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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.

MAL MATTER-The Colden Club Sinner-Industrial Instruction and Museums-Ships, Colonies and Compe-Food and Health, etc. 1. 2 an 13 Impeous Prices Current and Weekly Review et the Commercial and Industrial Ma Practical and Insurance Matters Prices Current and Weekly Review Kews-Doings of the Week ... and Mining News..... Column-Industrial Notes..... Intelligence al Trado.....

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us nameny caves that no one is entitled or to transact business on behalf of the L WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST, OF to ubscriptions, make contracts for advertising al notices, unless possessed of credentials in e of a Printed Certificate containing the such agent, duly certified on behalf of the s of the Industrial World and National

THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER,

annual dinner of the Celslen Club took the chairman on the occasion being Earl a member of the Ozabstonz Government. A serful tone prevailed than at similar gatherling the last two or three years, in fact it seem**be** Coldenites had recovered their spirits some d were mustering courage for tresh ettacks on wholds of Pretection About this time last appeared to have touched the bottom of des-; the speeches having a melancholy tone ut, fitter for a functal solementy than for a in honor of a progressive and conquering Whether it be because of the advent to power Government, or whose fourteen members members of the Cobden Club, or for other he speeches were active and angressive in and threatening to Protection the world chalman addressed himself mostly to a and detence of the present Government's t left it to other speakers to expand upon Theme of the evening. Une thing, howhe affirmed very confidently his belief ited States has suffered and is still sufferverely in consequence of adhering to I'rowee given in a recent publication by Mr. 4. As the business revival in the States e than 1878 will have to be re-considered. of working men. The object of American statesmen, profitable engage the attention of the Attack and De-M.P., was joinly enough to remark that have the Trace, whe not to secure the largest amount tence Committee of the Colden Club

he was not an independent speaker on the occasion, of wealth for the country generalls, but to keep up, by being merely "Mr. Porning man Friday," but no mun speaking son his own book" could have been ingelieve. Thue, the Tive, as in duty bound, holds more coundrat and self-ascriting on tchalf of the that this end is lest to be attained by Free Trade, cause. It woo be who stated that tw. Ive out of fourteen talinet Ministers were members of the Club, and that seven of them had presided at its annual dinner. He said that since the last banquet the Club had been actively at work. Prizes for essays on subjects akin to its object had been given at the Univereitics of Oxford, Cambridge, Rombay, Yale, McDsume, Hervard and London-a statement which brings before us one particular method of influencing public opinion which the Colden Club cusploss. At home and abroad 17,600 copies of nineteen works had been circulated, and Mr. Atoteres Mosoagon a's little book called "Free Trade and English Commerce, Ladbern so successful that while large numbers of it were in at all events, may go no further. The idea of Free course of gratuitous circulation at home, in the Colonies, in America, and on the continent, upwards of 30,000 copies had been sold in a few weeks through the ordinary channels of the bookselling trade. An equally interesting pampillet by the same author, suffiled "The Western Farm of America, Lad just been found by the Club. From all this it may be gathered that the Club is really making a great effort at this time, and means to give Protectionists in do, matists in any country might deeply ponder, withmany countries something to do to shold the fort. Other countries baving been liberally favored with the Cinb's missionary efforts, we wonder that Canada, whose recent " perversion" from the faith has attracted so much attention in England, has not been harder pressed with Free Trade literature than we know of, so far. But perhaps our time is at hand. and the deluge will shortly be upon us One remark made by M CHALLEVEL-LACOUR, the French Ambassador, has been commented upon, as suggesting where English Free Traders are not suifcicitly practical and alive to the needs of the time "God forbld," sold be, "that I should ever be disposed to forget or neglect the least legitimate interest of my own country." To speak of any "interest as being likely to suffer from Free Trade is to your thoroughgoing English Free Traders the same as waving a red rag at a bull. They utterly refuse to consider either this "interest" or that; if any "interest" whatever is going to be killed by Free Trade, then it has no right to live, and should get the "happy despatch" as speedlight possible. One journal points out that the dominant school in England has been too apt to scoff and make light of the various interests, in this or the other country, that may suffer from Free Trade and that to the extent to which they remorselessly press their theory, regardless of certain very unwelcomo results involving the fallure of occupation for those who lose what others have gained, they are acting the part of visionaries rather than of practical men. Full well does M. Castrevel-Lacova understand that in life country even the eleast legitimate existing interest must be respected; and he advises his English hosts that, Free Trader as he is, he does not advocate what would destroy any such. In other words, the Ambassalor is a French Free Trader, something very different and far apart from an English Free Trader and he evidently wished it to be understood that he knows the difference, and appreciates it. English Free Traders will yet have to learn-what experience ought years ago to have taught thein-that the people of other countries cannot easily be got to see things through their spectacles. Had Mr. Baxran been more impressed with this fact, he might have been less confident in his anticipations Several of the London papers have articles on the subject, and the extracts elsewhere given will L. found interesting reading. It will be seen that the Times does not share East Seeveen's comfortable belief that the people of the United States are about to see the error of their ways and to abandon Protection However sound lds arguments must be prenounced, from the Free Teads point of view, the leading bournal thinks kim mistaken in anticipating ativ very speedy conversion of Protectionist heretics in America, and, with proper regard to the species's high position. treats his "great expectations" from the United States with what we may call respectful redicule said, more troly than Prince Axix er said or represenmildly expressed. Of the fulfilment of the long-stands tative institutions, that it is still upon its tird ! The appeared to base this belief to some ex- ing prophecy of America sconversion to Free Trade it sees no st. n . The frank admission of the Tires on government and sets up another, is no admirer of this language, a new Free Trade champion in this important point should teach modests and dille cases of st Free Trade, and in tact feels that it works bich figures do not come down later than dence to Free Traders in Canada, who, a canast grid vons wrong to idenself. What if is fore the next the clearest light of events, persist in their far too a until 1870, having scarcely been much long-standing prophecies of the triumph of their cause the injustice has gone far enough, and must be ments, thus duminishing labor and the cost of produc-

whitever rwain, the wantart of conduct awang the labore after all; but its admission as to one important object which Protectionists have in view is worth something The Stanfard puts much meaning into few words when it says that two of the leading facts of the day are the temporary collipse of Free Trade and the wars and rumors of wars that one hears everywhere. And It aids that, had the chairman be n candid enough to discuss the position and prespects of Free Tride as seen by the light of experience instead of by that of hope, he must have told life hearers quite another and a truer tale. The concessions made to Lancashire in the matter of Indian Import duties on cotten goods have already been carried to the verge of danger, and Trade as a living issue in France is put to reliculy by the deliberate adoption there, the other day, of an extreme system of bounties to French-built shippin ; While some German professors write learnedly in favor of Free Trade, Bestanck, so says the Scanlart, considers that a policy of Protection is alone possible for the present. Why a statesmin of his capacity should think so is something upon which Free Trade out savraice of their personal dignity. The Daily News directs attention to the surrepressable conflict" between the sweeping generalizations which passed unquestioned among Earlish Free Tinders in Corpsyaday, and the cold had facts of current listory. The Inte Jone Scenar Mice saw the conflict coming on, and in his later works, under the light of closer reflection and longer experience, in ide important modifications of les earlier opinions. Tunhas yindicated his foresight, so the Duly News intimates. What was before a speculation of the chamber is now a conviction of the market place It is obeyed-may, let us add, it must be obeyed-in legislation, betwee it is intellectually recognised Modern necessities imperatively forbid that contraction of the sphere and duties of government which was once the dream of Free Taulers generally, and which is still dreamed of by some or them. notably by that most accomplished dreamer among them all, Mr. HERREAT SPANCEA. These latter are not the words of the Dody Acce, but they fairly convey its meaning. We fall lack on its own words when we add that, whether Mixe's later doctrines as to necessary limitations of the treedom of contract are sound or not, "they are dominant and constraining facts. So "constraining" are they, in-lead, that eminent English writers, whose triging and prejudices are altogether against. Protection, are now hard at work giving reasons, both philosophical and practical, why the old theory of Free Trade must be modified to suit the hard, growing necessities or the present time. And yet the theory which is already rapidly becoming antiquited in England, is still clutched hard and fast by Free Traders in Canada, who talk as if only the triumphs of their system were worthy of being recorded, and as if the history of its decline and fall during the last ten or lifteen years were a blank. While directing attention to the suggestive remarks of English journals on the position and prospects of Free Trade, we may even have the audacity to offer a word of counsel to the gentlemen of the Cobden Club They are cheerily telling of the expected irresistible attacks which they are making on the strongholds of Protection. Are they sure that they may not ere long have to defend their own forti ** While planula. vast campaigns abroad, do they see no signs that comany years have pessed they may need all the ammunition they have at home? So far the world knows not Free Trade, properly so called, but only Free Trade on the part of England, with Protection everywhere else, except in a limited portion of Western Europe Turkey and India may be added, but there, what Free Trade there is, exists, not by the will of the people-tar from it-lat by the dictation of England New, of this one-sided Free Trade, which only we have any very extended experience of, may it not be Pritish workman, whose vote now pulls down one general election he should take it into lds land that til half that year had slighed near, it may over the border. One remark occurring in the parasitopied? We submit that the contingency is by no tien. A French writer of this time, referring to byd that any case resting on figures coming graph we have copied is especially worthy the attention means a very remote one, and that it might even now

INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION AND MUSEUMS.

In a late is sie we referred to the National Exhibition in Prance width was to be opened to the public in 1797, but prevented in consequence of the deep o of the Republic. In the following year, 1708, the war being brought to a termination, and Napozzov having achieved great victories in Italy, it was happlly suggested to the Government that on industrial exhibition, would glorly the or asion. The nest one cial exhibition was held in a t imporary building in the Cleamp de Mars. There were 110 exhibitors, who represented the State in instrict and manufactures of France. Navogos seiz d upon this occasion to celebride his trimiphs by a procession exhibiting the spoils of his conquest. It was herded by emblematic charlets with a display of a ricultural implements. seeds and grain, inducteds, tropical plants, wild and domestic animals, etc. Art was represented by the funed bronge horses from St. Mark, at Venice, which for a time decorated the Arc de Taromphe du Carousel, but were afterwards restored to Venter; also the eclebrated et au colothe Liocom group, Apollo Belvidere. Dying Glad, stor, and other rare and valuable. eperimen of scalpture, together with Habitables. Transfiguration, and the masterpleces of Parian and other distinguished painters. The exhibition was very specessful, and excited a spirit of emulation between the manufacturers, and cave a stimulus to the projection of new designs and better work-marship. To the managers of the exhibition is do the inauguration of the system of awarding processby jurces, and its success was confidenced or so much hipportaines that the Government bound ordered a the prefects of departments, informing them that exhibitions would be to bleamently, and three ting them to form local committees to decide up or the selection of the goods. to be exhibited. Although at this time France excelled England to artistic design and skill in some branches of the manufactures, the productions of her tooms were not equal to the so of England. This indued them to offer at the next exhibition one gold and twenty silver medals to those who would success. fully compete against the textile manufactures of England. This had a good effect on mechanics by giving them an incentive to progress, and it is a remarkable fact that at the next exhibition, which did not take place until 1814, Jacquaro, a stony hat manufacturer, exhibited a loom of his own invention for weaving figured sittly, which previously depended upon the Saill of the secaver. Napoleon was no much delighted with this invention that he took Breeze, by the head and said, "You are a noble citizen." and gave him a pension of a thousand france, which he subsequently reised to six thousand france. The second official exhibition in 1501 was held in the grand court of the Louvre Over 220 exhibitors competed, being double the number of the first exhibition. It was very successful, and gave a healthy stimulus to national industry. Narouson fully realized the great advantages likely to accounte the country by securing the co-operation of the industrial classes at these exhibitions, and invited tho of the gold medal to dinner. The jury were practical men, who to essaw the great results to be gained by exhibitions, and stated in their report that "there is not an artist or inventor, who, once obtaining thus a public recognition of his ability, has not found his reputation and fusiness langely increased." In granting the awards they likewise pald special attention to the test means of diminishing the cost of production. In 1802 the third exhibition took 1 ' we, with 549 exlabators, when great progress was shoun in the applie catten of machinery and chemicals to manufacture. It is not necessary to refer to all of the French exhibitions but only to direct attention to the rapid pregress width France made in her acts and matter factures from the time of the introduction of efficiel adustrial exhibitions. At the first exhibition, in 17.18, the textile manufactures were inscirer in quality to these from other countries, in is a the designs. were most exquisite and the hours of the dies unsaipused. At this exhibition funtations of Culture sharely, cloth, cotton, lace, et a were for superior to any that had been previously exhibited. In this year (1806) there was only one founds in France. In 1819 the proprators of several manages, sent specimens of their work for exhibition. There have been stone exhibit byton the advance in the manufacturing or metals could be noticed. Another good result was the introduction of machinery and a the manufacturing departs plied machinery, sava . 6 Spun and woven goods, tools and furniture, began to find their way luto the houses of the humble, than's to the genius which directs

industry " In Issueshibitions to any of so ruch for distinct to well rethose he a figh or n to district context, we also should be found in their come upon the resonance of clements and upon they importance that a brildline was on the transfer to be the transfer and that the fing recommend or store that a few tours not - Shall no be framers and cope, it may be fixed his preference of the The sees at recognition in the first purple in the result of purple enterprise, but it is every funds even only, or deep of that and rate to manufactive and willing, concerning such integrals two acre, and had special hadding to his state and trun that time enterprise has been called and be turner, but shall we depote sum harming and many in time, as falls under continue at a conacal ultiral hope ments. The facility despected by the establishment of a weather dear as at possible of the establishment of a weather despected for the facility of the country, and the extremely Sixovertics little. Proceedingly on a choose consists and compete a diet on abother Manufettina, as not a selection to a selectional country dependingly upon the proper disclosure of the first proceedings. ment of extinctions. In the some morner they is 1st 1 and dispose or their simplicistics, to six active, and industry but as 1the arther to the old elikaction to the duth scome ted with the application eras. valous mainfatures. For example, there is be doubt in at the Larramond terms exercise that the forethe order to the first the question of the deductation, and under a solution of the first the question of the deductation, and under a solution of the first the question of the question o Series poor lifty, test recommended in Section In the Outstan L. Whitere to the error specied modernths of green lifty be noted to what it is it it characteristic to the future species and the future species are species and the future species and the future species are species are species and the future species are species are species are species are species are species are species and the future species are species ar 1095, wes trusferred to at a tory sportfly built for it exicultinal so note; and has there to hold these a colory made progresses through Protection will public will be quaded in a moment borning A Sexe 5, which was borght, and with it the sole pass 15 is, him dog at an in the close on or the formers a tighty imploy non-ships, and bear by the common selection advancement of the age in which we prictorship, by Loris XV, in 1560 1, con that time or this previous within the post towards the western to the Mother Country then it it were One or the first question one would very not meto the possibility of the first because complete is to monoral measure and and unposses are, and with at a surface of the contraction process is tion for its rangely tires of preclain. By Govern- time. The wait precess which we have much in the times. The conclusion will get be analogically include that something measures, what is out the discount of the conclusion will get be analogically include that something in the conclusion will get be analogically included that something in the conclusion will get be analogically included that something in the conclusion will get be analogically in the conclusion will get be analogically in the conclusion will get be analogically in the conclusion of the conclusion ment and winerts schools have to an open I where minute time of a neutral limple and so by Protection is the temp amoter and not the de tower since of Outaro, or in the whole Demanden and another the schools have to an open I where minute time of a neutral limple and so by Protection is the temp amoter and not the de tower since of Outaro, or in the whole Demanden and the schools have to an open I where minute time of a neutral limple and so by Protection is the temp amoter and not the de tower since of Outaro, or in the whole Demanden and the schools have to an open I where minute time of a neutral limple and so by the schools have the schools artists are obtained who are employed to design and attributed to the some care. The necessity of interest Staps Colonies and Compacrees I corate its productions. In this senater France proved my loads was tell by the manufacturers cradually developed new industries and measured the jath in they entered into completition at the varientical namutetining intensis, and also successfully introduces. this fed to to w inventions and new applicates. duced a commercial principle hitlerto unknown in chablin, some of them to successfully compete if the that country-Darge sides and small profits. The Independent Exhabition in Pacis. In fact this is the second Prench indemention I exhibitions in which only real bianch or our mainter time that was award-Canada has been a competitor will be retened to in ed a gold medil in 1608. This has also been the give a bifer sketch of English exhibitions. As for- hibitions may be of equal service in advancing other tend so vigorously against the pernicious influences carpets, percelain, etc. In the early part of the pre- avenues of trade and presperity throughout the whole Increased the knowledge of manufacturers and the show the part which Canada took in her intance as a working classes by establishing temporary exhibitions in municioning competitor against other nations. of the productions of the country, and articles illustrative of the manufactures. In 1828 an exhibition was held in London. George IV granted for this purpose the use of a part of the Royal Mows at Charing Cross, which then or cupled the site of the National Gallery in Tratalgar Square. It was called "The National Repository for the exhibition of specimens of new and improved productions of the artizans and manufacturers of the United Kingdom. There was a board of management, assisted by a committee of inspection. who acted as jurors in deciding upon the merits of the articles sent in for exhibition. This committee consisted of the presidents, vice-presidents and secretaries of the various mechanics' institutes throughout | the Kingdom, with Dr. Birsker, the founder of taechenics' institutes, as chairman. A great display of goods was sent from the chief manufacturing towns, each of the articles had a descriptive label attacheda great want at Canadian exhibitions which could early be supplied. They also had machinery, silk looms, etc., at work at certain hours of the day, and, as may be supposed, crowds of people thronged to this industrial exhibition when it was first opened. but even in England, fifty years ago, the people were incapable of comprehending the merits and understanding the future results of exhibitions in the industrial advancement and prosperity of countries, and this exhibition, after a lingering existence, gradually died of inanttion. It had, however, good results, it induced competition and was an incentive to the production of a better class of goods, and was of considerable assistance in the progress of manufactures. In the direction in which the world has been movingthe following year, the Dublin Royal Society established a triennial exhibition of works of art, science and manufactures, but excluded all but irish productions. The mechanics' institutes in all of the princisecond exhibition, there were 360 contributors, who do similar work? It is true they are somewhat identified with the provincial exhibitions, and representatives of institutes have been invited to act as judges, but no real practical value is accomplished by mechanics' institutes in this direction. Why cannot a trial exhibitions? This country is now able to appreciate everything that will develop commercial time. We are now endeavoring to increase our trade to remain for ever in the condition of faines or manand manufactures, and every means should be used to awaken the dormant national genus and inventive line of argument in this matter is somewhat as follows faculties of our people. The Industrial Exhibition at A prosperous colony is and must be a better customer Toronto is now one of the institutions of our country Its success, to which we shall refer hereafter, may be ward, the expansion of manufactures makes a colony attributed partly to centralization, but there is no prosperous, therefore the interest of the Mother reason why an industrial exhibition should not be Country harmonizes with the prosperity of the colony held in connection with the mechanics' institute in But, it will be said, every said of cloth you make in every small town, and wherever held they will be Canada diminishes by so much your purchases from found to influence the working classes by creating an | England. We reply-pes, it diminishes our purchases clovated taste and impating practical knowledge in regard to the national products of our country and the but meantime our purchases of wher English goods advantages of small annual exhibitions in this country may be judg at of by the work done by the agriculcattle and agricultural products are the results of the efforts of these societies. The numual competitive

"SHIPS, COLONIES AND COM-MERCE

a good old British motto, and a time-honored took at patriotic gatherings, is that of 5 Ships, Coloashuned to arow it, and will in fact have rejected it the more valuable it is to the latter. We repudiate this doctine as humiliating and unpatriotic, to begin with, and we turther hold that it is thatly contradicted by the teaching of commercial and colonial history, especially that of Canada. We heat much now of and the restrictions that were thought necessary a hundred or several hundred year-ago. Just to show Trivlers, who view with alarm every change calcutations, without developing manufactures. The true to the Mother Country than it it were poor and lackfrom England of that particular cloth or its equivalent, purchase. It is futile to argue that if our population

FOOD AND HEALTH

Association Mr. 11806, Cambrion Plac . Argust now die on the court of Gulana". The rate of a LORE LONG IN DR GLAND, OTTANA

their proper place Bol, min, Spun, Germans and means of our demonstrated in our also the great social problem is the sensing condition of in the 1,600. Thus we observe how, a other countries have held exhibitions, which we have tural implements, and thus increasing the wealth and our people. It als is alike both poor and rich, but proper sanitary regulations, the death rate or to not space to describe, but instead thereof shall now revenue of our country. We trust that in fustion is a more puticularly the tormer, who are mable to con- find was greatly reduced through the introduction merly stated, the Society of Arts of London was the manufactures throughout Canada, and that by our Statistical facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt about 80 die per day of various courses, and if the first to introduce act exhibitions in the find. As early united energies as a people we may be able to show; that more people die duly from the neglect of proper estimated that fully one-third of the deaths at as the year 1756 this society held an exhibition and the world what a productive country Canada really is, sanitary presentions than from all other forms of diseases which might be presented by thorough offered prizes for specimens of manufactures, tapestry, and may thus also be the means of opening up new mortality combined. The most proline sources of tary measures. The aim of sanitary science is disease -at least those which most directly impair prevent disease, preserve health and prolong in sent century the formation of mechanics' institutes in Dominion. In our next we shall refer to the mest health and shorten life are toul air, impure water, fact, to guard the less interests of our people, so a England promoted the improvement of the taste and international exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which efficiently discharge their various duties for personal exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which efficiently discharge their various duties for personal exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which efficiently discharge their various duties for personal exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which efficiently discharge their various duties for personal exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which efficiently discharge their various duties for personal exhibition in the various forms which exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which exhibition held in England in 1851, and adulterated food and drink in the various forms which exhibition is a superior of the contract of th are calcred up to the digestive capacity of a growing gene attor still eager to perjetuate the principle that well as a public hygiene is considered in the wiordinary business matters cannot be finally accom- acceptation of the term. This science, like that plished without the spirit ratification in some one of medicine, is pre-eminently one of observation, and the shapes so popular in almost every country at the both, disease is the study, but in different way present day. No subject calls for more vigorous physician endeavors to curo an ague, but the bia action at present than that of "Sanitary Reform," officer more particularly inquires as to what will; which would contribute, beyond our most sanguine | vent an ugue | While the scientific physician | nies and Commerce. But one of the current argue anticipations, towards the improvement of our saniextend his observation to the cause as well a-t ments against. Protestion in Canada, or any other | thry condition, and thus promote, in the most tangible cure of disease, the health officer makes it t British colony, is that it tends to diminish trade with form, the comfort and happiness of our people. The especial duty to look quietly and extefully tide of the Mother Country, and it is sagged that if there is time has now arrived when the public men interested various causes of disease, and thus co-operate to be a fulling off in ships, and la commerce with the in the welfare of this Dominion must take an active his brother practitioner in promoting health. To Colonies, the Colonies may us well themselves fall part in the promotion of sanitary science. The laws of health, like the laws of nature, take a waway too, as the Mother Country would no longer have a Adulterations Act." introduced by Government, defined course or direction. A careful submission any interest in keeping up the connection. This is a has already accomplished some good in a very mode-, these laws promotes health and longes by -willvery narrow, contracted and insufficient view of rate was, but greater activity is requisite in order to ideath and discuse result from the converse, and t Imperial and Colonial relations, and we hope the day | fully appreciate the importance of the various adul- | marvel 1s. bow many people do live with the to is fast approaching when Briton everywhere will be terations of test and drink so intimately associated placed on their systems, more even than the limit with the future of our Dominion. In Great Britain, tions of civic corporations, with cur magnity altogether. But into plan English, what does it Europe and the neighboring Republic, there is at edifices and other evidences of progress amids to mean? It means just this the progress of a present considerable effort being made in this departs march of intellectual refinement. What are the to Colony is an injury to the Mether Country, and that ment of sanitary science, and the various workers in 1 to be deduced from the fact of Tanner? That ! the more backward and unprogressive the former is, this prolific field of observation have accomplished human system is far more over-strained than much, and are now bringing about a more healthy necessary by the extra amount of food taken derecognition of the important issues which spring and that too little attention is paid to the import from this momentous subject. The extent of food part pure and unadulterated water plays in the lense adulteration, in fact, is only now being actively looked | conomy. It is estimated that of every both we into, in order, as far as possible, to ascertain a more weight 135 lbs, there are fully 111 lbs of water, the the splitt of the age. the present age, it is said, is perfect idea of poisonous influences daily and hourly at a glance, we can observe the proportionate 10% too liberal and too enlightened to endure the trianness at work in bringing about the increased death rate of and effect of water in maintaining life under so our population. The forms of adulteration are varied, | trying circumstances, more eccentric in character time otherwise, but still important in a sense, as turn and introduced with a considerable degree of skill, in order to evade the law and contribute to personal evidence of human endurance under such tights. a hundred and tifty or two hundred years ago it was gain, even with the prospect of shortening lite. The cumstances. The cumtive power of moderate state thought to be good British policy that the American addition of substances of Inferior value, for the sake tion in some forms of disease is a well-attested for colonists should not be allowed to make even a hol- of bulk and weight, is a common practice, and even and if many of the gorging and fashionable pronail for themselves, and manufactures generally were not more so than the addition of coloring matters of were only more carefully guarded, life wou'll pal manufacturing towns followed by holding indus- to be discouraged in the Colonics to the extent various kinds, to improve appearances, if possible, longer, health more vigorous, intellectual power me trial exhibitions. Manchester Mechanics' Institute almost or prohibition. No Butish statesman and concent other popular forms of adulteration. The neute, and the accumulation of adipose tissue as held an industrial exhibition in 1837 with 150 con- dicams of such a policy now, and what should preparations of lead, copper, mercury and ments, frequently interfere with ordinary focomotion is tributors, and was visited by 50,000 people, and we learn from the Lat? This, this best for coloring purposes, possess highly possenous closer we consider public health the shippler is on realized over \$5,000. The year following, at the whereas in a less enlightened and less liberal properties and thus impart very deleterious influences: the problem Purity of his water, food and clother. ugo colonial manufactures were looked upon A common form of adulteration is the adultion of all of which may be embraced in a single were exhibited 26,300 articles, including models of machin- aimost as an enemy s game pointed against the autostances, in order to import flavor, pungency and releabliness. Life is a fortress we know littleery and mechanical contrivances, specimens of manu. Mother Country, they are now regarded as additions after the ameli-common means indeed of deluding and why throw difficulties in the path? What is factures, philosophical instruments, natural history, to the strength of the Empire as a whole-that we are and deceiving the public in matters of every day life | cerns the individual, concerns the State, and coetc. This exhibition was visited by 100,000 persons, progressing away from the old idea of antagonism to Will have not heard of chicary powder in coffee or individual should. Know something of the and the committee realized nearly \$12,000. Is it not colonial manufactures and for a le the new idea of or rocon; of woody fibre and nawdust in different grand vital sanitary principles so closely come to possible that the Mechanics Institutes in Canada can be tolerating and even encouraging them. And yet Free kinds in apress, and various drives in powder, added with the cheer and happiness of the home and the neatly by spice and drug grinlers, of copper in pickles side Lord Bracovsrieto in his celebrated Mane's st lated to develop manufactures in this or any other and bottled fruits, of bolo Armenian and Venotian speech, as Prime Minister, remarked, v I think put colony, claim to be the special advocates of liberal red in potted mosts and fish? Such adulterations attention ought to be concentrated on sanitary leaves and progressive ideas! They are, in truth, the antag- could not possibly be practised by the retail trades- tion. I cannot impress upon you too strongly my onists of colonial progress, which has to fight them | man, being rather the outcome of special machinery, viction of the importance of the legislature a few leading mechanical institutes form small indus, and their fillbend, tyranmical and receive ideas for meed in the large centres of trade and commerce. It society uniting together in favor of these importaevery step forward that is guned. It is not the truth, is quite evident that the sellers or adulterated food results. After all, the first consideration of a ministration but a gigantic mistake, to suppose that the Empire are in a position to linerease their profits in a very should be the health of the people! Do not so industry, and there has been no period in our history would be stronger and wealthier, taken altegether, were large degree. From these few examples in the line of facts apply directly to our public men--trom who when this want is more keenly felt then at the present such colonies as those of British America and Australia current impurity, which is more extensive than genwe expect activity and marked energy in bringle craity supposed, it is quite evident the question of the about a central department of health, such as better adulteration of food is one which vitally affects the established in many countries at the present da Interests of the honest and most respectable of the This will be evidence of progress in the right directtrading community. In whose hands is now placed the and, although laws may conflict in the local as Important duty of staying, as far as possible, the nefageneral government of our country, still we f rious system of adulteration which saps human viassured action will soon be taken and such as a tality and throws a slar upon many of our best tend to prolong life, promote comfort and happine increbant princes, who are the very essence of comby demonstrating in a tangible form how the sacrab mercial integrity. Is the present machinery in operatask upon which we expect to operate and thus reout the causes which add so largely to our atmtion for the nurpose of checking adulteration which comes under the head of Excise active and energetic? death rate. This is science turned to good secon-How many are there at present corving on the and surely the lives of our people are equally imp ant with those worldly treasures of little acc requisite investigations as to food adulteration? once man has passed beyond the sphere of earth' various branches of our arts and manufactures. The are increased, through the fuller employment of our This suggestion is not thrown out with any hostile recopio here, and their consequent greater ability to feeling, but merely in order to ascertain the efficiency of the Exclso force in this particular branch, which tural ascistics in Ontatio. Our exports of improved were not employed in manufacturing they would be guards the best interests of our people. The present employed in farming, lumbering and fishing. A Government has the credit of having taken the initiathousand mechanics and factory hands added to the live in this matter, to whom much credit is due, even

at the fit puries reade by those adopting Can di homerand inture residence, for the a who may a fiora the Mether Country. In Pugloid, 1864. Restoration, Macoular Levelope ted Harrista time of PARCE READ AT CHE BARGER AND RESIAU MEDICAL mondfeld t ster in the Trees of our towns they if tality in London from 1650 to 1070 was fully To by 4the become a recognized principle that the 1,000, and me 1871 it became reduced to the requisite precautions. In Ontario, at precomfort and State advancement. Thus a pair a

Troy,

firm

their

since.

raised

of the community and are attended by people from cultivation, except for building site, but would, on of public duty. We require to rely more on science; since the war has been \$4,000,000,000,000,

f preventible deaths may be avoided. Such is the

olo

The fifteen crops of cotton made in the Unit States, since the war exceeds the Aftern auto-war or I nearly 10,000,000 biles. When the sixteenth exheadded this year it will haske the excess more the files which are held are of great interest to all classes population of a country would not put an acre out of for the progress so far made in a most praise worthy path 14,000,000 bales. The value of the filteen co

The puddlers employed by Boross Bothers in more all to have add to have add to a proposed that firm come days and reduntarily proposed that their was a be reduced to all per ton. Some time since, when prices were vising the firm, misellefted. raised its coupleys of weeks. This imported occurrences prinoyed that fragger nates of safety to expital and regularities state of feeling between employers and

The secretary of the New York, Ico Machine Corp. they be credited with saving that the power of the fee panies would soon by broken up by the in-Miduellou of artificial nee . It a company with a sapital \$600,000 were formed to manufacture artificial fee. and be made at a cost for below the cost of eaiting atoring natural need to setated that there bean machine now running in Louisville, Ky , by which de made at :2 a ton. The company owning it ready sale for the ree at \$3 a ton. Let is worth per ten in New York

ar following is a statement of the receipts of fone idian Railways for the week stading 7th August, ring the increase over the same week in 1870, and aggregate increase from the 1st January 1839 -

Week ending 7th Arg., 1879 d Trank 19942	W. ek endick 7th Ang., 1881 212 414	Incresse	Aggreente There are to an 1st Tan Tistion
Western 70, 10 ern and filten and 23 fr	25,178 25,178	5,043 5,048 1,124	21 Dec 108-21

wices from China indicate a detectoncy in the of raw allk. The small arrivalent Canton were all satisfactory. Exports up to June 29th were ondon, 5 bales, to Continent, 439 bales, to ca, 84 bules, to Bombay, 629 picul«; total, 444 84 boxes and 620 piculs—Of waste, 400 bates to

While the prospects are so unfavorable in enty per cent Prices still range ligh, and the dent success is therefore comparatively dull

lack ash. Dr Ross has recently received the memise of success to this interesting enterprise stien -Lu Industrial World !

Joseph Bazalgetts is one of the most fortunate lish engineers, for after exhibiting his powers ming and carrying out the vast main drainage. of the metropolis, and the several miles length Thames Embankment he has now the privilege matructing some of the principal Thames At present he is strengthening the Chelsea alon Bridge by the addition of a third chain on olde, Messre Applied Brothers, of Greenwich, the contractors. He will also shortly proceed scuring the foundations of Waterloo Bridge at a (\$200,000), and cularging the central opening of hall Bridge by throwing three arches into one, jost important part of Sir Joseph's bridge work however, be the reconstruction of Putney and on of pounds sterling. Parliamentary powers for works will be sought next session.

CONTEMPORANEOUS OPINION

The Conston North-West, Sellerk

O INDUSTRIAL WORLD AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST large 16-page sournal, devoted to home indus-commerce, finance, insurance, milreads and ing. It is a strong advocate of a National Policy, Protection The contents of the first three numare of a high order, evincing marked ability in ling omees at Montreal and Toronto,

Breigetown, N.S., Monitor

Vo are in receipt of a found-tomely pented, well id, sixteen-page paper styled the Ixoratmic Wome, lished at Oitawa In politic it claims to be in-undent, and says it will loyally endorse any parthaving for its object the thorough development Canada's resources, regardless of politics and poli-ies. (Commercial classes will no doubt largely valze it

No wat Reports

The INDUSTRIAL WORLD, published at Ottawn, in the presents a very creditable appearance. The proposition of the proposit h politics, its given aim being to promote the country's resources. The new er has a large field to work upon, and will, no bt, receive careful reading. It has our test wishes

American Leperter

rather than with the States.

