sale. The manufacturers of the Dauphine boil the straw in cylindrical, and generally vertical, boilbundles are fald closely one beside the other in the straw is then taken out, mixed in the stuft-engine with 15 per cent, rags and 10 per cent, old paper, then sized, and, if necessary, colored. The paper is made upon horizontal paper machines, possessing from six to eight drying cylinders, in order that the paper be perfectly dried. Half the manufacturers of these engines whose cylinders are not provided with the usual blades, Numerous experiments have been and by which the fibres of the straw should preserve their strength and clasticity. The efforts of these inventors tended to the combination of apparatus not requiring so great a motive power as that indispensable for mill-stones or for stuff-engines. From the above description it has been seen that the finest paper is maile in the manufactories possessing vertical mill-stones; but these manufactories dispose of a grea and almost gratuitous water-power, whose equivalent in steam power could not to obtained without great The general expenses, already so considerable in a manufactory not possessing hydraulic power do not allow this treah outlay. For this motive many paper-makers have adopted certain machines whose mechanical combinations furnish the means of ottalining with but little motive power, the results hithertoonly obtained in manufactories situated by latgo rivets. The new helicoidal mills, used for triturating straw, are working with success in various countries, and the fereign manufacturers who possess them say the different kinds of paper that they make, as much as those possessing mill-stones or stuff englars, early indeed striving to produce a special of thick packing paper steep the straw in cold water, as above described in the Limousin, and make use of this straw without addition of rags. When when ground, goes directly from the latter into the

CENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Londot steel by the barding what is could be conjusted which is a grid a branches in poper intended for a superior to expect the second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the second second standard of the superior to expect the the superior to ex

INDIAN TEA IN AMERICA

the news comes from the other side that a syndia cate has been formed in Calcutts, for the introduction in its a last upon the apparatus designed to show the 20s of a square inch, or energically of the water surlevel of the water within the tester, second, by its
throwing to matering direct the heated sides of the
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throwing the material sides of the tester to the principal centres of trade,
throwing the material sides of the tester to the principal centres of trade,
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throwing the material sides of the tester to the second at the steam chamber. The water level falling by the
tind out what varieties with meet with the respect to The feet which is printed in Italies above, is recome write caused by the experiment, the sterm wien become and get them interested in the scheme. It them near the water line to more than one third of brought to success. The manuer of tea manufacture the distance from the lowest line to the middle of the La India produces an article which does not suit the convex surrive, became on each side of the water line trates of the average American consumer, and radical changes would have to be made before an acceptable article to the people of this country would be presduced. The Ipillan tea Is as a rule strong and rough, before it gets to the consumer. Attempts have been ! for Indian teas to be introduced here the syndicate could hardly have chosen a worse time at which to commence their experiment, for the ten market is and has been, very much dipressed by the excessive stocks and the persistent efforts of some of the older importing houses to bear the market through the medium of heavy auction sales, and thereby forcing some of smaller importers to the wall. There is very little difference between the quality of the tea-leaf raised in Chica, Initis and the United States. The quality or flavor of the tea is developed by its treatsuitable to American tastes as is the Chinese article. and can sell it at a suill lently low price, a trado can be developed. But then if the efforts of Commissioner of Agriculture Le Duc are successful, and they bid fair to be, we will in the course of time raise our own tea, and the efforts of our Indian trickids will liave proved nugatory.-Grocer.

The various agricultural shows held last autumn in different parts of the country cannot fall to impress all who visited them with the extraordinary developher, from the use of numerous dreing cylinders, has genius and the labors of the mechanician. We may no rough side. The kinds of straw taper principally go back in thought to the time when the spade, the made in the north and west of France form a sort of live, the rickle, and the fall comprised the farmer's mixed fabrication, that is to say, straw alone is store of machinery, and when the plow was the rudest used slightly boiled with a small quantity of lime in contrivance hardly worthy to be carled a tool. Then the boller, then at once carried to the mill stones, every man tilled the soll or engaged in pastoral purand, lastly, sized and finished in the stuff-engines, suits because it was all one man could do to provide The advantages of this mode of proceeding are, that himself and his dependents with food. Then each compared to what is necessary when it is steeped in came home to him with unmitigated force. In course cold water. Another class of straw paper is that of time improved and effective tools so lightened the which is triturated without mill-stones and in stuff, labors of the agriculturist, and so increased his products, that the opportunity to make a division of labor arrived, because there was food to spare for the made with a view to substituting a new method of mechanic. This condition of things became more trituration to the above-mentioned proceeding, by and more firmly established, until it changed the means of a system whose action should be continued, whole social and political aspect of human affairs. whole social and political aspect of human affairs.
And now what do we see? The true "landlord" is not the owner of an English estate, proclaims a writet in Capital and Labor, but the farmer who cousmands an army of farmers, with brigades of plows, respect, and other machinery upon the plains of the mechanic, the soul of agriculture is the inventor. One farmer can now, with the help of machinery, feed a hundred men with greater case than at one good and indifferent reports of what the harvest shall treights of breadmuffs, provisions, meats, cattle, and sheep. He maintains the millions of artisans who clothe and shelter him, and who provide for every one of his wants outside of the held. The mechanical power of the age is like a series of concentric and ecceptric circles, of which the farmer stands out in the principal centre. These all revolve with and about agriculture, and the same force sets all in motion. It is the farmer's duty now to make the most of his op-portunities. He should be the foremost man of the age. His influence should be felt everywhere. It is folt everywhere, for the wealthlest merchants and capitalists and the most active politicians all ask themselves how far the farmers can be depended upon before they make a movement in their special pursuits. But the tarmer should see this himself. It

