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PREDERIO NICHOLLS. INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE, TORONTO, OM.

GOLD AND SILVER. From recent cable despatches it ap-

ers that the meeting of the Internaonal Monetary Conference, at Paris, so ng talkod about, is now near at hand, report that it had been ser pened for fortnight is believed in Lo Jon to be atrue, as the Paris Journal (official) entains a notification that the conferace will meet on the 19th fast. And, spite of repeated intimations that the fitish Government would positively cline taking any part in the proceedgs, it appears as if Mr. Gradstone had the eleventh hour changed his mind. he London Times says: "We believe it now practically decided that England All to represented at the Monetary our being committed to bi metal Fm The appointment of Carxesess, ho is a bl-metallist pure and simple, takes an attitude of reserve on our part e more imperative." That such a Meting should take place at all is a tury for the really practical and popuek to force their owr unbending rule e victory is substantially one for Prothen too distinct as the austions of e currency and the tariff appear to be. ct is underiable that nearly all Free raders are advocates of an explusive ld standard, while rearly all Protecposts would make silver a measure of alue as well sa gold, and would make monetary systems to say that, while former is calculated to make money see and dear, the latter is calculated make it plentiful and cheep. The ded in the business or the Conference, it is nevertheless worth observing those authorities, both political and tary, who oppose eliver as a measure value are also opposed to national per money. What the gold advocates bey marce and dear; while, converse, storing siver to its proper place as money, year or two luck said in the House of cliadel are well defended. Protection to trut, the railways are held in check;

I), the effect of the extensive use of by the action of Gover mosts, be ridical. Lords that the revival of Protection in agriculture is a main point in the moner, in their own sense of the term; the difference being that more bulk of as scarce, and to increase its purchasing power as much, as possible, be purchased with it. His Currency There is at least one good reason why silver as well as gold should be standard certainly does not increase as fast as the command with it what would before have world's commercial exchanges increase. and therefore something elso must be white the man having commodities found to make up the deficiency. Say to the value of three or four thouyears ago was auflicient for the needs of they would suffice to pay a debt of that time, then the gold in circulation only two thousand pounds. By no the present; seeing that the world's means of a piece of cruel, arbitrary legisbeyond the production of gold. Make the gold standard universal, and perpe- the pockets of some classes and transkeep expanding, and you will soon inconsistency. If it be proposed to fix to come adopt actual Free Trade. In a arrive at a point where the present debt | the relative values of gold and silver by of one pound would require two pounds' international agreement, for a term of worth of commodities to pay it. To years, with provision for future read- to him should be-how far does he go not only all the gold produced every the doctors of political economy that that friends of the N. P. need be at no year, but all the allver besides, is abso- fixing such values is something beyond less for tests of the most practical and lutely necessary. The supply of the the power of Governments to do, and decisive character. The strong features two metals together can be some too that the only proper regulators of values of the present policy are those; agriculmuch; to limit standard money to either is the infallible law of supply and delitural protection, the coal daties, the tolls on the St Lawrence canals should one of them alone would be to confis- mand. But when the British Parliscate the property of debtors, and hand ment enacts that the price of gold shall duties as far as practicable, and the Canat also. The principle recommendover all property to creditors at half be at all times and seasons £3 17s 11d enforcement of the spirit as well as the ed is not new, sait is already applied to price. Under the guidance of the gold per onoce-no more, no less-and that theorists, such a catastrophic would have silver shall not be a legal tender for any come long ago, but for the fact that the amount exceeding furty shillings, we are tries and extending old ones has ing is, therefore, simply one of less or larger part of the world refused to adopt called upon to admire the wisdom of their system. But it is impossible to leaving the wonderful, lufallible law of maintain a double standard, say the gold supply and demand to work of itself, is increasing of those who say that sion. We observe that the change asked advocates; the standard may be either without interference! Some years ago they are by no means opposed to such a for is opposed on the ground that it held or silver, but it cannot be been. Biguares, having beer "captured" by the building up of manufactures through would be taxing the rest of the Dominion Against the very confident opinion to gold theorists, decrean that the gold stau- Protection as our revenue requirements for the benefit of Montreal That, it aponference, but with all due precautions this effect pronounced by some, we may clard alone should be used in Germany, warrant, and that to a reasonable degree pears to us, is not the right view of the others, apparently as well informed on which had been for centuries the money of But the points at which they stick are cost some thirty odd million of dollars, the question, that the double standard the country, was called in The consesystem is not only practicable, but quite quences were most disastrous; the weight casy to maintain, if only the right plan of all debts, public and private, was as they say, that it does not protect, and penditure has yet to be made to comvere taken to maintain it. It seems to us greatly increased, debtor, and the poorer that by a very simple plan, never before classes generally, suffered severely by view of the money question, as op. mosted that we know of, the prompt the change; and now the doctors of the sider, but to agriculture not at all. With expenses agring receipts, and to argue wel to that of the go'd theorists, who convertibility of both metals might be dismal science lay all the blame upon the permenently secured. Make all delta protective tariff of last year. The Gerthe whole commercial world. And payable half in gold and half in silver, and this result would follow, that whatever amount a party to any hatever the connection may be, the might lose on one metal by would cause France takes the lead in it. gain on the other. The main objection Beyond all questions the civilized world raised against the double standard is is by a large majority in favour of mak- ful to them; and they raise a "howl" will be suro to choose the metal which dictate its exclusion. se use of paper money besides. It happens at the time to be depreciated in years a fair contrast of the two oppose value, if any depreciation there be of either. But, as it is comparative value whatever loss there might be in receiving the half of any payment in silver would when its success shall have slieuced all N.P., all who believe it is working well difference between summer and winter miles as to paper money is not in. be balanced by the gain in receiving the objections, and when opposition shall for the country, to hold fast together, freights as anything like a true measure other half in gold. The plan most likely to be adopted by the conference is, however, that of settling the proportionate ition of the corn laws and the adoption not so much against the system as a months of winter there is a certainty

and diminish the value of everything to Act of 1819 had not been long in operation ere every man laving two thousand money The production of gold most pounds in cash found himself able to cost him three or four thousand: that the gold in circulation twenty-five sand pounds, at old pieces, found that now must be insufficient for the needs of natural process, but by the artificial business has increased in proportion far lation, hundreds of millions in value were without colour of right taken from tuate it, while still the world's exchanges | terred to those of others. Now mark the | reason why we cannot for a long time keep pace with commercial expansion justment when required, we are told by t the equally confident opinion of and an immense circulation of silver. man people cry for their old silver money duties are legalised robbery. For the arithmetical result thus arrived at. The may prevent the Clovernment from joinpaymont either in paying or receiving, log in the present movement, merely bethat, If you allow the debter to pay in ing silver standard money; it will now either go'd or silver, as he chooses, he shottly be seen whether the minority can

ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

that the day cannot be very far distant Now, we would advise all friends of the years, with provision for amonding the of the strongest antagonists that Sir the kind of hostile stratogy to be looked there is much heavy traight that can proportion, if need be, at intervals there- Rosent l'art and the movement of thirty for ; and, we say, let supporters of the conveniently enough await its coming. car to be driving at is, to make after. In some quarters the idea of re- years ago, had to encounter, within a NP. see to it that the approaches to the With this prospect never very far dis-

of principles. A man may say that he understands full well that a revenue by constant vigilance must be had from custome, and that the debt of the country alone is a standing certain sense he may be a Protectionist, but the practical question with regard with his Protection? It appears to us substitution of specific for ad sulor-m letter of the law. Since the actual suc- produce going east, and to iron and sait cess of the policy in creating new indusbecome less open to denial than it was more; not a question as to the principle during the first year, the number involved, but as to its proposed extent it they have no objection whatever quickly seen. Agricultural protection the interest of which has to be paid by they denounce as a fraud, for the re zon, the whole people, and that further excannot be made to do so. Protection to plete them, But we hold it an utter manufacturers they are willing to con- mistake to belance annual interest and them the "coal tax" and tue "breed as if the value of the canals to the Dotax" are iniquitous; while the sugar | minion were to be judged by the simple lack again, but still political reasons specific duties of so much per pound on truth is that the Welland and St. Lawwoullen goods, and so much per square yard on cottons, they have a patticular country saves millions annually-milabhorrence. Further, the efficient ad- lions that never appear in any account. ministration of the law is most distanteevery time an offender is detected at hie helping to keep them down? To this little geme of undervaluation. They would allow the country to have a the data for it do not exist. We can protective tariff, after a fashion-what only guess, but we fancy business men they would call by that name-but it It is quite natural for supporters of would be a tariff with all the strongest lieving that only very high figures can which is in question, it is clear that the National Policy in Canada to believe and best protective features left out to placed among the probabilities. It have exhausted itself. Something like and to defend it against attaks in detail, of what the canals actually save the this happened in England after the abol. Fiture attacks are likely to be directed. [country in freights, During the few value of gold and silver for a term of of Free Trade. Earl Beaconspirity one whole, as against it in sections. This is that summer is coming again, and that