Canadian Journal of Mclical Science

mong our new and useful exchanges is the paratal Wonen and National Economist, devoted ome Industries, commerce, finance, Insurance bads and inlines.

FRIENDLY ENDORSATION.

In sites, And 17th, 1880a.

In level West' Patter in Can Orace

he here we are raticaled he would be or our opinion, Toders who we all atlow that the absence of our that your paper is worthy of every encours ement manufacture in Related have been so persectably man

NATIONAL MANUFACTURE COMPANY.

McRiemie & Bere Av.

Par II B

Orrawa, Acquet 17th, 1880.

Floor Industrial World, consula-

Dras Sm .- Allow us to offer our congratulations on the continued improvement in your paper since you p with the general arrangement and tone or your in the English people, pione to accept things as they advocate of the interests of manufacturers and all engaged in promoting the growth of the native indutites of the country.

As an advertising medium we can speak in its fivor with the atmost confidence. In jour second issue we inserted an advertisement of our business, and we have already received upwinds of a hundred orders from portles who had learned of our productions through the medium of your paper.

We wish you every success in your worthy enter-

NATIONAL MANERICTI INO COMPANY

Τοκοντό, Aug. 1 ah 48 00

Elege Industrial World

your journal very carctully, and they certainly contain a large amount of valuable information. The they are quite flattering in dapan. It is ex- typography is clear, and if the pages were cut it would that the yield will exceed that of last year by be as near perfection as possible. Wishing you abun-

Yours buly.

R W LLLIOT

1878, Dr A M Ross, of Canada, was requested | [Nora -While thanking our friends for their valuable Persian Ambassador at Constantinople to encouragement we may say that it is the design of the puband forward to Teluran, Persia, the seeds of lighers that the largest wears shall be bound in Canadian forest frees, to be sown in the as before stated, an index will be supplied free of cost al gardens. The sends cent were these of the the paper was trimined on lea ink the pre-s there would maple, white oak, red oak, hickory, butternut not be sufficient mara n left for a second trimming by the binder, but when it is jut in the ord nary was with a paper knife the difficulty is obviated. We shall at all times be ring intelligence that nearly all the seeds have very happy to receive suggestions from our friends and can root, and many fine healthy soung trees now assure them that they will always receive prompt consider-

OUR LETTER BASKET.

Subscriber -- Your question will be answered in our next lauc.

T. P., intawn.-Thanks for your suggestion. It shall lie a ted upon

b. Winnipeg -Thanks for your kindly wishes. The poper will be forwarded regularly

SPEECHES AT THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER

PERSON NUCLEON THE SO STARMED

(Times, July 12th.)

 The next great victory is to be won. however, be the reconstruction of Putney and on the land question. Free Trade in land is to be reca bridges at an estimated rost of about half a stablished in the fullest sense and with all attainable speed. The motto or the Club is still to be plus ultra.

The United States have not set seen the crim of then ways. It is doubtful it they are in the read for seeing them. Encland, as our Philadel-phia correspondent remarked in a recent letter, has gone on for the fourteen years or so repeating that America could not long put off adopting Free Trade There is not, our correspondent declares, the slightest sign of the fulfilment of this long-standing prophecy uticles, and thoroughness in its airmigements for laboring classes. It is true, of course, that this is pering the news pertoining to the special features test to be attained by Free Trade, but it is not ces. Its head office leaf the capital, with respirate so obvious a fruth as that the general wealth will be so increased, and it admits more easily of being a dow trade. Garland's White is quoted at 2) to 2) disguised in detail in a thousand wave We wish the Colden Club the last success in the sate to assert, but how and when and other minutes. of the kind, must be left to the Coblen Club and to its twelve Cabinet. Ministers in their moment caperits to decide. Then prophes is shall be like lovers cry end Sandred July 12th 1

. Two or the leading to be of the day are the temporary collipse of large and and wars and rumors of wars that one hears everywhere The Industrial World is the title of an ably-edited. Supposing that Lord Spene 1, instead of dwelling journal published at Ottawa, Unit. Is taken the on the commercial and economic dimension Mr. Okalwill receive from a substitution of a best tax for the sliver is in improved demand and prices have added in one collising the current being disturbed, malt tax, and on the mistake which the United States maked in adhering to a protectionist policy, but dissolven of P & W quote \$3, outside lots \$3.60. Pely restored and the current being disturbed, make in adhering to a protectionist policy, but dissolven of P & W quote \$3, outside lots \$3.60. Pely restored and the inclinator is silent, it counterfelt, the seen by the light of experience, instead or by that of letters is quoted \$3.60. The substituted in the second coil. It good the equilibrium is seen by the light of experience, instead or by that of letters is quoted \$3.60. The substitute of the current are hope, what would be have said then? He must know is held at \$2.87 \tan 3.00 m built, and \$3.05 in vials, andeed d similarly only by equal volumes of metal and told his hearers that so fire from the principles of and Howard's is quoted \$3.

Free Took and place believe university accombat ! Includes the native country on the tipe of the cath \$470; 85 do Sal Sodie versiones,—One Mr. McKeelinte is at present in those even in the shape of respective and increased increased on Schools in Cab Sole to and scotland, and has never some nome of, but were to the Heptucks. There we even exthedox to the encountered of toon those who keys the test into strot the country to traded. Our own colonies are medly protective in the results at least 1 he Islands Words is well got up, mech their follows their feeling, and we have the test to the results and the strong allocations and the strong allocation in the expectation of the discountry of the discountr dicte detrine at to Indian commer e and indictry.

(Duly Nest, July 12th)

The projects which excite most dislike are Mr. Old to giving compens from for disturb meto Irich fenents under conditions not bitherto iccor idzed, and the Haies and Rabbit. Bill of Sn. William Harcoart. The ac usation made a affect these projects is, that they interfere with treedom of contract * * * * But though freedom of contract by a commenced publication. We are particularly pleased to use it. Then will be no disposition journal and are satisfied that it will prove a valuable me, and to an ulmost service reverence for rank and advocate of the interests of manufacturers and all wealth, to scrutings minutely and balously the existing order of things. But an aristociacy which grasps old tendal privileges with one hand, and attempts to selve commercial privileges with an almost Yankee shiewdness and avidits on the other. whilsts itself in an attitude not particularly admirable and in one which it will certainly not be able to maintain. Absolute freedom or contract may be the goal to which our economic and political reformers should direct their aims. But to use the phrase and the dortine against proposed o torms, and in the present transitional state of society, is to be the covert, and in some cases, no doubt, the unconscious and innecent agent of privilege and monopoly The men who are now employing the plates there-dom of contract as in itself an argument against proposed legislation, speak of themselves, and are ometimes spoken of, as adhering to the street princi-DER SIR,—I have real the three first numbers of allowing too much. For the street principles of political economy we should read the doctalnes of a particular school of political conoms. The political conomy which Lord Elcho professes is the economy of a world in which its whave length without broudth, and points have position without magnitude, and motion takes place without friction. In other words, it is a political economy of abstractions and tendencies mercle. It takes no account of national liabits, tradiffions and usages. The difference between it and the principles on which the proposed legislation is based is the difference between the political contours of M omy tent critics may prefer the one or the other, but no one has the right to speak of either an exclusively political economy. Mr Mill's matrice views recognized, in accordance with a social tendency which it will be difficult to resist in practice, however much it may be deprecated and deplored, a mach larger scope of State interventions than the older system which he in mans ways modified. It is, perhaps, the mistake of the Hovernment to have defended, upon the narrower dectrines of the clder school of political economs, measures which can only be thoroughly justified by nvoking the larger principles of the later school of contract has place. This was especially the case with respect to bladoctrina as to the cum rahip and tenure of land, and the relations, which its possessors and occupiers bear to the State and to the community. What was a speculation of the clamber is now a con-

NEW YORK DRUG MARKET

discuss. They are dominant and constraining taces.

and arm at previous quotations, with the exception of Citite, which is about one cent per lb lower. We quote for considerable quantities:—Actic Acid, 34 to 15c. Pure 7 to 74c. and Fine 9 to 10c. the latter for U. S.P. Citro 50 to 100 Uxalto 71 to 71 Tarting Crystals 53(c), Powdered 547c in bbls, 547c in boxes, Carbelle Creatals, pure, 45 to 50c, No 2 to to 45c Muriatic 2 to 2 jc. Nitro 8 jc for 38 degrees. Sulphurito 20 Tamic \$1.65 to 1.70 Aquatortis, 38 degrees The United States do not approach the question from 1810, 40 degrees 20, and Benzoic jobbing at \$2.85 for the same point of view as ourselves. The object of the man and \$4 to English. Albumen is in neederate their statesmen is not to secure the largest amount of wealth for the country generally but to keep up, by whatever means, the standard of common among the but in at 1 to 2 250 do (fround, 2 to 210, 50 do blacket). Nationa Porous, 2.c. Argole enum steady but move she by Arrownest has a city pobling inquiry, but there is not much cult to large purels. Assume has and Red at 6 to 04c. Asside iida is dulf and nominal Bals an Capixi has a better aignive and rules, thriner arduous encounter which lies before it. We hope 21 | Bals an Capital it is a petter inquiry and runes among Augustus Mongrediens excellent volumes, and the constitution before reported mostly to shapping considerable sales are reported mostly to shipping other publications of the Club with between them considerable sales are reported mostly tor shipping carry the United States by storm, and thrust reason into a without the large manufacturers being inclined to all minds, whether willing or unwilling to what it.

But we dare not centure to be prophetic. We have heard too many prophecies, and have waited long and substitute for their measurements. sainly for their accomplishment. That Free Trad. Refined to to 1920, Powdered 11 to 1120 and Californial come some day in the United States it is perfectly and to to 1920, Powdered 11 to 1120 and Californial Come some day in the United States it is perfectly and to to the conditional forms of the conditional conditions. this Refined to to 100c, all according to quantities tim, her has a good following inquire at their process, in mutastrices quote 24). In this and 2 n in loxes. Chamorally I lowers are in good demand and firm at vows—troken, it take be a floresand times, has equotenous. The receipts of Germanic becoming aftered success every time, and believed in to the I make libered. Und layer the every time, but the deis and is without may h improvement. Cuttle Eish Bone is scance and the market very firm at current quotations. Olycerine is an good demand, and with a mederate supply available prices tend upward. Morpe, inc. is quiet and unchanged. A sale or reported etin co. P & W at \$4.65, quoted by the menarictancies by Prof. Roberts, of the London mint, to detect spite \$4.75, outside lots offered at \$4.65 to 10.470, c. 7. W. & crows com. I wore paster streng and by ropid interents on the commercial and conomic it in citized Mr. tilade to squenced Settly, and boreton Settle 4.25 toping is that concents of contact the arc passed over two codes and that the provinces should trade with each stone's budget, on the advantages which the runners dull and lower. Pondered is held at \$8.874. Quak- connected by a wine. A corn, known to be good, is

En alsh Chemic ds-The market is quest but him they are cline tomage, ally described and defied | they do similarde 150 tons Sect. Ashat 51 3) to 129 to 125, 259 c in which they are controlly acquised in, but even Bleshine Powder, 51 to to 1 to, the latter for Pilks we have one undo hegers, who will not be possibled in ton's of orchanic 70 per cost Coustic Sods, \$000 that there is a clittle palespect or contain to Prote of to 100.00 do oxygeneat \$200, and externs Almoi

I southfully-Incided and for most acceptions dution of imported products is one of the outers who belows in improvement, and prives rate stoots and

> in page. Pychood Extracts are quet, but steady and unchan ed. We quet: - Lockwood in bulk we unchen of We quete - Lectwood in bulk to Liquid do 51 degrees 7 to 80. Fustle 15 to 16. Liquid do 51 de grees 11 to 12 , and Samue Liquid 51 destrict of to The

COTTON AT LIVERPOOF

In their last monthly execular Smith, Flwads & to, or Livercool make the tellowing contacuts on the state and prospects of the cotton trade -

· Our market is kept ma state of equipolse, between the scarcity of the letter grades of American cotton and the demand for near deliveries on the one hand and the low price and abundant offerings of new cropcotton on the other. Our supply, as a whole, is sufficlent to carry us throw, a till next crop arrives, and were anything to do away with the abnormal demond for teentract cotton, the tendency would be to tell towards the level of next crop. All the accounts we receive from America are most favorable. The July report of the Bureau was most perfect, and the public seem increasingly disposed to look up a six millions as probable. As we have often observed before, the fall is the critical time of the very, and it is quite possible that all this spleaded prospect has be liffelited, or at least marred, by unfavorable gathering weather. On the other hand, it is equally true that with a fine fall we may see a crop beyond all expectation, to there is no doubt that an amazing stimulus was given to cotton cultivation, by the high prices of last season and that stimulus all ets not merely the area cown but the style of tillage. The Americans possess profigious energy, and the extraordinary inass in their cereal crops of late very suggests possibilities of equal development in other agricultural products. With this feeling overhanging the market, we cannot expect much confidence in a rise so long as the weather in America keeps, favorable. On the other hand, we have to be a in mind that the properta of fuele are much better than at this time last year. It is true that a severe reaction occurred in the spring from the extravogent inflation, but the ground seems to be again cleared for a healthy stark and nearly every branch of tende is belong it. Minchester Is no exception to this rule. Business their Is more S. Mill's culties writings and that of his later weeks, healthy in character than no bare seen it for a long time, and it present appearances do not deceivo us, there will be a lorge outlike of goods next year. sufficient to make even a six million reop not ax-

NEW YORK DRY GOODS TRADE

There is an barrowed undertone in the New York dry goods market, and buyers are operating with tiors contribute in staple cotton coods, etc. Fouthern retaliers are now lairly represented in the market, and a more active business has been reported by some of Mr Mill limited, by considerations of secial policy and, the booking lobbing firms the past icw days. Prices so neral convenience, the grounds upon which freedom not conton goods are somewhat steadier, and the brown sheetings are tiriner, with an apward tendency the bed goods me to moderate demand, and cott to timucle and colored cottons are moving steadily in t dreshed pascale. Print cloths are more active, but prices are low and unsatisfactory to manufacturers. viction of the market place. It is obeyed in header extra 640.48 having changed hands at 15 and 6 200 from heare it is intelled ally recognized. Whether at 31 to 1.0 Printed calinose are tally active, and at 3] to by Printed callings are taking active, and these doctrians are sound or not we do not here ginghens and cotton dress goods continue in belsk discuss. They are dominant and constraining toes—frequest. The woodlen goods market remains quies, though there is a light hand-to-mouth demand for lothing woollens, chalange, repellents, flannels, et-Worsted dress goods to doing tairly, and showls and wit that's nie a little more active. Foreign goods The maket continues quiet but values in a u- late moving more facily, from the hands of both im-The muster Courses quite the second straight and quotations are not materially changed. The number of materially changed. The number of material changes are not materially changed. The number of material changes are not treated and American chemicals rules are two sale, but funcy dress februs and novelties in fancy white salks are meeting with liberal sales. Linens, white coods and embroideries are in fair request for the renemal of assortments, and fostery is in steads demand. Foreign woodlens are more sought for, but selections are mostly restricted to relatively small parcels of massimeres, suffings, etc.

THE NEW YORK WOOL "ARKET

Althorab fusiness since on (V F Mercura) Journal) last report has given evidence of calimation. vet the movement, as compared with the past week, has shown enlarged proportions. Manufacturers are vet undecided in their views if a cureful and cautious movement is indicative of indecision. Buvers are in the market in considerable numbers, but do not seem inclined to operate beyond small parcels at the present line of valuations, as confidence in its stability is lacking. And to slots, with a unpority of manufac-turers, supplies no quite sufficient to meet early requirements, and this fact intensities their indifference. And again, the present very moderate movement in the worllen goods market is a discounging to accept and adds to the conservative feeling prevalent with the trade. Sto let of no description are in ur lucaccumulation, and there is little probability of excess sive receipts so long as the wool-growing districts maintain their present attitude. The lapse of a few works, however, will doubtless dividing an increased consumptive demand. The sales include culpitie No. 3 Montevideo at Dirents 20 beles Cup, 31 to 32). 13 do Listein Oregin, 34, 3,50 illse Western and Bish in Spring Texas, 20 to 27, 10,00 ills a omed do another Colorado, 27 - 5 another X Ohlo, 43 ; . 10 9 w The Medium Combing and Delanes 48, 8,0 stable mixed pulswashed, 48, 8,00 des scomed first India, and 6,000 the Domestic Noils, on prevate terms.

- A module atten of the telephone has been utilized

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showing an income in home or place the five months of \$177700 in weeking any fiscal of say, or कार्य मेंप्र फार्ड हुत होते छह 😤 🛴 र ५ छ .

GRAND THUNK LAILWAY

The following focts and figures a griding the Grand-Trunk Railway which we tend in the Took and Commence Report or the city of Montreal, will give some idea of the magnitude of this stups inloss corporation. The figures are for the year 1879, and refer exclusively to Canada -

No. of th T.R. station masters telegraph operators other employees at stations other employees at all more shops, eng. nearly departments, etc.

Total number of employees at all more shops, eng. nearly departments, etc.

So. of housestance of firemen. passenger train conductors

freight do de 14

brakesine nard train fancis 14

comployees not enumerated 25

Ratinated number of persons detected on the 17. R. for employment as well as subsistence, including contractors, about 25 ora; including contractors, about 30,022,000

Ratinated value of station buildings, exclusive of paid for eordwood in 1879

Empenditure for each in some year, including \$189, 27,000,600

The to Maritime Province mines 25,500,600 presenter train conductors

The whole number of employees stationed in the city of Montreal 14 2,105 These are distributed as follows :---

ecal effec raffe department agineers' do lechanical do nei do

The estimated number of the population of Montreal ndent for wages, as well as subsistence, on the G.T.R. including contractors, is about 10,000 persons The wages paid in 1879 to these employees amounted to very nearly a million dollars (\$961,700), the wages disbursed in Montreal during five years (1875 to 1879 inclusive), being \$4,800,000. The company's dealing with business firms in Montreal city in five years amounted to \$6,500,000.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

(From the Morning Post, Tuesday, July 27, 18 0 2

Sir,-The Premier of Caneda, assisted by some of his Ministers, is now in London with the view of forwarding the completion of the above undertaking.
Will you allow me to remark that, apart from the
magnificent project of peopling with our loyal English the rich portions of territory through which this line must run in its course to the West, the railroad is looked upon by officers of long experience as one of a importance to the strategic wants of the Empire. It is well known that the constant freezing of the Baltic on the one hand, and the pressure of China on the other, has led Russia to change front, no to speak, with her flort, and that the ports of Nikolayevak and Vindivostok, in the North Pacific, will in twelve, including the girls. It was expected that sare be the base of operations in those seas. An able article in a military jour, al pointed out last rech that these ports were councied by wire with he. Petersburg, and that a large fleet is n w assem-bling at them. Our principal coal mine in the Paristo is at Manaimo, close to the fine harbor of Esquimalt, British Columbia. This harbor and its coal mine is, I may my, the terminus of the line now engaging the attenden of the Canadian Ministers. Without in the least sting war botween England and Russia, the fact sures that she has done will force us to protect our Ane barbor with its excellent coal mine in the Pacific. and therefore the prospect of its being connected by red with Quebec recomes of the utmost importance. Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Relby Smyth, who has just vacated his command of the Canadian forces, a nd which extends from Quebec to Esquimalt, stated in his last report, "Our security in the Pacific requires Esquimalt to be well guarded; our flosts must keep the sea, if necessary, in all weathers, and they cannot do so without coal." Sir Edward has nodingly fortified Esquimalt, as far as means would cerdingly fortined maquiment, as me no success of the admit, and has mounted rifled cannon on some of the works. It has beginning of an important future, for ere in years to come will undoubtedly assemble the Siets of England and her colonies for the protection of her vast Pacific trade. The railroad to Esquimalt would enable scamen, soldiers, canuon and stores to ach these fleets in twenty days from Woolwich and Portsmouth Without this railroad the volunteer artillery, apparend by a couple of Eaglish men-of-war, could hardly resist a coap de a. How near we were to this in 1878 may be should from the fact that while only two of our ships were at British Columbia, thirteen Russian cruisers lay at San Francisco. Let us profit by this escape; it is plain from K. Selly Smyth's report that to loss our finest herbor and coul mine in the West would be a serious matter, if not a positive and last No feeling of ferntation, therefore, on the duties charged on our goods by the Canadlana should lend us to ignore the enormous cost to them and the great advantage to us of their railway now in head to our gate of the Pacific Ocean. Four millions custom at night was not considered too much by the people of England to pay for their shares in the dues al ; let us hope that the time will some come when not only England, but Australia also, will recognize and act upon the necessity of the completion of this great western highway of the British Empire. Your obedient servant,

ROWARD PATTER

Late Capt. 7th Human. Army and Mary Club, July 26.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

A Busy lilve at \$1, "areta, Chand to have I rest ; The gross earning a working expansion and not possit.

The gross earning a working expansion and not possit.

For some two of the consists there has been this tonden all wites at the execution to the maintenance of the institution of the theoretical discussion of the constant wishers as the expansion of the maintenance of the constant wishers as the expansion of the maintenance of the maintenance of the constant wishers as the expansion of this electron of the expansion of the showing an increase the for the month makes and to it are concern. 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Yes district a free Press reporter visited St. Mary a yesters for Long consumption, may of the with agriculture and because these tests in more than experiments. day aftermoon and inspected the only works in Canada | baying demanded so ha reduction because it de wine and frequently carry with them their own demonst a day are from and inspected the only works in Canada, baying demand of a resembling in any way those proposed to be images crops were insulicient to meet the demand, and were tion. The mechanic deals with material substance and do be They were established by Mr.J.P. Otwell interior in attempth, the gropes not having repeated and mechanical processes that are continually proceedings of the processes of the desired and mechanical processes that are continually processes. INTERESTING FIGURES IN PROADD TO THE market goden, and from year to year have ten of neutral wine non-Southern I cance, and 20,000,000 being for molecular method. At 1 a market graft is and from New to year maye then on neutric with from continuous a constanting of this solution invites attempts in more than one defined that the solution invites attempts in more than one defined the solution of the solution in the soluti Mary's, and is surrounded by large fields under excels water, making 2 occursors gallons of adulterated large and the cultivators so many. There may to Int cultivation. The manager, Mr. O. F. Moore, wine, containing it per cent, et alcohol. received his visitor at the door, and, on request, courtenusly showed him through the various rooms and TRANSHIPMENT OF GRAIN AT KINGSTON explained the work performed in each. On the first flat is the cauning room, where fomators are for the most part treated, and sealed in cans as they are bought at the grocers. The vegetables are brought in from the adjoining field, washed in wooden vate, calded, skinned and freed from stoms by girls on long tables, placed in cans, sealed, placed in large iron bollers, submitted to a boiling heat for a certain length of time, taken out, labelled, and two hours after being picked from the vine they are ready for the market. With green corn the proceas is but similify different. Here were also a dozen or more kegs tilled with black and red currents, from which it was intended to make jelly. This is a new departure to Mr. Otwell's enterprise, which he has commenced simultaneously with the hottling of geneelecties without the use of sugar or other preservatives than pure water. The corn and tomatoes sell retail at eightoen or twenty cents, while the jellies, not having been placed on the murket, it is not known what the prices will be. In an adjoining room were stored comewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000 cans in readiness for the work which commences next week. These cans are made on the promises in a room immediately west of the canning department by a practical tinsmith. The tin is cut in strips and rolled into circular forms on an iron roller and soldered. The bottoms are then put en, and also the tops, in which are left small holes for the seertion of the fruit, and small tin caps. It was said that one man could make four or five hundred of these a day, from which it will be seen that their cost must be very small indeed. In a new addition to the factory was stationed a new steam engine, with which all the boiling will in future be done. This is regarded as a great improvement on the foreaces heretofore used, and in the outgrowth of Mr. Otwell's increasing business. The cellar is devoted exclusively to pickling. There were a large number of wooden vessels, holding several hundred gallons each, some of which were filled with cucumbers, cauliflowers and oulons in process of pickling. When ready for market they are packed in five-gallon kegs with suitable lide attached, and sold either by the pound or in bulk.

Having galued a reputation for these pickles, Mr. Otwell experiences no difficulty in selling all he can manufacture. Before leaving the building, it was ascertained that in this line of canning no augar was used whatever, but that boiling and exclusion from the air were the only means taken to keep the vegetables fresh and palatable. When taken from the cane ther can be used for sauce or any of the various cul-

inary purposes for which they are always in demand.

The number of hands employed was from eight to

100,000 cans would be put up this season to meet the

growing demand. A stroll over the farm showed immense patches of cauliflowers, cucumbers, ouions and currents under cultivation. Mr. Otwell grows all his own vegetables, but things they could be purchised by contract quite as cheaply. By growing immense quantities the cost of production is reduced to the minimum. If fealts were gone into he should be compelled to buy from farmers and market gardenors, but by giving large orders would expect to

reasonably as under the present system. He resurds his trade as yet in its infancy, and points to the immense field in Canada for the supplanting of American goods as his chief encouragement. Other points will suggest themselves to the reader.

ENGLISH BANK NOTES

Few of the persons who handle Bank of England notes ever think of the amount of later and ingentity that is expended on their production. These notes are made from pure white lines; cuttings only, never from rage that have been worn. They have been manufactured for neat! 100 years at the same apot-Laverstroke, in Hampshire, and by the same familythe Portale, who are descended from some French Protestant refugees. Bo externily is the paper prepared that even the number of dips into the pulp made by each workman is registered on a dial by machinery, and the sheets are carefully connted and booked to each person through whose hands they pass. The printing is done by a ment curious pro-cess in Mr. Coes department within the bank build. There is an elaborate arrangement for securing that no note shall be exactly like any other in existence. Consequently there notes was a deplicate of a Bank of England note except by forgery. It has teen stated that the stock of paid notes for neven yours is about \$4,000,000 in number, and they fill 18,000 bomes, which, it placed aids by side, would teach three miles. The notes, placed in a plie, would be eight miles high; or, if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 15,000 miles long; their superficial extent is more than that of Hyde Park; their original value was over £3,000,000,000, and their weight 112

-Mississippl's penitentiary, which west the State \$200,000 for the firty years ending 1876, has been leased, with the convicts, for \$23,420 to a bulstered firm. Another firm has leased the penitentlary for the last four years at a profit of about \$40,000 to the fitate, the number of convicts having incremed from 331 in 1872 to 1,442 last year.

ABULIERATION OF FLENCH WINES.

intended to home consumption, but ex units from employed than in the building and working the reased in the various a species which would be superior and wine some contains a containing the various and the factory is sittly proceed to mark a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to mark a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade of the factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade of the factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade of the factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade of the factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade. The factory is sittly proceed to make a growing trade of the factory

(81. Catharines Journal)

It is the old story over again. Our vessels are sufferrag the usual delay at Kingston in getting their grain discharged, now that there is a little rush of business above the ordinary. Our readers have no-ticed that an unusual amount of wheat has gone for-special that an unusual amount of wheat has gone forward of late from Toledo to Kingston en soute for Montreal and Europe. This slight rush added to the some acquaintance with cognate tongues. It is not Chicago trade in corn to the same port has over-taxed the small-potate appliances at Kingston in the way of the small-potate appliances at Kingston in the way of floating elevators and barges, which are all the ac- honors in a high-school class. But choice of language. commudation they have there for grain. And now with the lucrative rates of freight offering, time with our take rewels is literally and truly money, they are delayed for days at Kingston waiting an opportunity to get rid of their cargo a and start west for others. They do thinge differently at Buffalo, There on the very hour of their arnval, fiests with two million bushels of smin commence to discharge. In twenty-four hours this grain is out of thom, cargoes of coul, sait, coment, etc., loaded, and the vessels off again for the west. A one million bushed sterehouse and elevator is an acknow-ledged want at Kingston, or in its stead fity more barges of twenty thousand bushels caracity each, to meet the actual present requirements of trade. So it goes, so it has gone, and we suppose will go to the end of the chapter at Kingelon, and, we may add, Montreal, for the barges are mainly owned there we believe. As in the past, our really live, energetic lake vessel owners and masters must continue to be cramped in their actions, their business devastated, and their prospects of making money darkened, when freights are good and pleaty of grai is offering to move to the scaluard, by the sleepy, old time, short-sighted and narrow-minded people they have to depend upon to take away the grain they bring forward from the upper lakes. Those Kingstenian Rip Van Winkles, along with the Montreal burge owners, are the individuals who maintain the excellence of the system of transhipping grain at Kungston into the St. Lawrence river banges, and oppose tooth and sail the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals to the size of the enlarged Welland. No government should listen to them. Give our lake people the opportunity to meet the ocean ships, with large cargous of 80,000 bushels, and Canada will realize the grain trade the now merely droams ot.

SWEDEN.

The remembrance which the travellor has of Sweden is to a considerable extent of a moroce charector. As I sit by the fire and recall the days I wandered through that northern land, there rice before me in a vague way, apparently endless miles of white rock" ground, and forests of dark plus trees, varied only by great shoots of water—a fourth part of Sweden, be it observed, is under water. It is the most sombe portion of Condinavia, wanting the grand mountain ranges of Norway and the open green fields of Denmark. But there are two things which stand out in recollection as height and cheerful. The happy, lively possentry and beautiful Stockholm. The people are vivacious and pleasure-loving like the French. If they were time blouses and cut their hair short as a acrubbing brush, and drank red wine, they might peas for children of fair Provence. As it is, their locks are long, their dress rough home-span, and their drink is of the strongest. But they are joyous, kindly, onurteous folk, fund of social gatherings, a dance around a May-pole, a marriage, or a market. They are hopel. table to the stranger withal, and when he crosses the threshold of farm or octtage be is a stranger no lunger a people full of hilarity and good humor when it is nice ant to remember. But it is worth while going all the way to that far off cemer of Europe just to see Stock. holm, as one looks at it for the first time from the Hollic; worth all the toming on the terrible North Hea, and the days pent up on shipboard in poky cablus, or on land in musty, fasty hotels. When the little auth metic stommer that has carried you from Gottenborg farrow tortsone channels among wooded Island turns a point, Stockholm comes suddenly into view. a bright, chaste, benutiful city, "kimed," to quote rapturous guide-book, " on the one check by the ripples of the lake, on the other minted by the billow of the sea, the lake being the Malar Lake, and the sea the Baltic. Indeed, I den't know that any capital of Furgue is more picturesque than this of Sweden. not "the grey metropolis of the North," nor Constantinople on the Golden Horn, nor Berne with he girdle of snow-clad mountains. Stockholm rises from the water embosomed in woods of pine and ask and birch, with a inchground of grey bills. She site on her seven islands like a quoen. -Dr J. C. Lora, in Good Wards

-Bome of the directors of the " ('somer Basi Bugger Company," of Conticook, have negative visited the plantations in the Eastern Townships, to setled solven as to the adaptability of sent and climat They report that their expectations have book more than realised; that every plantation is in a most prosperous state, some fichis promising a crop of 20 tens, and that the toil is most eminently adapted for this valuable rust.

MECHANICS AS WRITERS.

The French Lew imposes a heavy tax equal to product the interior, on the addition of adopted to stress which a larger proportion of actual brain were another teams why the mechanic does not wrish we print" so readily as some others. He is not greet to talk. His work requires, largely, concentration attention that leaves little time for talk. Inde At 1. muchanic generally prefers to illustrate by sketch . work rather than to cluddate by words. In fact the method is easter than talking It is not easy to the voy a proper kies of a machine and its operation to words alone. The choice of language and the arms thorough knowledge of the English language and in mechanical writing is a necessity—not a merceon The writer on mechanical subjects ough to know that "rotary" and "revolving" are not synonyms, and that "force" is not necessariiv power," those, and similar errors, being quite com mon. There may be other reasons why meclanics are not fond of writing for publication. But it is a most that the number of really practical workers who are writ won their specialty are very small indeed The number of practical mechanics who are regularie employed on mechanical papers in this country is insignificant, when compared with the value of somachanical interests, as to surprise one who takes the trouble to inquire. There can be no doubt that the welface of working mechanics would be great's enhanced by a greater willinguess on their partipresent the results of their own experience to the fellows through the medium of the special paper devoted to their interests.

BOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME

Much is to be said of the responsibility of more for making criminals. In a cortain source many a mon or woman is well-nigh forced into criminal pretions by their necessition. What is one to do, with starvation staring him in the face, and all the avenues of powouspie ambiniment uping ab we in more standard mental and the control of powers and the control of the co justify a men for stealing, or a woman for prostitution horself, in such circumstances, we, at least, accept their situation as palliating the crime, and justly my that society may be almost as much to blame as the oriminals themselves, silowing, as it does, the caues to exist which lead to so much suffering and wrong. And so when children are brought up with only evil influences surrounding them, and their falling tale erime becomes almoss as certain as their lessthing we say the young scamps are crimicals indeal, bit society men her there eximinal for allowing the to live with such surroundings. And so in mor other instances. Itiustrations in point might is given in great numbers. Indeed, it is sometime-claimed, with some abow of truth, that society is a co-partner in nearly all this low range of orime. Be how about the respectable criminals—the men who from out higher classes, have gone of late years in such numbers to Sinte Prison for forgerise and the missperopration of funds? A contemporary, co-menting upon a recent case of this kind, hits south some hard rups, which are most rickly deserved, fit eibility in consection with such iniquity We sek our readers to punder well a lew sentences which we quote as follows; "These higher-class crimicals could not plend that reglect, the lack of opportunities, or victous associations drove them init orime. They did but even feel the pressure of poverty or want in any legitimate sense of a comfortable subsistence were maured, whatover reverse they might scotain in insince. Yet, nevertheless, society is not wholly free from responsibility for their fall. In the minute details at were given upon their trial as to the moure which led to the ruffences, the fast was brought of that the great object for which, above all others, the straiggied, was to zero their social position. Come what might, that must be upheld at all heard! Business might be dull, and race ple over balanced by expenses, but the myle of traing most be kept up. rather than carry on a systematic process of forget and swinding, with the order of suctaining the sucial position, they had come down in the world as given up the superficities of metion, instead of book received on the old similar tooling and between he their courage and manliness, they would have conpiotely dropped but of eight or recognition. Such " the world. It is unclose to preach retreachment seesy and adaptation to altered electrostance. he first indication of a move in that direction is quite vertain to cause an lai cotracion. Family interests there is reason to believe, have been prominently connected with the respectable forgeries and deficienties of the feet few years. Many a man who would perhaps care little personally is second extractant, is influenced by the support mity for occuring the best positions punctible for he maily to take the first step which leads on to a care! of orims. All the moralising in the world evidentionable follow and financial fralities will avelittle so long as encuely continues to test men's well by the standard of meany, or of display which ind-cates the command of meany. So long as the trad-tional I way of the world! Is molutained, and pover? tional I way of the worst 10 merowants and 12 reput is treated as being akin to crime, revulations in reput to startle the public with a wholly tarenous

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ed Claim Associa. a railroad from ilco, four hundred alz bandred miles ry have formed a Cloburne and Rio ed will run direct thence to the Rio of the Perca River . W. Waite, Esq., gineer and general MERCHINGE COYOFE mye in a few weeks is is one of the outacut of commercial relations. It is understood that he and other prominent Mexicans are interested in the enterprise.—Chiege Times,

1200 申300

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Tonoxto, Aug. 18th, 1840.

At this a mon of the year there is a general dullnew in the produce market, owing to reluctance on the part of the tarmers to long in the little grain already harvested before advanced prices can be ob-tained. There is still some or last years wheat on hand at the principal dealers, and until this is almosted the full extent of this senson's prices cannot be ascertained. It is expected, however, that in a few weeks the demand will be lively, particularly for the European market. Up to the present only small quantities of grain have arrived in the city, brought in by farmers whose requirements for present cash force them to make early sales. It is quite true that the harvest is an unusually early one, and an extended trip around and through the townships of the County of York assures your correspondent that the harvest will be a most bountiful one—in fact the farmers appear to be very jubilant, not only because of the fine appearance of their grain, but at the prospects of a large demand, At the call loard to-day no business was transacted, and the prices are generally the same as last reported

In the stock market to-day the quotations are as follows: Banks -- Montreal, 1404 and 148; Toronto, buyers, 1324; Ontario, 674 and 864; Merchants, 1044 and 1034; Commerce, 1294 and 1294, transactions, 60 at 1291; Dominion, luyers, 132; Hamilton, buyers, 104; Standard, 94 and 931; transactions, 10 at 231; Federal, buyers, 108; Imperial, buyers, 108, transactions, 7 at 108 Loan and Savings Companies:— Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, buy-ers, 186; Freehold Loan and Savings Company, buyeis, 185, transactions, 3 at 180; Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, buyers, 188; Union Loan and Saving Company, buyers, 134; Canada Landed Oredit Company, buyers, 136; Bu'lding and Loan Associa-tion, 89; and 88; Imperial Savings and Investment Company, buyers, 118; Farmets' Loan and Savings Company, buyers, 120; London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company, 140 and 139; Huron and Eric Loan and Savings Company, buyers, 141; Dominion Savings and Investment Society, 119 and 117; Canadian savings and Loan Company, sellers, 120; Londen Loan Company, buyers, 1043; Hamilton Provi-dent and Loan Bociety, buyers, 120; National Investment Company, buyers, 108; Anglo-Canadian Morigage Company, buyers, 108. Insurance, &c.:—British America, buyers, 126; Western Assurance, 191 and 188; Canada Life, buyers, 225; Confederation Life Association, buyers, 160; Consumers' Gas, buyers, 140, transactions, 10 at 141‡; Dominion Telegraph, 78 and 73j, transactions, 11 at 73, 20, 30 at 73j. Deben-tures, &c.:—Dominion Government, 5 per cent, 105j and 104; County Ontario Stock, 6 per cent, buyers, 1041; Township Ontario Stock, 6 per cent, buyers, 1031; City of Toronto Stock, 6 per cent, buyers, 1041.
The provision dealers report the market generally

firm with a slight upward tendency. Butter is in good demand with selections averaging 17c per 10.; medium ranges from 140 to 15c and poor quality is sold at from 10c to 12c. There is a fair local demand for cheese, and the prices ranges from 11c to 12c. At present there is but little shipping done. At this time of the year when print is so abundant the demand for eggs is less than when the house-keeper's requirements demand thus for cooking pured. They can be obtained in small quantities at He per don, and the quality is not always to be

The pork market is very lively. In barrels it commands from \$17 to \$17.50 with an insufficient supply for bacon the demand is also good; Cumberland cut at from 740 to 740 and long clear cut at 84c. Hams are very scarce, and command from 12c to 124c per lb. At present there is no requirement for hoge; there is no change in the price of salt from last week. As yet very little new hope have appeared in the market, but what has come in command 20c per lb. Dried apples are very dull, from 60 to 640 per 1b, being offered.
The business in the cattle market is brightening up.

and dealers are obtaining good prices. Seeves sell from 3fc to 4c, live weight; good export cattle obtain Sc, and extra good range as high as Sio, the highest price paid during the past two months. A few days ago a dealer purchased from one farm in this neighborhood 79 head at the last price mentioned. Sheep for export can be had for 44c per lb, live weight; lambs range from \$2.75 to \$4, and culves are being sold at from \$3 to \$6 per head

The hide market is fair, no extra activity being yet exhibited. No. 1 imported hides sell from 91 to 10c per lb; No. 2 sell from 81 to 9c, and No. 3 for a cent less on the pound. Calf skins are readily sold Desire.

at from 14 to 10c per lb; pelus, for which there is but a small demand, go for 75c, and lamb aking at present realise \$1. Wool is firm at 38c.

rked decilne in the 14 from last week's quotations. The best Spanish only commands 270 per lb, and 2nd quality 25c; Nos. 1 and 2 slanghter rank with the Spanish.

In the liquor market there is a good demand, with

the prices the same as last week, but with a strong the prices the same as here were, but with a recoug-probability of them speedily going up.

That freights show no change, and altogether the

prospects are very encouraging.

HAVANA MARKET.

Havana, Aug. 14.-Sugar-The market was rather quiet, closing irregular, buyers abowing preference for claved and muscavado sugars; the offers of molassee and centriful sugars were reduced; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard 9 to 92 reals, gold, per arrobs; Nos. 15 to 20 de, 102 to 112 reals; molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 72 to 8 reals; muscovado sugar, common to fair, 8 to 81 reals; centrifugal sugar, 96 polarisation, in boxes and hids, 91 to 92 reals. Stocks in ware-liouse at Havana and Matanzas—74,000 boxes, 82,100 bags and 71,300 hbds. Receipts of the week-7,500 boxes, 100 bags and 210 hhds. Exports during the week—1,000 boxes, 9,000 bags and 7,900 hhds, includ-ing 970 boxes, 500 bags and 7,500 hhds to the United States. Mulawes, nominal Blacon, \$35 to \$36, currency, per cwt. Butter—Superior American, \$43 to \$68, currency, per quintal. Flour, \$33.50 to \$34, ourrency, per quintal. Jerked beef, 39 to 40 reals, currency, per arrobe. Hams—American sugar-cured, \$44 to \$45, currency, per quintal for Northern and \$47.50 to \$48 for Southern. Lard in kegs, \$34.50 to \$40.
\$35, currency, per quintal; in tins, \$38.50 to \$40.
Pointons, \$14 to \$15, currency, por bbi. Lumber, firm Shooks dull. White may beans, 214 to \$2 yeals, currency, per arrobe. Chewing tobacco, \$56 to \$61, gold, per quintal. Corn, 104 to 105 real owners, per arrobe. Hoops quiet. Freights nominal; no demand for vesselr. Spanish gold, 221. Exchange firm; on the United States, sixty days, gold, \$4 to 9 premium; short sight da, \$4 to 10 premium; on London, \$4 to 9 premium; on Paris, 44 to 8 premium. \$47.50 to \$48 for Southern. Lard in kegs, \$34.50 to

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

-The large cotton factory in the course of construction at Brantford Out, and to be known as Craven Mills, is nearing completion rapidly.

-Uning to an extension or business, the owners of the Mr. Catharlues age factory are constructing a large addition to their buildings

-Mr Ellis woollen meters in Dandas is turning out about 400 yards a day off cight booms, and has got flye months order, ahead.

-A new establishment for the canning of all kinds of ment, tish and fruit will go into operation at 8t. John, N.B., on the 18th list

-The carrier mail is of Goderich propose forming a joint stock company to manufacture wheeled vehicles on an extensive scale, the idea being to most the enormous and growing demand in the North-West and chewhere.

-The leading manufacturers of Brantford, Ont, auch as Harris, Sons & Co, agricultural implements, Waterous Engine Works Company, and Wm. Buck. foundry, are all pressed with work.

-James Linton & Co. and James Popham & Co. boot and slice manufacturers of Montreel; are about erecting in that city the largest boot and shoe manufactory in Canada.

-Sandford, Vall & Co., Hamilton, Unt., wholesale dealers in clothing, are filling a large order for supplies, for Onderdonk & Co., contractors for the Yale Kamloops section of the Canadian Pacific Ballway.

-Mr. Geo. Stephen, President of the Montreal Bank, has given Principal Grant, of Queen's College, Kingston, \$5,000 to be used for the benefit of the Institution, as the Principal may judge right.

-The building for the new cotton mill at Hamilton is nearly completed. The boilers, engine and steam heating apparatus will be in position this week, and the whole of the machinery will be placed ready for work by the let of October.

-The Post says that there is nothing doing in Oshawa. But the Port Hope Times mys that the Malleable Iron Works have been employing over a hundred mon, have had a splendid run of besieses. and it is expected that next year the wages paid will be twenty-five per cent. more than this.

-The Hamilton Tool Works are so busy, and orders are arriving in so fast, that they here been cost-pelled to advertise for additional hands so that they can fill orders. McKechnie & Bertrum, of Dundesshave a great quantity of work on hand. All the hands in the shop are very busy

-The Guelph Mercury says :- Business in Heepoler is very brisk just now. Mesers, Scheduld & Forbes are turning away orders from their westlen mills every day. Their mill has been running ever time, almost without cometion, since spring, and they have every hand employed that can be put est."

-Seaforth Sun: - That this (National) policy is gradually accomplishing one of the main objects for which it was established, no better evidence need by asked than that the American manufacturers are beginning to grumble about it. In due time it will sies. accomplish the other objects which its authors intended it should accomplish."

-The orange crop of Florida is in a promising condition, and the picking will commence earlier than last year; but there is no means of estimating how much this year's crop will exceed the last. It is well known, however, that the cultivation of this fruit in Florida is enlisting both energy and capital. In 1879 the shipments reached 200,000 half-barrel boxes, against only 2,500 boxes in 1874.

-So great has been the demand for the agricultum implements manufactured by Mosers. Frost & Wood, Smith's Falla, this season, that they have not been able to furnish a sufficient supply. The number of implements manufactured this year is as follows:—Pluws, 3,500; prairie pluws, 500; mowers, 700; magazin, 350; and horse rakes, 1,100; and of all fluxures. ets. 350; and horse rakes, 1,100; and of all scarcely one remains unsold, and orders are daily being received from agents for from one to ten chines. A number of agents telegraphed to, to h If they could spare any machines, invariably repited, "sold out; could sell more if had them."

—Duluth, at the western and of Lake Superior, which several years ago had a population of 7,000, has dwindled to less than half that size. It was laid out on a motropolitan scale, and consequently, to-day, has a somewhat tenantiess and secayed aspect. However, with the completion of the Northern Pacific Rallway, and its advantages as a competing point with Chicago, there being less than 100 miles difference between the two cities and Buffalo—with its several lines of steamers, quarries of valuable building stone, and the crops of Wisconsin, Minnesots and Montana leaking for a cheap outlet to the east.—Duluth still hopes for lacressed population and prespectty, and possibly met.

-To show the vast amount of goods Manitoba in constantly receiving from Ontario manufacturess, A good instance is furnished by the make-up of B son's freight train from the line of the Great Wester last week. In addition to some eight cars of emi-grants' effects and stock from different stations on the line, there were one car carriages and carts from J Campbell, London; t do implements from Ellist & Co. London; 1 do waggens from Vanstaden & Bich-ardson, Strathroy; 1 do threshing machines from Mo-Pherson & Co., Clinton; 1 do waggons from Warneck & Co, Galt; 2 do implemente from A. Martie, Son & Co., Brantford; 2 do threeling machines from D. Makwell, Paris; 1 do greceries from Toronto for Balld City. This is a fair average of his train for the last four months. Haggart & Cochrane, of St. Thomas, sold \$2,300 worth of implements at Winnipog in two days.

-The American consul at Citawa has been advis that it appears from the reports of consular efficers in Canada that shipments of general merchandine made from the Dominion to the United States are often divided into small lots in order to bring such lot w the value of \$100, for the purpose of securing entry for the same at the Custom House without the production of consular invoices. This division of ear ments has, it is stated, grown into general practi It has therefore been ordered that where an entry of merchandles valued at less than \$100 is presented, due examination shall be made in order to ascertain

and the second of the second o SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND a state of things so undesirable and so length with than it is likely to be six months or a year hone. purchasing power of the masses of the people If

unwouted altitude of value had sink og in below the point from which it begin to rise, and after a season of attmorphizary a tights fell force an impromising stoper, many conclude t that land a would undergo a sulsunderstanding of the real condition of officer The demand for iron had been largely age ulative, for lumber it was consumptive. The h timus value at tained by fron brought in a flood of the British article, from he this country is proctedly entirely d. There is enough ore in the bowels of the territory embraced in the United States to supply every want, and it only needs the impulse of the demand to secure an advquate amount from our own mines. With lumber the case was and is different. The demand which brought such satisfaction to the lourts of manufacturers just season was the result of the revival of business consequent on the seriement of the long mooted question of specie resumption, and the incresse or wealth hy sconomy and insuntiful harvests, for the surplus of which Europe had need. These causes, too, started the from boom; but the lumber trade was not subject to the other infinences which brought disseter on the iron industry. There was no speculation, except such as inheres in all merchandising; there was no supply within reach with which the market could be over stocked. The foreign supply was not in such excess as in the case of iron, neither was the home produc-tion. The portion of the cut of last year which passed from the hands of the manufacturers went into the hands of legitimate dealers, and the stock when the season closed was not excessive. The season of 1880 opened with the arteries of trade and business full of vitality. Money was easy, labor quite fully employed, the demand for the products of the farmers continued active, there was setting toward our shores a great tide of immigration which flowed toward the fertile lands of the west, confidence was restored, the wasts places were being rehabilitated, new homes and houses and manufactories erected, and the promise of a large consumption of lumber was emphasised on every hand. Those who lacked faith in the stability of the revival failed to discern the signs of the times. They will have no difficulty in teading them now, The seeson thus far has been all that the most sanguine hoped for or the most exacting could desire, in its results in this market. Trade has been in a satisfactory condition ever since the opening. Prices have been steady and remunerative and the demand has been even and active The amount of stock shipped is surprising, and without precedent in the history of the industry on the river. It exceeds the figures of the year by 100,000,000 feet, while the amount sold sheed is unknown. The shipments to July exceed of last year nearly 30,000,000, as will be seen by the figures below :-

JCTA	BUIPHBUTA
Kas	Acres of the last

	1078.	1979	1440.
Lember	27,902,405	29,784,580	87,342,000
	1,090,040	201100	1,990,000
Ableries	15,000,100	21,249,750	17,060,000
Miles and the second	300,503	140,000	
Timber, enble ft	900,000		105,000
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17,500	107,000
	Bay City,		
Empher	47,698,345	71.471.374	93,533,678
Lath	3.4/3.100	4,005,300	1.6 1.00
School er	7,312,500	16,724,900	10,530, 10
MADES	814,716	291,910	641,000
House	10,530,600		
	. ••	1,715,900	7,735,900
	BRIDGE AVIANA		

The records of the custom house furnish the following remarkable statement of the shipment of lumber take year, which is placed in comparison with the Seures for other years :-

1878. 1879. 471,182,979 17,514,350 72,871,100 The trade in shingles has been good, but the table owe that the amount sent forward has been consideasily short of last year. It is difficult to understand why this is so, considering that prices are better and sered fairly active. It is probable, however, that the low prices prevailing last senson discouraged mufacturers from getting out stock, while the avorable weather prevailing last winter also had smooth to further limit the amount of stock got out. The cut of 1879 in this district was very large, essentiag to some 218,000,000, an excess of some 38,000,000 over any other year. The indications at est are that it will also exceed the cut of he year. The general outlook for the industries of the Saginaw valley is very promising, athersech salt is unusually low. The district is developing rapidly, not only with respect to the leading industries, but as to its minor manufacs and the cottisment and cultivation of its opienagricultural lands. An unusual amount of lumber g consumed at home, to furnish habitations for the increasing population.

PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES.

(Victoria, B.C., Etandard.)

The casential aim and object of the National Policy, professed and practiced by the present Federal at profi rnment, is to make the people of the Deminion sich, independent and prosperous by producing and wring those articles of consumption for the or manufacture of which the country posse mollities and which have hitherto in a great ere been imported from beyond the seas. the admitted that much yet remains to be done in British Columbia to carry out this policy effectually. We import a great deal too much that might be pro-My preduced or manufactured within the limits of the Province. Money, that might be well bostowed in the support of a thrifty and industrious population. is being sent out of the country to pay for goods that sught to be preduced at home. To this thriftless and avagint practice a great deal of the duliness that resses business may fairly be attributed. For at hundreds of thousands of dollars have been t out of the country that might have been retained and expended in reproductive work. British Columbia has been living upon her capital instead of expending that espital in logitimate and profitable enterprises. In this respect this Province is behind every other in the Dominion, excepting periops Manitoba. It is high time that an effort should be made to terminate

pid demand is for Idankets, the tan laners for making which or excluded the market and broke it down derivable from the procention of the indicate would lit must be remainly sed, too, that the production of the manifold. If the country is to become presperous and population to more we it can only be by the encouragem at of such industries as these we have indicated. It be to be received that no individual or company has yet thought it worth while to erect a woollen mill, notwiths auding the hours ofered by the Proxincial Government for a work of that kind It has been objected that the cost of conveying would from the interior to Vi toris would operate reilously against the success of the enterprise. As, however, all the wool produced, or at least sold, in the Prosince finds its was to Victoria, and is there sold at a very low price, then aldphed to England and there re-sold at a profit, this objection is obviously proundless. We will venture to hope that the day is not far distant when flour and blankets will to no longer imported, but made here instead, out of home grown material. These two industries, together with those dependent on these, would, if properly conducted, circulate money, increase business and support a large number of people in comfort and contentment

INSURANCE AS A BUSINESS.

(Philadelphia North American.) The results of fire underwriting last year showed every conservative maurance manager that rockless competition, necessitating low rates and heavy expenses, had reduced the net income to a point so low that the lusiness cessed to be remunerative. Without any great configuration during the year, the premiums were almost all consumed by losses and expenses, and the actual surplus was less than three per cent. upon an income of over alxty millions. The last six months have not been disastrous to the insurance laterest. On the other hand, there has been a diminution in the losses, and yet they have been sufficient. with the expenses, to eat up all the income. The New York companies spent more than they received and the fitty-eight other State companies paid over half a million for the privilege of doing business in the Empire State The large foreign companies alone made a profit upon the business. There must be an end to such a state of affairs very soon, or the receiver will sit in the president's chair "l'be appreciation of sesets has helped out many of the smaller companies, but that cannot be continued long. The first step in the right direction has already been taken by some of the most conservative of our own large companies, in refusing business at the low rates that have been made by competing agents. In some cases, in the small interior towns of the west, agents have been foolish enough to give up the agency on account of the refuent of the home offices to accept risks at rates for which other agents were writing them, forgetting that they were thus leaving their heaviest suchor. The next step that the smaller companies cannot take, for they have already been driven to that expedient, and have done almost as much as they can in that direction. Unless there is a change for the better much more decided than we have any reason to except, the retirement of the smaller companies is only a matter of time. There are a number of companies in New York with a capital of \$200,000 whose office expenses must be almost as great as those of a company with half a million of capital and assets twice as great. The larger the company the stronger, for there is less liability to heavy loss by a single fire, and the more remmerative its investments, for the ratio of man-aging expenses is so much the less. Of course, the practical test of solvency is the ratio of surplus to liability, and it is not always the company with the greatest amount of assets that is salest, it is true; but, other things being equal, the heavier the assets the smaller the ratio of surplus to liabilities on which business can be safely done.

THE IRON THADE

(American Manufacturer.)

The present condition of the iron trade affords gratifying indications that the history of the long period of reaction and depression which followed the the "boom" reached its climax a depression would panied by wide a long period of time, and be accompanied by wide aprend disaster. Happily this fear has been realised to a small extent only. The depression has been rapid, but healthy, and it already appears to have come nearly, if not quite, to an oud. The market exhibits many signs of returning activity, and there is every reason to believe that the remain ing months of the year will bring a large and prosperous business. The net results of the boots in gains and losses of manufacturers will probably nearly belance each other. Most of those who did what is called a safe business were caught at the beginning of the boom with contracts to fill at low prices, and during the rise they did not make as much as the prevalling prices of iron would indicate. On the other and, they bought sparingly on the claing market, and hand, they nought specially on the tiring machine, once did not loss a great deal by the depression. The speculators were the ones made the money during the first period and lost it during the second. A few fortunate ones unloaded their purchases at the proper moment and retired with large gains; others held too long or bought too late, and have gone into bankruptcy. But the manufacturers in general have held their own, and are new doing as safe a business as the times will admit. The effects of the buors, however, have not all vanished, and they still contribute to making all branches of manufacturing is in the raw materials of manufacturers. There foreign from are in the country still ansold, and the articles of food. After so many lad seasons, decrease

INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

THE U.S. LUMBER TRADE.

Claimberment straintee)

The course of the lumber to define the property control out, cannot be doubted from their conclusions on what it would be on the months of the name of the months and and and must full proceed out to be important for the interest in the course of the form of the row materials and lated a commodity form short form their conclusions on what it would be on the course of the form of the first their conclusions on what it would be on the course of the form and and must full process. The form of the course of the form of the first their conclusions on what it would be on the course of the form and and must full process of the property of the masses of the people full that it is likely to be sk months or a year hence. The high prices paid for materials and late mass as a few in the masses of the people full that it is likely to be sk months or a year hence. The high prices paid for materials and late mass as a few in the process in the cash and masses of the people full that it is likely to be sk months or a year hence. The high prices paid for materials and late mass as a few in the process in the cash in the quantity of their rede tion makes the continuance of each of the process of the high prices paid for materials and late mass as a few in the quantity of their rede tion makes the continuance of each of the process of the high prices paid for materials and late mass as a few in the process in the cash of the process in the process in the full that could be wreather as an interest of the masses of the point from the process in the full that could be wreather as an interest of the process in the import of the process in the import of the process in the import of the process in the process in the import of the process in the process in th to well adopt doter ruising sheep and there is little being rejused by Patisburgh houses betch on account doubt that that framely would be bugety earlied on if of their already being filled with orders. The activity would could be properties. All that be produced by properties are place and sheet from and the similar experience. They are in some measurement of the sent is pur based at low figures by food measurement of the first for their error, although it columns through a facility for shipmans does do it the same time well shipfied with order. In fact the consuming that June was also do it he fall year. The expension worlden goods to the value of more than two hundred capacity of the country scenes to be steadily mer, using thousand dollars are annually imported. The principland it would not surprise us it the consumption of from this year greath exceeded that at list year which would not be very costly and the advantages. There is no need of any ban, however, that the prost trade to Russia, Germany, Holland and Belgium to derivable from the processite need the industry would during experty will not be equal to it. The replicity railroad from the United States count for less, Broad with which a hundred turnue were put in black last ten and a million tone of non imported to supply a augmented their purchases last month. The mer as sadden demand, should be a narring that the excites in the export of cotton place goods is, however, large ment of last yen should be to be topoled. If then that even in from amounting to about 28 p. The ent process on be maintained, ad the present rate could in quantity. Under this head, also, the last, of consumption continues, which there is every teason | He ites have taken more than twice as much as in Juto hope tor, the production will take one of stock, and last year but Englands oblef customers were 14. there is no head for importations, nor, we may add thing, Turkey, Brazil and Egypt for speculation.

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THE U.S. TARREF QUESTION.

Mr I K. Devo. New York correspondent of the Chango Journal of Commerce, commenting on an article which appeared in the N. F. Tones, writes as fullows -

When it, The Times, comes to the tariff question it mays - The reform of the turns will become a duty that

can be no longer postponed."

By this we are given to understand that great abuses exist in the present tarid; so great that their smouthale be no longer postponed." When we reflect that the present tariff has transformed us from a debtor into a creditor nation, we are pussical in trying to find out wherein the tariff is in such pressing need of "re-form," During the past twenty years there have been only seven years when the balance of trade was in our favor, and the first of these years, from June 30, 1881, to June 30, 1862, the amount was only \$1,313,824 From that date, not withstanding we were in the threes of civil war, down to the date of June 30, 1873—cleven years in all—the balance of trade against we foots up the enermous sum of \$1,086,440,587, or, to put it in lotter-press instead of figures, one million, moder-six million, for hundred AND POSTY TROUGAND, PIPE MUNDED AND RIGHTY-SEVER DOLLARS. It is simply appalling that any same people should have gone on thus rolling up debt against themselves, when, during a part of these years, millions of our people were withdrawn from production and were actively engaged in the destruction of property. When in time we came to see, not where we were drifting, but where we were being swept into the vortex of irretrievable bankruptcy, we were brought by the panic of 1873 to our senses, and under our present tariff we went to work, acting upon the maxim that if we would thrive we must spend less than we made. For the last five fixed years the balance of trade has been \$018,179,634 in our favor. Now, if assistant prosperity is the condition we are striggling for, will the Times be so good as to show us how we can "reform" our tariff laws by tinkering them? It is doubtless true that the tariff in some particulars were thus leaving their heaviest suchor. The next may need a readjustment of rates, but this is not so atep is to reduce expenses. Unfortunately this is a important that it " can be no longer postponed." We can postlione indefinitely any change in our tariff laws that would reverse the present condition of our domestic manufactures and our foreign commerce It is possible that even a respectable minority of the American people can be hoodwinked by the fallacy of that cry, " we want a change," with out thinking of the condition from which, or to which, the change would lead. One of the great political parties is clamoring for a change, and unforts its bannet with this device, "A Taber son Barages Optie," while the other party flings to the breeze that truly American scutiment, in the words of its candidate :

"In reference to our custom laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revonues to the Transary, and will enable the Lawon and Captran employed in our great industries to sompete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of toreign producers. We leaveface Fog was Propring our was United Syaram, and not for the whole world, and it is our giory that the American fabrier is more satellagant and better passed than his foreign competitor."

Under our present tariff, the beliance of trade being in our favor, though not as much as the last markets.

n our favor, though not as much so the last year as the one preceding, and the above words of General Garfield typifying the condition of labor and capital in our country, we repeat we cannot see why any material are tron. copper, lead, steel, tin, sinc, in plate, sheet, modification of our tariff laws is so urgent that "it or wire; shirtings and all other cotton goods, except or wire; shirtings and all other cotton goods, except or wire; shirtings and all other cotton goods. the American people are so fickle as to desire & chr ige without knowing, or at least believing, that sich paried of reaction and depression which indicates and without knowing, or as the collection, since with azcitement of the years 1871 and 1872 is not going to change will promote their good. Not the good of a be repeated in the years following the "boom" of class, but the general good of the whole 1879-80. It was to have been expected that after people Twenty years ago, when the islance of trade was twenty millions against us we were comtake place, but it was feared by many that it would pelled to pay 12 per cent for a small loan, while now our bonds bearing a third of that rate of luterest command a premium in the markets of the world Keep up the tariff, and instead of selling our bonds in foreign countries at any price, we will be inviting the whole world to come over here and get a full supply of grains, ments, and food of all descriptions, also a full stock of our various manufactured articles, and if they have not the money to pay for their purchases we will lend it to them.

THE COURSE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

(Chicago Journal of Conmerca.)
The course of trade in England is clearly shown in the returns for last month of the Board of Trade, placed in comparison, as they are in the report, with the figures for the last six moaths. For the whole half year it is found that imports and apports have increased as compared with the corresponding period of last year, where the state of the state o almost in the same proportion—22 per cent. In the case of the imports, and 21 per cent. In that of the exports. There is a school of reasurers which looks with scant favor upon the expansion of imports as a squandering of national substance. But unlightened economists have no sympany wise sure library the imports theless, a large part of the increase of English imports. conomists have no sympathy with this view. Nevermore risky than they should be. Heavy stocks of is also, of course, a large increase in the import of importation of fron has not yet ceased. Ores and fuel or even stationarinem, in these items would afford importation of fred sans not yet constant. Over some fuel or even sustensistant, in these stores would share the price of pig course for actions stressistens respecting the condition from would sown to justify, and labor is much higher of the country, as indicating a real decline in the

ture in June than in the six months proves that me, offs to re an fairly prespectors, and are took forward to still better times. Turning to the expert we find an increase for the six months of 21 process. still continues to be very largely in steel and in American purchases still count for more than hely of increase, but there is expansion elsewhere, as in the Atuerica, British India and Australia has congressed

THE CHICAGO BITT CANAL

A few days ago a report devoted to the liliums Michigan Canal, and occupying several column, so, printed in the Chicago newspapers. This report on a ts origin to a convention of certain citizens of Illinois held in Ottawa. Ill., on the 18th of last March, ber th. purpose of taking measures to secure the early entar; ment of that canal to a ship canal and to secure the improvement of the Illinois filver, so as to permit of the passage of lake and river vessels between the Mississippi and Chiengo At that meeting an execu-tive committee was appointed, and a series of resolutions were adopted urging some action by the United States Government ou April 8th the executive committee held a meeting at Pooris, when a sub-committee of three members was appointed, with instructionto prepare an address to Congress and to the people of the State of Illinois The report new published is the address of this committee. The address is chiefly an exposition of the marvellous growth in production, of late years, in the turritory of the West and North. West, and a narration of the advantages, in the way of increased business, cheap rates, etc., that would accrue if the proposed scheme were carried out. The Illinois & Michigan Canal extends from Chicago to La Salle on the Illinois River, a distance of 962 miles. At present the canal does not amount to much, having a surface width of but 60 feet and being 8 feet deep. Only larges drawn by home power can pass through it. la proposed to deepen it and to give it a surface width of 180 feet, with locks 75 feet wide by 350 feet in length, so as to make it available to vessels of 1,200 tons burden. It is further propose t to make the Illinios liver navigable for the largest Mississippi steamers, by deepening Its bed and by construction locks and dams. For this latter purpose it is cotimated only a million dollars will be required at the outset. Nothing is said as to the probable cost of enlarging the canal, but in 1867, as the report states, General Wilson, whose plan it was to deepen the canal only as far as Joliet and use the Hilnois liver for the rest of the distance, estimated the cost of the entire work at \$18,000,000.

REVISION OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF IN LAPAN

We learn (says the Manchester Guardius) that the Japanese Government have formulated their proposals for an increase in the duties upon imports, and communicated them to the foreign representatives. The tariff appears to be a complicated one, and one that would be troublesome enough in its working. For instance, no loss than 309 classes are enumerated, and the textile fabrics are charged at so much per square yard. It is for the most part an ad culoren tariff, the rates of duty ranging from 5 to 30 per cent, on the value of the goods laid down in Japan, less duty Certain goods are free. Among them are coal, grain of many kinds, sacks, bagging, and packing mats, tes lead and solder, a good many medicines, etc. Then comes a group of problitited goods, among them being adulterated drugs, oplum, kerosone which flashes below 110 deg. tc.

In the group upon which & per cent, is charged tro iron, r un, aine ii a etc.; machinery, raw cotton, cement, flour, peac beans, rapessed, etc.

velvets, cloth and all other woollen goods, and weollen and cotton mixtures, blankets, and yarns.
Upon the following the duty is 15 per cent, vis.

cotton velvets, juper, stationery, glass uncolored, cutlery, etc.

In the group charged at the rate of 20 per cent. are kerosene, ale, beca, wines, etc., handkurchleis, and furniture.

On the next group the daty is 25 per cent, vis. boots, clothing, etc., umbrolla sticks and france.

And the highest rate, 32 per cent, is imposed upon spirituous liquors, arms, animunition, augur, tortoise shell, etc.

How far those proposals will be acceded to by the treaty powers it is impossible to my; but it is not un-likely that at least a good deal will be gained by the Japanese government. The discussion of them may be expected to occupy some time, and it may be assumed that good notice will be given of any changes. With regard to exports no proposals have yet been made.

AN UNDIABRED WITNESS.