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OLD FOOTISH IS THE HARDWARE TRAIN

We find in the hardware trade two kluds of dealers -one is a league behind the times, the other is a; with the times. The former thinks it is better to se! an old style article, if he can make a little meprofit on it, than to introduce the intest styles. His logic is this: If I can sell an old fashioned lock, ean antiquated set of door trimmings, or an inferce WHAT MACHINERY HAS DONE FOR AGRI
CULTURE.

kind of tools or machinery at a better price than the latest things in their line will bring, it is my interest no to do, because my trade will be account. it unless I educate them to call for the better goods Thus these dealers go on, year after year, filling op their stores with old-fashioned traps and second class articles and trying to paint them off on an unsuspectparts dry their paper in the open air, instead of on ments made in recent years in mechanical appliances. Ing public. But now and then a new dealer comes the machine. All the straw paper made in the for agriculture. It is well, therefore, to notice the into the town and brings with him fresh goods and Damphine has long and strong fibres, and neverthes benefits which this industry has derived from the new ideas, and the result is that the antiquated trader new ideas, and the result is that the antiquated trader sees his business taken away from bim and is left to ponder upon what he deems the mystery and fickleness of trade. The great mistake many merchante make is in thinking that in carrying on a successful business they need to consult only their own whehe and that they must keep their attention solely on making the greatest possible immediate profit Such dealers may for a time hold their trade brought water from the lowest cock, a total of of the grinding in the millistones lasts less time, that man was forced to clothe himself and be his own but customers, not being obliged to give an inch (one-4507th of the area of the water surface, the knots in the straw are easily crushed, that there mechanic for this simple reason. He labored long their patronage to any one, will in the end brought water and steam from the middle-cock, indicated in the straw are easily crushed, that there mechanic for this aimple reason. He labored long their patronage to any one, will in the end brought water and steam from the middle-cock, indicated in the straw are easily crushed, that there mechanic for this aimple reason. He labored long their patronage to any one, will in the end brought water and steam from the middle-cock, indicated in the straw are easily crushed, that there mechanic for this aimple reason. He labored long their patronage to any one, will in the end brought water and steam from the middle-cock, indicated in the straw are easily crushed, that there mechanic for this aimple reason. He labored long their patronage to any one, will in the end brought water and steam from the middle-cock, indibotter goods than the other, they will be sure to patronize the one who keeps the best. A man buys a cheap shovel, or a common saw, or a third-rate lock if he cannot obtain the heat, but he will not be inclined to do so, if by stepping across the street he can got the article he desires. The tendency of the age is towards improvement. Our manifold invations have been displayed in almost every line of traffic but in none more than in hardware productions, and people knowing this very naturally look for the latest improvements in this line. It is tree that there is a demand, and probably always will be, for common articles in the line of hardware. For Western America. He makes laws for countries ordinary purposes people will continue to require the thousands of miles away, and his products rule the cheapest and commonest kinds of these goods and the world's markets. The gentus of agriculture to-day is dealer must needs kee, them in stock, but it is equally as true that the most successful merchant will also keep supplied with the newest and best articles likely to be demanded by his trade. And we time he could feed himself alone. The farmer sup might say in this connection, that the consumers ports the milrosds, for stocks rise and fall with the generally are calling for better goods than formerly. generally are calling for better goods than formerly. good and indifferent reports of what the harvest shall and that in the construction of buildings, and to be. He supports lines of steamers with his wonderful other uses, there is a great improvement to the quality and styles of hardware used. The wide-awake merchant will be prepared to supply this demand the old togy must go to the wall - Chiergo In latter. World.

The Board of Trade emigration officers at Lavpool have just completed their returns of emigration from the Mersey for the mouth and the year endlog December 31, from which it appears that there is a atriking increase in the number of departures over the figures of 1879. From the statistics of the year we learn that the total number of emigrants who sailed from the Mereoy was 183,502, against 118,914 in 1879, an increase of no fewer than 64,588. The details of the statistics show that the greater rush of emigrants was in April last, when 29,491 persons left is one thing to have power, and another thing to be the Mersey. The nationalities of the emigrants who which the aides are heated, will the effect be to dim-inish the classicity of the steam within, by permit-tonic to the paper, it is not necessary that the cognizant of the possession. Let the farmers con-left during the year were —English, 74 369; Scotch ting its escape? or will the water thrown upon the straw should be inished, and the latter not having sider now their position, and, as they take a view of 1,811; frish, 27,336.

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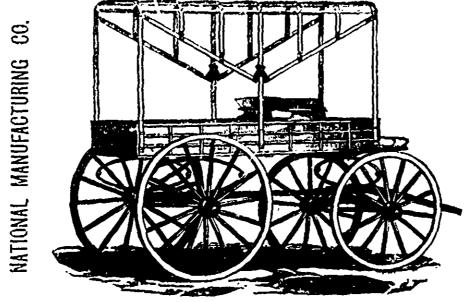
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Rivers.
Rivers.
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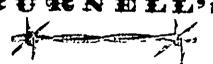
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