silver and pap r money, as well as go d. ed as visionity, and we are told that by England was an idle dream. Free Trade | Sational Policy, and must be resolutely must be to make it plant ful and cheap, no treaty or statute wherever can those did certainly appear to have been accepted all attacks. Eternal vigi-The former policy toute to make the eramints un the value, either of gold or ed as final by the English people, Whigh lance is the price of liberty, it has rich richer and the poor poorer, the silver, or anything clee. Those who and Tories silke; though it has been been said, and for many years to come Inter femile to more equal distribution. take this ground do in other assume that rather share y called to question of late much rigilance will be required to keep National paper money is opposed by the sold a andard is no creation of law, The truth some to be that a prevailing what the people of Carada have only so some on the ground that it would make but has established itself by the mere hope that the system would soon be recently gained. If Canadian Free money too plentiful, and cause the force of commercial custom and conven- adopted by the world generally has kept Traders had only their own boltom to dollar to depreciate in value. But there lence, forgetful of the fact that it is no English devotion to it alive and warm, stand upon, and no more, they would who go further, and mould enact that much a creation of law as the silver even under very unpromising circum. not at ount to much as a force in the even good silver money should be no standard, or the combination of both, stances sometimes. With all great country. But they are enstalled and standard of value at all, but token The truth is that in ringland the gold nations cutside of Britain going what held together by an enormous prossure money merely, exhibit "gold bug" attauland did not grow up of itself, by our kin beyond sea" are pleased to call of English public opinion in favour of faunticism gone mad altogether. biliver any means, but was imposed upon the the backward road, that hope must of their cause—a public opinion which is coin is unquestionably "real" metallic nation the ugh the arbitrary, cast from late have been considerably weakened. Lutterly hortile to a National Policy for legislation of Sir Rosear Part. Nor Nay, the hope of a result which twenty Canada. To expect that a policy of was it Sir Roarn's own invention, either, years ago was considered certain, sooms commercial independence for Canada It than of gold is required for a given for it was framed and dictated to him by now to be rapidly giving place to will ever be favoured by the British value. Nevertheless, exc pt as token the money sings of his day, who espo- despair. There are probably many people is futile. And old country oppomoney, the "gold bags" v is not hear of cially desired such legislation as should amongst ourselves who sancy that Pro- sition to our policy, be it remembered, It, being determined to make money increase the value of the pound aterling, tection will soon bear down all opposite, and will be, carried on in ways that sition in Canada, as Free Trade for a the public generally are not informed of. quarter of a contury or more appeared As long as this powerful English influto have done in England. This is not a ence lends its aid, there will always be a wise confidence, and if carried too far Free Trade party in Canada. Without will work only intschiet. Our friends such tacking that party would drop out should indeed have every confidence in of sight in a year or two; but with it the ultimate triumph of the N. P. in the figh, will be kept up. Soglish Free canada; but they had better not fix too Traders will let Canada alone, perhaps early a date for the final settlement of when they have to fight for their own this great question. We would advise position at home, but not before. Let them, in estimating what public men all supporters of the National Policy, say on the subject, not to pay too much then, be well advised that such measure attention to mere abstract declarations of commercial independence as we have airrady achieved can only be maintained

WHAT THE CANALS DO FOR US.

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners have asked the Dominion Government for a partial remission of unual toils on the main route. They ask that all merchandise which has paid toll on the Welland Canal abould pass free through the St Lawrence Canals; and again, that on the westward trip the payment of suffice for going through the Welland going west. The question now nendmatter. It is true that the canala have rence canals are the means by which the Let it be saked, what would rallway freights jump to if we had not the canala no precise answer can be given, because generally will have no hositation in bewould be niterly misleading to take the

good office for us. How much the canals all. The former would take measures for really do for us in this way no one can developing the realistics. Desired to the former would be realistics. really do for us in this way no one can developing the transportation business he so unwisely generous to the people to the lot, 1840, amounted to 41,025,000 tell; but we may safely conclude that, as in Canada, at the same time taking care | Ringdoms, when they do not seem at all dis | bushels; the victualiers in the same future of the Domicion, unwhereath a means of keeping down rallway that no damage should come thereby to posed to reciprocite our generality. It is a project consumed 4,000,064 bushels of traights, they are the best investment lany producing interest. The latter, in the country ever made. It is said that if alding the tisusportation interest, would there were no cana's connecting with simply go that length and the water. the lakes, either on the Canadian or the without litting a finger to prevent any American side, the high cost of freight damage which might come to the prowould stop the large exports from the during interests in the process flet ween west, raising the prices received by the two policies there seems to be an farmers in the oast, and this is cited as the reductio al absurdum ed protectionism Rule out by high freights the wheat and corn of the west, and then what Ligh prices and large prouts eastern farmers would obtain, it is said. And this, it is jit is nevertheless true that people in the contended, would be protection. The Ontario farmere, it is further argued, are ition the wisdom of a trade policy which taxed to provide the means of cheap gives all the advantage to foreigners and transportation of produce which compates with their own and lowers prices. The answer to all this is that it is based on an utter misrepresentation of the end and aim of National Policy. It is of the essence of a true National Policy to give fair play to addinterests; and if this be the local Chamber of Commune on the not done the name is misapplied. While Proteotionists demand that American French Commercial Tresty. "We are producers and operators shall not have the advantage of an open market on our side, while we have to pay heavy customs tolls on theirs, they can with perfoot consistency support all reasonable mesos for securing cheap transporta- trade will suffer most should the protion. The main object of National rosed French duties on amports become Policy is to protect our own producers, law. We believe the tariff on lineu of course, but this is to be sought, not goods will be increased 24 per cent. by closing up channels of transports, although the present tariff of 10 to 13 tion, but by making toreigners who per cent is considered by those in the desire to cell in our market pay for the privilege. Huch a policy is based on the principle that, to the extent to which the duties we impose are really subject be made known to the Governprotective, they are paid by the foreigner who seeks to seil in our market. The objection that Protectionists, to be coneletent, ebould be in favour of high tariff ranging from 10 to 15 per cent., reights as one effectual means of Protection, as far-fetched and ridiosious. The business of buying mostern produce and carrying it to Europe is a legitimate one, and should receive the best of fair play; but we may still in all fairness make fereigness who seek to sell their pelied to reduce the wages of their produce in Canada pay for the privilege, It is not an argument against the they are met by imposts which are National Policy, but, on the contenty one greatly in its favour, that it includes the development of temperation and our products altogether from their marcommerce as well as of production. The kets, while our rulers go on blindly changing argument that we have expended millions for the purpose of giving chesp freights to American .fammers is not a to the probable effect of the new French strong one. After objectors have exhanded their array of figures, people tries, the News-Letter proceeds to say: will still remain convinced that Canada | With respect to the shipping trade of gains by carrying for the States, and viel sens. If this be not true, then the whele railway and canal policy of both countries is a gigantic mistake, and DaWare Chieron and William Hampleon Manager, in particular, deserts not the have effectually destroyed the British thanks but the execution of posterity. Quite recently it was contended, on the Free Trade side, that by a Pacific Rall- to French shipping will exclude "Engway policy different from that now adopted the grain 4rade of a large competing severely with them in all portion of the North-Western States foreign ports. For example, it is promight have been secured to Canada. posed by the French manufacturers to Mut il there was to be no gain to Can from having this trade pass through Marsellies and Australia, for the special within our borders, what object could purpose of obtaining their supply of there be in trying to secure it? It is on the side of Free Trade objectors to a buying at the quarterly sales in London liberal canal policy that the incomsistency lies. Protectionists wish to see all done that we can afford to do to draw the grain trade of the west through French element at the quarterly wool Canadian channels, taking care at the same time that our home market, be henceforth that element will be missed safely guarded for our own producers. We do not need at all to marridon either one of these objects for the other; because we can quite sanily secure both But Free Traders who object to a liberal casal policy on the ground that we would thereby be invouring foreigners on much do in effect deny their own principles. On their theory, a large atream of cheep foreign produce flowing our national industries to be sacrificed to through Canadian channels should be a benedi to us, by making this "a cheap The News-Letter concludes as follows: country to live in." Or we may state the difference is other . ord., thus: Both sides agree that it is a gain to the courtry to have American freight in large quantity carried on cut ratiwars and canals; we say loth, for we hold the opposite opinion a mere pretence on the part of those who appear to profess it for the occasion. But, while on the National Policy side provision is made tun' our eare what comes of our own manufactures beer not to be drunk on the premises. more liberal than Mr. Amonnous representative our time described States Treasury surplus for each way on the current fiscal year is estimated a compression of the current fiscal year is estimated a victualities who sented, as indeed our own ram rise on it \$100,000,000.

were there no cans s to perform this do nothing to protect the home market at commission of the state of the ee-ontial difference.

AN IRISH PROTEST.

Pools pool the fact as Five Traders in the United Kingdon and Canada may, former country are beginning to quesplaces all existing dissilvantages at the doors of the home manufacturer. Hlusirative of the growing iceling on the subject we quote from an article in the Hollast (Iroland) News-Letter, suggested by the action of the Tariff Committee of terms of the proposed new Anglosorry," says the Never-Letter, that these terms will press heavily on our lisen industry, already in a very depressed condition. Several other local industries will be seriously affected; but our staple trade much too high. Under such decumstances some means ought to be adopted to let public opinion on the meet. If our manufacturers and merchants cannot hold their own in the French markets with a conventional what will be their position when the specific tariff comes into operation, and 24 per cent. is added? Our staple industry was never in as bad condition as at precent, and greatly against their wish employers are unavoidably comworkers. Wherever we send our goods almost prohibitory; but the foreigners are anot content unless they can exclude to ent-sided trade laws which threaten to leave at no trade at all." After referring tariff on the Bradtord (Kagland) industhe limited Kingdom, the French propose a bounty for their mercantile nary, which will have a very injurious influence on the British shipping interest. Through means of bountles they sugar manufacture; and it is believed that the excouragement which is offered lish bottome" from all their ports, while establish a line of steamers between wool direct, instead of, as horetofore, to which the whole of the wool from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa was shipped. Hitherto, the sales was a mest important one; but and the French manufacturers will gain considerably in their purchase of the raw meterial, while their grain will be still further increased when their tariff almost prohibits the import of British woolled manufactures. No one can resonably blame the French for taking care of their own industries; but why do our people sit quietly by and allow the system nicknamed Free Trade?

"Why should we have any commercial treaty at all with France, or with any other country, when the effect must be the annihilation of our trade? Linea, weoling, cotten allk, abipping, the story is the same. Foreigners everywhere are taking care of them-selves, ballding up their industries and ineressing their transuries by duties on imports; but rue Gorernment; affecting to open our ports free to the po so sees at. manufactures of the world, not seeming to

not be too aten repeated that when her Robert Pect introduced the Lice Liebe ave. tem, he admitted its one erfedness. fit ein soled humself and his opposite that ether nutsons, sering knowser model than a net out, would material enough and legist their oleo. Then new kamerer, wordered the Cl Law one complete for every aim to ether real equitation purse strong are clause, one set own to cr, and 40 who wold on and oil brotted many metarce. They allege that they their premises did the same. The require import duties for revenue as well a to create, fuster, and promote their national ndustries; and, therefore, they will not relan their tariffe, nor offer quary equivalen for our liberal trade laws. Surely it es time to lack this question fair in the face. Her mountacturers, and most other armeto inverse or ralling out for help, and the only help ther ask is that Pree Trade may be the sule ull round. There could be no harm, certainly no injustice, in telling the foreigner that we will deal with him on his own terms, be they what they may. It he admit our products free, or nearly free, then we will admit his products free, or nearly free, then we will admit his products free; but if he mant tax us, then we must tax bim to some ox'ent. There so nothing elector it, unless we are prepared to let our lines sudnetry, and all wher national industries to to run, and our fame ere a manufacturina country be des

Similar sentiments have been ex as the News-Letter, all of which gous to neove that the country is beginning to find out to its cost that the too-generous policy pursued at present cannot 'e fullowed with advantage.