The following letter is published in the American disperies for Angust:-

Cosocac, Ogy , June 26th, 1880. Before the Canadian tariff was raised, importations in this district were largely from the United States, but now most of the dry goods imported are from Europe direct. The effect of the new tariff has been to stimulate manufacturing, and a great many factories are now in operation that were formerly closed, although I must say that the goods manufactured here in Canada are not so good, as regards quality, as these manufactured in the United States. I keep the American Reporter on file for the honofit of manufacturers and dealers, and feel much pleasure in showing

Gos. J. HYCPOSTS. U.R. Consular Agrah

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

BORAX

lady readers who have not tested the magic proreles of borax have been looking a great help and where if one o meet, your will never be without a la on you tollet table. It removes stains and dirt is the hands better than soap, and at the same time and smooths the skin. It is splended for lang the hair, and will, without injery, cleaned has and combs in a few moments. For washing poses it saves both soap and labor. It will extract dirt from articles of declicate texture without bing, it being only necessary to put the articles to a with a solution of horax, over night, and need by be ringed in the morning. Two tablespoonfulls spiverized bornx dissolved it a quart of water to lich water enough is added to cover a pair of blanks, will cleanse them beautifully. It also saves not labor in washing. It is said to drive away is and roaches if sprinkled on the shelves of safes

MEDICAL USE OF SALT

In many cases of disordered stomach, a tesspoonful alt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, med colic, add a tempoonful of salt to a pint of water, drink it and go to bed; it is one of the ediest remedies known. The same will revive a non who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy In an apoplectic fit no time should be lost in ing down sait and water if sufficient sensibility sain to admit of swallowing; if not, the hoad must monged with cold water until the senses return, in salt will completely restore the patient from lethargy. In a fit, the feet should be placed in m water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly ed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a apartment procured, if possible. In many cases vere bleeding at the lungs, and when other rememiled, Dr. Rush found that two teaspoonfuls of completely stayed the blood. In case of a bite a mad dog, wash the part with strong brine for liter, and blud on some salt with a rag. In toothwarm salt and water held to the part, and renewo or three times, will relieve it in most cases.

guass are affected, wash the mouth with brine eth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a fish salt and water .- Medical Journal.

DIKA BREAD

following interesting note concerning the prenot the dike or odike bread of Western Africa metly been received from Dr H. W Bachelor, shoon, by Mr. Thomas Christy, to whom we sheed for it: "The plums are gathered as they the tree, and are emptied from the baskets snother until a large beap is formed. They swed to remain many days until the outside is 4, and then the nuts are cracked, the seeds or staken out and smoked for many days. Then put into a large mortar and crushed into a ous mass. The rays of the sun are now to pour on the mass, which melts and is put ining the properties of any prostict here is to se natives 'if it poisons goats,' or 'ii the monkeys and by direct experiment. The natives themknow nothing of one medicine for one disease, mother for another. It is, in their opinion, the

CLICAGO CASE OF SKIN-GRAFTING

remarkable attempt to graft a section of skin boy's leg upon the thigh of his sister, described is issue of the Scientific American, unhappily as itsue of the Scientific American, unmapping a sailure. The skin refused to adhere, shrivested became dry and hard. The narrow constitution of skin was so sharply folded back that of it was destroyed, the circulation being cut. the pressure which could not be avoided. who had made the sacrifice for his sister's willing to endure another trial, but the phydecided against it. It was thought less to the second trial with the skin of a lamb, as soon plean and facilitate the formation of blood-When the "sprouting" is sufficiently advanced ik will be removed, and the fibrous inner cost-If the lambskin will be applied to the wound of shild, the lamb being bound as the boy was. a confidence is felt in the success of the new

SMOKE-BURNERS

s discussion of the smoke nuisance in Chicago brought into prominence several different kinds at smoke-burners, the inventor of cach claimfor his patent special merits, and each claiming particular invention is the hest. In London nuisance is punishable with a tine. The Act m to every furnace employed in working engines mm, and every furnace in any mill, factory, mg-house, dye-house, distillery, bake-house, etc., I is not constructed so as to consume its own yor which is so negligently used that the smoke consumed. The penalty is from two to five L As an ordinance is pending in the city sell looking to an abatement of this nursance, it is first that our aldermen should make themselves Mise with the operation and effectiveness of the rent smoke-burners now before the public. Exhas demonstrated that it is not impracticable a skilful construction of furnaces, and careful bagement of fuel, to reduce the evil, for evil it by is, to such small proportions as to be scarcely my of notice. The first conditions for anokemmption are—such an arrangement of the furnace to insure a supply of atmospheric air sufficient for implets combustion, and a judicious disposal of the il itself, in order that the vaporised carbon may be tht in contact with the air in a sufficiently hot altion. The first of these depends upon the conaction of the furnace, the latter upon the care and ill of the foreman. With careful firing it is well are tool that even an ordinary fornace will prose comparatively little sacke.

A NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

An application for a patent was filed at the Patent Office at Washington, on the 22nd ut, which in consequence of its vastness of interest, as well as wealth of prospect, renders it a subject of national interest, A company of leading business men has been formed and has bought up all the telephone patents ante-dating those now in use, and known as the Bell, Grav and Edison patents. The company is composed of leading business men from all sections of the country, Cincinnati being largely represented and interested The cash capital of the company is \$5,000,000, with headquarters in New York, and in about sixty days they will open up the telephone, which will certainly result in the driving out of all telephones in the market save the ones they hold, or else compelling the Gray, Rell and Edison fines to pay the new company a munificent royalty. It appears from the testimony new on file and in the possession of the new company, which is conclusive and exhaustive, that the inventor of the telephone is a poor mechanic, living near Har-risburgh, Pa, named Daniel Drowbaugh. Owing to uis poverty he was unable to push his patent on the market. The new company have secured and are sole possessors of this invention, ante-dating those now in uso. They are also owners of four patents for tele-phones issued to Mr Klemm, of New York. A largo number of capitalists were in Washington to see the filing of the new application, and they assert with a positiveness that is almost convincing, that it will not be long till they have the entire charge of the telephones, not only in this country, but in the world, and that they will be able to establish lines by which messages may be transmitted for almost a song.

BEES AND SUGAR REFINERIES

The Council of Hygiene, of Paris, says La Nature, was recently called on to pronounce upon quite a singular question There are in Paris, especially in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, depots of bee-hives, which, of little importance at the start, have finally become quite extensive establishments. Certain of these depote contain no less than from 120 to 150 hives. Now, as each hive contains upward of 40,000 workers, there are several millions of bees in each depot. At first sight it might seem surprising that a honey-producing industry should be carried on in the heart of a great city, where there are no flowers that the been can visit to obtain nectar; but on investigation it has been found that these establishments have, cit er through accident or design (undoubtedly the latter), located themselves in the vicinity of the large sugar refineries. The consequence is that the latter are constantly visited by the bees in immense numbers, to the serious annoyance of the workmen. In a short space of time the syrup paus are completely filled with been, and the loss occasioned by this amounts, in one refinery alone, to about \$5,000 a year Various means of extermination have been devised. but thus far to no purpose. One refiner, M. Say, destroys the insects by means of fly-traps placed near the windows. There are about 60 of these traps in his refluery, and the number of bees captured por diem in each one of them amounts to about a quarter of a bushel. But in spite of all this the works continue to be infected. The sugar refiners have askefor damages, but at present the Prefect of Police has and the cakes vary in diameter from eight at his disposition no ordinance which will permit him a foot at the base. These will keep for six to allow them. The refiners will be obliged to suffer the gremarks with regard to the native that plants of the country: "The only way of

-Mr. William F. Phillips, of Watford, Ontario, Canada, has patented a swing, having two pairs of crossed posts, strengthened by cross lars, a cap hox, and branched swinging lars, from which is suspended

-A novel device that may be attached to sewing machines for plaiting the fabrics to be sewed in plaits or folds of any desired width or any desired distance apart, has been patented by Mr. Leopold Lyon, of Hasleton, Pa.

—An improved pile driver has been patented by Mr. Joseph W. Putnam, of New Orleans, La. This invention relates to an improvement in the class of pile drivers which are adapted for use in the conatruction of railroads, being for that purpose mounted on a truck or platform car in such manner as to admit of lateral movement in the arc of a circle, so as to drive several piles successively without requiring any change in the position of the truck or car.

—A Detroit physician asserts that for a hot weather

has second trial with the skin of a lamb, as soon arms of child's strength should be sufficiently pd. The proposed plan of operation is this id of the lamb will be taken in plaster of Paris, the animal can be kept perfectly still in junifies animal can be kept perfectly still shorn, will be flayed for the space of all by sentery is really a constipation, and is the opposite atrip. Under this loosened strip of skin a congestion of the portal circulation—the circulation of blood through the bowels and liver. It is a discontinuous the bowels and liver. It is a discontinuous the bowels and liver. of blood through the bowels and liver. It is a disease always prevalent in the summer and autumn From considerable observation I feel warranted in saying that buttermilk, drunk moderately, will cure every case of it-certainly when taken in the early stages."

-It is surprising how quickly the vegetation of many countries settled by Europeans has been modifled. A writer in Petermann's Mettheilungen on the flora of Chill south of the Valdivia River, states that the scenery between the Bio Bueno and its winding affinents rendeds one very much of home. park-like prairies, associated with Faque ablique, a deciduous beech, are numerous scattered apple trees, originally introduced from Europe The apple tree has spread from Valdivia to Osorio, and even crossed the Audes intonorth-western Patagonia, and thence castward. Indeed, it has become so widely spread and so general, that the Indians from the distant regions of the Argentine rivers lile Negro and Itle Colorado, are called manzaneros, or apple Indians.

As a matter of fact, the — id their kin in the province a of Valdivia and Osoror e for more on the four of the apple tree than any hampean people, for it affords them both food and who

-In the enquiry into the utility of sait in various branches of agriculture before the Untario Agricul-tural Commusion at Scaforth, recently, lichard Range ford, sait merchant, and Martin P. Hayes, testified to makes an assessment of \$1 on each member as soon the superiority of Canadian sait in the matter of purity over both English and American sait. The prejudice against it in Ontario was owing to the on his own policy and the survivors pay the balance defects in manufacturing it, which were now being remedied. A test at the Western Darryman & Assaciation at London last year laid shown its suitability bave to pay on it only \$390. With co-operative comfor cheese making. The fact that the largest pork packers of the West are using it in preference to their own cheaper sait proved that it was adapted to the wants of the West. He gave instances of its value as a fertilizer in strengthening the straw of wheat and barley, in promoting maturity, in producing plumpness in grain, in preventing rust and encourageing the growth of root crops.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

A CAMP MEETING FIRE BELL

I heahs de alarra f'm de number one box, Lietou, sinnaha, lieton! Hark, how earnis ly de angel knocks, Jio fire is hot an' hissan'.

Apgri's tappin' on de conscience bell, Heas it, beab it bu 1210'. Hist's a great big fre des's a habbin in bell. Pat's why the laym belt's clumpur'.

A fire dat de justinos nebber sit around, Sinnah brill.n'. fryin'— Whas de l'abecek 'sting'ahers an't be found, An' de ain't no use o' tryin'.

Flames is a burnin' up higher an highe. + Surprish', oh agrprisin'. You has an interest in dat inc. An' do flames is still a-risin'.

Jump when you been dat warnin' chime, Jump up, sinusha, jump up t Do your do in a berry quick time; Now is de time to jump up.

This queer paragraph we find in the New York Tribune. The Bolld South is a peculiar region for "accidents" A circular issued by an accident insurance company of Mobile contains a table giving the names of persons who have received accident policies during the past six or seven years. In each instance the amount paul and the character of the "accident" are given. Of the fifteen persons named, one was injured by a fall, one was killed by a railroad train, and one was drowned. The eaccidents " in the other twelve cases are put down as follows: "Killed ty a pistol." "Hung by a mob." "Gun-shot wound!
"Pistol-shot." "Killed, gun-shot." "Killed, attempting to make arrest ""Killed, gun-shot." "Killed, pistol-shot." "Pistol-shot." "Marderod." In what other part of the civilized world would assassination be classified under the head of accident?

-The time to guard against trouble and annoyance in a contract of insurance is the time at which the contract is made. Many parties taking out policies are very careless and trust to the agent or officer of the company to make it "all right." There are hat few persons who would purposely write a policy wrong, but there are an innumerable number of persons writing policies through ignorance who are wholly incapable of fully and explicitly expressing the subject matter insured. In writing a policy nothing should be left uncertain to be determined after a the ensues. There are offi ers and agents who do not know the meaning of the words they use in writing a policy. They simply copy what some one clee has written. The usual form of a st amboat hull policy, in stating the risk assumed, is 'privileged to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, excepting the Missouri, Arkansas and Red rivers." The secretary of one of our hading companios always wrote it "accepting," and did not know that it made any difference,—Cincinnuts Price-Current

-Inturnee Cheonicle:-To while away the dreary minutes of waiting a turn in a barber shop the other day we picked up an old copy of the Sunday Mercury and found therein a denunciation of insurance journals as "useless," "blackmalling," etc., which closed as follows: "Why insurue is companies, knowing these facts as well as we do, should continue to throw away money on these parasitic sheets, is more than any fellow of an ordinary degree of common sense can find out.' May be so, but if the Chronicle is to be counted among the "parasitic sheets" one reason for throwing away money" upon it is found in the fact that but for such a process the editor of the Sunday. Anguentum-or words to that effect-wouldn't be able to publish anything about insurance, for directly under the paragraph above quoted is a criticism of co-operative companies, in which the Chronel's barrel-and-bunghele and two-times-two-are-five ideas are coolly appropriated and applied; and in a later issue of the same paper, chanced upon in the same place, is an article on the quatnitons interpolations in the last life and casualty report of the New York insurance department, every idea of which, as well as the order of presentation, is not only cribbed from this journal, but shockingly mutilated. The paper is well named. Mercury was the god of thieves, though we never heard of his stealing and then abusing the victim of his larceny. His degenerate namesake is a base ingrate as well as a thief.

DIFFERENCE OF COST OF INSURANCE IN CO-OPERATIVE AND LIFE COMPANIES DEMONSTRATED.

(Western Insurance Review.)

contempt, while others yield to their force and follow Saint of the 17th inst, a sum of money estimated at their tenthings. For the kenefit of the latter, we propose to demonstrate that the cost of insurance is, to lying waiting for the profitable investment which it is to survivors greater in co-operative companies than so difficult to find; and although that figure may be it is to survivors in regular companies. In doing an exaggration—we can see no reason for thinking this we shall leave out of view entirely all expenses. and confine ourselves to the payment of death claims. The question to be answered in What does it cost the surviving members of co-operative companies to pay death-claims, say \$1,000, and what does it cost the surviving members to pay the same in regular companies? Now, everyone will admit that where a man dies and has paid, say, \$1 on his own policy, the surviving members must pay the difference between \$1 and the amount of the policy. If he has paid \$10. \$15 or \$100 on his own policy, the surviving members pay the difference between the sum he has paid and the amount of his policy. This is true whether the claim is in a co-operative or regular life company. To illustrate: A is insured for \$1,000, and B, for the same amount, and each has paid his just proportion of death claims in the way and manner required by the companies to which they belong. But in addition to paying their portion of these claims, A. has paid on of \$10-become claims, and it is obvious that the survivors must pay on A's policy \$199, and on B's \$99). If A dies a member of a co-operative which as the last claim presental was paid to pay the next claim, and A.'s is the next claim, then he has paid \$1 \$999. But B dies at the same time, and has paid on his policy \$10, consequently the surviving members panies who always have an assessment of \$1 on each of its members paid immediately after the fast claim has been paid, each death claim is to the extent of \$1 per \$1,000 insured paid by the deceased and the balance by the survivors. And if the deaths are five, fifty, one hundred or five hundred per year the same is true of each and every claim. Again, in regular ife companies the reserve on a policy at the time it land is, for the moment discredited

becomes a claim in the sum which the deceased has contributed to the payment of his own policy. Now, #UDDAME a co-operative commany has a sufficient number of well selected lives to give it a fair average rate of mortality, and that each member is just 35 years old and insured for \$1,000 Suppose, again, that the same mon are insured each for the mine amount in a regular life company, and that but one death occurs during each year for the first fifteen years, and that the claims are paid at the end of the year in which they occur, also that the rate of mortality is the Actuaries' rate and 4 per cent interest. To show what the survivors in each company will pay on death rlaims during the fifteen years we have constructed the table below. Column 1 indicates the year in which the death occurs; column 2, the sum paid by the survivors in the co-operative company on each claim; column 3 shows the sum of these payments made for the year in which death occurs and the preceding years; column 4 shows the sum paul by the deceased on his own claim; column 5, the sum of these payments. All found on the left side of the double line. On the right side of that line, column shows how much the surviving members in the regular lite company pay on each claim; column 7 is the sum of these payments; column 8 is the sum paid by each one deceased on his own policy, column 9 is the sum of these payments; column 10 shows the difference between the sum paid by the deceased in the co-operative and in the regular life company, and column 11 the sum of these differences Now, compare columns 2 and 6, from top to bottom, then columns columns 2 and 6, from top to bottom, then columns 3 and 7 in the same manner; also 5 and 0. It will be seen that the sum paid by the survivors in the cooperative company is \$14,985; and in the other company, \$13,394.53. The sum paid by deceased in the cooperative is \$15; in the other company, \$1,605,47; and the difference between these two sums is and the difference is \$1.500.47, same as hefere, and this is the excess paid by the survivors in the cooperative company over that paid by the survivors in the regular life company.

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On one thousand such policies it would cost the surviving members in a co-operative company not less than \$1,045,000 more than the members of a regular life comtany. And no infusion of new and young blood that can be commanded can change the results. In the above, the assessments which the decease paid on claims previous to bis own death offset what has been paid in the regular life company on claims presented previous to his death

THE GLUT OF MONEY FOR INVESTMENT.

(London Spectate)

Can nobody suggest a stiff bit of work for English Mathematical demonstrations which oppose the capitalists to do? They are standing idle in heaps, schemes of some men are often treated by them with and they do not like it at all. According to the so-it is certain that the total sum available for new forms of enterprise must be very large. Bad as the timus have been, and large as the expenditure of the late Government was, Englishmen made and saved in the five leap years a great deal of money, which was not, as it often is, flung away in proposterous speculations. No state plundered us much, no great amount of money was wasted on unreal discoveries. and there was a great deal of more or less stringent economy The number of persons who, panic struck by the decline of trade or the difficulty of collecting rents for large farms, commenced retrenching, was very great; they had often very good incomes, and men who once retrench usually do it with a will. It is so uncontortable a process, that they want to see something solid—a good-sized bank balance, for instance—on the other side of the account. If you are to retrench at All, especially for a few years only, you may as well retrench to purpose-discharge everyledy, let your place and live on \$2500 a year, like a clergyman. Then, of course-though many trades suffered heavily and some branches of commerce became unproductive-a great deal of business continued to be done and large accumulations to result. A great deal of money has been made and a great deal more is making, and all the safe places for putting it away getting choked. The "old stockings" and "teapots" are all full. Consols are very high; railway debentures are very high, India stocks are inespheably high, unless buyers think that they are practically guaranteed, colonial bonds are high, though not so high as they would be if there were not a good deal of muddling about the right of paying of. There is not, so far as we know, a clear and permanent 4 per cent in the market. There must be very much movey waiting investment, even if there is not £200,000,000. and the fine old way of investing it—the purchase of

Sherries—
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Ports—
Go., G. Sandeman, Sons & Co.
Sparkling Saumur—
Rousteanz's, quarts

Actorman & sour Claretary
Claretary
Barton & Gusstler's
Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, quarts
plate
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
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Ackerman & Lawrence

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| Dry Cod (Gaspe) Labrador Herring Case | 459 @ 475 | Pig. per 10 lbs
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Bar, " | . 5 00 @ 550
6 00 @ 625
6 75 @ 6 00 |
| Canso
Urgen Cod in barrels | 1 30 2 500 | Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs | 6 25 ar 6 50 |
| Uren Cod in barrels
No. 1
No. 2
Varre do., draft, No. 1 | 00 G 00 | Cod, Gaspe, & Imperial sat | 9.55 @ 0.60 |
| Split Mackerel, No. 2 | (i) de (i) | Pale beat, ordinary | 0 67) ar 0 62)
0 72 ar 0 75
0 62) ar 0 63 |
| Salmon, No. 1 | 17 (a) (a) (b) 16 (b) 4 (c) | Straw real
Lineed, boiled, V gol | 0 10 9 0 52
0 17 20 0 10
0 12 20 0 15
1 20 20 1 72 |
| " " 5 .
Liquors, | 15 30 # 60 | Ohve Lard, Extra | 11 72 <i>6</i> 4 N 7X |
| Brandy, Herbers's, per gal | 370 & 375
185 & 11 60 | Olive Lard, Extra Lard, No. 1 Palm, V lb Parmine—Canadian V gal American Petroleum, reined, carloads in small lots | 0 00 60 0 70
0 00 60 0 70
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| Many has well | 3 (4) (4) 3 75
1 70 (4) 10 75
2 (0) (4) 3 (5) | American Petroleum, refined, carloads | 0 23) 64 0 23
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| Otard, Dapuy A Co., & gri Pipot's, & gal Vine Growers' Co., & gal Dulary & Co., & gal Jules Robin's, & gal Rivines Gardent & Co. | 2 70 & Z NO
2 79 & 2 NO
2 70 W 2 NO | NAVAL STORES. | |
| "Vise Growers" Co., & gal "Vise Growers" Co., & gal "Dulary & Co., & gal "Jules Robin's, & gat "Riviers Gardral & Co., & gal "Reacolt's. & gal | 270 # 270 | Rosne-Strained No. 1 & Palo Pine Pitch & Tar | 300 & 323
400 & 470
570 & 700 |
| Hensuit's P gal Hensuit's P gal Lienie, H. Mounle & Co., P gal. Arbouin. Merett & Co., P gal De Lasge. File & Co., P gal Port Wine. Graham's, do. Pose frisad Wice, do Bam, Jamaien, 16 o. p., per gal | 2 70 # 2 kg
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2 70 # 2 kg | I COMITAR | 2 70 66 2 70 |
| Port Wine, Orabani's, do. | 2 (5) (4) 2 (5)
2 10 (4) 4 70
1 70 (4) 2 40 | Cordage. | 0 40 60 0 65 |
| Rum, Jamaica, 16 o. p., per gal
Demerara
Caba | 220 66 250
160 66 210
180 66 200
760 66 775 | Manilla rope | 0 10 4 0 11 |
| Oic, De Kuyper's, red cares | 1 No 66 2 (10
7 60 66 7 75
4 10 66 1 20 | Belmont Sperm | 0 19 6 0 21 |
| Gic, De Kuyper's, red cases green in wood Blandenheym Nolet other brands | 10 4 170
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| " green, other brands, ner case | 160 # 170
250 # 373
7 # # 750 | lats to 3nis, per gross | 0 00 2 200 |
| Barbeil's Old Tom, cases | D 02 10 2 84 | Red Lead and Latherge White Leads | 5 (9 60 5 50
6 (0 60 7 00 |
| Highwines, U. C. p. Imperial mal., in bond.
Rye Whiskey, Imperial gal., in bond | 70 W 60 | Ratton . | 0.00 66 0.07 |
| Highwines, U. C. p. Imperial gal., in bond. Rys Whiskey, Imperial gal., in bond in small fots, duty paid Bass' Ale, quarte. Junta Guinness' Closes | 2 40 # 245
1 60 # 1 65 | Lati Lacansingt. | 011 2 011 |
| Change | issuid | Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 | 0 25 66 0 27
0 24 66 0 25 |
| Porter Jonet & Co Ayala & Co Nort & Chandon's Extra Superior | 25 50 # 25 50
. 22 50 # 25 50 | Buffalo Sole, No 1 | . 인권 # 인간
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인과 # 인간 |
| | 22 (0) 66 20 (0)
25 (0) 66 27 (0)
22 (0) 66 27 (0)
24 (0) 66 27 (0) | Hemlock Blaughter Waxed C: por, light and medium heavy | 0 m) # 0 m
9 m # 0 42 |
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22 (0 0 21 (0 | Splits, large | 0.03 as 0.40
0.05 as 0.42
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0.25 as 0.30 |
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0 69 64 6 65 |
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00 # 27 %
00 # 27 %
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| Max Sautaine. | . 22:00 (a-21:00
. 20:50 (a-22:50 | Peblica . | 0 14 62 6 16 |
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Sharries— | 21 to 6 23 to 22 to 60 | Mea's Kip Pouts | |
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Mea's Kip Boots French Calf Buff Congress

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Moster 14, Aug 18th

The requestment is achieved a bouncest continue to be within miner 1, and after out it reads bouncest continue to be within miner 1, and after out it reports the result of the such as the result in the state 1 and a state 1 in the state 1 and the such it is the state 1 and the such it is the continue of the such as the result in a continue i

At the Stock Exchange the market has been less active the past few days, but maintains its firmners. On Friday Montreal Telegraph sold up to 124 on the aunuacement of the success of the English mismon to nouncement of the success of the agents mission obtain a Company for the construction of the l'actic Railway, and the whole list was higher, but on Monday a slight reaction occurred, Tolegraph falling back to 122 Yesterday and to-day the market has been again strong, with a tuoyant tone persading it Richelieu

strong, with a tuoyant tone persading it Richelieu Navigation Company to-day ran up diper sent to 531, on the report of a very large increase in the busiress of the Conpany, and promises to continue firm.

Day Goods—There has been no teature of special importance characterizing this market since last report. Most of the travellers are now in the city, and in the warehouse business consists chiefly of filling orders in band. Some Winnipeg buyers have been here selecting fall and winter stocks, but buyers nearer bome have not yet entered the city is any appreciable number, and it yet entered the city to any appreciable number, and it is generally thought that purchases from warebouse w...
be deferred until next month. Meantime sticks are
being steadily reduced by the filling of travellers' orders,
and the prospects are that the season will close on
stocks well depleted. It raw turn there is nothing doing at present, and the market is a nominal one.

doing at present, and the market is a nominal one.
GROCKRIEG.—The market has been less active this week, although the jobbing trade is well maintained.
Tea has been less sought for by jobbing houses, and business is confined mainly to retailers' orders. Japans, in consequence of advices of a lower market in Japan, are weaker is tone, and although holders ask the quotations of last week, buyers do not express the same anxiety to obtain stock, and are off-ring less money. Good mediums, ranging from \$2c to \$7\frac{1}{2}c, are in request by retailers, and moving off well. Green the is somewhat scarce, and firmly beld, holders being encouraged by advices from London of a higher market there. by advices from London of a higher market there. Unfice is moving off to retailers at quotations which remain without change. Sugar is in steady demand, and the refinerica are worked to their full capacity to meet the enquiry. Prices are steady at quotations, granulated selling from the rethery and fwholesalers at 10½c, less 2½ per cent. for cash, and from jubbers to retailers at 10½c to 10½c. The stock of raw sugar is light, and not much business is doing in them at present. Canadian refine 2 sugar has been selling for three weeks past at less money than it could be interted from New York under the old it could be imported from New York under the old tariff, as the following companion shows :-

| Less drawback | 3 | 15 |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Export price | \$ 7
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45 |
| Not one in Memoral | | ~ |

Cost in New York

Canadian granulated foic, tess 21 per cent. discount for cash, making the net cost foc, or ic per lb less than the price at which American sefued could be imported under the old tariff. Syrups are dull, and no demand of consequence is looked for until next month. Prices, however, are firm, with the probabilities pointing to a considerable advance later on in the season, for the reason that a great scarcity of molesces exists, and the refiners have teen so busily engaged in wo.ked up sugar that they have refined few strups. Molasses continues acares, and atthough in demand no larger transactions at \$2.65 to \$2.70. can be made in consequence of the absence of supply. The only kinds here are Birbadoes, at die to 63c per imperial gallon. Trinidad at 35c to 373c, and some low grade Demerara. Fruit.—The stock of old crop fruit is nearly exhausted, and very few raisins or currents can now be had here. Some currents have been imported from New York this week to fill orders, an onusual occurrence at this season, and prices have advanced to 7c and 8c. Sultana range are off-ring at 73c to 8c., other kinds unchanged. A cable, gram received from Rayra, Greece, on Monday, confirms the reported damage to the currant crop, and adds that of the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the whole crop ten feer cent, has been secured to confirm for the feet of the secure the reported damage to the current crop, and aids that of the whole crop ten per cent, has been secured in good condition, forty-five per cent, is rain damaged, and forty-five per cent yet remains to be gathered, the condition of which cannot yet be determined. There is in consequence a large demand it. Greece for sound truits. The tires stamer with a cargo of new Valencia raising salled from Denia for London on August 12fo, and the opening prices will be fixed on their arrival at London. Almonde are suffer in New York and firmhere the states. Almoode are suffer in New York and firmhere, the stocks being light. As the new crop will not arrive until Novemor, a firm market is looked for until that time. There has been an arrival here this week of several hundred bags of almonds, filberts and walnuts, and we hear of sales of 300 bags within quotations. Spices continue to more off in a jobbing way at last prices, which are repeated. Here is suffer, the recourt large stock having repeated line is suffer, the recout large stock having been pietty well worked off, and holders are now obtaining \$4 to \$4 25, according to quantity and quality. Saits is firm and in light supply toth here and at Quebec. Sales of course have teen made during the week at 540 to 57 ic. Factory filled quiet at 90c to \$1. Fish.... The only kind here is dry cod and a small for of Canso herrings, the former held at \$4.50 to \$4.75, and the latter at \$4.50 to \$5. Salmon scarce and nominal Luarum... The market continues quiet, but with light suiplies prices are firm. Spanish and is only in

supplies prices are firm. Spanish and is only in moderate request, but holders are not inclined to break moderate request, but holders are not inclined to break prices. Sinughter sole is in fair demand, principally for medium and light reights. Waxed upper, very little deing except in light stock which is scarce, and moves off readily at out-the quotations. Granced Upper is quiet, with a prospect of a easter nemand later on Splits-medium and light sorts, of good quality, are in request, while heavy are neglected for the moment. Russets are recarce and high in price. In measured leathers a fair amount of tusions is dong.

6.018 AND Sitors.—Husiness remains quiet travellers

the city. Manufacturers, however, are still folis cupied in working apatocks to fill orders in his r

betoken a good yield Shipments of applea have ale cliben made from this city to Laverpool, about 60 barn; leaving on last week's steamers, being the earliest ex-ports of the new crop on record. Last year the fra ports of the new crop on record. Last year the fra-consignment left hereabout the beginning of September, costing \$1 to per bil on this market, and on arrival in Liverpool they fetched 33s to 35s per bil, neiting shippers a handsome profit. The market here continues steady, and owing to light supplies at the moment priors are firm at \$2.2° to \$4.75 per bil, for good in choice fruit. Single barrels of choice Astracats has sold at higher figures. Hartlett pears are in moderate supply and self at \$5 to \$10 per bil. Canadian peached are worth from 750 to \$1.1 per basket, as to quarty

THE PROI CE MARKET.

A very fair movement of produce has been expenenced at this port during the past week. The receipte and shipments of grain continue to increase, and the outlook for the fall business in this line was never outlook for the fall business in this line was never more promising. For week ending August 14th the receipts of wheat in this city were 6:0,637 bushels against 5:29,048 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The receipts of corn were 3:1,926 bushels, against 23,154 bushels last year, showing the largificrosse of 318,772 bushels. The total receipts of all incroase of 318,772 bushels. The total receipts of all kinds of grain for week end; g Saturday last amounted to 1,016,467 bushels, against 632,142 bushels in the same week in 1879. The grain matket during the week has been unsettled, with prices slowly bushels of the past week were purchases proviously receipts of the past week were purchases proviously retered to. A large sale of 60,000 bushels of No. 2 Toledon, and the contract of the past week were purchases. red winter wheat occurred a few days ago at \$1 11 on spot, but that figure could not be repeated. Subsequent sales of the same description of wheat to arrive havtranspired at \$1.07) to \$1.07). No. I white Michigan is quoted at \$1.07) to \$1.08. Canada spring has at the moment a purely nominal value, although we notice the sale of 5 cars of No. 2 Canada spring in Toronto, for September delivery, at \$1. In coarse grains, a few transactions have been reported in comat 51c, to arrive c.f & l. No pease are offering, as the new crop has not yet appeared on the market. Eurerhave offered 70c for new tyo for forward delivery Barley is quiet at 600 to 700 as to quality. Oats are in light request at 33c to 3tc. Ocean freights have declined considerably during the week. Engagements were made for wheat a few days ago at 5s per quarter to Liverpool by steamer, while to-dry they were offered at 4s 9d with 4s 6d, the least bid. Be sail to Cork for orders 5s 3d is the least figure that can be obtained, although some agents are asking 5s wi The flour market has been in an almost demoralized condition, as prices have been rapidly declining without any appearance of bottom having beon reached. Superior, which sold on Chango yesterday at \$5.35, could be obtained in round lots at lower figures Spring wheat flour, owing to scarcity, is now higher than winter grades, but consumers are not, as a rule, paying the difference in favor of spring extra, when a good winter wheat flour will answer their purpose just as well. Oatmeal has changed hands in found par-

per ton, 12, Shorts or grue, per ton, 13 to 14; Gra-ham Flour, per 100 lbs, \$.20, Pearl Barley, per bbl, 7 50; Spilt Pease, per bbl., 4; Pot Barley, per bbl., 4.40.

Montreal provisions are firmly head, but the demand falls short of the expectations of the trade, owing to the speculative advance having cut off the consumption very materially. The local dealers know very well that the present fictitions holst in values cannot be sustained much longer, and they accordingly confine their purchases strictly to immediate wants, which are small. At this period of the year dealers generally anticipate their wants about but at present such operations are out of the question. A few sales of inspected mess park continue to change hands on city account at \$17.50, while country orders are being illed at the same figure. In lard there is a fair trade doing at a light advance over last week's figures, and during the past few days sales amounting to 300 or 400 pails have been reported at 111 to 111 per th, small parcels have ing brought 12c. Smoked hams have also been dealt in to some extent at 12 for uncovered and at 13c to 1310 for canvassed. The last sales of shoulders reported were at 840 per lb Bacon is seldom asked for, but a few casual sales have been mentioned at 10c to loje per lb for aldes Eggs lave come forward more liberally, and have sold it le decline upon last week's rates, transactions being quoted at 122c to 13 per doz. Ashes are steady at \$4 574 to \$4 80 for pots.

Passenous-Moss pork, per bbl, inspected, \$17.50; thin do, per bbl, \$10.50@17; hams, city cured, per lb, 124c; do, canvassol, per lb, 13@134c; lard, in pails, 114@114c; bacon, 102(104c; tallow, rendered, per lb, 3 m of 7 m increment leathers a fair amount of business is doing. 6264c; exes, fresh, per flow, 123/213c; aches, posts of 50 m of 1 tong 50 m in trem the country, and no byses yet in Up to the present, dairy produce has been moving

to the country very natisfactorily this senson, fince the opening of navigation there's excess of fit very a's expects to the certespending strict. There is a special to the certespending strict. fortainer flow of last year to date. In butter the exing to the movillingue or or parties on the other to to advance their ideas to the high level or vehics to how being ald her. Soon as the disease chis in settled, stocks will no doubt move more mely les have been made for shippers at 210 to 21 to 100 loke Eastern from his at 200 to 2016 for time for laburgh, and me. Western has changed bonds to be lower ports trade at 17) to 177. The enerse farket seminoquiet and insert in, the decline of I Little Fills and Titles N.V., on Moretix busin aused a weak and upsettled to hing leave. The only sile mentioned within the past to a day was 100

ores of fine at 11 je Borres -- Wholes do pilces. Creamers, macy tessi, BOTTRA—Wholes de piecs. Cremers, may be any control of the series of the first part by 21 to 25 q do, tele to her, 22 to 24. Towns and the series of the ser good, 16 to 17c; Western dary, choice, 17 to 18c. o, medium to good, 15 to 16

Cheese-Floest por lb, 41 to 113 . to dam to the, 🚹 to 10]c , skims. 7 to 7]:

MONTREAL HOR B MARKET.

Wednesday. Aug. 18th —Another tur week's bush-be has been a compilehed in horse the h, aithough it still a long way behind the large purchases do in this city in the spring. The shipments horses from this city for week ending August the amounted to \$8,091.59, as compared with week previous of 99 horses costing \$8,317.59. A of 12 fine horses was shipped from here on Friday lich cost on an average \$108.00 cach. On Monday no brown carriage horse 6 years old, standing 16 ds, was sold to a private family for \$125 00 , also, ds, was sold to a private family for \$125 00, also.

Tay more, 7 years old, weighing 1,100 lbs., for fiage use, sold for \$110 00. A nice bay ting was disposed of for \$47.50 The average price for last week's exports was \$97.75 each. following were the shipments of horses this city during the week ending August 14th, 10:—August 2th, 2 horses, \$180. 7 do, \$830, lbs, \$439.50; 6 do, \$577.50, 12 do., \$720.60.

Tat 10th, 1 horse, \$75; August 11th 13 in, \$029; 21 do., \$1,998. August 13th, 2 horses, 1 do., for breeding purposes, \$160; 1 horse, 1 do., \$1,295. The principal shippers were:— 12 do, \$1,295 The principal shippers were:

Adams, Hartford, Conn.; E. Langevin,
port; J. C. Littlefred, Boston, S. K. Scars,
a; S. H. McMaster, Derby Line, Vt., W. Bird,
ag, Pa., B. J. Davis, Buffalo, N.Y.; J. F. Baker,
a; R. F. Chase, Baldwin, Mc., H. S. Harris, E Vanderhoof, Northampton, Mass , W. T U. Hicks, Worcester, Mass.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

mesday, Aug. 18th.—The offerings of cattle at pricets during the past three days have been whets during the past three days have been about 1,200 beasts being offered at one time. was a brisk shipping demand, however, which had most of the best qualities at 5 to 5 c per lb weight, the range for shipping cattle being 45 to 5 c per lb. Butchers' cattle were in limit-mand, and prices were realized from 3c to 4c per On Wednesday Ald McShanc purchased 226 and Mr. N. Kennedy 150 head for shipment by the steamers. Good hogs are worth \$5 50 per 8 heep were quoted at 5c per 10, that price had naid in the West Lambs sold at \$2.50 been paid in the West Lambs sold at \$2 50 40 each as to quality and size. A lot of 150 a lambs was sold in New York on Friday last at e ib.

MONTREAL HAPBOR BOARD.

atreal, 17th.—The monthly meeting of the Harisord was held here this afternoon, Andrew thon, the president, in the chair. The president address referred to the work done to the deepof the river, channel and harbor. He stated s capacity of ocean vessels entering the port ly last was 108,811 tous, against 70,407 tons the nt in favor of this year, an increase of 514 at in favor of this year. The total tennage up at of Aug. this year was 300,334 tens, against tons, an increase of 38 per cent. The harbor of July last was \$52,007, an increase of over the same month in 1879. The total reap to the let was \$128,951, an increase of 30 at over last year. The president mentioned be commissioners had arranged to purchase the e light for the harbor. The statement of reshows an increase on inward and outward age and tonnage dues on vessels for the month ly of \$11,000, and a decrease on local traffic of 6. This makes the revenue of July, 1880, soo over that of July, 1879. The number and age of sea-going vessels that arrived in port the opening of navigation up to 1st August bllowing years: 1877—86 ships, 95,973 tonnage eall, tonnage 38,843; total number, 194; total number, 194; total number, 134,816. 1878—98 ships, 126,362 tonnage, mail, 61,730 tohnago; total number, 242, total age, 188,101. 1870—121 ships, 162,400 tohnage, mil, 89,309 tonnage; total number, 262, total age, 217,709. 1880—173 steamships, 231,398 ton-; 181 sail, 68,836 tonnage; total number, 324; I sonnage, 300,234. The number of vessels that wed in port from the opening of navigation up to past 1 the following years 1877, 2,661 yeards; 3, 3,436 vessels; 1879, 2,353 vessels; 1880, 2,746 als. The following is a synopsis of the report of deputation of the Harbor Commissioners who sed the Trent Valley Canal. They are of on that the water stretch is admirably adapted the navigation intended Seventy tooks will be lived from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. By the Hand Canal there are only twenty-seven locks, 45 wide and 14 ft deep, while in the Trent Valley and the lockage built is 133 ft long, 33 ft. wide and 1. deep Whether this difference in width and Wh does not more than compensate for the distance a question on which the Commissioners do not yet able to give an opinion. The value of the canal the surrounding country and to Montreal, if built, puld no doubt be great. An estimate should be spared of the cost of deepening it to nine feet, so at barges carrying 20,000 bushels might pass

The fron Works at Upper Woodstock, N.D., which were closed a few years ago, have been re-opened d now give comployment to 15 men.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

CANADIAN MARKETS

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above prices and mostly all of this so consecut has now been placed. The mills are tunning out now in this vienate at the sit. of 1,100,000 it per div

PASSED THROUGH SLIDES.

Statement of the quantities of square timber and we loge which passed through the undermeationed stides and works on the liner Ottawa and trioutanes.

ROCHE CAPITAINE. 1 Raft belonging to W R. Thistle, composed of 35 cribs.

| tate netonance to the | 44, 24, | | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| MADA | * AAPA P | FIDS | | |
| Owners,
Perley & Pattle,
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• | Cribs. | |

CHILL DIERE ALIDI S.

R Campbell's raft of % cribs, containing We office square white pine, 23 pieces flatted white pine, and 1,200 red pine piles.

| GATINFAU | BOOM | |
|--|------|---|
| Owners W. C. Edwards & Co. W. McClymont & Co., Hamilton Bros | |
Saw
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| Queb | | 7,583 |

The timber market is quiet, and purchasers do not show as much anxiety to stock at high prices as they did last week. In Oak, Ash and Elm there is little doing. Wancy Board is held at high figures, but no transactions have taken place. In Ottawa rafts the following are about the prices paid has week, viz: —One raft White Pine, 85 feet, at 27½ cents, with Red Pine, 44 feet, at 22 cents; one raft, 65 feet, at 28 cents; one raft, 65 feet, 17½-inch, at 20 cents; two to three rafts, 48 to 50 feet, at 18 to 19 cents. We hear of no L new transactions in deals.

SUPERTISOR OF CULLER'S OFFICE.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, etc., measured and culled to 13th

| August | | | |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| _ | 1578 | 1670 | 1990. |
| Waney White Pine | 1 21 77.2 | ******* | 1 (44 (34 |
| White Pine | 0.024,013 | 1,020,016 | 2.723.464 |
| Red Pine | 1,033,026 | 4:7.540 | 676,730 |
| link | 1,005,500 | 010.787 | (2-1.2-1 |
| Elm . | 124(99) | 274,050 | 734,255 |
| Ash | 24 705 | 47 133 | 201,200 |
| HOOWELAND | - 075 | 240 | 203 |
| Hutternut | 42. | 70 | 483 |
| Temarac | 19,167 | 6,654 | 20,871 |
| Birch and Maple | 1031 | 120,003 | 64.63 |
| Mas's and Bowsprits | 43 800 | 60 per | - pes |
| HPAPS . | 30° 1 ec # | 3 per | 21 pos |
| Std Staves | 140 9 1.1 | 76 4 0.8 | 12.106 |
| W. I. Stayes | 394.7.3.28 | 117 1.3.27 | 24.9.1.9 |
| Not Stance | | | |

RAPTS ARRIVAD

Aug. 14 -H K. Eagan, white and red pine. Cap Rouge; D. D. Calvin & Co. pine, Roche's or bharples

Aug 16 .- Burke Bros. apruce deals, L'Islet, etc. J. Meltae and Wm Stokes, staves, Indian Cove

St. John, N B.

There has been a considerable advance in logs and day. The wood trade reports speak en the business prospects in Great Britain

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Chicago.

The cargo market has been about the same as usual the past week, some days fully supplied and sales dragging; at other times cargoes have been in scant supply and sales prompt. Desirable piece stuff has been quick of sale, cargoes running fairly to 1s to 20 feet and over being largely sought. Shorter lengths not so much wanted. Quotations are Piece stuff, \$4.5) to \$9.00; beards and strips, \$9.50 to \$18.00 shingles, \$1.60 to \$2.25. There is no disposition to advance card prices. The receipts have been large, notwithstanding the apparent duliness of the cargo market. About \$1,000,000 will cover the amount arriving, bringing the total receipts of the season up to 731,000,000 feet to same date last year. Trade is reported heavy at the yards, both in lumber and shingles. A large full trade is expected, and not without reason.

Bay City, Mich

The condition of this market continues good, although sales are not very numerous. It is not the season of great activity in transactions . still there are buyers in the market and inquiries for stock are coming in constantly. It is not the easiest thing to place orders, on account of the large amount of lumber sold ahead. Prices are firmly held and a shade advanced, good stock commanding \$7 50@7.50 for cults, \$24 50 6215 00 for common, and \$30,006235 for uppers, with an occasional placing of choice stock at \$8, \$16 and \$36. Fair stock can be bought at \$7, \$14 and \$36 bhingles are moving firmly at \$1,9040\$2.00 for clear butts, \$2.0040\$3.00 for XXX, approved brands, culls at various figures below. The general outlook for the fall trade is of an encounging character. The castern markets are in good heart and the consumption of lumber is active and increasing. Even New York has about abandoned its best movement, convinced that

many western Michigan mills, and orders coming to by without soft litation. Lake neighbs remain outlinged atthough chart is are not numerous nor y e say to obtain. Buy City to Bando, \$25, to Ohio. portions. The retail trade is a scall at the shipmost by real being liberal in amount and the home teels a tree of tuessaidly active

Albany.

We now as reactive and a very healthy business. transport in the distinct during the week and discreti-day. The receipts as the figure show show, con-tinuo tree. Stocks are imple and well asserted Quotations on all kinds of pine lumber are firm not without chance. Course lumber is in good supply. and in stiff demand, still the supply does not come termined as first as at is wanted. Some lumber is still the month of the water is said a some lumber is still the month, but water is said plank as and another in milds. Some beards and plank as and another in piece. Hence, k is firmly held and is in moderate at the content another in the contest of the content another in the contest of the content another in the contest of the The ement quotations of the yards less are in ... rollows --

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| Cherry, good | | | | 60 | | 1 |
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| Oswego, N.Y. | | | | | | 1 |

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 ix6 selected for clapbonids
 24 00 to 35 00

 Shingles, XXX, 18-inch pine
 3 00 to 3 60

 XXX, 18-inch colar
 3 01 to 3 10

 Lath
 1 50 to 1 75

LIVERPOOL MARKEY.

(Coltart & Co's Circular, 5th August.)

A better feeling has prevailed in our trade during the just month, and higher prices have been obtained for most kinds of wood. The first arrivals from Queacls employed in the trade will be unable to make selected both to support the market and to secure doals owing to their scarcity. Deals have quoted at their usual second voyage, consequently stocks during supplies of rails. A contract is also about to be let during the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable reports speak encouragingly of the house proposed in the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable reports speak encouragingly of the house proposed in the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable that in case of contracts of any thin hadrons proposed in the latter part of the same that the consumption down in the supplier the market and to supplier the market and to supplie of rails. A contract is also about to be let the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable part of the same that in the supplier of rails. A contract is also about to be let the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable part of the same that it is also about to be let the latter part of the year are likely to show a considerable part of the year are li continues on a fair scale, with the prospect of being maintained so long as money continues chesp; there is therefore good reason to look for satisfactory results from imports while they continue on a moderate scale I cllow Pine has arrived freely during the latter part of the month, and is going well into consumption The arrivals are chiefly on timber merchants' account and prices do not transpire for any retail sales, ex quay. Red Pine is little inquired for Of Elm, only a small quantity has arrived, and there are no sales to Oak. Owing to the lateness of the Quebec arrivals, the import see for this season has been only 120,000 feet against 290,000 feet last year, the consumption during the month appears small in consequence of many of the recent arrivals, already sold, not having yet been landed. The arrivals of Quelec tine Deals have consisted of 5,900 standard, of which a large quantity has been sent into consum; tion from the quay; prices have somewhat advanced, and a cargo has been sold at £15 for 2nds, and £9 7s 6d for for third quality, ex quay Birch: The pircel, ex Palert Kerr, from St John, has been sold at an average of 174d per foot, and from Prince Edward Island two parcels have been sold at 134d and 14d per foot. N B and N S. Spruco Deals have advanced in price during the month in face of the large import of 19,481 standards, against 10,630 standards during same period last year. Sales of St. John bave been made, by auction, at an average of £6 18s 9d per standard and by private at £7 per standard; and Buctouche and Richibucto at £6 17s 6d per standard. Sprucu Patings, 5 feet 3x1, have been sold at 72s 6d per millo. Quebec Merchantable Pipe Staves have been sold at £57 10s per mille. Higher prices have been obtained for Pitch Pine during the month, there has been a good consumption, and the present stock, together with the few cargoes still to arrive, will be a bare supply for the requirements of the trade until the next season's import. American Black Walnut has liax production of all Europe. The Imperial Gov-been sold at 5s id per foot. Extra heavy Wine Pipe ernment of St. Petersburg applies the same vigorous Staves have been sold at £50 per M, and Norfolk it cannot effect the market and may itself suffer by Hogshead at £7 10s per M. The arrivals since our within its territorial area, and its success in its own waiting too long is fore dipping in for supplies, last have been 130 vessels, 83,115 tons, against 101 sphere proves conclusively the usefulness of the policy Boston and Albany are active and promising Large reasels, 73,705 tons in corresponding period last year; of encounsement to domestic production by govern-contracts ahead are reperied as lasting been placed and 100 vessels, 73,494 tons in 1878.

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completed and lauvesting of grain has commenced. A great quantity of barley and cats are already cut. Wheat is ripening beautifully, and will be ready for the resper in a few days. A good yield is predicted everywhere.

-The amount of bills and checks which presed through the Benkers Clearing House, London, for the week ending July 28, aggregated £82,257,000. This is a decrease of £12503,000 in two weeks and £21,289,000 below that of the week previous. It is a gain, however, of 28,595,000 over the corresponding week in 1879.

-The total annual cost of pauperism in England, in 1849, was £5,792,000, which item increased to £8,2×6,000 in 1872, aggregating £200,000,000 for the thirty years. In the second week of July last London alone possessed 83,210 paupers, 46,070 being in workhouses and the remainder at large. This shows a lessening increase during the last two years.

-Replying to a correspondent, an American paper says - We can readily see that the inventive genius' is inside of you. The cigar you sent us, which can be lighted without acties, is nothing now. The name of the man who invented it before was Johnson, and he lived in Trenton, N.J. He didn't die there, though. He died two miles below Trenton, in a lunatic asylum, quite against his will. Leave off manufacturing self-lighting clears, and if you must invent something, at all hazards try and get up a cigar that saight be smoked every day for ten hours and will last a year or so without repairs."

-"I say, mister," said a dirty-faced urchin, stepping into the greecry, "did it tear round and break things pooty bad?" "What do you mean, my little man?" asked the grocer, thinking he had a customer. "Why, yer see, inlater, marm says your pounds o' but-ter are a lightning all the time; and I kind o' thought, yer know, it must be purty strong lightning and might do heaps o' mischief, yer know." The boy was round the cerner in an instant; the potate that whissed through the door didn't come within a rod of him.

-One of the Boston national banks was \$900 short in its cash account the other day, and all attempts to trace the missing money were for the time unavailing. A day or two later a teamster living in Mattapan came to the window and asked the teller if they corrected mistakes. He was told "when in error we do." He then passed over a \$1,000 bill, remarking that he only owned \$100 of it. He had drawn a check of about \$300 two days before, and did not discover the teller's mistake until he reached home. The bank presented him with a \$50 bill for his trouble.

-The London Mining Journal, of July 10th, rays :the past month, and higher prices have been obtained for most kinds of wood. The first arrivals from Quetons of ordinary Vignoles cast-steel rails for the Belbec have been so unusually late that many of the vestigian state railways. The moment appears to be well per ton at the blast furnace. Upon the whole, the downward tendency of prices appears to be arrested in Belglum.

-The European Wall says - The quantity of tea imported by Great Britain during the first six months of the present year amounted to about \$4,000,000 This is an increase of 17,000,000 pounds on the quantity imported during the corresponding six months of last year. The great bulk of tea has, however, been imported in the last six months of the year, as will be seen from the fact that the total importation last verr amounted to 198,000,000 pounds. This quantity was less by 5,000,000 pounds than the importations of the previous year, but the year 1878 is the only one during which the importations of tes exceeded 200,000,000 pounds.

-Consul-General Stanley, of Great Britain, in his report of the trade of Odessa during the past year, gives some interesting facts about the Russian railway system-or rather, lack of system Certain railways run parallel for 500 miles and have no connection; others radiate from a common point, but have no means of uniting any of the extremities. The Dorlts Railway has been built in a corner without any lateral outlet, hence Russian coal has to be transported north to Kharkoff, on one side of the Grissi or the other. In several provinces of Russia are valuable minerals, coal and wood in abundance, but useless because they are fifty or eighty or 100 miles from the neatest railway.

-The real extent of the success of the Russian Government in its ciforis to increase and stimulate the productive forces of that country is fairly illustrated by the fact that appears in the annual report of the Flax Supply Association of Ireland, that Russia is the largest producer of the in the world, her annual production being 250,000 tons, or more than half the policy to all raw products that can be produced

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PROGESH PAST TRAINS

follows. A great study so me to have been raide, at the folial the kill the less truck will be dissolved communications of this half you, by all our rails over dislot, Stake liver and a ross wouth of little way companies in the matter of speech noted by by the Hood Mountains. The speech with which the enter-MR and UNIC Some of the route attended by pisots pushed from the Kational Park will depend the latter from word that The assorthment will be company in upon the progress made by the Northern quite in the shade shortly. There are no less than I one tong as should's only about to torstall tight trains duly, councily from Kingseriess to them, or toghten them into a suspension of work if thrantisam, 10% miles, without a stop, and without possible. He will not endly visible monopoly of picking up water, in 4.3 and 128 minutescale. In the Partie coast business. He will also build a preming up want, in 1.3 and 1.28 minutexcaet. In the Prettie coast tousiness. He will also build a the case of the Le de expresses, the speeds further on transh from the new line near L a unie to Dendwood, are yet more surjecting. From Grantlum to Dense this opening the Black Hills by the coast that will tasket is 504 miles which distance is covered several times a day, without a stop, in of minutes. From Grantlum to Wukens id the case of miles, which are translated by the three translations are also made to the complete the translation of the miles which are accomplished by the translation of the miles which are accomplished by the 6.34 p.m. down, in 77 minutes; This fast run is at a speed, therefore, of . 088 miles per hour Allowing for stoppinges, this lost mentioned traingons 186} mites in 215 minutes, at a speed of 54 v5 miles per hom Compare this with some other 20 minutes, their running 193 miles in 235 minutes or 445 miles per hour. That is broad gauge, but their fistest narrow gauge runs from London to Birminghem, 125 miles, in 2 hours. 45 minutes Deduct a minutes and we have running latent buds on collar, stem, or roots, which can serve speed 48 × miles per hour. Let us take a light M R as a reserve resource. Nor will they abide any cut-The to aim from Londen is their best Tt runs 192 miles (to Lo de) it. 14 hours, and stands 14 that are so cut perish and only the smaller or shorter minutes. The speed, therefore, is exactly 45. Some | roots which remain entire to their ends can continue of the rine, however, are very recel. Sheffield to Leeds, 304 failes in 19 mitrates, means 18% I am not, however, quite sure that the shortened distance is as much as I have given. I nouch has been shown. however, to prove that the GAR run by a great deal the twicst trans in the world, and not only that, but they run the greatest number of them, and also what our companies in the south might conveniently notice, is that with two exceptions, all convey third class passengers in a state of luxury second-class passingers on less favored lines might envy Between London and Peterborough, and vice versa, there are daily 37 trains, doing the 76 miles in an hour and a half, more or less. The good town of Leeds, of which I am a native, cannot but congratulate itself on the excellent catering of the M R, and G.N.B., which has finally resulted in 19 express communications with the metropolis, each way daily. A minor point, worthy of notice, is that the L Y it are waking up, and will seriously imperil the L.N W It traffic between Leeds and Manchester, unless they wake up too

-A company of German and American capitalists are negotiating with the Northern Pacific It Co, for the parchase of something over 190,000 acres of land. mostly lying east of the Palouse River, Washington Territory As soon as they secure title to the lands they will sink artesian wells in the centre of each section that is not by nature provided with a sufficient quantity of pure water -Chieag Radicay Review

...The reilroad monopolies dent have it all their own was after all. A lady in Chicago aucd the Central Pacific for \$75 damages for allowing a locomotive to scald all the hair off a valuable dog expressed her from this city. She obtained judgment and collected the money before the company found out that it was a Japanese dog, and never had any hair -San Francisco Ecening Post

-There are men and men in this queer world The captain of the Scananhaka stood flimly at the wheel while the flames were scorebing his flesh. A brakeman on the clovated road, on Monday, saw a passenger dragged from a station platform, hurled 20 feet into the atreet, and killed. And when his friends mlased him, this brakeman, who seemed to have known that the man belonged to the party, quietly remarked-not until he was asked, observe, for your true hero never volunteers information-" He fell off." - New York Tribute

-A tramway at Easex Centre, Ont., is made of small trees, stripped of their branches, laid lengthwise, and staked at the ends to keep them in position Four cars are being built with wheels concave on the outer surface so as to run on the track, and the axies are turned longer than the hubs of the wheels in order to allow play for any unevenness. A steam engine to draw the cars will be constructed, so that there will be no and of grading the track in the centre. Seven mile of log track are now being laid, taking in four . w mills on the route, and having several side roads switching off into the woods.

-The Pennsylvania Railroad Company moved 8,402,991 tons of freight in 1869, and 12,684,041 in 1879. The New York, Lake Eric and Western Ratiroad moved 4,212,209 tons of freight in 1860, and fast year 8,212,641 tons of fielght were moved by this road. The Michigan Centrel Railroad has increased from 802,835 tons in 1869 to 3,513,819 tons in 1879. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 1,029,746 tons in 1869, increased in 1879 to 5,400,000 tons. The Chicego and North Western Railroad has more than doubled its freight tonnage in the decennial period indicated, while the Baltimore and Ohio Ballroad Increased its tonnage from 299,873 in 1869 to 1,425,629 tons in 1879. Both the passenger and freight charges tended strongly downward, but it is no new expert ence that as these go down the dividends of the cor porations go up

- The acheme of Jay Gould noted in our Wash ington specials this morning," says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, " for building a branch road from the Union Pacific to Puget Sound, is no new project of has long been discussed, more particularly on the Pacifi coust, as the possible means by which the transcontinental trails. Since the success it at has attended the operations of the Union Partie the prothe mountains full of surveying parties all summer They have pushed their explorations rapidle in all directions to discover the best route for the new enterprise, taking Cheyenne as the starting point. Gould has two objects in view. He will get to Puget Sound ahead of the other fellows (the Northern Parille). will pay, that is, at the National Park, on the Yellowstone. He thinks he can turn thou ands of summer

halld this much before I in 1 next. He thinks he will pass within 20 inflexof Fort Laramie, and thence on to the vicinity of Fort McKinnie, where the read will fend west through the Box Horn country to Yettowstens Park. From this point nothing by fixed as A correspondent of the Begle's Me have writer as to the conte lest surreyors are looking over the conte-

PECULIARITIES OF THE PINE

The pines, or rather the cone-kenring family of out trees in some particulars, they succumb to other conditions which the broad foliazed sorts endure They will not sprout again when cut down having to ting or even more external drying of the roots, all to absorb and supply watery sap and receive accretion of growth from the sap sent down from the leaves The deciduous lareb shows these peculiarities as well as evergreens. But while so tender in these particulars, the confers will endure external rubs and strains that are fifal to other tiecs. We often see whole stretches of pine among which there were once growing oaks, blekories, and all that tilbe. These lave been exterminated by tres which have searched, but not killed the pines, and left them completely dominant-masters of the situation. So old pines that have been cut and rubbed until they shed tears of turpentine from every one of a dozen great wars, still continue a healthy growth, though pitishic objects to the sight. A very remarkable case of the endurance of a Scotch pine, when wounded, as one would think, to death, is to be seen on the grounds of the Hon Fielding Beeler, of Indianapolis, Ind. The tree was girdled by the destruction of all the back from fifteen Inches of its trunk, when measuring twelve in circumference. The mischief was done by "sap-suckets The branches and stem above the injury have continned to grow and there, but below it they have made scarcely any growth, and only two home her out of six or eight have been left below the girdle. The tree has tandatained its bright green, and has made as was made was favorable to the quick formation of this sealing up, and prevention of all wasteful flow-prob ably about August. This varnish only fulfile one service of the lark, however-that of supplying a waterproof epiderin, preventing dessention. It cannot aid in the digestion of sap, nor can it well convey what has been dignated above to be distributed to the stem and roots below. As the stem has enlarged below the girdle to some extent, but the branches below the girdle has dwindled, the case seems to correborate the stows of those who believe that the accending crude sup mingles into itself as it ascends ratue of the rich prepared sap which thows downward. and thus becomes the richer the higher it ascends The girdle is now but about twiter in hes long, a lip of new growth having covered about three inches of its upper portion, and the only visible exudation of resin is a little from the edge of this lip. By the study of such cases we learn tessons like those which the hele in Alexia St. Martin's stomach supplied to human physiologists

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS

(St. James' Gazette)

The last descendant of Cromwell in a direct male line, Mr. Oliver Cromwell, of Cheshunt, a London 10, or perhaps more familiarly known as the Dawson attorney, died in 1821, and his daughter died in 1849, mine, is likely to be worked upon a large scale within leaving children and grandchildren who are still a few weeks. Professor Williams, from New York, living. Nothing is more remuckable than the general an expert in mining, has been here and examined the mediocrity of Cromwell's posterity. There are, or property in the interest of a company of New York. course, some distinguished exceptions. A men cannot be reckoned as altogether destitute of parts which has produced men like Sir George Cornwall Lowls, the late Firl of Clauendon, Mr. Charles Villiers, Sh John Lubbeck, and the present Viceroy of India. But if we take into account the number of Cromwell's known descendants, the proportion of able or distinguished men among them must be pronounced to be singularly small. It is noteworthy ulso that for more than a hundred years after Cromwell's deeth not one of his descendants had achieved distinction except his son Henry, and that of those who have subarquently achieved it, all except Mr Vansitiani, who silver and 2002 of gold to the ton, all the rock was Chancellor of the Exchequer and became Lord Buxley have reselved the Cromwell blood through the Franklands, Baronets of Thirkleby, Yorkship. These facts would lead us to into that the talent which the descendants of the Protector have in these cases ex- made an excell at offer to the company who are about hibited, cannot be legitimized attributed to the to work it. We understand that any amount of cap-tronwell blood. The surprising medicerity of the ital will be furtherning for the development if the numerous postcity of so extinordinary a man consti-tutes for Mr Galton and other writers on her dity a difficulty which cannot be easily recomified with their Union Pacific, on the trunk line, might dominate the hypothesis, and which, had ed, they have never attempted adequately to deal with. Another encumstance which may be menterfied in connection with ject for this bran he an hardly be longer considered this rule of is that when eminones this been attained that a large for a will soon be employed. This proas very daring I offowing is the greater part by any of the Protector's discindants it has been too of the special referred to. He (Ja) though has had the most part in the field of politics. One of them by any of the Protector's descendants it has been tor party belongs to the Prince's Mining Company, who has been Prime Minister, the first East of Supon and known as the Prince location, on which are a numthere are three who hold office under the present rdministration, namely. Earl Covper, the last of Nor- forevery long the company wing is under a considerable pling in order to secure a leg and the Marquis of Ripen. The Lord Lamiceanics working and developing such valuable land. Should many, to do considerable pling in order to secure a of Ireland has been four times held by descendants of any capitalists with to take hold of the property, a good companion for the vast weight of the super- for treatment of the last hold of the property and the last hold or 5,000 long plics are already. with their road, for one thing, but Le is also confident Lord Clarendon, in Lord de Grey and by Lord Cow- to the main shore of Thunder Bes, well on the ground or in come of transportation thither that he can make a half way stopping, as it were, that family have suffered have often both made the sub- latween late Royal and the main land the regular ject of remark. In the for the generation some of his line of steamers pass very those to the property and atone. He thinks he can turn thou and of summer jet of remark. In the 101 ring netation some of his line of steamers has very tione to the property, and december has a profitable of the casy working of it indeed at Castle Carden, New York, during July, whence he can push on across the unknown wilders will need to the property and december has a position to work it, whence he can push on across the unknown wilders the fooking every day. East of Rothes are the East of Carden in the formation, susting a fact of the fooking every day. East of Rothes are the East of Carden in the formation, susting and the formation and the formation are not be formation.

MINING NEWS.