NEWFOUNDLAND FI-NANCES.

We have received a copy of the budget speech of the Receiver General of Newfoundland, delivered on the 8th of March, 1881. The total amount of revenue received for the year 1880 was \$897,473.84. The following is a comparative statement of the revenue for 1879 and 1880 :-

Sources of Revenue. 2857,341 58 4,410 81 193 60 17,30 10 Poetal
Legarde
Fines and Forrietures
Units of the Pence
Shoriff' Yees
Clerk of Court Fees
Outral District Court
De Licenses
St. John's Hospital
Fees 1,765 13 306 92 315 00 306 92 34 W 102 40 104 00 Poes manife Asylum Poes leptonne Oil Store 805 41 134 BU 1,834 DE 200 00 Certificative to Mas-tare and Mates ... St. John's Sewerage 190 00 135 00 2,461 86 3,441 56 Repayments.... Paient Free...... Profit on coin im-ported for the use of the Uniony..... 2,000 00 18 00 4,417 84 1007 AT 6 20 Light Dags

\$998,545 72 MINE 565 NO The deficiency in the Customs revenue rose chiefly in consequence of the short Importation of molasses and sugar, and partly from a abort importation of tobacco, spirits and wines. The flusts the current account for the past year the credit of the Halifax Pistery Award \$29,736.78. The consolidated and debeginned biof the colony on the flet December, 1889, amounted to \$1,450,- Majesty's Government would, in any 290 44. But since the commencement of the current year this sum has been the cancelling of debentures held by the the past year 132 vessels, giving an aggregate tonnage of 4,998 tons, were constructed in the Island. A drawback amounting to \$14,896 was paid to the owners. The aggregate of the shipping after allowing for all losses of last year, amounted to 1,236 vessels, of 86,561 tons-The volue of the exports of Newfoundland for the year was \$5,571,284, and the catimated value of the Labrador exports 1.150,000.

THE BRITISH BREWING

TRADE. In the Pall Mall Gasette we find a succines summary, complied from a narilamentary return, of the brewing make his ordinary reader Imagine that trade in the United Kingdom:-- Un the emigration proposal made by the Sept-mber 30th, 1880, there were in Canadian Government was very advan-England 2.507 brewers, and 69,761 licens- tageous to the Dominion and unfair to ad violualiers; 37,644 persons had licenses | this country, Mr. Dury's reply was to sell beer to be consumed on the sufficiently explicit and satisfactory. premiess and 11,760 had licenses to sell The offer made through Mr. Pors is the beer not to be drunk on the premises, | more liberal than Mr. Amounton repre-

but very different would the case be market thereby, the Pree Traders would in them, or of the working classes, where brewed their own boar. The matteon- from time to lime abundantly premalt, and the persons licensed to sell ing a very generous offer it has letter beer to be dinner on and off the previous consumed 2 713,225 bushels. In Scotland their were ou September 30th, 18-0, 8s brewers and 12,269 Heensed At total or it victoriles browed theh trewers in Scotland between October 1st, 1879, and Septembe 30th, 1880, consumed 1,507,851 bushels of mall, and the victualities 380,843 bushels. In Ireland there were on September 30th, 1880, fitty-three brewers and 10,686 Heensed victualicis. There was only one victualler who brewed his own beer, and beconstruct 1,864 bushels of malt in twelve months, while the browers in the same period consumed 2,965 887 bushels of malt. The amount of duty charged on the bushels of malt consumed for nine months ended September 30th, 1880, was £4,458 416 17s, 2d, and the amount of beer duty charged for the three months ended December 31st, 1880, was £2,239,635 7a, 4d. The total amount prosed by other journals as influential of license duty paid by all classes in the United Kingdom for the year ended September 30th, 1880, was £391,967 154 Of the brewers who paid for licenses, one paid for brewing 950,000 barrels, and one for brewing over 1,000,000 barrels. The beer exported between October 1st, 1879, and October 1st, 1880 was of the declared value of £1,751,918 Of this the largest portion, consisting of 78,022 barrels, was sent to British India. 44,117 barrels to South Africa, 15,762 barrels to Gibraitar, 22,289 barrels to Victoria, in Australia, 25,066 barrels to New South Wales, 21,769 barrels to the United States, and 12,006 barrels to Brazil. Amongst other exportations. two barrels went to French Guiana, 86 barrols of Bootoh brew were sent to the Fiji Islands, seven barrels went to Java. and one barrel was sent to the French possessions in India.

THE IRISH EMIGRATION QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oa the Stat ultimo, in the British House of Commons, Mr. Axpenson, M.P. for Glasgow, asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies "Whether any reply had been sent by Her Majesty's Government to a message forwarded by the Governor General from the Privy Council of Canada, sympathlaing with Irish distress and desirlag to co-operate for its relief; if it was the fact that the measure offered by Canada was that the Imperial Government should subsidise an emigration scheme that was to cost £80 per family, while Canada was to get the benefit of the new labour, but to bear no part of the pecualary cost, and do nothing beyand what she now did for all other ing balance at the debit of the colony on [immigrants; if it was the fact that part of the Brilles Government subsidy amounts to \$77,825.71. The amount to would, under the scheme, be applied in paying the Canadian Government a is \$146,277. The interest to be received patrat fee of £2 for each grant of land, while that land was coded to Canada by Britain free; and, it the foregoing allegations were well founded, whether Her negotiations that might follow, propose a more equal arrangement." In reply, reduced to the extent of \$100,482,18 by Mr. Grane Down said that "the Governor-General of the Dominion had been Seeings Bank to this amount. During informed that the matter had been referred to the Irish Government. In his opinion the offer of the Dominion Coverament was a far more liberal one than Mr. Anneason supposed. If further negotiations took place he had no doubt Her Mejerty's Government would be desirous, as he was sure the Dominion Government would be, that the arrangements made should be fair to all parties." The Coloniel Registrer, commonting on Mr. Anneason's question, says:-"Mr.G. Aupenson, M.P., seems to think it his duty to malign or misrepresent Canada on every possible occasion. The question be asked Mr. GRANT DOFF ON MORday night was put in such a form as to

attacking its finances, as d misserers. before the Home Orecament

IRISH EMIGRATION

We recently published a contract. showing the endgration from the late. Kingdom during the year 18. The allowing statement from the I w Gazette acts forth the duta b in a goal Ireland for a number of years prowhich may be of inforestatic in ... time. The number of emissions will jet Irish ports during the year 1881 wa 95,857, and increase of 48,194 accor. pared with 1879. The number of maiomigrants was 50,189, or 21,17: mothan in the previous year, and .females 45,668, an Increase of 11 Po-The total was equal to 17.9 per 1,000. the population of fre and in 187; The total number of native emigrants from the 1st of May, 1851 (the date at wh. 5 the collection of these returns ton menced), to the 31st of December, 1eeie 2,637,187-1,406,476 males aud 1,239 711 females. During these 30 years the annual numbers of emigrants have fluctuated between 190,322 in 1852 to 375in 1876. Elnoo 1876 the muniberaline been steadily increasing. The number of 2,637,187 native emigrants who barleft Ireland during the last thirty yearrepresents a proportion of 45.5 per cent of the population, according to the census of 1861. Of the 95,517 natitaamigraphs of 1880, 81,968 or 858 bit cent. went to foreign countries or the colonies; and 18,549, or 142 per ceat to Great Britain. Compared with the four previous years, commencing with 1876-in which year the destinations were first registered—the United States of America absorbed in 1880, 74,836, or 78.1 per cent, of the entire number, a against an average of 16,246, or 39 6 per cent. Emigration to Canada bas also considerably incressed, while that to Australia and New Zoaland has dimin lahed.

TREATMENT OF INDIANS-A CONTRAST.

The systematic manner in which the Indians under American juristiction have been subjected to plunder and the violation of solemnly entered into agreements is a dark chapter in the history of that country. One of the results to the continuous Indian war which our neighbours have on hand. The following statement, contracting the treatment of the Canadian Indians with that practised by the authorities of the United States, is from the New York Hereld.

"The annual report of the Canadas Mounted Police forms as interesting ast instructive chapter in Indian geveramen From the very beginning the Canadiar anthorities have pursued a policy in dealine with the aberigines, the very opposite of est own, and the sad and shameful stery of me Indian bletory only too pininly and palelely testifies to the absendity and imbeelily of the system which has so long obtained at Washington. While the testing of all our legislation under suscentra Administrations has been to perpetuate the tribal distinction -in other words, to preserve savagedon-the break up those relations with the Indianted videally, treating them procisely the same a white men are dealt with. Instead of meking treaties with the Indians, breaking them se **800 ti ti tin de and** l**inea sol**az la wer el tim liminary to another treaty to be stell broken, the Canadians adopted the plane! placing policemen among them, acceliblish sourts, soul military in character, and put iching crime se it is punished in civilized communities. This plan has worked admit ably. In the report which has just been made the record of Indian orime and punish ment is what might naturally be expected in frontier settlements. The principal of cases are stealing horses, sheeting government eattle, fring the prairies and being in point sion of stelon 'goods, for all of which has a imprisonment was imposed. The most sid nificent part of the report, however, is that which shows the extent to which these courts are used by the Indians themselves in obtaining redress against white men Thee are numerous salts in which the red man 49 Poers on plaintiff against a white neighbour with a complaint of secondly a disputed water account or unlawful trespace. A system that droduces such satisfactory results is wereby the serious attention and study of our Indian shilanthropists."

A London despatch says (sinds) of will not adopt an apologetic tone in the coming debate on the Transvavi quot tion. He says the question became one of saving England from bloodguiltings A lively debate to anticipated.

----The United States Treasury surplus for

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE HON TABLE PATTON, QC , has been appointed Celle for of Customs for the just of for aite

for imposed Oil Company of London and fote day have been awarded the contraits for supplying the Government the houses with oil for the coming

My Haran, a supporter of the Outario o veriment, has been elected to sepreand Present County in the Ontario egislatate in the stead of the late Dr. deskin, Consumative

a finality by a majority of eighty.

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The destrict pht is now in successful correction in the city of London, Eng. and The movement is spreading and dont tless ere many years have passed it will have succeed gas in populous

fris announced that the Postmaster Gueral of the United States, will, next antim of Congress, prepare a bill stablishing a post office savings bank and (annda

The Earl of Raveywood stated at a acting of the Intiltute of Naval Archiects that in the shipping interests of terest Britain there is invested £1,000,-900 is money, and 200,000 men emplayel who merned £10,000,000 annual!" Rendes this 100,000 men are employed is ship-building, matine factories, and agineers' works. carning £7,000,000 anmally. The value of vessels built in tirest Britain during 1880 was £7,000,-

Tux Boston Commercial Rull-tin points out that the principle sources of New Sagland's greatness are its manufacturing industries. The six Eastern States, it says, produce one-balf of the woollen roods four-fifths of the cotton fabrics. and three-fourths of the boots and shoes made in the United States. Out of a total of 11,000,000 cotton spindles in the rought, meatly 4,000,000 are in operation is Massachusette and nearly 9,000,000 in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connectiont.

The last quarterly circular of Dun, Waran & Co. shows the following statement of the failures in the United States and Canada for the first quart or of the rests bemail: --

DRITED STATES.

1 655 1861 1890 (470 1878	No. 1,761 1,432 1,432 1,432	Amount.
1981 1980 1979 1979	CANADA. 165	2,030,866 4,816,377 11,846,607 9,100,938

The aggregate pounds of hog product (hams becom, pork and lard) exported from the United States to principal coni countries com for three years, ending June 30 :-

Pretand	G48,891,439	1879. 579,802,6/17	480,789,346
France Germany	86,027,753 113,438,367 113,612,667	9 12 70 12 70 13 18 06	100
lielgium laba lietherlands	-104,405,730 3 ,127,218 16,304,445	110,007,216 33,002,218 19,222,576	31 306 MG
llayti lue. Ont. et Red. & Nor (W. Indica	7,708,794		10,561,570
ther colline	78.2/2.900		49,439,803 79/7,489,800

Is another column will be found some comments made by speakers at a recent neeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade on the temprocity nuestion. The feeling of improcity scens to be growing among ur aughbours The Reening News eags editorially . We are glad that President is We are estimated that there would law here a recurrecity treaty both in hame and fact years ago had it not been he a feeling that was entertained by the majority of the prople of the North that summin did not treat the United States as one neighbour should treat azether during our long war. But that Reiling bury for Buckinghamahre, became, 250; do. fallures, 1888, .,433; liabilities, do not friendly nature, and to-day we in 1848, on the death of Lord Bentine's, \$12,717,074; fallures 1879, 2,874 · liabilities, do not think that there is anything in the their acknowledged chief. In 1852, after the \$45,733,665 las in a great measure given way to one

countries !

named for the year ending list land Islands, 3 500f, Lacward 1 lands, 3,000f; West Coast of Aidea atramer, 2,7867, mail service to the Gambia. 1,2001, Western Australia, 1,8007, Tak canada Temperanco Act was Western Coast of Africa, 2,5007 South gred in the County of Halton, Ontario, Africa, 2,5007 Windward Islands. 8,7401; Lerward Islands, 3,6001; for the aren, and in Annapolis County, Nova Passage of Governors and other colonial nebs, Iv a majority of twelve hun- officers, 4,6901; the clergy in North America, 1,2361. Newfoundland magistrates, 2501; the High Commissioner in the Western Pacific (Fiji), 1,8271, and supplementary allowances to the High Commissioner, northward and eastward of Natal and the Transvasi, to the Governor of those colonies, and to the General commanding Her Maj sty's forces in South Africa, 6,2851,

DEATH OF LORD BEACONSFIELD

The cable brings us the news-not organ similar to that of Great Britain wholly unexpected, it must be admitted, and Canada of the death of the leader of Ner Majerty's Opposition in the British Parliament. Pethaps no crists in the sfisire of the empire has occurred in many years at which the loss of so great and experienced a states. man would have been more severely fult than the present. Possessing none of what may traukly acknowledged to be the hereditary prejudices of the large landholders, the deceased Karl was at the same time safely conservative, not only upon the Irlah question, but upon everything else affecting the stability of the Crown and of all these great institutions which are the inheritance of every freeborn subject of Her Majesty.

The event is one which will be the mouroe of heartfelt regret wherever the Sag waves to which he was so loyal and so faithful, and fudeed throughout the

whole olvilland world. Benjamin Discussi, by which name the deed statesman is best known, was the eldest son of Isaac Pisraeli, and

was born in London December 21-1,

1805, and was therefore in his 76th

year Privately educated, his first literary attempt was a translation of "Adoneis," one of the ecloques of Theocritus. He was atticled, while only in his teems, to a solicitor, but the work proving irksome and injurious to his health be abandoned it, and, after extended travel, in the course of which he made the acquaintence of Lockhart the son-in-law of Sir Walter Buott, and then editor of the Ouesterly Review, he settled down to literary work. In 1827 helmade his first succe otal bit in public with the brilliant and romantic novel, " Vivian Gray," which was followed by of men. "The Wondrous Tale of Alroy," "Th Young Duke," "Contarini Fleming," and "Hearietta Temple," all of "hi.h obtained for their author notoriety rainer than Ame. At the same time Dis-raeli prepared the way for ble entrance into political life by publishing "Ixion," a vindication of the British operativation and a poem, the revolu-tionary epic, which nobody is supposed to have read. Again, he traveled this time in the East, and on returning plunged into the political strift that ac-tended the great Byform agitation. He bareti of V commended by Hume and O'Connell !! has been inferred that he began his political career as a Radical, though he has himself invariably affirmed that his conduct has been from first to last consistent. In 1835, when he contested Taunton unquestionably as a Tory, and under the auspices of Lyndhurst and Sir Robert Peel, he was besten and came into collision with O'Conneil and his son, the latter of whom he chattenged to fight a duel. At last, in 1837, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected a his first speech in the House of Commons was au disconcerted by the laughter which grosted his peculiar rhetoric and exaggerated gestures, that he sat down saying, however, before he did so, " I will alt down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." He then carefully studied both elecution and the temper of the House, and the result was soon seen in a marvellous parliamentary alled attention to the desirability of constituency of Maidetone for that of saming resprecial relations with Canacontaining fiction and politics, the culet of which were "Bybli" and "Coningsby," he became known as the chief or the "Young England Party" His fortune as a partisan was made when, on Sir Bobert Poel becoming a convert to free trade doctrinos, he attacked that great statesman with flercely eloquent and persistent invect ve. ludentifying himself with the Protectionists Lord Beaconefield, who had exchanged Hauss-

way of obtaining a to my that would be publishing a blography of Lord George equally beneficial to the people of both Bentinck, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Cablest of Lord Deiby. Since then his history may be said to be that of the Conservative party A server was recently published faid to be true or the committee administrashowing the gravite made from the Im- tions of Lord Derby be held the post of perial Exchequer for the purposes Chancellor of the Exchequer, possing in the last, with the unwelcome assistance March, 1880 in aid of the local which are now law When his chief revenues of Heligoland, 1,5891. Falk resigned the Promiceship in Fobiusty, 1868, the deceased Earl succeeded to it. In the end of the same year, however, he resigned, the general election of the 1,2007 and to the Bahamas, 1 and on the free Church question In March, Other grants were for the salaries 1874, another general election occurred, and expenses of Governors and others | giving his party a great majority. He namely, Berniudas, 2 2001, Bibamas First Lord of the Tressury In 1876 he t,2001, Western Australia, 1,8007, was created Earl of B acousted. During 1877 bla policy in tespect of the Russus Turkish war excited the most intense and unremittleg hostility on the part of Mr. Gladstone, and this hostility was extended to the policy that led to the Afghan war of 1878-79, which probably led to bis detest last year. In 1870 he wrote " Lothair." He also filled un nerous public offices; Lo was D.C.L. of Oxford and LL D of Edinburgh. In 1839 he married the widow of Mr Wandham Lowis, his former colleague In the representation of Maldatone Mre Distault was in acknowledgment of her hustand's political arryles, rated on November 22nd, 1868, to the necrore. under the tit e of Viscountess Besconfield. She died December 15th, 1872, at the age of 83, leaving no lame. No living, and hardly any dead, politician has been the surject of such varied and conflicting crittelem. His sincerity and sagacity have been repeatedly challenged: his capacity for business seems to have been almost universally admitted; bis serious eloquence excited no enthusiasm or admiration, yet bis test, audacity, Ironical pleasantry, subtle manner and unfairing courage won him a personal popularity which his great rival could uever secure, and which no modern statesman except Lord Palmerston haanjoyed in equal measure. His most recent triumph as a steleamen was the negotiation of the treaty of Sertin, in consideration of which service he was decorated with the Star and Ribbon of the Garter, one of the rarest and most covered distinctions which could be conferred upon an English mobleman. After the detrat of his Government He has led his party in Opposition for the past year with the rare skill for which his conduct of political affairs has always been noted, and although there are amongst the Conservative party men of the highest talent and great perience in politics—and for example as Lord Salisbury, his most probable successor, Lord Cairne, who is also said to aspire to the position, and Sir Stafford Northcote, who leads the Opposition in the House of Commons-it is very doubtful whether in this generation one will be found combining his ability as a stateman and a public

PHOSPHATE NOTES

speaker with the remarkable power of

diagnosing human character and his

consummate tact in the management

The Bucklegham correspondent of the Hull Dispetch says:- Mr. L. Labouglie, our enterprising fellow oitises, has just returned from a five months' sojourn in France, and brings with him the glad tidings that he has succeeded in forming a French company with a pain up capital of 1,200,000 insuo and facilities for increasing said capital to 30,000,000 trance, to work the phosbecame in 1832 a condidate for the phate mines on the Du Lievre. A Gov-44 this country, and so soon as he shall have reported on the mining lands active operations will immediately be proceeded with. The company intend purchasing all the phosphate land they can find in the Ottawa district, and will immediately construct a steamer and target to ply on the Dn Lievre and carry down the mineral. Mr. Labouglie states that a few samples taken to France by him were analyzed by some of the first chemiate of the country and gave a solended result many of them giving momber for Maidstone. In making as high as 93 per cent. And it was stated that the high percentage of phosphoric sold contained in our phosphate would be strong enough to destroy the Philozers," which is doing so much inigry to the vineyards of Sunny France. Should the enterprise prove successful and we know of no reason why it should not, times will be lively in Buckingbam, and we may expect to see the villago riso to an important position."