LOLD MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA

A tiraphic Presiption of the 40olf finant in Clas chard

(Corp. a. a lonce, New Olive w Chrondele)

Chief allow the mine owners in this camp, and always have been at host for the past fourteen years, is the Wallington & Pelmerston Gold Mining Cours I am. Previous to 1872 the present computer beautie. that same was divided into two different companies, although promoted by the same parties. At that time (1872) Both were am dearnated and have since incided on operations under the combined name given above crossout and also lone on the lengths of the drifts. The company now couples about 55 men. The works are council principally to the Dewn Land, the mining on which is done at a depth of sor feet, and is fields remunerative the monthly yield being generally about 150 courses of smelted gold. A 45 norse-power engine is used to raise rock and water. The pumps, -jour in number-are seven inches in diameter and 3 to t stroke, divided into lifts of 250 feet each. The quartz are crashed in a 20 stamp mill driven he water sworte par imances. The Butchman runs from trees (the could re) are seri distinct from other veget-power. The abect used in the mill is a 34 inch London to Exercin 44 hours, and seems on the revit ation in a great many of their ways and habits, as well left. It, manufactured in Oshawa, Out. The head of 20 minutes, thus running 193 miles in 235 min- as in structure. While they resist more than decidi-water is 16 feet. The mill is distant from the mine. water la 16 teet. The mill is distant from the mine if miles, the quote being drawn thither by trucks, I understand that Matheson & Co, of New Glasgow, me now building a new and improved engine to take the place of the one now in use at the mine. The way.' Arriving at the two hundred foot station the company expect to have it in place September 1st, two men stepped on into the level, and Taggart i.e. I p to the end of June the Meridian was the next got partly out of the bucket when the bell in the of, mine in importance, and probably the best pasting compartment gave the signal to hoist. The engine mine in the district. It was worked by a party of mistook the signal and holsted in the compartment tributers, and managed by James A. Feiser. The in which the men had just gone down a Taggart was output of quartz for June was 204 tons, 30 ld of gold 1 in the act of getting out of the bucket—had one for 109 ounces. The expenses were said to be small and out and one foot in in fact-when the latter start. the profits large. It is not now at work on account lap the shatt. The bucket, with Toggert hanging of an attempt made by W. I teleneross, or Golden-lit, had proceeded but a 6 w feet, when if tipped over ville, and D. W. Crickett. of Wine Haibor to purchase | precipitating the unfortunate man headleng down the the mine from the owners in Toronto—the tributers' | shaft At the moment of filling—in utter desperation lease taking expire. in June. The price offered is as a drowning man grasps at a straw -Tagg at caughnot generally known, and is a reloasly stated at \$8,500 at the rocky wall of the shaft with his lands. But and \$10,000. I am inclined to think the latter figure. the correct one. The negotiations, for some reason shaped is terrifice in the side of the shaft, and Page. unknown to correspondent, h exempparently bung bung by one arm suspended in mid air with iso fire, but I have no doubt but that the infre will soon work again, as there are durate in it. Adjoining the the faintest conception of the unutterable horrer of Meridian comes the Dominion, also operated by the such a position. Enveloped in imprintmable dark Meridian comes the Dominion, also operated by the such a position. Enveloped in imponentiale dark same parties as worked the corner. The output of plus, superided by one sum over an abyes that invited July will be 154 tons quarts. I am anable at present him to certain death it lids finit, support, should give to give the yield, as the crusher has not yet fold its ilso a water-power, and on the sim stream as the Palmerston unit. Fifteen stamps complete the complement of neunders in the mill. The Gladstone Company's property is also run by fributers, one party of which is prosided over by M. Sinctain and the other much growth laterally, though not in neight, as Quarries minimized to spire, and I hope will realize well. The other extraordinary power of cadman-o and recu- Mr Sinclan's, is now looking better. They have had peration is no doubt that all the external an up-hill row to hoe. Their main shaft is 300 feet peration is no doubt that all the external deep and developed nothing. They are now working the second were filled with a varnish of resin deep and developed nothing. by Mr. Allan McQuarrie of Sherbrooke. Mr. Mc-Quarrie's mine is, I understand, paying its way, and for ulties—Cat ever (Cat) Chrone le to spine, and I hope will realize well. The other, Palmerston Company, and it is said that their prospeets are somewhat brighter. They raise stock and water with a 20 horse-power engine belonging to the Gladstone Company. Their quarts are crushed at the Sherbrooke mill, also situated on the same stream as the others I have mentioned, and owned by parties in Sherbrooke John Williams & Co me sinking a shaft on the New York and Sherbrooke Company a grounds. and they have a very fair prospect of success. Heorge Brown & Co are operating on the Hayden & Derby, they get some excipits, and in time they expect to have a good thing. Neil McLean & Co work the Ros bester mine on half profits, and, I believe, do very 50 11 At any rate, like the rest of us, they are always ein hopes" that it will do better next month, and so we work along W.J. Glencross & Co are working the Canada test and have good paving rock. Mr. thattie made so much money last summer that he feels inclined to have a rest this season, but I notice that be is gitting une sy lately, and I take it that he som will be at work with his usual vigor.

TAKE SITURIOR MINING MATTER :

(Thurder Bay Scattock)

The property on Pie Island, known as location No apitalists. He expresses great pleasure in tinding such rich-tooking to k which for exceeded his expectations, and upon his report will depend the development of the wealth contained within this vast deposit. The mine was visited by Prof. Williams, S. J. Dawson, and a few others. After the shall had been putuped out, a few blasts were put in at the depth of about 20 feet and a large quantity of native silver at once exposed. A number of specimens were collected and boxed to New York, where they will be shown to those interested Former assays of rock from this shuft have revealed 1200g of carries more or less gold, and might possibly develop itself into a gold mine, at present there is a showing of silver in almost inflimited quantities. S.J. Daws son is the owner of this valuable property and has repart of Prot. Williams proves kitisfactory

There is a very good prospect of the Spacial and property being taken hold of loca party of capitalists, and worked upon a large state. Inder the late management, only a few men have been working there, but the development has been so a staffactors also own a trut of 1,000 uries on the main land. ber of very leavy, theh looking velos, and we trust belatween Isle Royal and the main land the regular of ontlay alone is estimated at not far from \$100,000

valuable property. It is surprising that it has been allowed so long to las idle, while vest amounts. capital are seeking investments of this kind. We as glad to know that New York is likely to send former the more ary menus for developing part of the verre one earth of almost quexplored region

The tement mine benow working about lifty men It here ached the depth of 709 feet, at this depth ta. drifted the sect difference been run every forten below the fire feet level, at a distance of about 1". but men we tests direction. The nature of the vein at the botton of the shaft Is very encouraging the took will assist our to to 20 onners to the ton, by concentration. The compute have ordered a diamons of drill trem M.C. Bullock, of Chicago, which will time early in September, with which they intend to

A MINLES AWEUL SITUATION

One of those thilling spisodes that occasionals enter into the life of a mirer and illustrate its peroccurred recently in the Wallace and Ferguson mi-at Bleep Ranch The shaft has two compartments that are used for holsting purposes, signal falls being utilized to enable the engineer to distinguish between the distinct of the shatt. One day last week the men went down in the backet, their destination bent the two hundred toot level. One of the trie, Thomas Laggart, get into the bucket, while the other two store on its top and held on by the cable-the auces miracle of good fortune one of his wrists lodged in hundred feet of space beneath him. No one can have way, and alive to the knowledge that the descending The quirtz is crushed in the tioblensille bucket might precipitate such a catastrophe, Tak constar award by the same party of tubuters. It is guit a situation was so Inexpressibly horrible that its contemplation makes one shudder Luckily, how ever, his compules comprehended the situation of affairs, and by acting promply prevented a tragic end-ing of the accident. Taggart was released from his perilous position, escaping any more serious injure than a severe strain of his physical system and meuts.

ect hol

-in 1879 there were mined in the United Kon. dom. 134,720 343 tons of conf. 1,455,003 tons of 66 ctay, 9,347,756 tons of fronstone, and 803,207 tons of shale, itc. In producing this tonnage 476,810 persons were employed, 91,631 of whom were employed above ground and 385,176 under ground. Of those employed above ground 680 were from 10 to 13 years of ag-671 being males and 9 females; 7,074 were from 1 to 16 years of age, 0,572 being males and 502 females the number above 16 years was 83,877, of whom 73 546 were males and \$341 femiles Of those em ployed under ground 446 were from 10 to 12 years of age 4831 from 12 to 13, 65 903 from 13 to 16, abov 16.34 4,859 There were no females employed under ground, as we believe the laws of the United Kingdon do not allow it. During the year there were 7s accidents, cousing \$7 t deaths. Following is a tab. of accidents, and deaths, compiled from official state

| ı | rics — | | |
|---|--|------------------|----------|
| ı | ************************************** | cid <u>e</u> are | |
| I | Fire damp explosions | 3 1 | 184 |
| l | Falls in mine | 416 | 4. |
| 1 | la Shall- | | |
| | Overwinding | ì | |
| | Ropes and chains breaking | 5 | 17 |
| 1 | Whilst ascending or descending | 13 | 10 |
| | Falling into shaft from surface | 11 | 11 |
| Ì | Things falling from surface | G | 6 |
| ı | Falling from part way down | 30 | ١, |
| | Things falling from part way down | • | 5 |
| , | Miscellaneous in shufts | 24 | 2.5 |
| | Total in shafts | 0% | 120 |
| i | Missi Canrous undergrount- | _ | |
| | Explosions of powder, etc | 12 | 13 |
| ١ | | В | 17 |
| ı | | 1 | ī |
| ĺ | On inclined planes | 7.4 | * * |
| i | | 71, | 71. |
| | By machinery "derground | 3 | 3 |
| • | Sundice underground | 12 | 12 |
| | Total miscella ous underground | 167 | 172 |
| | On Surface- | | |
| • | By machinery on surface | 13 | 16 |
| • | Boilers bursting | 4 | 4 |
| r | Miscellancous on surface. | fol | 51 |
| t | | 69 | 71 |
| | Gross total, 1879 | | 973 |
| 1 | | HII | 1.413 |
| ţ | | | |
| • | fron-stone, shale of mined in 1975 | 1 (41) | thro-cla |
| | | | |

roustone, shale, etc., mined in 1879, and as there were 973 deaths caused by accidents, there was one death for every 149,400 tons named. -The Copper Fals Mine, Lake Superior, is push-

ing the efection of its new starap mill with all poable speed the frame is all up and boarded, and the tumber for the completion of the mill is on hand or near by at the post of Eigle Harbor. An immense amount of ground has been opened for stoping, and a large quantity of took broken underground and stocked in piles, awaring transportation to mill as soon as the latter by and for operation,

-it has been found necessary, before proceeding to the crection of the manimoth glucose work of the

-The number of immigrants from Europe who ness to the Pacific abore. He is looking every may man or mornes me and successful and the presentatives of both formation, succiments of which will be sent to any more, Boston and Philadelphia, which are usually not company degrous of looking into the merits of this referred to in the report made out at Washington.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

anufacture. A comparison of the price lists of free

-As to the use and meaning of the word - Esquire Albany Law Journal contributes the following -The Canada Legal News reports the case of Bradley Mast Logan. The action was brought on a promismoto by a citizen of the United States. The ntiff described himself as 'Esquire,' the law miring that the plaintiff shall state his occupation The defendant objected that the plaintiff bimself no title. It was proved that there was such title in this country. But the court said exception of the defendant is wanting in this, it does not say in what respect the description is Mya. It complains of the total want of descrip-I but the quality of esquire is sufficient in itself, our law has a significance, and I see no proof the plaintiff is not an esquire as we understand, ich the title has no significance in the United a. Abbott's Law Dictionary says the famiy employed in the United States but is a title of my incredy! Webster may it is a regeneral title spect in addressing letters."

A remarkable steam vissel has rejently been hed at the works of John Elder & "o, Hovan, nd Its is a vacht for the Czar of Russia, and is the Lividia It length is 235 feet, breadth 154 and depth 0 feet 6 inches. The designer, Capt see, naval architect of the Bussian navy, says sho at ave been a little narrower to anit the taste of a people, but "the beam of 153 fees cannot be of her design, namely, the desire to secure the stest steadiness. It is fifted up in patatial style the Czar and his suite. It has a double bottom, A 6 inches to height in the centre, divided into reight water-tight compartments. Two settless theads are run around the ship, and the space reca them is divided into forty other compart-ion. It is propelled by three screws, driven by ente engines of the enormous combined capacity type of vessel is well adapted for ocean voyages three sides and the double bottom he says would rent the ship from sinking should she be seriously aged by collision or stranding, and three independengines would insure the possibility of navigating hip to the place of her destination with one or two engines broken down-an advantage of not one of the existing steamers could boast. k losing the rudder the vacht was not left helpwho could be handled as well by steering her by

rofessions do not predispose to sufeide but inlich excryone can read are precisely those who Themselves the most. Now this supplies another ation that people do not always make a good use ending. We knew that fact already, it is true, but conrectly expected that additional proof of it would supplied in this strange form. That reading contact the River View Farm, better known as the Lawrie to suicide is a new view of reading, but it is Bios. — In company with Messrs. James and John entestably an exact one-within limits ild, perhaps, have imagined, if we had thought at the matter at all, that certain occupations might albly pave the way under tavorable circumstances health, to thoughts of suicide. We could have tly gaessed, for instance, that newly enlisted mile, or lighthouse keepers, or exites, or public ationers lead lives in which the sch-killing tenicy inight receive a morbid development, but r, in our senses, should we suppose that village oling is, indirectly, the most fertile of all the al origins of suicide. And yet it seems to be so, if it is no. what is? We have all of us heard uch of "the suppression of crime by education we have insensibly acquired the unreasoned of that oducation is the one natural cure for moral e. So, perhaps, it ought to be. And-to repeat question-if it is not what can be? But eviatly, as regards this particular ovil, education sears to be provocative rather than a remedy-at et in the form its which we have littlerto applied The books which are now being published about ide on the continent are all deploring, with conenation, the simultaneity of the spread of the shabet and of voluntary death, and are saking, izionaly, what can be the connection between them my seem indeed to be almost expecting that, if we or as we have begun, we shall soon see suicide rlady recognized by governments as an inevitable mult of study (like headaches and spectacles), and seed naturally, all over Europe, under the supervi-

POPULAR PERSONS.

The entput of copper stump to k on lake Super Super and the control of the super stump to k on lake Super Super stump to k on lake Super Super stump to k on lake Super This establishes a monopoly, and it contractor gets elever or, if he is, he does not allow you to see puthorities, or the libraries at Vienna, I ris and it profits. At such a store in one of the Western, that he is possessed of more brains than you are. Bedin, for the purpose of being in laded in his grand. If profits. At such a stere, in one of the Western. that he is possessed of more brains than you are taken this sense the laborers are supplied with coats, abould be disclose this fact, it would make you be lightly work on the analysis upones, in out missingly work on the analysis upones, in out missingly work on the analysis of the configuration of 25 cents, each. The constant and though you might not show it, you would be impressed with the fact that you could not compute to the labor of many yous. An executives, who can the bimpressed with the fact that you could not compute to the ordinarian appearance of the coats are of a point material, but wear well, and are of American man is or will remain popular if the lover man his accounted to the ordinarian control. When the endeads of his appearance of the area of the ordinarian strikes out a line for home-if he is subjected to severe. strikes out a line for himself he is subjected to severe criticism, as those who are self-sufficient find their vanity burt by being beaten in the race and left in the shade, so they immediately proceed with microscopic eyes, to pick have and detect faults and detects in the clever one who is their superior and whom they wo anxious in their mean jealousy to lower in the extlmation of others by discovering and attracting attention to the weak points in his character. Therefore lutterly lost. By a singular coincidence Professor you will never find that the "popular man oxcele in Mommon has undergone the same trial as Niebuhr, anything, as to excel or to show orlde in your excelminds of others and is the most direct course to lose the reputation of being a popular man. So if you wish to be popular in the above sense of the expression, you must kee any extraordinary abilities or cloverness concented. But is it not a questionable position to hold or occupy, that of being popular? Must not a man who is popular with everybody be a humbug and a big one? Ifour is it possible to agree with the views held by opposite factions? If he is of opinion that one side are correct in their views how can he, being of the opinion that the other side are inlataken in theirs? And if he should happen to state his belief to those with whom he disagreed, surely he would lose his popularity with that side, and if he pretends to agree with them he is, as we have stated above nothing but a humbug although a pleasant one The popular man never was and never will be a backbiter, he never says an ill-natured thing of another behind that person's back and is remarkable for endoavoring to find excuses even for a stranger and fualica everyone feel that his name or reputation will not be needlessly tampered with, this is one of the redeeming features of the popular man and in him is only equalled, if equatted, by his willingness to exhibit sympathy with those in suffering or who may have a grievance. It may safely be asserted that to listen to a weary and doleful tale of troubles or to have detailed injecting a certain substance into the veins of a dog. in once ears the whole history of a family trial or a business failure and also to a urago people to enlarge upon the sufferings they have undergone, is the surest and an almost unfalling means of gaining popularity. A person in to subjections to pass the time with a popular man, it gives a sense of reli fund quietness and kindness as you at and talk over your troubles and makes you feel as it you had a friend and you are therefore peneronaly daposed towards him. If a person informs you cutty and in a "business-like, per and well applied medical remedies, she would manuer" that he does not want to be bothered with often full we believe to be quite as certain your troubles, that be cannot help you, that he supposes you have brought it on vourselt, that you must | geln and bear it and that he has troubles also-you feel in your heart that he is a brute and that he will never be popular. We have commerciated a tew of the principal sources of cause of popularity and not one of bells, for the cathedral church of Exeter, none of lon does. No man kills timself because of his them appears to be hard to practise or difficult of which remain, and one which is dated 1296 is the but a good many men kill themselves because the mappears to be hard to practise or quincuit or but a good many men kill themselves because the mappears to be hard to practise or quincuit or which remain. And one which is dated 1296 is the like own meaning —

The nodest bell most ancient identified in England. The oldest bell most ancient identified in England. The oldest bell most ancient identified in England. The oldest bell must still hanging in North-and the like with the many remains, and one which is dated 1296 is the like own meaning —

The nodest bell most ancient identified in England. The oldest bell must still hanging in North-and the like of the

Acom Fran

A FINE FARM

We I am is we viewed the grain crops and can honestly say we never saw finer fields of growing gmin, and we have been in the best grain-growing districts of England, the United States and Ontano-especially the oats, some of the stalks being six feet in height, with proportionately large heads, and will avenue at least 75 bushels to the acre. The wheat is also good, and will yield a bounteous harvest, and will be ready for the mower in ten or two because. The barles, though being a later cereal, was nevertheless well advanced and superior to any we have not seen this you. We then took a look at the root crops, which promise well The appearance of the farm reflects the greatest redit upon the proprietors, for, be it remembered this is only the second veni of its cultivation. The farm consists of the whole of section is and a quarter of section 10, township 5, mago 1 cash 810 acres with about 70 under crop-27 acres of wheat, about 37 acres of oats, 3 acres of barley, and 3 acres of roots and tlax—it is the intention to put at least 120 acres under crop next year. We hope new settlers will take oncouragement from the result of the efforts of this family in battling against the disadvantages of a new country, for, in the short space of two years, they have added to their farm stock a fine stud of horses, some 20 head of cattle, and all necessary tarm mathinery and implements, and, in addition, have creeted two splendid dwelling houses and an excellent burn

-The report that the Anglo-American and French Cable Companies had amaignmeted is authoritatively m of the inspectors of schools -B! where Is Maga- dented. The rate per the first-named company contimues at 123c, per word to Britain and France.

PROP MOMMSLN'S GRIPAGES LOSS

the fields to occum temperation companies and must know low to say or do the right flow, it salvessed in this occusion. All party forms, show to the recent of the right time. On first request it is now will not be recently a not consider the recent time. On first request it is now will not be recently a not consider the recent time. On the right time of the right time of the right time of the right time. On the right time of the right time time time time right time of the right time of the right time time. collection of cheese in the time to the second properties, and is believed execution or the income to be essent in a fact to be executed to the second or the income the second or the second or the income the second or the secon bedistry continues to row used the first two largest as to the past actions or robuties of those be had in the could, one chinace applied to the rose to make the past actions or robuties of those be had in the could, one chinace applied to the rote of the standard with allowing the process of the country of the rote the of the land states is the many toronticely. That he has watched your past curer and of course; was consecutely given, by no let to easy the passen; I define took to under the Copenhagen had clothing. It is, or owhit to be, a sackly plant a, makes you sed product and more napociant than it be see a life is to easy to the destinates; the key of let to wind them up, with a very ending pade ciothing. It is, or own to be, a sickly plant a more you set product and more naporalit than it to establish the description of the key of the description of th Is splie of teleforthe order is nothing of the kind of the second property in the first teleforthe in the first opposite is, dving you the plasmitist with hope of the one of the first conet print by supplying their laborary with such of informing him that she is von wife—no, he never come do minists housed on he slockes. He includes as the require, and as the railway works are makes mistakes like these, cut singly menages to be perfectablely anxious to act hold of the consideration of the contract know, perface to ministen the interview of the popular man is not too and that is not hold of the Pagal of the supplementation of the contract of the c family to remove him from the scene of the disaster failed. He police had to instst upon his cething Notwithstanding all efforts to keep him out of dinger, he received several severa wounds which it will take long to head. Besides the above-mentioned work on Roman inscentions," all the materials for a continnation of his Limous " History of Rome ! destined to describe the time of the first Emperors, have been his great predecessor in the Professorship of History longe at once arouses had feelings in the hearts and at the University of Berlin, whose fibrary in his old age also fell a prev to the devouting element. Unlike Niebthr who could never quite recover the shock of that fatal night, Professor Mommen, with a scally wonderful elasticity of found, has already to creat measure regained his composure and speaks with ing of that unfortunate printer yet, and cherishes the confidence of repairing speedily the destruction of conviction that he is still hiding in the hills. the faits of his long researches

HUMBUG OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

One of the foremost of English medical writers, Di James Johnson, emphatically says of deciate my conscientions opinion, tounded on long observation and reilestion, that if there was not a single physician, surgion spothesary, chemist, druggist, or ding on the face of the earth there would be less sicknes, and less mortality than now obtains. And Professor Magendia is reported to have addressed his students of the Medical College in Paris to the following effect Heath men, medicing is a great humbur 1 know it is studi d as a science. Doctors are mere empirica when the second chalating. We are is ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about needs inc? True we are gathering facts every We can produce typhus fever, for example, by we can alley inte diabetes, and I see distinctly that we are fast approaching the day when phthisis can be cured as easily as any discuss. But I repeat it to you. there is no such thin, as medical actence. I grant you, people are cured, but how? Nature does a great deal, imagination does a great deal, doctors do-devilish little." That nature fulfils the most importaut part in recovering from or repelling the attacks of disease, ve are well certified , but that, without pro-

ANCIENT BELLS

bells for the cathedral church of Exeter, none of abundant, in place, in the very regions in which small, conscientiousn as rather quie-cent and whose examples, which, from the style of the increption mental energy is neither very active nor very promise considerably older. One hundred and thirty-beyond all doubt. The inhabitants of countries seven in all may be add with certainty to have been least before the commencement of the seventeenth entury, and of these 23 are dated. In Leicestershire Mr North found 140 of the early period so that their It only a difference of three old bells between the two counties, a curious coincidence. But Northamptonshire fock not seem to have boosted or a bell-tounder till the end of the sixte oth century being thus about 100 years later than Let ester. Moreover many of the Northamptonshire bells were made by Newcombe of Lancester, the two which hang beside Maria at Cold Ashloy I ing by him with the inscription. New-combe of Lenester made me 1000 - The Soular

INTERNATIONAL SHI UP DOG TRIALS

An international exhibition of sheep, wool and wool roducts is to be held at the Permanent Exhibition Philadelphia, in September, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society Among the novelties will be the international sheep dog trials-a thing that has never taken place before in this country Among the special rules laid down for the trials are the following. " Each dog competing will be required to take five sleep from a pen, drive them a certain distance to another, and jen them there A fresh flock of sheep will be provided for each dog. He, in driving, may back or not, as may be his habit, but biting his sheep will be a demerit. Each shepherd may take his dog over the ground before the sheep are brought in, and show or tell him what he wants him The jury will carefully note the disposition and docility of the different flocks of sheep, and make due allowance for those which are more wild than others. Trectability, ready obedience, steadiness in driving, gentleness in working the sheep and general aptitude in the dog for the business before him, will have due influence with the pure in insking the in the wheat error inflicted a loss on France of arrange."

£11,000,000, and in 1879 hearly double that sum." aranie!

SELF-WINDING CLOCK

A LPINITE IN TROUBLE

There was a compositor not only discharged from the San Jose () if Morall the other day, but also flied down four flights of stairs by the infinisted force man of that adminable journal. It seems that the type was requested to this in up" a certain speech delivered at the Weikingmen's State Convention, held in that town, with the usual marks in brackets, The spour, who was carrying a little more beer than was necessary just then got hold of the wrong proceedings, causing the eloquent resolution of Mi Arman, referring to the death of a member, to read something like this — Whereas, it pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our beloved counade, Azariah McMuck floud applauses, who has been out off in the flower of his assistances (laughter) and promise, it is involved that we tender to his bereaved family (cheers) and fronds on sincere sympathy in their hour of affliction (cites of 'put him out' and 'order') and assure them, while we humbly bow to the will of (a voice,- 'Inree cheers for Kearney') Heaven, lument our departed brother (roars of laughter), a follow-critical of enlightened mind, statesmanliko views, crites of Oh, shut up!! Let's adjourn!') and broad and generous sampathy for his kind. (Ter the cheers) He is not lost, but gone before ideasise cities of Ob, cheese it and continued laughter, etc. In fact, the McMuck widow is hunt-

KELP AHEAD

the of the arind secrets of success in life is to keep ahe d in all ways possible. It you once fall behind, it may be very difficult to make up the headway which is lost. One who begins with putting Aside come part of his carnings, however small, and keeps it up for a number of years, is likely to become rich before he dies. On who inherits property, and goes or year by year spending a little more than his income, will become poor if he lives long enough, Living beyond their means has brought multitudes of persons to ruin in our generation. It is the cause of nine-tenths of all the defalcations which have disgraced the age. Bankers and business men in general do not often help themselves to other people's money until their own fends begin to fall off, and their expenditures exceed their receipts. A man who is in debt walks in the midst of perils. It cannot but impair a man a self-respect to know that he is living at the expense of others. It is also very desirable that we should keep somewhat ahead in our work. This may not be possible in all cases; as, for instance, when a man a . ork is assigned to certain fixed hours, like that of the operatives of a mill. But there are certain classes of people the can choose their time for the work which they are called to do, and amongst them are some who it ariably put off the task assigned them as long as possible, and then come to performance horrified, perplexed, surfour, confused in such a state of mind as certainly units them for doing their less work. Get ahead and keep shead, and your succe-s is tolerable sure

-The following is a copy of a circular from an American firm to Canadian merchants It conveys

Then follows the list of prices cut down to suit Canadian purchasers, and possibly to take advantage of the Customs authorities, who ere, however, fully alive to all the tricks of the trade.

-Statustics regarding the crops of Europe are thus summarized by the can Wall Gazette. "The results of the wheat burvests in the United Kingdom during the 14 years 1866-18 have been carefully investigated, and present the following figures (1) During the new years 1809-70 the average yield of wheat was 29 bushels per acre, or about the standard or usual yield; but (2) in the five years 1875-79 the yield was only 24 bushels, or 17 per cent less, and (3) in 1879 the titli was only 18 bushels, or 40 per cent under the normal figure of 29 bushels, (4) during the 10 years 1970-79 the 'under average' years were no less than aeven, namely 1871, 27 bushels, 1872, 23 bushels; 1973, 25 bushels then three lad years in succession, 1875, 1876 and 1877, with vields of 23, 27 and 22 bushels, and 1879, with its climax of misfortune, 18 bushels. Further, in the five years 1866-70 the average annual importation of wheat into the United Kingdom was 8 500,000 quarters; but in the five years 1875-79 it rose to 13,500,000 quarters, or 58 per cent. more, and in 1879-80 the importation will be 18,000,000 quarters. The Bulletin des Halles, & competent authority, has computed that in 1879 the wheat harvest in the continental countries yielded only 776,000,000 bushels, instead of the normal or average quantity of 916,000,000 bushels-8 deficiency of 16 er cent. The Bulletin apportions the loss in 1819 as being 18 per cent in France, Germany, Austria and Belgium, 9 per cent in Italy and Spain, and t3 per cent in Russia and Roumania. M Jules Clare (Revue der Deux Mondes, Felt 1, 1380) gives details of the losses influeed on France by the failures of the silk, wine and cereal crops. He says that in five departmencs 300,000 hereards of vinerards have been destroyed by phylloxem, that in 1878 the deficiency

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INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

throm our "enrelling Correspondent.) -- Messra, L. D. - suyer & Co., of Hamilton, manu-

facturers of agricul all implements, have experienced a successful season - business, and intend to manufacture their respers, nowers, etc., even more extensively for next meson.

-The Masson Nanufacturing Co., of Oshawa, Ont. ave done a very successful business the past season, having sold over 6,300 machines of all kinds. Their present intention is to build largely for the 'rade of 1881, their grain drills, broadcast sooders, horse

-Mr. W. T. Dingle, of Osbaws, lately made an ex perimental trip to Winnipeg, taking with him 400 issaing mills of his own manufacture. The marked is he met with has induced him to manufacture extensively for that market.

The Dominion Organ Co., of Bowmanville, Ont. illustrate the growth of Canadian manufactures. ross amount of business in 1875 did not exceed \$5,000, the sales in 1879 reached over \$100,000, and this year are expected to foot up \$150,000. This company have recently enlarged their premises and put in new marbinery, in order to manufacture planos. and now have a capacity for turning out about one hundred organs and fifty pianos per month

-The employee of Mosers, Hyman & Co., London Ont, en joyed a pleasant day's outing at Port Stanley on Saturday last. The members of the firm did all in their power to make the holiday a success. dancing, swings, whirlings, etc, were of the well worn variety, int they were not unamusing to those who took part in them, for all the grown folks were jolly themselves, and happy in the happiness of the little ones, who were more than charmed with the many sources of manuscement at their disposal. The family spreads, the dining rooms, and the ever popular Fraser seemed to d in filling the usual noon-time vold, and the athletic games and dancing were entered into with fresh vigor. A large excursion party from \$t. George numbering between three and four hundred, headed by the village brass band, helped to fill the grounds d united most amicably with the Knights of the Awl and Last from London. The Meather Stanley took out a large excursion for a sail on the lake, which was thoroughly enjoyed. The games were very interesting and well contested, the Jadges being W. Myman, J. U. Lynne, J. H. Glass, J. S. Watson, D. Mc-Eensle and James McKenzle, of Union.

-London Free Press .- During the present year Mr John Efficit, of the Phæniz Foundry, has manufactured 650 "Meadow Lark" combined respons and mowers , 200 " Harvest Queen " respers , 150 - Lark " reapers; 200 "Warrior" mowers; 100 "Lark" mowers; 50 "McCormick's" harvester and self-bind. er; 200 hay-rakes. Of these 150 "Harvest Queens," 150 "Warriers," 100 hay-rakes and 30 self-binders were shipped to Manitoba, forming a nucleus for what promises to become an immense trade in the North-West. In 1879, 800 machines were turned out of the foundry, while this year the number has been 1,000 or an increase of 250 including the casting of ploughs and work for Haggart Bros. and Messrs. Stevens. Turner & Burns, the business of the firm this year has reached 200,000, affording steady employment to 20 men. At the Globe foundry there were manufactured 120 " Model" mowers, 36 " Imperial harvesters, 450 "I.X.I." combined resper and mower, 400 hay rakes, 400 ploughs, 150 gang ploughs, 150 seed drills, 100 corn ploughs, 100 strair cutters, and 20 home powers. These numbers are considerably in advance of last year. Forty tuen have been employed on an average, and during the busy months iron sixty to eighty Not finding the Manitola trade satisfactory, the firm did not embark in it this year Total value of busi-ness for the year, \$100,000 Messra. Stewart & Co. have been unusually active during the present season Of the various reaping and mowing machines the combined number foot up a total of over 250- a large Increase over 1879 A large proportion of the business of this firm consists of the manufacture of fanning mills of which a larger number have already been ordered than in any year in the past. The trade is purely local, although inducements have been held out to manufacture for the Manitoba market. A large business has also been done in minor branches,

-The following vessels, belonging to the insolvent estate of A. Gordey, Yarmouth, N.S., were sold a auction by the trustees on Saturday afternoon last, as follows -32-64the ship Morning Light, 1,310 ton-, launched in Nov., 1818, for \$10 250, to Mesers, J. O.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

His town of orthogonal state of the Landon Lerry, & 8 Ind We tren Menda

Mr. Add dde Sedwertte of I defeate , died with the in Parison Sanda meant. Let

are a fact state of histograff frame foot with twenty proget their lives

Participassonesca latted by the collision of two to Its, but in thing of a serious inferencement Cres polon te ans at Mary & Landly , N. I. last week

Alter specta of coal to be Sydney, CB, diving the production kind an autod to " 1,750 tous

for the exchange brokers, of Liverpool, England, box suspended, Linbilly shot mentioned Superatendent Foroth has do ided to spot a branch more v orbit department in the Rat Portage,

Keewatin, Post Office. A strike was francurated by the workmen in the Chadaning ready, Meatral, lost week, but it did not last long, by the proprieter at once conceded

the terms demanded by lifemen Ten thousand three handred and twenty-me tons of cent were shipped from Pictou NS during the last the freight house. The steam saw until of the con work, making a total shipment this season of one

lendred and testy-six thousand and eighty-six tons Helitax on Saturday for London by J. H. Matthews, takes 13 470 boxes of lobsters, valued at \$60 8 17, and ether cargo, making a total value of \$68,277.

The United States Minister at Vienna reports the harvest in Hungary promises to be sufficient for home consumption and for an expert of 29,009,000 metric

The insolvent estate of Narbon & Co, boot and show dealers. Montreal, is about to be gold by auction The total liabilities are \$16,710, of which \$9,836 ar-Indirect. The assets are cetimated at \$17,900

The international ride match at Creedinger resulted in a victory for the Americans, the acore stands ing 1,273 points for the Americans and 1,235 for the

The bridge over the Chaudiere, at St. Joseph

Beauce, to connect the Quebe. Central and Levis and Kennebee railways, is being rapidly built. Over fifty men are employed upon it, and its completion is confidently looked for by October next. Ground was broken at Port Hope, on Friday, for the

new Midland Rallway elevators. A large number of men are advertised for, and work will be commenced next week. It is expected to be finished in time for this falls business.

Mr Bethune having declined the nomination for West Toronto, the Reformers held a convention on ated. On Saturday Parkburst again tried to persuadified and nominated Mr. Peter Ryan, the girl to live with him, and upon her refusal per merchant Mayor Bentty is the Conservative candidate

Serious flome Rule riots occurred in Ireland on Bunday last At Beliast, on Monday, the rioting was renewed. The mounted police charged the mob-Twenty persons were arrested. Some houses have been wrecked by the rioters.

The employees of the Credit Valley Railway Comcany were to-day paid their wages in full, up to 1st August, the receiver having arrived here. Business is increasing rapidly, and it is expected that the fall trado will be very heavy.

An extensive fruit grower from Niagara paid visit to the London, Ont., market on Saturday, and examined the fruit offered for sale, especially peaches. In almost every instance he found this fruit comparatively tasteless. The peaches have a disease known as the "yellows," and if esten of freely are injurious.