> The failure returns just compiled by Dun, Wiman & Co are satisfactory for Canada, but show an increase in the United Statos. For the first quarter of the past three years the agures have the past three years inc agares have been: Canada—Number of failures let quarter, 1881, 166, liabilities, \$2,026, 556; do. failures, 1889, 503; llabilities and against of the Salication of the

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

(The Pringgrap Wonen will be pleased to receive items of news from its readers in all parts of the country, for pubileation in these columns. It will take but a few minutes time and a postel card to acquaint us with what is going on in your neighbourhood, and we will always find room for all legitimate con munications, which must be accompanied by the writer a name gam guaranteo of good fuith I

It is the intention of the G M Weber Piano Manufacturing to . King-aton, to infarge their premises by ridding the root of one of the outbuildings two stories. At present there are 32 men employed, but when the increased accommentation is provided in the neighbouchood of 60 will be employed.

It is said that a company will creet a potato statch fuctory at Mount Stewart P. E. Island, when a sufficient unraler of acres are subscribed by the farmers meeting was held in the hall in that place, when a committee was appointed to take the names of those willing to subscribe, and report at another meeting to be held in a few days.

The N P is sheed once more. Mr. T' Foster, of the axe factory, finding his present promises too small for his business, has declifed to build a larger shop The new building to being ere sed near the old Kaw Mill, opposite the Grist Mill, by Mr. W. It atty, and when completed will form an important addition to the landscape on the side of the atrest where it is placed - Pembroke Standard.

General activity is obserable among the St. Catharines manufactories. Mac-Donald's pulp mill is undersoing extensive alterations, and now machinery is being added. Phalps & Co.'s hammer works, a new industry brought into life by the N.P, is having a new flum and del and a water whe-L. Battle & Co's pulp mil, at Thorold, is being improved with a new viaduct. All the mills and other industrial catablishments along the flue of the canal are undergoing a general refitting for the business of the coming season, which promises to be unenally

It appears that Mr. J. H. Parks has oddressed the Portland, St. John, Council on the surject of a cotton mill, in which English capitalists propose to take stock. We have a strong belief that Moncton less impressed the representative of the Engat the last general election he lish capitalist most favourably, and we once more ventured in the field of have reason to believe a cotton factory ince more ventured in the new literature by writing and publishing here is one of the probabilities of same and future. A cett of mill that will employ a making are now a familier twice or three times the number of hands twice or three times the number of hands to the same of the s making an effort? women. Such a mill in two or three years would about double Sa ha mill the population of the town .- Moncton

The Montreal boot and shoe trade la giving evidence of prosperity, and of confidence in the future. The out side of Victoria square is now occupied by three or four large establishments in that line, and it is proteids that further building operations in that locality will be commenced ero long. The property on the corner of Craig and St. Francols Xavier streets, in the mme block with the St. Lawrence Hall, has been secured by the old established and lesding be 4 and shoe firm of Cochrane, Cassils & Co., who have just completed atrangements for the election thereon of an elegant six storry cut-s one building 110x50 feet, which they anticipate will be ready for occupancy in November .- Journal of

A bonus of \$10,000 to the merchants' Manufacturing Company has been voted by the St. Henri Council. The conditions of the grant are that the company erect their factory within the limits of the town within a specified time, and employ at least 200 bands for the first three The by-law will be voted on by the electors on May 6th The company tave just completed the purchase of the r factory ground is situated on Ht. Ambroise street in the municipality and on the canal, and consists of 240,000 feet. The purchase was made from Mesers. Belque and others, and the price paid was ten cents per fint or \$24,000. The corporation exempt the company from municipal but not from school taxes for twenty years fact y will be on mmenoed at once.

A meeting of the provisional directo a of the Kingston Cotton Company was held recently. There was a full attendance The insiness transacted was of a semiprivate character. Among the matters or ler d was the appointment of a committed to see to the incorporation of the company. A committee, consisting of Mesars, G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., J. Breden, W. Nickie and J. Richardson were appointed to go to Oltawa and Interview the Government regarding the use or purchase of a property which is regarded as a good site for the factory. It was thought that the plans, prepared by Meears. Bullough and Leigh, would be here to-day, but they did not arrive. On the 1st of May 5 per cent, of the sub-acribed stock will be called in. Mosera, Bullough and Leigh are now in Montroal. They are expected hero presently. The amount of slock subscribed reaches

1881 number 1,761; liabilities, \$24,447, (ileagow that will employ 150 hands. 250; do. fallures, 1888, 4,432; liabilities. This enterprise will consume quantities \$13,717,074; beliures 1879, 2,874 liabilities of coal, and the proprietor, a. Mr. Becch, from Ontario, has contracted with the

mines for supply of coal at fifty cents per ton Hansport in going into the manufacture of agricultural implements on a scale that promises to drive both American and Ontario manufacturers out of the Maritime Province market. Windsor is subscribing a capital for a cotton factory factory Wolfville is increasing its busiery work-hops. Kentville, Amherst, Traro, and Annapolis are entering upon new ilnos of menufacture hitherto unknown in Nova Scoun. The Picton and Cape Breton coal mines and the London. derry iron works are duing a tramendous futuress. The Amherst boot and show factory is being greatly enlarged.

A large deputation of Ontario and Quebec millers waited upon Sir Leonard Tilley and the Hon. Mr Buwell with a view of having some change of ted in the bonding system of American wheat. They ask that the word product should be changed to equivalent. Under the existing regulations for every four and a half bushels of American wheat imported they enter into bond for expert a berrel of flour. Owing to the softness of Canadian wheat they are unable to produce strong bakers' flour and to compete successfully with American flour. With a view, therefore, to overcome this difficulty, they claim that they should be allowed to mix Canadian with American wheat In equal proportions for home consumption, or expert, as the case may be. The honorable gentlemen listened attentively to the representations made by the deputation, and promised to lay the matter before their colfeagues at an eatif day.

At the Hallfax Sugar Refinery all the past week has been occupied in testing the pipes, butlers and machinery . Water was injected into the melta ing pan and passed through all the process of anger refining. This answered the double purpose of testing the tightnees of joints, etc., and weshing out pipes and tanks. All leaks having been repelred, on Thursday the first beteb of sugar was melted and slowly put through the various processes and any needed repairs were made. On Saturday what on Thursday was ordinary raw spear in the store was turned out of the centrifugels pure white sugar of the first quility. The trial working turned out about 60 harrels of auger. For this re-sult to be attended so soon from the The trial working turned out first melting in considered very rapid work, and talifies to the compassative thoroughness of the work done here. This morning the works will be started in earnest with the full complement of workmen The Nova Scotia Sugar Buflacry is no longer a thing to be gabbled about on the hustings, but is a living; throlbing industry.—Halifez Chreniele.

At the mosting recently held at the offices of Mesers. Cantlle, Kwan & Co., to organization Merchants Mesentativeing Commany, there were present smon, others Mesers. G. Cheney, Ponsibau Horgson, J. P. Cleghore, A. A. Ayer. Andrew Allan, John Cmwford, Joseph Joseph, Charles Garth, Mobert Mackay, and other prominent merchants. The provisional directors presented their renort, which was adopted. It was stated during the mosting also that the stock had been freely taken un hy about one hundred shareholders who hold on an avorage about \$4,000 cach. The only cost incurred in regard to this matter was about \$300 for printing and advertising. Several applications for stock had boon refused, the books having been closed. The following gentlemen were elected directors: G. Cheney, J. K. Ward, Hobert Mackay, J. P. Cleghorn, Johathan Hodgson, J. S. McLachlan and A. A. Ayer. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Chency was elected Freeldent and Mr J K. Ward, Vice-President. As fix as can be learned the site for the factory has not been definitely fixed yet, but will be in a day or two, when building operations will at once be undertaken.— Montroal Witness.

The meeting held at Projectt the proposal to baild an elevator and marine railway at this place, was a very antisfactory one. Mr. Clunn, who represents a member of Canadian and Amorican capitalists, was met by the Mayor and members of the leading citizens. Mr. Gunn informed the meeting that the proposed company would have a capital of \$2 ton one with which they would build ten first class propellors, 20 stalu barges of a capacity of 25,000 each and 30 river larges of a capacity of 35,048 each . 6 tuke and 10 floating elevators for nee hore and at Montreal or Quebec; a statinuary elevator (here) of mospecity of 500,000 bushels, and a marius railway. On behalf of the citizens the Mayor agreed that Prescott would present the company with sufficient water frontage, and for the construction the docks, elevator, and marine railway, and exempt the company from taxatien for a period of twenty years. The opinion was also expressed that loom expitalists would subscribe from \$50,000 to \$100,000 worth of stock. Mr. Ounn inspected several pertions of the water frontage of the town and expressed the opinion that Prescott, is admirably adapted for the acheme proposed. Mr. Gunn returned to Montreal that evening and has since met the capitalists of that city interested in the scheme, and everything points to the conclusion that it will soon be an accomplished fact.— Telegraph.

A Chicago despatch says seven columns of report from Ohio, Illinois, Missert, Michigan, Kansas, Restucky, etc., may that the which crop will not be less that ast year.

SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

THE UTILIZATION OF KNOW. LEDOK

(Scientifie American.) It is a suggestive circumstance-suggostive to young inventors, at least, and encouriging withal-that the very first manifestation of electric action observed by men, namely, the attraction which an electrified body has for light of lects, is the last to be signally utilized in the arts, and that, too, not in some new or original art by some learned investigator in electrical science, but by a couple of boys, and in an industry which is as old as civilization. The development of what is called Aictional electricty by lightly ruthing a poor conductor, like amber, wax, glass, or hard subber, by another like slik or fur, is and long has been an initial experiment in all courses of electrical instruction. It is the earliest experiment made by or for the student; and one of the substances commonly mentioned as well saited to exhibit the phenomena of electrical attraction and repulsion to bran. The desirability of some more effective persus of separating hean from flour has been recognised by millers, doubtless, from t'me immemorial Latterly the decire has been very strong-As shown n last week's Issue of this paper, frictional electricity satisfies the requirements of the case absolutely and with singular coonomy and clim-plicity of apparatus. That is availa-bility should have waited on long vellous, since multitudes of millers have dealer on a larger or shorter credit, who for reorgaltion is little less than marbeen as familiar with the property of seen as militar with the property of electricity now utilized as with the needs of the flour mill. Why was the electrical brax separator never invented bofors? While it may not be possible to give a specific answer to this question it is still mostly to discover It is still possible to discover causes which must have contributed materially to keep the now so obvious application of electricity from being made earlier Chief of those, it is enfe to say, is the nonsuggestiveness of familiar knowledge. Men are apt always to overlook the means which lie near-st at hand and seek assistance from aftr. When a new discovery is made in science scores of practical men stand ready to consider whether it can be put to useful purpose. The possibilities of any old truth they are apt to sesume to have been already explored, forgetting that it is but a little while since the utilisation of knowledge became the occupation of any considerable class of men, and that new developments in the arts are now constantly opening up opportunities for applying old knowledge—often knowledge which previously gave no promise of utility. Thus, while the newly discovered phases of electrical action -electre-magneticm, thermic electricity, galvanic action, dyname-electric energy, and the rest— have become influential factors in the arts, frictional electricity has lain neglected, every one tacitly assuming that glected, every one tacitly assuming that its possible utilisations must already have been worked out. The moral to the young investigator, who would like to be an inventor, is plain. Do not wait to acquire a large store of knowledge before you begin to seek eriginal applications for it. As eachnew that or whenever was comes within the somene comes within the range of your investigation be sure to range of your investigation on more to consider its possible utilization. Think how it may be practically applied. Use it as a factor of invention, and follow it if you can, through the range of its pre-ent applications. You will find again and main that wave favorations have been and andie that your leventions have been anticipated by others; but that should not be a course of discouragement. Isvention in the best school for the in-ventor. The ability to invest grows with the practice. Great inventions are mever the first fruits of a mind unpracticed in the art, and our greatest inventors have soldieved their most valuable results only after years of more or has successful effect. The young man who invented the electric pur fier is no exception to this rule. The habit of inventing is a this rule. The habit of inventing is a long established one with him, early developed and urged on by an inherited tendency to invent, his family being gifted in that direction. His knowledge felectrical y was limited, but he had been in the habit of applying his framing as he get it, and that habit brought him the spectanity to make the invention redents, fostered unfortunately by the conmiles a methods of instruction, lies n making educate a soquialtive mainly. The idea is to get knowledge, much knowledge, and then, if presible, apply it, forgetting that the meetal habit acquired by the search for knowledge for its own ke is rather calculated to make th man an intellectual miser, a boarder of information, than a practical use of knowledge. Much less information compled with a habit of turning information to use, is with intaitely more to the possessor and to society. Knowledge acquired as an end in itself is a delusion, a source of weakness rather than power. It is apt. also, to be of a shadow sizeive sort, in no way to he compared with the real knowledge which remains a ter each fact or idea has been worked over, tested, weighed, and measured by practical application. And the student who aims to become something more than a learner, n 'y, a doer, possibly a creator, must never allow bisself to

alidings, winds the possible profit of it v. Il be incomparably greater

THE QUESTION OF CREDIT (Chicago Industrial World) Ine value of good credit is beyond estimatten in dellars and centa. Ton tensiness man it serves the purpose of a part of his capital, and, in some instances, it bridges him over difficulties where money would not avail to save him. No good husiness may be he rich or poor, will hold his credit in light esteem. The be prize his good name and his good commercial standing. Reputation has been the stepping stone to many and many a man's fortune. Instances are innumerable where young their feet and upheld in business by those having money simply because the standard money a man's fortune. Instances are innumerable where young their feet and upheld in business by those having money simply because the dollver in Montreal in one season as under circumstances. Totally minute some commercial expect to say nothing new, nothing and which has not been much better asid to provide the capacity of the full size of the remarks. I shall submit today, is expect to say nothing new, nothing with his and their commercial many times before. Mr. Hurd, we are the capacity at the minimum, we find as we have already remarked. His are the dollver in Montreal in one season as under circumstances totally different those having money, simply because the latter had faith in the honesty and intrigity of the former and his presession of the necessary business education to warrant his ultimate success. largo firms have been wrecked by reason of thei, loss of it. A su-picion once gain-ing ground against the reputation of a firm fullkely to embarrace them in all their after business operations. The lines of crafit run through all trades, from the producer down through the jobbere to the retailer, and from him to the consumor Thus the article manufactured is generally sold to the wholesale and he to his customer on credit. ness thus rests upon the foundation of mutual credit. But, strange to say, there are plenty of dealers who seem to have a reckless disregard for their good standing in the trade. Most of them court a had reputation by being slow and careless in the methods of meeting their engagements. This is more likely to be true with the smaller than with the larger dealers, but it to true of too many large mes. The trouble is that many dealers think that, because they have assets enough to cover their liabilities, there is no occasion for their wedstors fretting, if they do let their bills run over sime before paying them. Some seem to think that as they have a good standing at home that is sufficient. They feel that the jobber ought to have known all about them and that as long as they are not bankrupt it makes no difference whether they keep their hasiness engagements or not. They forgot that the business of the wholesale dealer is run on system, and that perhaps he has a list of from 3,000 to 10,000 customers on his books and that he judges their credit and standing very much from the promptness they display in paying their bills. It is a suspicious circumstance to find a dealer always behind in keeping his caragements. He cesses to be looked upon as a desirable customer. The sele-man not over anxious to retain his patronage is inclined to be less accommodating in cutting prices, and, before the dealer is aware of it, he has lost ground and standing with the wholesale trade, or with the manufacturer, if be deals with first hands A little forethought in purchasing and energy in collecting will enable the mor-chant to meet his bills at materity. By guarding his credit he obtains a firm consection, awo sid to estudo at seve loss of the contract and all the sections are set of the contract and all the contracts are set of the contract and all the contracts are set of the contract and the contract are set of the contract and the contract are contracts and contracts are contracts and contracts are he lorus less had detin, and above all having a firm credit, he purchases his goods at the very bottom of the market. There is no excuse for having a poor credit, and the dealer who is unfortunate in having a poor rating in nearly every instance has himself to blame for it.

DOOM OF THE BRIZ CANAL

(St. Catherines Journal.)

destruction of the trade of the State by and in consequence of the enlarged Welland Canal. At a meeting of the Produce Exchange of the metropolis held a few days since a peries of resolutions were adopted which fully illustrate how therough is the scare. The first of the resolutions extels the wise and far see The first of the log policy which gave to New York the E ic Canal. The second affirms that "the position heretofore held by the oiry and State of New York Is in serious jeoperdy, and can not be much longer retified without prompt and vigorouaction " It declares that rival scaboard oities have done much "towards wresting from us the traffic in the products of the eall bloned public pelicy, and by yant expenditures, has mearly completed the improvement of the Welland Canal which will be reedy for operation in a few months". The secontions also arge the adoption of an amendment to the State constitution, abrigating the provision that the expenditures upon the oin a in one year shall not exceed the amo at realised from tolls during the prov one year. They further urge that at to lis be removed, and that the canala m made perfectly from Finally, they argo "the enlargement of the canals to an extent sufficient to equal or exceed the increased facilities offered by competing routes." Contemporane easly with this action of the Produce Ex-

New York and look, and the carel is log only the local market to look to, and only open, on an average, two hundred this was very early operstocked days in the year. This gives the trips during the season. Now a vessel tow d. by steam can make the round trip from Port Co-borne to Montresi in ten days. and Montreal Is nearer Europe than New York the consists open then are: The Him Frank Hord, in the exercise onless some analogy existed in the age two hun field and twenty days in the dium to his speech in favour of stariff for ditions of the farmers in the two excessions. year, giving an average of twenty-two revenue, delivered towards the close of this. trips for a versel on the route from l'ort the laio session of the House of Repro-Colborne to Montreal. We also take it so ntatives, and upon which we have as a matter now beyond contention that already made some comment, says : " In much grain as two bundred and twenty from those which at present surround canal beats could deliver in New York, the case of the United States. If the atlowing 8,000 bushels as a cargo for canal heats. A point on which some Traders, Mr Hurd included, are true, the stress is said in the assertion that the United diates to-day should be one of the Erie Canal locks can pass a bost in four misutes. As a matter of fact nine minutes is the average but for convenience we will say eight. This would give in twentymisutes. four hours one hundred and eighty lockages, or ninety towed castward. This number of boxts would be able in one day to carry from Buffalo 726,000 bushels of grain tells when we glance at the capacity of our enlarged channel. We will allow twenty minutes for a lockage of vessels carrying 80,000 bushels, or seventy-two per day, thirty-six moving castward with cargnes aggregating 2,880,000 bushels There is no doubt that by an innovation on the present system of working looks and by filling and omptying on modern plans (which is still practicable notwithstanding the blunders of construction) a vessel could be locked through in ten minutes, thereby doubling the canal's capacity. And to this enormous total it is still possible to add twenty five per cont by constructing vessels of iron and steel, saving dead weight and securing increased capacity. The people of the Western States are deeply concerned in securing cheap routes to tide-water, and our canal will receive their trade is necessary for New York and Bullalo men to control the vest and increasing grain crop of the West, their merchants must remove to Canara. It is just as impossible to scoop Like Erie dry with a hand-ladie as it will be for their "dirty. ditch" to compete with our canals. The only salvation for New York, the ouly

THE BUTTER TRADE.

way whereby any considerable portion of

the trade now enjoyed onn be rotained, is

the construction of the Oneida and Oswe-

go Ship Canal. As to Buthlo, no poseible plan of salvation can be devised. The city must pull up stakes and trans-

plant its enterprising citizens alsowhere

-asy at any point along the enlarged Welland Canal.

(Fredericton, N. H. Capital) Among the exports from the United States and Canada, choose and better take a prominent place. The dairy in-terest of the united States claims almost an equal place with the grain and men toniness. A memeat's consideration will show that it is an important indus-try in New 'stunswick. The relative standing of povincial batter was once much higher than it now is, the reason of the depreciation being two-fold, name ly that the quality of the butter mude here is, on the whole, not so good as it used to be and that since the establishrace of cremeries in the United States the standard of butter there has relvanc-ed. We now know that the greece There is no abatement of the alarm which grow in this Province are pocu-felt in New York over the prospective lively suited for dairy farming. Several choose factories have been established successfully. It is worth while for our firmers to consider if they could not they originally only took cream from the farmers. Experience has shuth that what is called "the whole milk system" is the best, and now farmers being toolr milk directly to the oreamery. It is paid for at so much per hundred pounds. As soon as strained it is set in pails in run a mg apring water. So not imes ion is used to lower the temperature. The cream is kept until it is slightly acid, when it is obserned by steam or water power, and al the subsequent preparation, such as working, salting and packing, is done by machinery. Choice creamery butter commands now in the Boston marker, at wholesele, from 31 to 33 obs, as sgainst 25 to 27 cts, for choice dairy butter. The western supply so fully file the come demand in the United beates that it would be found more profitable to ship butter from New Brunswick to England then to send it to the American markets. As we are to have direct atcamboat communication with Great Britain and Brazil, in both of which countries there is a strong and constant demand for good butter, the present would seem an anspicious time to establish oreameries here, especially in view of the fact that the production of elemargarine in the United States, and its mixture with dairy

tions for the knowledge gained, should made the line of a four track rational run put up in time, command do cepts a England affords no proof that it a rego hend in hand with acquisition. The by the state. There is no doubt their apparent progress will not be so rapid, the Eric Canal as a competitor with the may be, as by the mechad of crammins. Well not is domined. An analysis of the but it will be real and not liable to tack. States attraction places this fact berond disput alignment, while the mossible profit of it it is account and the profit of the state and the state of a ready sale at good prices. It takes an average of twenty days for a New Brinswick f smess have herefoliose cannot best to make a trip from Bulla o to tabouted nuder the disadvantage of have

FREE TRADE THEORIZING

(New York Indicator.)

arguments and statements of the Pree most poverty stricken and least progressive countries in the world. The farmers should be in a worse condition than are their biothron in Ireland, robled as they are, according to Mr. Mongredien, of \$100,000,000 anusally to support the Kastern manufacturers, and of a still larger amount, according to the statement of Judge Bieck, to support the This is a mere lage railways. The amount of good advice we receive from England, and from those who believe in English political economy as applicable to the affairs of the United States, would indicate that we are a por relation of a thriftless type, whose chief value was to point a moral regarding the terrible results of the violation of well established economic laws. The fact that we are to-day, as a nation, the winder and admiration of the world, in view of our rapid progress in staterial levelopment, in population and accumulated wealth, does not seem in the least to disconcert our pessimistic advisors. We are prosperous, they say, not because of our adoption of economic regulations suitable to our case, but in spite of them. This, to be sure, is not a very strong reason for abandoning those r gelations; but, nevertheless, the Preo Traders would have us abandon them. Most persons, however, will persons to any other traders. will recognize in our case the wisdom of the old adage "let well enough alone." "It is said" says Mr. Hurd. " that see tection gives incressed employment to labour and enhances the wages of the workingmen. For a long time no position was more stronuously insisted upon by the advocates of the protective system than that the wages of labour would be increased under it. At this point in the discussion I shall only undertake to show that it is 'apossible that protection should produce this result," whereupon Mr. Hurd proceeds to prove his propusition by abstract ressoning; but he says nothing regarding the the case beneath the nunsideration of the theorizing Free Trader. It is nothing, either, that hundreds of thousand of the-s impoverlehed lebourers of other countries-including those of Free Trade England—in every department of industry come anamaly to our shores to enjoy the advantages "it is impossible that Probotion should produce," and to submit with apparent cheerfulness to outrageous "robbery" by the manufacturers and the milways. Mr. Hurd has strong tog-ther, in the shape of an ecasy, a collection of theories regarding Free 'I rade and Protection that might fairly admit of abstract discussion; but it must be said that his views and arguments filed covering to do with that prosperity is creameries for the manufacture of but drawn from Mr. Hurd's arguments that test. Creameries are so called because they originally only test. a Free Trade policy, while common seem suggests the impelicy of experi-menting in a change.

An argument in favour of Protection, and a strong one in our opinion, may be drawn from the course pursued by England's own colonies. The inhabitants of these widely scattered communities are interestly English in their feelings and perjudices, and yet every one of them, without exception, have found it to their laterest to discard Free Trade and adopt a protective policy for the encouragement of home industries, and in every one of them has the effect been as denite and authorsted. This is a matter that we have not seen handled by the Free Traders and one which it would be ealy good taste in the Cohden Club to explain away before they interfere with he regulations of a foreign Government. To state that these people in every quarter of the globe are all wrong will not do. They have made the change delib-erately, and their experience so far convinces them they were right. The fact of the matter is, the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection must continue to be decided, as they always have been decided by the result of experience in think that the possibilities of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert-phenomenon have been exhausted, so large that there will be no Eric Const.

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In phenomenon have been exhausted, so large that there will be no Eric Const.

It should bintes, and its mixture with dairy such ones. There is no general or absorbed, so can be sufficiently set at rest, at least in the set of the same of the phenomenon in the possibilities of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert; is bringing the latter into disressers, as its utilisation is constant plant in the possibilities of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert; is bringing the latter into disressers, as its utilisation is constant plant in the possibilities of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert; is bringing the latter into disressers, as its utilisation is constant plant in the possibilities of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert; is bringing the latter into disressers, as its utilisation is constant will ever find recognition of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert; is bringing the latter into disressers, as its utilisation is constant will ever find recognition of any fact or obange we find a Buffalo paper assert; or obange we find as product of a sufficiently set at rest, at least in the constant plant in the constant plant in the constant plant in the product of a sufficiently set at rest, at least in the constant plant in

biates are at present placed are avaluates the time when she adopted a Free Inde-policy. This is a point entire ther looked by the Free Trade advanta-Mr. Uladetone's remedial measures tor the settlement of the land questions Ireland may turn out extremely ratisle tory, but surely that would to no teams for their adoption in the County State. The same may fairly lessed of Free Trade or Protection | they we all inere questions of expediency, to be adopted or rejected on that ground about and dependent for their value on the applicability to individual cases

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IMPORTANT CONVERCIAL CON

In November, 1878, Margaret Punts of this city, made a promissory note 6. \$500 in favour of Cosgrave & bons, to secure a loan made by them to her for that amount. To enable her to obtain the loan James Stewert end mand the note, and it was then discount & by Congrave & None at the Bank of Com merce here. During the carrency of the note Stewart, the endorser, died, and the note not having been paid when it fell due, the bank had it protested, and notice of protest manual to cach of the indorsers. Biewart's proper address was Landing P.O., but this was unknown to the notary who prepared the protest, and in accordance with the statute, 37 Vicap. 47, sec. 1 D., the notice to him was addressed to Terente, the place where Congrave & Sas the note was made. then pild the note, and on 10th April 1879, commenced an action against David Boyle, Stewart's executor, to recover the amount. The maker of the nois was a person of no m aus, and was not added as a def ndant. The executer set up smoong other defences that he notice of dishonour had been sent to him, that the notice sent to the deceased endorser was not blad ng upon his es tate, and that to hold the executor liable it was necessary that he should have re-ceived a notice in the usual way. On 7th Jane, 1879, the case was trie ! befere Mr. Justice Camerun, who entered a ver-dict for the defendant upon the store de'ence. The case was then argued b. fore the fast Court of Queen's Bench, and judgment was given on 6th March, 1886 the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cam eron being in favour of the defendant and Mr. Justice Armouse discenting from their view. The plaintiffer rule was, therefore, discharged. The case was next heard of in the Court of Appeal. whither the plaintiffs had carried it.
The appeal was argued by Mr Christopher Rubinson, Q.U., on behalf of the appellants, and by Dr. McMi hael QC for the respondent. Judgment was given toy this Court in Septembor last, Justices Burton and Patturson being in ferour of the defendant, the respondent, and Justices Morrison and Gait for the appollants. The Overt being equally fact that wages in the United States are divided, the appeal was disdicated higher, for like service, then they are in and the judgment of the Queen's Beach other countries. This is an aspect of remained. The plaintiffs nothing danned. re-olved to settle the law upon the point and accordingly appealed to the 3 ipress Court. The case was argued before that court at the last sittings, Mr D A O'Ballivan appearing for the appellant, and Dr. McMichael, Q.C., for the readout. The argument was heard in all the six Jadges comprising the con-Judgment was delivered on the 11th instant, allowing the appear with code. the court being manimous. The that Justice held that the bank had deer everything that was required of it is order to make all parties to the soft liable. The notice given was in comple ance with the requirements of the states and that his views and arguments that to require the period for the period to support whatever in the condition of the United States. That condition is consistent with a protective policy. The inference that Protective policy.

The inference that Protective policy. one of tapercodeated prosperty, as the holder of the note whom is co-existent with a protective policy. Was the holder of the note whom is co-existent with a protection has had du, and having given proper notice to infurence that Protection has had all parties liable it was in a position to all those parties. The deceased endorser was one of these and the law having been fulfilled so at W bind him, if alive, his executor was in he better position, and could not be excuted from payment on the grounds argod Hu conclusion, he stated, was not only in the interest of trade and commerce, but it was also carrying out the Intention of the state. Mr. Justice Strong held that the bank had done everything necessary, and was guilty of no negligence. He cited or parte Baker, L. B., 4 ch. Div. 795, which decided that notice sent to a maker of note who bad become bankrupt duran his currency was binding on his as ughe. This case, he held, was strongly in possi and was calculated to exert a wholever inflatace on the trade and commerce the country. He took the ground that an end weer who pays off a note is subre-gated to all the rights of action incident to the first holder. Mr. Justice Gayne-also gave a written judgment in favour of the appellants, and the other judges concurred. The appeal was allowed with the costs of all the courts b low. It is strange that, although the facts of this case were very almple, and must have arisen in hundreds of instances, the point of law involved was never before decided in any English, Canadina or American Court. It should now be sufficiently set at rost, at least in this country. Seven Ontario judged have given written judgments upon it, is a sidilion to the declaion of the six judges.

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street for good, built	104	English Ales, qia, per doz Plan Gziness Patter, qia, Chempagno, qia Pla Holland Giu	285 - 27
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Salaune	2 32	The estimate of Mr. W	alter Shank
Tariane Acid	3 '2	C.E., for building the re under the St. Linwrooce is all of \$1,000,010. He has sent	inges seam Thily in expi
BETTAL STAR	2 2	the Local Government. It is stated here the Gove	rament of th
in loss load, per loanelal	• • •	Demois will subsidize a list of France from Montreal, sesson to be \$51,000, the	a of Means
Ste je intrie		mmenut is to be \$20,000, the	repara Ger

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WEEKLY , TEVIEW.

Tonexro, April 20, b, 1881. Stoci u-The market has been very quiet during the past week, own, a probable, to the Easter holidays. The t lower Canada Landed Credit advanced 13. Canada Permanent 3. Canada Ravinga 3 Hauditon Frovident 1. Hive Stock There is but a local definition at Eric 3. bide for the remainder remain as last quoted. Trensactions today Building and Loan, 20 at 103, 20 at 1023. S at 1023 Insurance, etc.—
Bitish America declined 3 in bid: Consumers thas was up 23, and Montreal Tolegraph was off red at 122 Transactions to-day: Consumers than 25 at 1021 at 1022 at 1023 at 1023 at 1024 are the following information regarding the movement of high and the progress of 142.