Returns of gold at Commissioners' Office, Sherbrooke, Chyreboro' County, N.B., for June and July are as follows -June, 330 tons quartz, 2580x 18 pennyweights gold. July, 810 tons quartz, 4230z. five pennyweights gold 78 tons quarts from Issac's Harbor were crushed at Sherbrooke, realizing 1500x, gold.

Thomas Eussell, of New York, a shareholder in the Graphic newspaper company for \$42,500, has entered two actions here, one against the company for \$30,000, and another against bir Francis Hincks, George Stephen, R. J. Reekie and John Rankin, directors, for alleged maladministration of the affairs of the company.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Lord Hartington, Secretary of State for India, submitted the Indian estimates for the fiscal year 1880-81. The recelpts are placed at £66,150,000; expenditure, £66,379,000; showing a decrease of £1,000,000 on each side of account as compared with 1879-89.

The statement gone abroad, to the effect that was no more room for exhibitors in the Dominion St. Anne River, which empties in the St. Lawrence

The Imperial Oil Company, of Petrolia, which has recently acquired J L Englehart & Co's retinery, together with Smith's, the home oil works, and others, are adding to their present capacity for runnutacturing oil twelve stills from London and two from Hammond & Fairlank, which will be removed at once, making altogether twenty stills.

A messenger from Candabar has brought a letter to Quetta from Gen. Princose, dated the 11th ult. The enemy had opened fire with Armstrong guns at a disof 2,500 yards from the city. The damages so In the morning a heavy musketry fire far aro elicht was opened at the walls from the villages on the three ides of the town, but few troops were wounded. The exact strength of the garrison is 1,243 effective Euroreens, 3,386 natives, and 382 Sikhs - Gen. Primrose estimated Ayoob Khan s force at 15,000

On Monday last, Mr. Robert Wilker, ex-MP for Toronto, and two of his children were dronned at turgron Point. Mr Wilken wen, aged 11, was tething, and got beyond his depth, when Mr Wilken plunged in to his assistance. The two were sluking from exhaustion, when the daughter, Florence, aged 15, went to the rescue and all three were drowned The event cast a gloom over Toronto, where Mr. Wilkon was greatly respected.

The young wife of Captalu Shetwood, commander of the Str. Norman, running from Port Hope to follows —32-64ths simp several growth of the superior of the s

The Prentice Boys, Omnice Young Buts of the Blue, and Orac, men, celebrated the round. versary of the ris might the of root Derry, at Popler on Toursday but by a procession through the ct. At the please at Victoria Pick there en a), moster or iten bear bere troia Hamilton Cathaines, Lendon, Kin ston and Montical & park, specifies were used by prominent ment in the moles, amore exhibite was Mi A H Long of the of the Grand Lodge of Sort and There were the a

Look, toogete acemic out who had been just the weekwood from Scotland was dro and het faith, a the Assurbonic River, more Fort Garry. II. A new Read Lank 19, bullion merchante and with a companion, went into the water on the Win . possible of the tivet, and Cooperattempted to say acress, then it advised to the entrary to approaching within 20 red of the Southern elega-the reverse became exhauted, and sank better could reach Idm A letter from Kine ardine, See the t written by his brother, G. W. Cooper, and \$55 in . was found in the perkebrof liberfolding

The treight-house of the Toronto, Go. Brice Rully sy, at Orangeville, was completely troyed by the on Souday pight, also six lox cars in one cattle car, which were immediately in front . the big T B N Clements, which was cleared from in the house at the time, but it was also but The projectly of the Railway Computer is partially insufer Loss, about \$5,000. The fire is supposed to be in a diary. The floor of the stoor room, where the fire a tirs; discovered, was saturated with coal oil.

> Mr. Peter Bennie, an extensive termer and care feeder and Mr John Black, a large slopper of cattlsheer and hogs, were examined before the Ontar! Acricultural Commission at Fergus last week. Me Rennies system of feeding is of the most examethodical character, and attended with very profit able results. One interesting point in Mr. Black evidence was the datement that he had succeeded in placing Canadian fat cattle on the Belgian and From markets where they had realized good prices Me Black appeared to feel confidence in blanbility to ... tablish a trade with these countries with proje arrangements and a supply of first-rate cattle

K E Packburst, a young lawyer of liath, N.Y. aband killed Fannie Howell, daughter of a promuce. merchant, and then blow his own brains out, on Satu-day hat. The couple were married four years ago, but never lived together. They were both children of th-best families in the place. Some years ago they were married at a pic-nic, but their parents interfered, and courts declared the marriage null and void. Sin-arriving at age they attempted to live together, but the girls parents interfered and ill-fooling was crpetrated the shooting. It is thought he was und-the influence of liquor. Parkliurst's age was 24, and Mine Howell's 22.

The production of anthracite coat for the week ending August 7 amounted to 409,717 tons, again-549,710 tons for the corresponding week of last year. The production for the year ending Angust I shows decrease of 2,495,672 tons. The productions for the wock were — Delaware & Hudson, 43,411 tons, Dr. laware, Lackawanna & Western, 54,430; Pennsylvania Coal, 20,175; Lehigh Valley, 81,082; Pennsylvania & New York, 913; New Jursey Contral, 72,003; Pennsylvania sylvania Canal, 13,058; Reading, 98,352; Shamokin. 20,986; Sullivan, 967 tone. The decrease for the years to Delaware & Hudson, 256,389; Delaware, Lackswanna & Western, 260,426 , Pennsylvania Coal, 269 980; Lebigh Valley, 124,280; Pennsylvania & New York, 121; New Jersey Contral, 330,150; Read-ing, 1,172,990; Shamokin, 81,917 and Sullivan, 5,72. tous. The Pennsylvania Coal Company Increased for the year 10,911 tons.

At an early hour on Thursday mornin, a large party of men left the above in six whale boats and boarded the Norwegian ship June, repairing at Queentown. They went into the hold and stole three case. of rifles, which formed part of the cargo. The robbercut the telegraph wires leading to Cork. There are no traces of the perpetrators or of the stolen property It is said that fully one hundred men were engaged ithe robbery. There were seven small bosts, each carrying seven men, the crew of the Jers were lattened down in the forecastle and an armed sentry was placed over them. The captain and revenue officers were shut up in the cabin. Captain Newfeld of the June would have fired upon the sentry who was guarding the cabin door, but for the entrosty of his wife for fear they would be killed. Twenty men kep guard on the road to sariet in carrying off the spoil.

Mr. A Pratt, of Montreal, was drowned at St. Albana, Que., last week, St. Albana is situated on the Exhibition, Montreal, is an error No space, unless a below Bastican, and near the rillage are rapids small portion of the main building, which was sold by which are terribly grand, but very danger auction, has yet been allotted, and entries will be out. No human being has been known at any the to have attempted a descent of them in a skiff, or, in fact, ly any other means. But Mr Pratt, on Wednesday afternoon determined to make the attempt. He procured the services of a bostman, named Lefebrir to accompany him, for \$10, and endeavored to perauade his brother Frederick to accompany them This the latter refused to do, and when the par-started on their perilous mission Frederick walked along the shore, and was an unwilling witness of the accident which, a short time afterwards, took place Both men were drowned. Mr. Pratt was only nine feen years of age, but was married, and leaves a wifand child. He was son of the late Mr John Pratt, o' Montreal, and on coming of age would have inherited a large fortune.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SNOW-PLOUGHS, WING-PLOUGHS AND FLANGERS.

A PART from the Tenders to be received for Italian Stock A. on the let of the observed for Mallian Stock the understood until Noon on WEINSCHAY, the 8th of replemier next, for the supply of rix Noon-ploughs, for Ming-ploughs and for Plangers, for the on the line in Manitoba to be operated during the rouning winter. Briwings and Resembleations can be seen and Primes of Trader obtained at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief (Itlams, and at the Station Masters' Offices, in St. John and Italian, on and after MONDAY, the twenty-third instant.

P. DRAUN,

14-1

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

and the eloth, in the case of a cout it is placed on a Papa, war in and solicited and up the look. The moment in a tol. uto the with the coat becomes that fed and be come

His profits on the consolidation of the St

tion his ancestor Bernadelic always bad to being L. His medical miviser, who was a disciple of Dr. grade, insisted in vain that it was no enery for his Ith; the sing was obstitute. At last a crisis came, when Bernadone heard that the doctor declined namer for his life if he would not consent to bleedhe gave way But before buting his arm he made operator promise that he would nover divulge was to be seen on it, and the doctor made a an tow, which he broke a Phrygian cap, with motto, " Death to Lings," was elaborately faituoed the elter. The dashing soldier, when he had a this regulie maxim into his skin never med that one day he would come to be a king :

The tey stood in the melon-patch, when all but him had fled,
And visions of a royal feat.
Went dancing through his head.
But the farmer and the buti-dog came,
And the boy, oh! where is he?
Go sak the doctormen who patched.
His sore an-at o-mee!

King Alphonso has confirmed the son of the In Duke of Medina-Cell (who accidentally shot self while hunting) in all the titles and degrees his father. This makes the infant grandes seven a a duke, sixteen topes a marquis, fourteen times count, and three times a viscount, besides theing nty-nine times a grandee of Spain of the first class. Ith a strong constitution and careful tourring he ay pull through to maturity.

Auother ingentous industry at the expense of aspecting and tender-hearted railway companies een originated in New York Several persons wing been injured to an accident on the New York evated road in March, 1879, a sharp-witted but not egother honest Irishman conceived the happy idea f having a crippled daughter put in a claim for mages, although she did not happen to be on the un when the accident occurred Managing to de-& the child was one of the victims of the casualty. soothe his grief by paying him twenty-nie hundred liars for the giri's injunes. Recently, however, ne jealous neighbors were mean enough to "give ay" the facts, and the father and daughter are now has arrest the nariure and feath e arrest for perjury and fraud.

The contrast between the British and American homa of ailroad i. very remarkable. The mile-ge n coat of the former is \$3 585,009,000, double our d national debt and closs upon the total of the 302,000 per tille, in the United States, \$50,000 from per mile. The gross earnings, on the other nd, are directly reversed. The British lines, on that year, took in \$529 000,001. The proportion of hals country, though only 52 per cent. of the whole ntnivgs The operating expenses in Great Britain average 32 per cent., in the United States, 58 40 per

-Mr. C. H. Harkins, a well known author to on i lowing to say on the Edison election instrond, in a scent issue of the Milwauker Senterel -I notice in ; s day's Scattnel a glowing article on Edison's latesta electrical rational. and the impression its general at Educate is the originator of electrical locomotion prailroads. More is an a quarter of a century ago rosseer C. G. Page, of Washington, drew a car load be passengers with an electrical locometive through the streets of that city at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The electricity was generated by a lattery carried by the engine. It was found too expensive and abouttoned. Edison manufactures his current by converting the power of a steam engine into electricity, through the medium of a dynamo machine, pre-Berlin, exhibited an electrical patrond in operation, of which fallson a la a copy. Sieniens is still running his road in Berlin, and arrabating to tun street rail-roads on this plan. He has also in operation minature engines running on a track, in fron tutes supported on posts, carrying the mail between the main and branch post offices. The economy of the system is not yet determined, but the or all of conception not to Educat.

TOO MEST CALL

Tax line of my formal state of the most first the most first of the most first th omerican seed our words

-A We-devariable trouble specially and be considered to the act of the act reighter in any was often the appearance of the circ. but I in our subdems and excess he can his had considered.

The properties is most discounted in the character through the contraction of a contract of the appearance of the contract o

Trickleb Papilic

be already be a those with tested as fit is stated to the fit is stated Annal Parific, which was at 12 for about 20,0000. Cut sway by the observant cook, or they are unnoticed and in the next six and its the stock rose to 92, netting, and in due course become assimilated in the process of Many of our coung hoses keepers than and fall by 6,000,000. Watash was at 18 when thould bought, satisfying hunger. It is more than likely that delegate was after a two months' trial, and reliquishing but sar, two thirds of the sto k, and it rose lates to believe to the extent of in the unk and discoston suffers. But written paper is even more likely to be His prints on the consolidation of the St. | rounds | which is printing the paper has been in wells Northern (which his bought at 74 and saw rise | hardtal, thus much as in writing the paper has been in the Northern (which his hand shich not limp shalls 47) and Walash are put at \$4,850,000. In all, by clos contact with the hand shich not improbable ending about \$3,850,000 for stocks, Goold has may be giving of a perspiration, that may eater the sinding about \$4,850,000 for stocks, timble has many beginning one personation, concerns, concerns their dangeress grinnon compared their states of the paper and corp. There forget has been to make their children useful and helpful in the corp. The contract of the paper and corp. A singular story is told opropose of the stay of manuscript being allowed to no company the tool down Many Ocar of Sweden in Paties concerning the observages ting torons. Only clean named paper should be allowed a wrappers for food

INTIMATE BELATIONSHIP

The book-keeper's place, as a member in compactdatetreles to one of strictest confidence and trust He is not sworn to non-divulgence, but is in honor bound to held lie tolice all facts and circumstances accepted confidential assistant to the business manager, and it not unfrequently devolves upon him to perform much of such management filmself. By virtue of life position, he he expected to be in possession of important matters pertaining to the Lusiness, and is presumed as well to keep all such information to himself. Although not a word passes upon this subject, at the time of his engagement, vet his position implies all that could be enbodied in the strongest bond. His acceptance of the trust carries with it all the strictest regulations of a confident employe. The disulgence of business plans, however penorable and legitimate they may be, will often work depat to what might have been successful undertakings. Too much caution cannot be exercised by either manager or assistant in keeping from the world matters pertaining strictly to mercantile enterprise Bu iness circumstances of a purely private nature are things the public is not entitled to understand. It is to be regretted that re-much imprudence is manifest ameng Americans, as a class, in the habit of sowing broadcast private business matters, as if to advertise ability or shrewdises in speculative ingenuity. More discreet circumspection in this direction would be conducive of better business qualifications and results. The book-keeper, or elerk who would hope to secure Eve a reputable physician and making tum believe the most favorable reputation, which will enroll file name among the foremost of his protession, must fully fond father actually induced the railway company understand his situation, and ze tonely guard his acts as his custodian of specially deficate and highly important trusts and resposibilities. He dare not ignore these conditions of his position, and to prove taithtest by inhalicious divulgences is to prove utterly incapable and neworthy the nobility of his calling -Booken gar

THE TRESH MEAT TRADE.

ice here, have caused no little agitation in the trade and it is reported that some heavy losses have alreads ship nents and the agents of other lines who generals engers to freight on the former is greater than in Is do a large business in that direction report an a me I similar condition of affairs. The Wyoming, of temon Line, which salled for Liverpool on Tuesthat, did not have any fresh meat, as usual, in herenigerator room, and the White Star steamers have factrical matters, and now general superintendent of T C Eastman, who is the most extensive exporter of the North-Western Telegraph Company, has the ful- fresh meat in the country, has made but few shipments of late, principally on account of the fee s arcity, and what little was sent abroad has in most cases resulted in a loss. The price here has averaged about nine cents a pound and when sold in London has only averaged from four pence to four and a half pence net to the expense. It takes about forty tons of ice for each refrigulator room during the voyage, and this cannot be procured now even at the rate of \$10 a ton Mr. Eastman has been compelled to unport cargoes of ice from Halifax and Maine in order to that the supply is madequate, and the Knickerbocker Ice Company will not make any further contract. İŧ ciacly as is done for electric lights. This idea is will exist much longer, and the hope is expressed that original, but not with Edison. Professor Siemens, of an improvement will speedily set in. There is not much demand just now in England for fresh meat, which will leave a margin of profit for exporters | Italian art." The live cattle trade is also reported to be in a depressed state, and the dealers have suffered heavy dispatch, this week to the effect that on a consignatiful. The total value of the New York supply from

alone sustained a less to the extent of \$17,000.

THE WOODES HAT

their brightest chan ex tor securing a true home, see release from all responsibility in a boarding house And why ' For the most part because their mother have been crucily kind and induigent. They permit their daughters, girlhood to ellp by without accustomyouth will lay the toundations of more true happiness and enjoyment than ein be found in a life of indolence and selfishness. They to get that there are home lessons carli day that should have equal thought and attention with those woich are enforced in schools. If they would ut their daughters for cheerful, intelligent, skilfal home makers. If our girls grow up with no high a umbition than to pass through their school education with only just that amount of knowledge while will be decined respectable in fashionald circles, devoting all their time out of school hours to tessional position. He is not required to give bond street walking and silly gowlp, with not one moment given to domestic duties, who can wonder that they for the faithini and project dischange of his duty as an accountant, yet his reputation is continually at stake accountant, yet his reputation is continually at stake the state of the faithing and then we find one whose natural states. Now and then we find one whose natural states of the faith of the states of the state in every ordin ity performance of his work. He is the good sense has not been entirely destroyed or perverted by the unfortunate indulgence or carelessness of the mother. If such a one marries, and truly loves her healand, she will throw off the fetters, and have courage to study the nit of housekeeping, until she becomes an expert in the business. If she would do this by quick observation and thoroughly systematic management, she will build up a delightful home, where husband and children will cause up and call her bleased

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND

In an article upon the American visitors who are now il, king to Europe, the London Times says American toursts speak of coming not to Great Britum, but to Emopi. Some even persuado themselves that Parls is treir netted goal. Large numbers of them spend less time in these Islands than on the European continent. This are to be found more prefusely in every Europe in contal than in London. [ŧ is to be feared Americans commonly find English tamily and a not very accessible. Livery Englishman has learned to value the triendship of the few whom accident or introductions have made known to him But for the majority of transatiantic visitors, English domestic life is as scaled a book as French or Italian They arrive with a kind of belief that they are returning home, they go back with so ma h information on Luglish nature and habits as can be obtained by perambutating the streets and comparing the fare and changes of thirty or forty hotels in different parts of the kingdom. A foreigner among people spenking a different language, and all whose institutions indicate a different origin, does not expect to teel at home. Americans in England do not feel themselves toreigners, and must be painfully surprised to discover how entirely they are strangers. The contrast can sentcely tail to be the rader for the conviction of most Ameri- ice. The noise at the very margin of the field on The export of fresh ment from New York has been cans that in their own country they would extend a which we were seemed to occur framediately at our comber 31, 1879, is placed by Mr Poor at \$1,416. Institute is to be discontinued for the present. The truth is that British visitors to the United States at was heard so loudly that we might have extruth is that British visitors to the United St 0,000 on 84,232 inites, or \$4,915,000,000 on the New York for hidiring gives the following purposent gain by their abundance. Englishmen in next moment, The universable condition of the Ritish Great littling loss by their abundance. Englishmen in next moment, The whole dry lee-covering warms cost per mile is very great—in Great Britain markets for fresh best, coupled with the high price of the I nited States are still few enough to occupy the was a wast sounding board. Whenever, as I lay position of guests of the nation. Americana disembark at Liverpool in numbers much too great for been sustained to the exporters. The treight agent | individuals to be noticed, unless they adopt means to 17,696 miles, last year took in \$308,000,000. The of one of the steamship lines says that he is reloing render themselves indissidually considered. In pro-lines of the United States, on 84,237 in full operation, nothing in the sax of engagements for fresh most portion as the inestimal is advantages begin to be nothing in the was of engagements for fresh meat portion as the inestimalic advantages begin to be understeed or being able to observe the operation of British qualities and institutions in her circumstances. English visitors to the lanted States must ling snow. This is to be observed even at a temperature prepare to dispense with the extraordinary attentions of 40 C. The universe fluid is not water, but a conwhich at present minister to their sense of personal importance. We should rejone it, on the other hand, not carried any our for the last three voyages. Mr | Englishmen world take more palus to facilitate for Americans who desire it the means of making acqu. intance with English life as it really is. The more direct the intercourse between English and American homes the brighter will be the prospect of permanent international good-will Every nutumn tourist in New York and Pennsylvania and New England comes back with a cordial admiration of the country he has traversed, and still more of its people. Houghness and crudities which offered on the surface disappear on nearer approach. The same pleasant consequence would attend a closer familiarity of American tourists in Europe with British peculiarities. If the meet the requirements of his business; but even with legion of traveliers which the United Kingdom is promised during the next few months from the United States will consent to study their blood relations of is not believed that the present condition of affairs the mother country from some less-general points of view than the Epsom race-course or the ride in Hyde Park, and it Englishmen will afford them opportunities, the temporary migration may answer a more nor will there be until the cooler weather sets in, and | durable purpose than the inundation of the United it is believed that prices will then advance to a point i states with French fashions and unauthenticated

> ...The receipts of peanuts in New York this season. osses. A leading cuttle desicr has received a cable it is estimated, will amount to 429,000 bushels in the stimate, about \$1,500,000

CARADIAN SILK INDUSTRY,

I have those different and the factor of the following the first of the states and the states are followed by the following the first of the factor of the states are followed by the following the first of the factor of the first of the fir

nentions that class bottles continuing was are represented on monuments of the tearth dynasty, more than 4,000 years ago, and in the tombs at Bork Basan the process of glass-blowing is represented in an unt istakable manner. The earliest specimen of glass, bearing an inscription from which its date may be ascertained, which has or vet been met with, is the Hon's head now in the tride collection in the Beltish Museum This was found many years ago at Thebes, he Signor Drovetti. It is formed of opaque blue glass of a very bright and beautiful color for may be seen from a factured parts, but time has changed it externally to an olive green. Its Buch has informed the writer that the bieroglyphics which are on the underside, consist, on the right side, of an urcous wearing the thut, or white crown of the upper world, or upper Egypt, and representing the goldess Sat (Juno). on the lent side, an ur our weating the test, or red crown o. the lower world, or lower Egypt, and representing the goldess Not or Neith (Minerva), while the central bleroglyphics form the prenomen of Nuantet IV of the cles onth dynasty, whose date, according to Lepsins' hronology, was a c 2423-2390 A bead found at Thebes bears the prenomen of Hatatu, a queen who is conjectured to have lived about 1459 ac , this is of a ducky. green gines, quite transparent, and is stated to have the specific gravity of bottle glass. It has been auggested that the material is not artificial glass. but obsidian, which abounds in Egypt, and is occasionally of a green tint. Many colored frag-ments are found in the tembs of Thebes, and a vitrified coating, usually blue or green, was given to objects formed of carthenware, and even of stone or granite. A high value acems to have been attached to colored glass at an early date, and vessels of fine onsour blue glass, of Egyptian manufacture, exist, edged with a tolerably thick plating of gold if the Syrian. Greek, and Latin versions of the Old Testament are correct, is placed (in the book of Job) in the same category as gold; the English version numbers the word crystal

ARCTIC ICE.

The unitarky prisoner in the immense field ice during the imposing, unbroken loneliness of the long Arctic night, when the wind is colm, can hear the crackle of the snow under the stealthy tread of the polar bear at an astonishing distance, and hear what a man, speaking loud, says at 1,000 metres distance. 12 can, therefore, be well understood how the sound of ice-pressures must travel to his cer from enormous distances "Sometimer," the author writes, "the noise of the ice movements was scarcely to be heard -a mere murmur-and came to our ears as does the play of the waves on a steep coast from the far distance. Sometimes it hummed and roared closer to us, as if a whole column of heavily-laden waggons were being drawn over the uneven ice surface," In the sound was combined all manner of noises caused by crackling, grinding, falling of blocks, crushing and many other phenomena of ice life "It is astonishing how far and how clearly every noise is conducted in the down to sleep, I placed my car against the dry wooden ship's side, I heard a humming and buzzing which was nothing else but the aum or all the noises which occurred in the ice at a great distance from the ship." The surface of an expanse of young sult-water les on which no anow his yet fallen is soft, so that the foolstep is impressed upon its white covering as in meltcentrated solution or sait thrown out by the freezing of the lee beneath. When summer begins the thawing tiust occurs is very for al min unequal. Any dark body, such as a heap of ashes, or the dropping of bears, cats its way into the snow, absorbing the rays of heat, which are reflected off again by the general white surface. The bear droppings eat their way into the snow, and then into the ice, and the conical hole thus formed fills itself with water. It may at last cut its way right through the Ico where not very thick. Thus are formed the greater part of those holes in drittles which are usually ascribed to sen'. The author never saw a scale hole in winter.

...The London Echo says ... The use of steel for marine boliers has of late increased rapidly, but, if the latest news from the Clyde is trust worthy, the Board of I'rade will need to be very cautious in sanctioning its employment, for it is reported that the steel boilers for the Czars y .cht Liradia have failed under the test, and have all been condemned Some eminent marino engineers refuse to use it, but several new passenger steamers have been fitted with boilers of steel, and a grave responsibility has been incurred by their OWDERS.

-It is catimated that on January 1, 1880, there were 30,000,000 sheep in New South Wales, Australia, an'increase of 5,000,000 over the provious year During and execution belongs to Profess & Stemens, or Berlin, ment of nine hundred head or cattle one experter. Virginia this season will reach, according to the same, the past west 140,500,000 pounds of wool acre forwarded for ablpment.

THE METAL TRADE. THE USITED BRAYES MARKETS

New York.

Pr. Ion-For demostic product a non-racket is needs repeated, Research eds, no real elected fished about three weeks of swell sustained and hese very appearance of a good search middlen. Subsequent angles, police range the many holders, and said to have actually been purblicated by the ances are not however attended by the same conditions. In fact there are attended by the same conditions. In fact there are need the market has been extremely quiet, much tion striking evidence states interpolative industries and quieter than for several weeks past, and consumers the only basis tog this turn, some conservative dealers, were unwilling to buy at the prices cure at during the and brokers even come so to be to chuse terize the previous week. This market appears at present to be development as provideral to the best interests of to the poor sting the entire country, but if the markets

upon with suppleion and one that is by no means a streent advance sisting the endeaver to give value earth indestrength. A meeting of the Western Nail Association was such as now prevails to some extent. Sides are respected to the extent of 2,500 tons at irregular prices to selling prices—at 100-was reallimed. Nails have We quote at about 124 for their gunock, 27 a 26 for born bought since the list meeting as low as \$275,

sive amounts if telders would accept \$20 to No 3. There has been no change in ratio as supplies since foundry. They must upon \$2 over that, however, last work; Spikes 24c., splice lars, 21c., truck bolts, and consquently find no outler except for a few small 3 c.—nil 30 days.

Very little if any change can be discovered in the total recovered for the surface that

Ridbs--Extensive contracts for steel under negotiation for some time post have been closed, the total of which is placed at 650 to tons for next years delivery at \$00 in addition to this there is reported some 5,000 tons for early delivery at \$05. The market is quoted at \$32.30465 for both English and American Western mills are reported to have closed for some 15,000 tons iron, but in the los if merket no extensive transactions are noted. About \$15 at 18 covers the range of quotations,

Menufactured from-The market all through has a tairly steady look, former prices seeming to be well surfaced generally, while business is fully up to what has been expected. Ordinary sizes common merchant has been expected. Ordinary sizes common merchant same as they were last week. bar, 2 3c from store. Common black sheet 3.3c for Nos. 10 to 16, and best bloom, same Nos., 42c. Structural shapes nominally 2 fc for angles, 3c for beams and 310 for channels and tees. Tank, 2 70% 2.8c. Railway apikes about 24c, nih plates, 24c, and

track bolts, 340 340, nominally.

Tin-Lower prices from abroad weakened the market for pig tin, and Straits sold down to 201c closing nasatted. Quotations are 20jc spot for biralis; 20jc for Australian, 200 for Billiton; 20jc for English L. & F.: 20jc for English refined, and 2: 1/2 for Banca Tin 1/late of all descriptions has been active, and closes strong with prices higher. Sales for the week are placed at 25,000 boxes. Quotations are as follows: I. O. charcosi, third cross assortment, \$6 25416 374 for Allaway grade, and \$6.371/40.50 for Melyn grade, coke tin at \$5.371/405.50 for B.V. grade, and \$5.50 for Yapitty grade; cliatecal terms at \$5.621/40.171 for 14 x 20 Allaway grade, and \$12 for 20x28 do, and coke terms at \$5.25 for 14x20 Glala grade, and \$11 for 30x22 do mall round total for 20x28 do.-all round tota

Copper—Dealings in ingot have moderated some what, about 350,000 lb Lake at 19c covering the whek sales. About 491c now asked. Manufactured this ore which exist at Taranaki and cisewhere. quotod as follows:—Braziers' copper, over 16 oz, per aquare foot, 28c; do. 12 oz to 16 oz, 30c; do. 10 oz. to 12 oz, 32c; do. lighter than 10 oz., 34c; circles, segment and pattern sheets less than 5 in. diameter, 31c; do do over 84 in., 34c; los motive fire-box. mbeets, 31c; shorting copper over 12 on per sq. ft., 26c; do. bolt, 25c; copper bottoms, 31c

Load - Common domestic pig sold to the extent of 400 tone at 4 c, but closes with holders asking full 4 c for store lots. Manufactured lead quoted as follows: Ber, 6c ; pipe, 6je ; sheet, 7c-less 10 per cent. discount to the trade-and tin-lined pipe 15c. Whot, Sig for drop, 9]c for buck, and 8ic for patent chilled less I per cent discount to the trade for small lots, and for large lots 4 per cent.

Antimony—A fir jobbing business at about 17@ 17% for Cookson's and 16@16% for Hallet's.

I hiladelphia.

Pig Iron-Pig is lovely strengthening under the continued steady d used and prices must be quoted alding o etter bricer ikers seem resolved to have better prices, and are pursuing a conservative policy in regard to production to prevent any andden of Lidue advance which would permit or threaten the unloading of foreign pig in very large quantities. Quotations vary somewhat, but the following fairly represent the market:—No. 1 foundry, \$29, 60 \$28, asveral rales have taken place at \$28, and a few holders ask \$29; No. 2 X, \$25 for \$27. Gray forge is \$20 for \$32 at fornace, and higher prices have been asked for olal brands. Foreign Scotch pig ranges from \$22 50

\$35, with moderate sales. Bicoms-Best charcoal f.o.b., \$70 for 2,464 lb. remout authracite, \$60 at torge, (2,464 lv), scrap bluoms, \$50.

Morehant Iron-Since last week several large sales have been effected at prices a little stiffer than two weeks ago. More orders have been placed, some of m quite large. Prices are very firm at 2 4c at mill and 2 to at store, with a strong upward tendency The consumption of iron at present is larger than at any time in our history, yet our capacity is fully equal to this and a much larger demand. The mills in this locality are all busy on double turn. Stocks are much reduced, and but few mills can till an ordinary sised order without delay.

Neite-All the mills are running up to their capaolty under a strong demand at \$110, with the off to the trade. Stocks are much broken, and in some cases makers are borrowing from one another to fill

Sheet Iron-The market for sheet iron is quite active. The anticipated modification of the card has not been made, but prices are firm, and it is not at all improbable that an advance will be made Price continue as follows -- Reflued No. 26 to 28, 41c; No. 13 to 25, 42c; No 16 to 21, 4c, 1c higher for extra

Steel Bails .- The mills are full of orders at \$63 265. Tin.—Banca, 260; Straits, 220; Australian, 2110; English, 3140. The market is very active, and prices

Tin Plate.-I C. 10x14 and 14x20, bright charcoal,

term, 55 50 a 5 75; IC 2 x28, terme, best charged, \$1750, colo \$11 to The market for im plate has not been more active for a long time. Processor firm A certain soring Reston burbelor, wealths, but The netisity reported but week premies to be mained included, was taking his beth one morning when has taite beliefne the seas or.

Speller = '4.
Por Le of = Per I is strength and Je, and is now quoted at 15%.

liketta per - His dem ed to bet

Pittsbarg

development as primitical to the lest interests of termarket. If the quotations at the memorial at \$28 for No. 1 X foundry, \$150 = 24 for No. 2 X foundry, and \$22 for nortial \$150 for \$24 for No. 2 X foundry, and \$22 for nortial \$150 for \$25 for

Colliness. 8.2 m a 3 for Eglington, 224 at 245) for each, in good-sized lots but it is possible the market Commence and \$24 for Summerice.

Gartsherrie, and \$24 for Summerice.

Middleshoro pig could probably be placed in extensions amounts if relders would accept \$29 for No. 3.

There has been no change in rathe as supplies since.

steel trade. There is nothing on the surface that would indicate a disturbance of prices or a decline in consumption

Old Rails-Are still quoted at \$3) to \$31, the donicate rails coming in competition here with the foreign

wheels, \$24 to \$30 per gross ton.

Copper-Manufacturers report no change in manu-

NEW ZEALAND STEEL.

It seems, save the London Times, that the iron-sand, as taken from the beach, is inixed with an equal I join you in materious quantity for clay and of the ordinary sea-sand, which contains a large admixture of shell, these materials are worked up into bricks, which are hardened in a kiln, broken up into regular pieces, and smelted in an ordinary cupola furnace. The product of this simple process is cast-steel of the finest possible texture, from which some beautiful specimens of the finest cutlery have been manufactured. These experiments were conducted by a mechanic in the government employ, who was restricted to an expenditure of £100, and was therefore only able to creet a furnace of the most temporary description, he, however, succeeded in producing, at the first and only trial, 500 weight of steel in the manner described above, and his success seems likely to lead to further and more extensive efforts to utilize the almost inexhaustible deposits of

PROBABLE DEMAND FOR IRON TIES

It will interest many of our readers to know that according to the present estimates, 30,099 tons of cotton hoop iron will be required to bind the forthcoming cotton crop and put it in a ransportable condition. The only element of uncertainty in this estimate is in regard to the amount of the crop itself. Statisticians positively predict a 0,009,000 balo crep, and as the present invariable method of fastening the bales is by means of iron bands, six to a bale, it follows that 35,000,000 such bands will be required to tle up the entire crop. These bands are of uniform weight and thickness and 1,200 of them weigh a ton, and hence 30,000 tons of them will be required, if the prognostications of the statisticians are fulfilled in regard to the size of the crop. The lands, or "cotton ties," as they are called, are usually put up in bundles of 30 each, with the same number of "buckles" atrung feet, or 75,000 miles of fron hoop, buckles, were sold to the planters and compressors was \$2.50 per bundle, or \$100 per ton. If the same price is juid this year the total cost of the entire crop will be \$3,000,900 .- Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market, July 23nt, 1880 -

IROY.

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APELTER (per top)

A MODEL MODEST MAN

telephone called bun. He spring from the tuboud was horified to bear that a lady, who of a distinguished New York banker, was at the other and of the wife a mile away. It would never do for him to ensign on a conversation with a bady in his present condition I down (1 st work was to decon Friday. Any ved w "Expresses A thousaid pardoor! Pic from without for during the present calcular the reighbors and conver ed without fear or mode standard the model that have been the converse of without fear or mode standard the model that make the converse to the converse of without fear or mode standard the model that make the converse to the converse of without fear or mode standard the model that make the converse to the converse of without fear or model the converse or model the conv

RECEIPT FOR MAKING A LIVE YOWN

Sell your building lots at reasonable prices Induce business men to locate in your town

Patronize the londness men of your own town. speak well of worthy public enterprises.

Speak well to strangers of your town and people Encourage your focul newspaper by subscribing

for, ids ritising in, and paying for it. 7. It you can afford to do so, donate a building lot for some large business enterprise, and thereby en-

* If anything should be undertaken that may be of

because you happen to be prejudiced against it. O Always sum up your expenses when you visit

places outside your own town to buy goods. 1" It you have any surplus money, do not spend it in tar-off speculations, but give yourself and your town the benefit of it by establishing some producted

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY

All who have seen a Trench wedding know of the homely and frequently familiarly affectionate manner in which the officiating priest delivers a little hamily to the intending husband and wife, in which, celibate to the intending hustand and wife, in which celibate set to sole, 1 or p.n., sole to sole; 2 pm, so, as he is, he speaks with the authority of deep experi- to sole, 2 or pm, sole to sole; 1 pm, closed side ence of the duties of bearing and forhearing, on the happiness and privileges of the married state. But Scrap Iron.—There is no apparent change in this all were assounded at the autpassing plainness of trade. Ordinary wrong hit scrap may still be quoted at appear to following priestly address of it is from \$23 per net ten for No 1, and railway at \$25 to \$26, the bottom of my heart, Joseph, that I congratulate east scrap \$17 to \$12 per gross ten as to kind, old you on the great step you are taking. It was, indeed, and to see you wasting your youth in a life of disgust-ing drutkenness. However, all is well that ends well, and it pleases me to think that you have said good-bye forever to the wine shop. As to you, my poor Catherine, thank heaven heartily that you have been able, ugly as you are, to find a nu-mud never torget that you ought, by an unchange the area toras and devotion without bounds, to try to obtain pardon for your physical imperfection, for, I repeat, you are a real blunder of a cture. And now, my dear children,

COLD ATR PREIT CURING

The California Vountain Mexicoger reports an interesting experiment in fruit curing intely made at a Plucryllo foundry. About a peck of sileed apples were placed in a selve and subjected to a cold air blact for three and a half hours in the cupola furnace of the foundry, and the fruit is reported to have been com-pletely and beautifully cured by the treatment, re-maining soft and without the slightest discoloration. The cuted fruit showed none of the harsh, stiff dryness which results from hot curing the cold blast completely freeing the fruit from excess of moleture, with no possibility of burning or shriveling it. Messenger says: " Compared with our sun drying, it effects a great saving of expense, attention and risk. Anylady who can command or devise a strong blast of cold air, can dry fruit in a superior-we might sav perfect-manner, without being dependent on the weather and waiting on the slow process of sun diving, and without the most expensive resort to fuel and the risk of over-heating."

-Halder Herald -About two months ago, Mr. Thomas Matheson, while passing along the cost side of Sugar Louf Mountain, the highest point of the 'obequids, found near its base specimens which he believed contained valuable metal. Further investigation corroborated the impression, and a company, consisting of Meses. These Matheson, William Mattinson, Joseph Jones and R. F. Page, was formed for the purpose of prospecting. Samples of the ore have been sent to the United States for analysis, one lot of which gave the following result -Gold, 6.1 or per Sept-Dec changed hands at 23-4238 Gd; sellers non ton, silver, 7 oz per ton; copper, 7 oz per ton, lead, about \$1 higher than last week, yet its actual condi-tion in some respects is vague. Some buyers are

by that the 30,000 tens referred to will comprise per cent of iron. The location is easily that the 30,000 tens referred to will comprise per cent of iron. f the branches of the river Philip, and about six miles 306,000,000 feet or 75,000 miles of iron hoop. Last print distribution station. Such results, says the year the average price at which the ties, with their from Thomson station. Such results, says the buckles, were sold to the planters and compressors. Amberst Gazette, are most gratifying, and as the prois abundant, we must congratulate the fortunate gentlemen on their success, and our tine country on the newfound elements of wealth.

-The Brewers' Association of the United States represents \$350,000,000 capital, and its members anmully pay the Government \$11,000,000. Thirty-five million bounds of hops and 35,000,000 hushels of bar-ley were used last year by the 2,719 broweries of the United States. The number of breweries in Germany have decreased nearly 3,900 from 1872 to 1879. The total sumual German production of beer averages 2.27 gallons for each man, woman and child. The English last year consumed 884 gallons per head of population, the Americans (U.S.) 500 gallons, the Russians but 80 gallons. The world's annual production of beer, including 18 countries, in estimated to be 3,000,000,000 gallons in Europe and 199,009,600 gallons in the United States.

-An exhibition of the food industries of the world is announced to be held at Agricultural Hall, Lendon. in October next, one grand result, according to the London Gree r, being that it will constitute a valuable means of communication between the English and foreign tood trades, and also of familiarizing Lugish traders and consumers with foreign process and specialties. The Anchor line of steamships have ar ranged to transport 100 tons of American exhibits free of charge, and special low rates of transportation have been granted by American and English rullways.

-It is reported from Hartford, Coun , that a gentleman of that city has nearly completed a curringo for use on ordinary roads, to be propelled solely by compressed air. The rhafts, of course, are emitted, but otherwise the carriage will resemble, in the main, those commonly used The machinery, in very ompact form, is under the rear of the axle, and the quantity to furnish motive power for a run of many

PETROLEUM.

THE PITESPERG OIL MARKET

Corn The piles of crude in troleum has design. within the last lew dies, touchline 87 fe per bated ; one time on Wednesday. The Judhest price read a borried oghest the proves for the duter mentloned :-

| t in tire | Co. L | . • | Later of | 1000 | 4.5 |
|------------|-------|-----|----------|---------|-----|
| Ends. | • | • | 10.14 | 23 M. | 0.5 |
| Saturd (A) | | 7 | 61.11 | D 95 | 41 |
| Montas, | • | | 0.9 | 46.1941 | fi. |
| Bushing . | • | 3.1 | 81,780 | 4. 0 | i i |
| We for Tax | • | 11 | U Sep | 11 - 63 | |

Brasto -1 ion some case retired is he here to in the eastern and the tore ga markets,

NEW YORK OIL MARKET.

Lard oil was fum. Linscol oil was sold most rately in jobling lets. Cetton seed oil was dull We quote - Linseed - American, 556 to 60c Latel -Prime city, 63c to 64c. Spirm—Cit. 19, 90c to 924. bleached winter, \$1.10 to \$1,11; natural de \$1.05 to \$1.09; crude Winde, 800 to 550; natural winter d. 570 to 580; bleached do, 600 to 610; extra blea in 1 whiter, 63c to 64c.; bleached elephant, 70c to 72c natural do, 68c to 70c bleached whater ish, 50c ; ite , extra bleached do , white), 53: to 55: , und fish (Sound) for a nominal

Petroleum was dull and nominally unchanged We quote -Crude, in bbls, et to itc., naphtha a bble, 7fe ; refined, in bble, range lots, 84c; refined in cots, 11 to to 13 concording to brand, refined at Philadelphia and Baltimore, 8 to For United states certificates we append a list of the half-hours. tid and asked prices —10 a.m., 86 kg to 87 kg . 10 3 cam, 86 kg to 87 kg . 11 a.m., 86 kg to 86 kg . 11 . cam, 86 kg to 86 kg . 12 30 kg m

THE PETROLIA, ONT., MARKET.

The market for the crude article is firmer than ever and will without doubt continue to be so for some The sales during the past week have been smaller than usual, owing to Civic Holiday intervening and the holding lack of reducers. \$1.60 is the very lowest that will be taken for crude, while \$1.04 has been asked

| Days. | Quan- | F o B | Mernie- | T = \ | Tives |
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19) | ;
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| | | · Rt | p). | | |

| Petrolis, Ont., per 1/3 | \$1 :01 |
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| Od City, Pag. " | î a. |
| Tidioute, Pa., " | 0 |
| l'arker, l'n . " | 1 6 |
| New York, per gal | |
| RELINDO (IN BARRELA) PER CAR-LOAD. | - |
| Petrolia, Ont., por wine gailon | \$9.1 |
| " Imperial million | 1• |
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| i London, Ont., per wine gallon | 1 |
| " " Imperial gallon | 14 |
| New York, per wine gallon | io |
| Antwerp, Belginin, per kil | 2:1 |
| London, Eug | √ 4 |
| | |

THE LONDON MARKET.

(Arthur Brown & Co's Petroleum Report, July 20.1 Regisso Paractaus On -Refined quotation from New York shows a decline of he since last week, and crude certificates of 7c, the market here declined during the early and middle part of the week, but railled towards the close. A considerable business has been done, principally, however, of a speculative nature Primo and Standard White Pennsylvanian on spot sold at 74 28d per gallon, August, 821814 Sept. Dec., 814183d Today's market closes quiet spot, 71418d, last four months, 814184d.

ю, 14 чест, mee tod moure, 73d ; refined, 8d. Coat On -A good demand on the spot, with but little offering.

TURPENTINE.-Has further improved; spot sold at 22x 9d 2 234 3d, August, 23s paid, with further buyers, Mark 24K

Antuca Daowa & Co., Brokers

| | PETROTY | A 01F | | |
|---|---|-----------|--|----------------|
| Prices of S W
Petroleum | N York
London | 7)
7.3 | York
Landon | 6's
6 3-164 |
| - | Hefined, | Crade. | Refined. | Crude |
| Stock this day Landed last week Delivered last week | 113.010 bbi.
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0.213 bbi
6.221 bbi | | 52.2% bh
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ect 16
2.277 bb | |
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| Landed Inst | 20 | 551 | i '! | | 1.1.1 | ļ |
| Delivered Lat | " | ЬЫ | ! ! | 21 | 1,61 | |

Above represents mocks and movements at Landon and Turines Haven Public Wharveyouly

PETROLEUM PRODUCED AND EXPORTED

(From Pradstreet's)

The condition of the export trade in petroleum deserves public attention, both for its magnitude, and for the movement of the present enormous quantity out of the country at only eight cents per gallou. If the ascertained rate for eleven months was continued to the last of June, the quantity sent to foreign countries for the year was 435,785 976 gallons, and the sum realized from it was \$37,109,258. The quantity was Every necessary guarantee of assistance has been 60,000,000 gallons greater than in the previous year, and the sum realized \$3 000,000 less, and, as compared with 1876-77, the quantity was 130 000,000 gallons greater, and the vame 24,3 some less. In fact, with the quantity three times as great as in 1870-71, ten years ago, the value realized was no greater than then. This is a grave case of loss and waste. The treasures in store in the oil districts are not to last forever, and it is unfortunate that they are drawn on air will be taken into it from a reservoir in audicient so recklessly, and that the markets are crowded beyond their power of healthy consumption. It is ent to every country of the world, and almost to

wery port, by whole consort, and not offer the monper of outmos, commence It is thrust mon the people or nations must be dealed to its use, and price of the are illour on an avenue. At 70,000 leavels less but lever to the Thibetan prej matter daily, a year's production reaches 25.7 or o'd barrels or 1,43 your upo gallon, which is not come, crude and nother export chiefly of terminal prices a transmission gallons, it is pears that torus than hart of the entire production is expected. It would require acquire to the control of the best of the control of the best of the control of the c leaving perhaps, 30 announced of the man and the first owners. In both cross the fig.

Machine are astopishing for the magnitude, to represent window to in atticle unknown to either domestic or foreign trade twenty years ago. The following figures give the condensed hosory of the export trade in petroloum, the proportion of crude to refined having been about equal in the earlier year, but recently only a small share being coud . A small amount was exported in 1802, but no record was kept of it, but fer 1862-63 the return is not complete, quite as much nore having gone out as "unenumerated." a favorite wasion with the incompetent statisticisms of the

QUARTITIES AND VALUES OF PETROLICY ESCORED.

| ta zilleren | Value. |
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245,938,563
211,978,748
305,672,263
318,971,973
318,973,973
445,755,765 |

Due month estimated at one eleventh of eleven months.

this short but most remarkable commercial the country has received a total of \$362 992,for its surplus of a mineral article unknown up 1860 as an article of commerce. The quantity 1860 was 3,001,710,622 gallons, or 76,542,765 ils, a quantity almost inconcers able for its mere altude. Burely this result justifies the predictions patitide. Burely this results justified and hoped that a set imates of those who claimed and hoped that a set commercial product would be developed, and insisted that this was a vast primary deposit automated that this was a vast primary deposit automated that the set once yous to coal itself, and as little likely to be at once mainted as coal. On the contrary, many scientists mailed it as an organic product, the expressed oil of mulucky mollisks of the carboniferous era and prefere likely to be exhausted from the sand-rock sen the gas should all chape. Absurd as many pories were, we can afford to laugh at them now at it has profited us by the vest sum of \$1,000 000,-, one-half or more-namely, \$50 kuco,oon-having iready been paid us in cash by foreign nations

WHAT THE VIENESE SMORE

In Vienna almost every man smokes, whether he with a lady or not. 'The fashionable weed' is that is called here a "Virginia"—a kind of a long, in cigar, with a straw running through the middle. bey draw very badly and last a long time. The sheet price paid for them is twenty-four kreutsors about ten cents, they are to be had for two cents. over. A man who can smoke a pipe all day and feet ad effects will ordinarily succumb under a "Vis-"The smell alone is test." The initiated Vienna her delights in it, and he can smoke it for an hour cout stopping. The tobacco trade is under gorthe tobacco shops of use chiefly as postage stamp

THE STORY OF AN UMBRELLA.

The Nachrichten of Basic tells a story which may give the bold purchaser a hint of a new method of rotecting himself against fraudulent shopkeepers. young gentleman bought a silk umbrella from an hour of its contact with the rain. The purchaser went stialight to the shop, exhibited the ruined article, and semanded a sound one in its stead. C. is slike umbrellas, however, were made to sell, not to endure 2000; the dealer smilled politely, and observed that purchasors ought to be careful when they made their molection. The young man took home his umbrells, painted around it the following inscription in big letters:—"This is how an umbrells looks to-day which was at C——'s sliop yesterday," and hired a commissionaire to walk to said fro before C—'s shop with the opened umbrells for a whole day. This anusual form of advertisement naturally irritated. Herr and could not have been without a deterring induence upon possible customers. C—— sent for the police, and asked them to arrest the bearer of the umbrella, but they declared they could see no legal erline in the commissionaire's proceeding, and de-clined to take him off to fail Early next morning, the imperturbable umbrella-carrier appeared again, and he kent sentinel in this manner. In front of C—'s shop kept sentinel in this manner in front of Cfor nearly a week. At the end of this period, the aboptector saw that he must give way, and calling the man, asked him to go to his employer and say that everything should be settled according to his wishes. When the bold inventor of the stratagem cutered the shop, the dealer offered him a sound silk umbrella in exchange for the sickly one. The purchaser agreed to accept it, but added the further demand that the dealer should pay the commissionaire a week's wages, to which angrestion he was also compel's to assent, —London Globe.

NEW VARIETIES OF TEA

. The highlish considerapouts the discovery of two although rapidly absorbs to there its uses are shown, it corrors varieties of the western frontier of the differential to point any resection. Chains. Buthe monsterles on Mount that for Scoul) to depre fation of values. So it has stoothly given by was given an automoral to which is naturally to depression of values. So it has stoothing as the weather minimum to his first of a little in the first of a little in a daily were use to time having been age, hours of this wild to be found in the uninhabilited wild and two the production of 1872 to 1873 to 187 fuction of all has attained en amous propertions, the ling in its native elevated Addict without colling along

A FRENCH STORY

There is a story told of a hidy on I a contleman were strang is to each other. Suddenly the scribe

"Malma I will trouble you to look out of the window for a few infinites. I am point to make Changes in my wearing apparel,

"Certainly, sin," she replied, with great politeness rising and turning her back upon him. In a short

" Now, madam, tay change is completed, and you may resume your seat!
When the lady turned she beload her companion

transformed into a dashing lady with a vell over her

Son, s'r, or madain, whichever you are," said the lady, "I must trouble you to look out of the window for I also have some changes to make in my apparel

"Certainly, madam," and the gentleman in ladies! attire immediately complied. "Now, sir, you nay resume your seat." To his great supprise, on resuming life seat, the gentleman in temale attire found his female companion transfermed into a man lile laughed and said

" "It appears that we are both anxious to escape recognition. What have you done? I have robbed a

"And I," said the whilem lady, as he desterously fettered libs companion's wrists with a pair of hand-cuts: "I am detective I , of Scotland Yard, and in female appared have shadowed you for two daysnow," drawing a revolver, "keep still."

BOWMANVILLE.

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AND ENABLE SAME AS GONGLARANCEED. (6)

GRAND |DOMINION EXHIBITION

Closis griday, Sopt 24th at Two pin

\$20,000 Offered in Premiums.

Futriss must be made with the Association in Montress, on it before the molernest cored dates, size. However, testile Shoop, wire, Penkry, agricultural Implements and Durry Products, to

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offo LECLERE, Secretary Council of Agriculture

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DECONOMY With increased capacity of Steam Power, by setting hollers the Jarvis method. Wasto fuel used without blast cales, acreenings, wet peat, wet hops, spent tan and disenceds. Ac. The san expinciple as the Siemen's steel process: wasto gases utilized with hot sit on top of the fire. Over 50,000 II. P. set this way in U. S. and Canada; in operation at Montreal. Toronto, Metritton, M. John, N. II., etc. Also, the J. M. corrugated grate bar, suitable for all kinds of fuel; cannot burn off at the ends; tee circulation of air. Mention this paper when you write to.

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FOUR POINTED GALVANIZED

STEEL BARB WIRE FENOING.

There are now before the public a number of Four-Pointed Harbs, which to the casual observer, are similar in appearance to the Burnell Barb which we are making, but a closer's unination of them will show the difference and their

The Grand Trunk Luilway Company of Canada give it a preference over nil others, and have contracted with us tor over one hundred tons of fening for immediate delivery.

This liard was patented in the United States in 1877, and

This Barb was patented in the United grates in 1814, and is no infringement on any other patent, and we will defend dealers and consumers against the threats of pretended monopolists. We claim superiority for our liarb Wire over all others for the following reasons:

1st — We use only the best quality of Galvanized Annealed than Mire.

all others for the following reasons—

1st — Wo use only the best quality of Galvanized Annealed
Steel Wire.

2nd — The two strands of No. 12) Wire are twisted
together just enough to allow for the contraction and expanson of the metal, caused by heat and cold, and not so much
as to indure the structure of the steel

3rd. — The liarbe on our Wire are four-possible, thus
always presenting a liarb intersily or at a right angle, which
is a great advantage over the Two-liarb Wires, as cattle are
unable to get against the fence to break it or push it down
4th.— The liarbe are fastened to the Wire at intervals of
7 inches, in a manner entirely different from any other, being
accurate locked around and ostowen both wires, so that they
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the intwisting of the cable should either wire get bruken.

3th.—The muchinery by which the liarha are put on is no perfect that the Cuble Wires are not injured or weakened by the process, as is the case with other Four-Pointed liarb

Manufactured by the CANADA WIRE COMPANI Montreal. H. R. IVES, Manager.

> PICTON.

TO BREWERS AND MALTSTERS.

The undersigned, having colarged his storing capacity, and put in an Elevator, which is too largest and hav in the County, is prepared to purchase on Commission, Earley and other grains for Malisters and dealers.

Every facility offered for direct and cheep transport.

al, 4 Suiter, M HIAL JACKSON Picton, Ont., July 31st, 1890,

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in the heart of the celebrated Bay of Quinte barley district. A never-failing supply, by gravity, of pure spring water at a temperature of 45° the year round. Also, a splendid site for a WHITE PAPER MANUFACTORY.

water clear and pure, also by gravity. Water and rail com-munication with all parts. For particulars, address W. P. DESPARD, Brewer, Picton, Unit.

W. T. CRANDALL. Produce Commission Merchant

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O. P. BAKER, Postmaster,

Post Office, Montreal.

Montes et, July 5, 1889.

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EVERY (U.Y AND TOWN,

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ISDEPENDENC OF PARTY political ties or ambiation. Subjects will be dissamed upon their merits, without reference to the interests of political considerate or political considerate

The very is stitlent in the Dominion will be employed to discussing living, retail from s-and wirountfug such economic reforms and measures as promise to give #10 tilty to National Industries.

Correspondence on every commercial trade or industrial question will find a place in these columns. such should be concise and to the point-the name of the writer accompanying blacemmunication, as a guarantee of good faith.

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The pure per animum of the Industrial World (\$3 to) per annum) has been put at the lowest possible Hallie.

The Head Old c of the Ivo. syntat. Wonto has been established at the Capital of the Dominion-tittawait being found that statistical and other necessary information is more readily obtainable there. Uffices have been opened in Toronto and Montreal for the reception of advertisements and the preparation of Percas Cumuner, and general commercial news

NO EXPENSE

will be spared to make the Ispersust Worth Apr NATIONAL Economist perfect in every particular-a inferenced the Dominion as it is, an advocate of the Arrivost Hocheiras, Donision as it should be Address all lett. ...

INDUSTRIAL WORLD PUBLISHING CO. P.O. Drawer 1010,

OTTAWA, ONT.

YOUNG AND PRINTTY AND BRIGHT.

Into the Ellitor's southum
t'ome a instit with eyes of blue,
live hair on sold in treases hung
tin her fore a number two.

The Editor motions the maiden og sent in the easy chair, While he hurriedly pulls his rest down And smoothe his rumpled hair.

Then asks be the fair haired angel What her wish might mean, 'Bome lairces party, is't not?' he said, "'the of a church lea-light," I ween,

"Thou couldst a little notice In the local columns see? Press not that point, my gentle girl, For that one never be."

"O my!" said the lovely being,
"You really mistake me quite."
And the witching slance of her azu
Fell full on the Editor bright. of ALUPA eve

"I have a little poem
Concerning the snow and ice;
And all the girls in our set agree
That it is quite too awfully nice."

The maiden left the poem: Twas printed the following day. He tree is in the defenceless rea for The ti, school-guilty rice must pay.

When a clent female hongster former ex with a best and Comes "x with a lot of much, it is here that it is promptly rejected, And it is it is tabled "sluck."

But if the englous poet the von count pirity and bright, it is safe to bet his money That her efforts will see the light.

- WILL I BE LIKE YOU?"

A gentleman, who for years has been more or less under the influence of liquor, and whose red nose and bloated figure stamped him as an inchristo, had gone home to his wife and children in his usual condition. He was not unkind in act or words. It was its delight to play at games with his little ones, as he was able, and to entertain them with wonderful stories. On Ong West take the Ham, troin. Ample time for dinner room, and the usual games having been played, little both East and West, and with these of the Rome, Wateriown on his fathers knee, and was asking him all sorts of both East and West, and with these of the Rome, Wateriown both is fathers knee, and was asking him all sorts of both East and West, and with these of the Rome, Wateriown both East and West, and with the sort time at line at line at lines, the would do when he was a still man —asked if he would do when he was a still man —asked if he would be like papa then, and finally, after a long and serious look into his father's face, with every shade o childish curiosity in voice and glance, put to him thus bewildering inquiry—

Onng West take the Ham, troin. Ample time for dinner at Prosections with these ton.

If the content of the Rome of the Rome, with every shade o childish curiosity in voice and glance, put to him thus bewildering inquiry—

There is a line, troin. Ample time for dinner at Prosect durction.

Onng West take the Ham, troin. Ample time for dinner at Prosect durction.

A Prosect durction.

Onng West take the Ham, troin. Ample time for dinner at Prosect durction.

A Prosect durction.

On the Connections with Grand Trunk Trains to and from both East and West, and with the sort in the Rome of the Rome, Wateriown to the Rome, Wateriown to the Rome of the Rome this occasion the family were all together in the aitting bewildering inquiry :-

4 Paper when I grow up to be a big man will my nose he red like yours and my face all arelled ?" Ab! why should that swolien face grow redder than twas wont to be? Why should his arms so quickly draw that boy to life breast? And why should tour flow and voice tremble as he replied in words and tone that made mother a heart glad :--

"No, Freddie! please God, you won't be like me when you get to be a man, and neither will your; father, my boy, for from this hour he will lead a solver

life." "Be like him!" He had not hought of that before, and the baro possibility staggered him All the love of his heart cried out against auch a fate isce and poleoned breath 7. No, not I be was not prespected for that 1. Never before had he seen his own books so clearly; they were reflected in the boy's—

The boy grown to manhood; and honor, affection and continuous came to the rescue. The child had presched a sermon no orator could deliver, and innuence and ignorance had accomplished what fearning and logic Properties. New house and non fan stars through J. C. RYKERT, M.F. President, and had almed at in value. that boy! His profe going about with a bloated

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.



Canada Contral Railway

CHANGE OF TIME

One of the ten Man NOAP, 21st HIND time on Prince

"Western Process from making close masses in a the Grand Track Reserve for Forons sead affect the Western Lagrange to Tomoro at H. Denna Remorale Express Track, connecting at Partition on the training Perth, smiths Fills and Brooksite.

Brookythe

Concess Train trota the West, leaving Toronto at the Line of the Li



O. RAILWAY M. O. &

CHANCE OF TIME.

COMMENCING on We heeder, June 2 of, Iso, traffic will run to follows:

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424 julio
10,14 a.m.
4,10 julio. |
| Arrive at St. Jerome
Leave St. Jerome for Hoch-
class | | Mixed
6 Gam | • • • |

Heard trains between Hull and Asliner.)
It was leave Mile Full station seven in once I ster.

18 Minuth out Palace cars on all passencer trains and
legant sleeping cars on mile trains.

... 3/00 a tar. . . .

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from

Sanday trains feave Montrest and Quelec at \$40.00. All trains run in Montrest time.

HENRY OFFICE, D. Place d'Armes Square, To her Process, H. Place d'Armes and 22 St. James St. Montreal, and opposite the St. Louis Hotel, Quebre. I. A. ShNECAL, General Superintendent

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commencing 14th June,

Through Express Possenger Tmior run daily fexcept Sun-day) as follows:

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| -4 | · 美国和新疆 |
| | St. John |
| | |
| | The state of the s |

Halifax Deligant Chandle for Curve with Grand Trunk train fewing Montre dat Joy in.
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their desiration on Sunday.
The Pullinan ear leaving Montreal on Monday, Wederication on Sunday, runs through to Halitax and that leaving on Trunklay, runs through to Halitax and that leaving on Trunklay, Theready and Sturday, to St. John at 10.50 jum, and which reach Montreal at a Waim, by connecting at Chan bere duren with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with the Grand Trunk train at Notice in the Curve with Grand Trunk train at Notice in

ST. LAWRENCE AND OTTAWA RAILWAY.

On and over THERSDAY, 10th JEST, 1-80, leaves will run an follows:--

LEASE OFFICE A. For the Past West, South and South-East H IS a m. For the Last and West 200 p.m. 10 50 p.m. ARRIVING IN OTHER &

Come West take the Haim, train. Ample time for dinner

The discontinuents out the year of the ...

CHATTP SHALLY October John S. 1861

NAPANEE.

TO LUMBERMEN.

Renauter: ett. r.

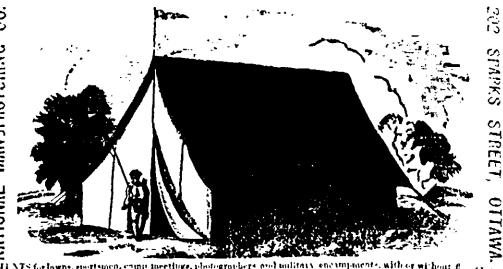
The moderational is prepared to que to prices to Lumbermen or should be distributed as represent thanker.

1. S. 18.000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS

1. T. T. Mone. can be saved by purchasing direct from the

ARTHUR TOOMBY BLANKET MILLS HAPAHEE

OTTAWA.



rlawns, sportsmen, computarething, photographers and military encumparents, with or without flower and styles, white or inner striped, military post or plant; price trein 85 apparels.

WAINES for stress describes, bottles and public hind (special style for has windows), striped on white CAMPHS for boats corresper, tawns and beacher, organisms of the startless.

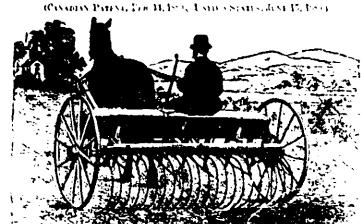
emfortable.

EI, 148 of all descriptions (rogalistical serve) in ide of the error. STREAMERS AND SOCIETY PLACE to order,

FOLDING PARP CHARS, STOMS, WALRPROOF WAGGEN AND HORSE COVERS, TARPATERS Send for illustrated Cytalegue

BROCKVILLE.

MANN'S IMPROVED BROADCAST SEEDING ATTACHMENT TO HORSE RAKES.



With one hox, without change of wor, all the following can be sown in any desired quartity per acres Where, relacted, and the sound in the following rases were which gives it a sufficient a section. It can be entached to any low take. The teeth are used so a harrow when sowing grass seed, which gives it a sufficient a serios. It can be operated any loy that can drive a horse. It can be adjusted in a monorit to sow any quantity per acre. The attachment can be removed in ten munities, and the ready for its former use. We sime build the seeder 9 teet 6 faches long, with running can independent of rake, for one or into toges. First prize and upon were awarded at the Dominion Exhibition, than a 18%. We give a few manes of the many who have longht and used the machine: Henry Anderson, Superintendent of B inlines, London, London, M. It. Cohmne, member of Seaste, Compton, P.Q.: W. Pemberton Page, Secretary Dominio Grayce, Welland: John McMallen, editor Brockeille Monitor: M. It. Perm, of the firm of M. It. A. J. S. Pern, Canestor: G. F. Rowland, Edwardsville, A. Laucke, Helleville; Ind. Stewardsville, A. Laucke, Belleville; Ind. Stewardsville, A. Laucke, Belleville; Ind. Stewardsville, A. Laucke, Belleville; Ind.; William Anderson, Peterbero, Ont I James Betson, Bendley, Ont.; Charles Tallman, Pelali Peck, Ont.; Penk McCirc. Brockeille, Ont.; Henry Ererkand, Brockeille, Ont.; Edica Markell, Walce; Malcolm Patterson Campbellion, N.B.; A. C. Van Meter, Trans, N.S., John R. Calbonn, Summerside, P.E.L.

J. W. MANY & Co., Manufacturers of Farm implements, Brockville, C.

KINGSTON.

Kingston Vinegar Works.

The Kingston Vinezar Marks, of which Mr. A. Hank is the Proprietor, manufacture

White Wing, Malt. Clder & other Vicegars

The Vinegars of this result shine at have a reputation for quality that consider their surcess.

Mr. Hear will turn be price to train any other information. THE time for receiving to the comply of Rolling Stock.

Stack for the Canadian Pacific Rolling, to be delivered.

OTTAWA.

STENCIL PLATES.

STEEL STANPS for marking tools, etc.,

Pritchard & Mingard.

SPARKS ST., OTTAWA.

SIND FOR PARISON.

HAMILTON.

35th Previncial Exhibition

Agricultural and Arts Association Post Course Incomment of the Association of the Associa OF ONTARIO,

To be held at Hamilton

20th September to October 286, 1880, 1

For its marks need with the Secretary of Fronto, and at the continue defense of the endering attack for the undering the underi

Canadian Pacific Railway.

incluse the next four poirs, is further extended to le By order,

F. BRAUN. Department of Irollance and Carolle, Uttawa, Mah July, 1 80.

MAIL CONTRACT.

STAMPS AND SEALS of every conception TPENDERS, addressed to the Produced every and he received at Ottawa until Nood, on Friday, 30th Apput. 1990, for the conceptance of Her Majesty's Maile, on a personal Contract for lour years, six times now week each way, between convent waterill and represent the

between SOUTH MARCH AND STITTSVILLE, from the let tectober next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, via the Post Obices at Varyanel limited.

The maje to leave South March daily (Sundays excepted), at such an hour in the morning as will enable the courier to reach brittsville in time to council with morning multiraine passing east about I jum.

To have stitusville as were as possible after the arrival of and true, and to attern at Such March within three houraliers with.

attern role

Printed collect containing further information as to cerd times of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank Formeof Toucke may be obtained, at the Post times of Sour's
March, carp, Huntley, Stillsville and at the other of the sub-T. P. FRENCH.

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS after set to the Postmaster the end, will be received at terms need Noon, on Leider, Dili August Lote, for the course supered that Manesty a Made, on a promoted fronts for lour years, on a moster week cook was, between

PAKENHAM AND PANMURP,

Pent Office Issencias's figure, Ottales, July Min Ism

T. P. FRENCH, P. O. Impector.