Orocanica—There is very little to re-port nines last week. Business is very quiet and prices remain generally un changed. There has been the most ac-

ing by the car load, the refiners being buty preparing for the next winter's supply. The market is very quiet, there being only the local demand to

Oit-The market is fairly active. In lineerd olis there is a wide margin in quotatious, holders of Canadian olis cisiming that the imported is generally heavily adulterated and not worth as much as that produced is Canada. Spirite of terpestine have declined. Paints and colours strady and in good

Work-Buyers and sellers of combing in the commentarial state of the commentaria and the comparatively light stocks of raw material in woul centres.

large, and from appearances will all be owners several times required in the province. Cats and peas Me firm and wanted at the priors quoted. April was as follows: Wheat 20,732,000 wash.; Coru 13,445,000 bash.; cats 2,985,-900 bush.; barley 1,685,000 bush., Ryo 447,000 bush. On the 8th April the supply was reported as follows: 21,752 000 bush; corn 14,282,000 bash; cate 3,245,000 bush; barley 1,979,000 bush; rye 424,000 bush.

Provisions.—The butter market cont nues duit and lifeiess, no travasctions of any importance to report. Cheese, light stocks and fair demand at quota fons. Dried apples neglected. Mess purk nominal, demand limited Bacon active; large siles between the trade, the last two days aggregating over 1,000,000 lbs. Stocks very rapidly exhausted by ship-ments to the North-Wost. A very firm iceling among packers prevails and there in a disposition to build for even higher prices. Hams, demand improving, stocks air, scan e and wanted at quotations Rega unsettled, with a downward ten-dency. Hope firm and unchanged.

ernment contributing belf that amount.

is expectally in large demand at from \$5.80 | the intercolonial railway - which aver-

movement of higs and the progress of packing operations: flogs are continuing to move forward to market in comparatively limited numbers, and the aggreequiet and prices remain generally un thanged. There has been the most activity it ugare.

Hardware—Trade during the past week has been very active in building and other shelf hardware. Prices remain firm, with the exception of screws which a now quoted 25 per cent lower. There is no positive reason assigned for this drop. Collections are fair.

Dacca—Trade is quite active, with proposed to the summer of the summer and the sage of the spring will crow the work of farmers so actively that it may be expected that they will give little attention to the matheting of long until after corn planting, and we may look for smaller supplies of hore until June, come Dacca—Trade is quite active, with many staples locally scarce. The changes in price are not numerous or important. Quining is easier for the moment.

Personnel—There is no no now offer—

after corn planting, and we may foun to smaller supplies of hoge until June, com-pared with a year ago. And they will probably lose nothing by any apparent driay in seiling bogs, for by June the foreign trade for provisions will probably become restored to mornal conditions, and dealested scarce absence as well as and depleted stocks abread, as well so moderate supplies on this side, will tend to sive strength and activity to the matket, and full values for hogs. The abundance of cheep ice this erason will enable packers to pay relatively better figures for logs than they otherwise sould. Taking in the general outlook, there is nothing in the situation to encourage the farmer to the hurrying of his hose into market. The Frenchman is already getting hungry for American ments again, and the Englishman is gradually recovering from his acare. Our people here are inclined to be thankful for Work—Buyers and sellers of combing fleece continue spart and we have not breard of a single transaction during the past wook; values are nominally unchanged. Wools for domestic consumption are in small but steady demand; the few lots that have changed hands indicate no ferther decline. It is doubtful whether present stocks of foreign wools which are very light, could be replaced at figures now current. No further decline has occurred in foreign markets, and the line in continue to the Cincipantal Line. dates at the undermentioned places, with

Wille on a voyage from New York to Liverpoul in the summer of 1878 she put into this port calt's business, too. We have made a Barley 1: v. vy tame and, as the prices quoted, disabled. She has been chartered by number of shipments, which have made getting very lets, likely to remain so. Ontario parties to engage in the Canabandome teturns. Why do you not fine vidible supply of grain reported 14th.

April was as toliums: Wheat 20,732,000 ing season, and has been fitted up the companion of the companion tributed among finites mechanics, lum- a Mail reporter."

Leading and manufacturers. The "The Mail would like to have your whole of the four decks have been fitted answer to that question. Our farmers up with stalls. The hold is thoroughly ventilated by iron wind pipes. Ye-ter. ness, and they won't object to benefit by day morning the first train lead of cattle | Ontario's experience" arrived at lik-imend. The whole shipment comprise 755 head, the property of
Menrs. Elliott, Williamson and (i odbelow, of Eingsten, and Messas. J. & C. adapted for it—as we do in Ontario, we Coughlin of London, Out.—the former firm shipping 853, and the latter 200 bead. This is their first shipmont ear Halifax These firms were among the plusters in the business in Canada, and yesterday afternoon, and the whole ship-have hitherto shipped exclusively res St. ment was on board by noon to-day. The Lawrence ports in summer and Boston animals quietly walked aboard and down or Portland in winter. The shipment to the ractous decks on plants to signing left Townsto on the 24th inst.—three ma nor -Halifer Ereman Meel trains of 48 cars—in charge of Meers. W S. Williamson (of Brampton), A. E. Goodfellow (of Gaelph), John and Hugh Sillett (of Kingston), and C. Coughlin (of London), accompanied by 25 attendants. It holy just a week to make the

to 50 per ton Farmers purchasing exto 50 per ton Farmers purchasing extensively, perferring it as a fertilizer to
the Grand Trunk. Every facility
planter
and convenience was afforded by the
Boots and thous.—This trade is quiet latercolonial authorities, and the shipinjust during the past week, own, approach to the feature holidays. The translations, to the Easter holidays. The foot of the orders received and for north holiday, there here but few transactions. Hanks Commerce defining the week, Moutrest showed a decline of the modern of the consideration of the management of the road was not showed a decline of the modern of the road was not to be an extended to the road was not showed a decline of the modern of the road was not to be an extended to be an extended to the road was not to be an extended to be an extended to be an extended to the road was not to be an extended to the countries, and the ship-ing attended to the countries and the ship-ing at the extended to the countries, and the ship-ing attended to the same of the countries are the state of the countries and the ship-ing at the extended to the countries and the ship-ing at the extended to the countries are the same of the countries are the same of the countries are the same of the countries and the same of the countries are the countries. There exists a same of the countries are the countries are the same of the countries are the countries are the same of the cou improved 1 in bid, Ontario I and Standard 3, other stocks remain the Standard 3, other stocks remain the Standard 3, other stocks remain the Standard 3 in the only transaction reported to to-day was 20 shares Imperial at 1221 Ingely sold, owing to the stiff fells being by the Overnment. The only complaint facilized 3 in bid during the week; In demand I am of govis made in Canada 3; People's was offered by impured. There is but little demand I supply of water. But this is explained by the unusually arge demand, and the valued 13, Canada Permanent 3. Cana.

Live System Character 1 and Harman Canada and Landar Credit advanced 13, Canada Permanent 3. Cana. trozen during the winter. And when the accommodations for cattle were erected at Richmond, Do one ever dreamed that a shipment of 785 head would be made in one vessel

"Pid you bring your folder with you? asked the Mail separter.
"We brought three cars of chepped feed with us from Ontario, but purchased our hay revenly tons—and seven tons bedding, from Walker, in this city,

"Were you satisfied with the price of our hay?"

"Yes It paid us much better to purchase here than to bring it with us."

"How do s the cost of hay in Halifax

compere with its cont in Beston? "It is \$4 per ton less in Ha lfax"
"Bo that in the matter of the price of hay alone there is a difference of \$320 in tivour of ablpping from Halifax, as com-

pared with Boston ? "Yes that is about the figure,"

"How do freights sis Halifax compare with Boston ?"

"They are about the same. Of course they vary according to the times. We have made contracts for the season Freights now average ten shillings per head higher than last year. I don't auticipate that there will be much difference se contracta have been made for the season by all the principal dealers."

"Is not this the largest cargo ever

"Is not this the largest cargo ever shipped from Canada?"

"Yee, Halifag has the hencur of shipping the largest cargo ever sent across from any Dominion port, and the first schole cargo that was ever shipped Hemember that the European carries nothing but cattle. I think this is the largest shipment awar made from this largest ablument ever made from this skie of the Arlantic"

"Do you insure this shipment?"
"No We are going to run our own
risk of taking them safely across. It
bardly jays to insure. The insurance companies ask 10 per cent, which on this shipment, valued at \$70,000, would be \$7.900 it is sufform that more than

20 or 30 head are lost, so that it does not pay to insure. We have sent sev-eral shipments safely across without

"How do prices range now?"
"About the same as last year Tain slift ment consists principally of grade Durhems. They average 3 000 pounds per pair, and are worts \$100 per pair They were all purchased in the vicinity

tion opens." "Our own farmers are going into the

specially for that purpose since her word derogatory of your cattle, your arrival here, at a cost, it is said, of fatosors, or your shippers, much loss between \$4,000 and \$5,000-a sum tiles should I be expected to my that word to

have many things to loarn in this busi-

will come down hore and purchase frem you, and pay you \$10 per head more than We pay in Unterio."

The European commenced to load

Licrons —There is very little doing with betals at prosent; pending the reperson of Goodfellow (of Gaelph), John and Hugh a Reperts represent a great falling off in with betals at prosent; pending the reperson of Goodfellow (of Engston), and C. Coughlin the preduction of wise in France, and or for market has been very lively justice, it is ok just a week to make the former in Huggery, Turkey, and even Algiers, prospect of the protocount with a Mail reporter yesterday Mr. Coughlin expressed his perfect satisfaction with a special perfect satisfaction of the match previous. Land galt then with the desputch given them over viscentia.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

DANGER OF LIGHTNING FROM TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

The cantenal discriment of Zurich, having Lema applied to by a telephore of having Lema applied to by a telephore of having for permission to fix the sopports of mentators on the tops of certain pulled buildings, applied to Prof. Kleining the buildings port to perform a epision. The following is a The largest and most powerful electric summary of the chief points in his report: 1 The danger of lightning in houses over which telephote when ere if the total conductivity of a wire tany approximately equal to that of a lightning conductor This ondition is not trie temp. The light always fullified under existing arranges power to maintain it. ments. It may be insured by very storplearrangements, such as the introduction of a special wire for the conduction of lightning whetever the number of wires of two millimeters in thickness running in the same direction is Iraa than sixty This should be insisted upon in all cases. Single connections running along the houses should be stronger than at present-at least as strong as telegraph wires. 2. As the properties of a telephonic plexus for attracting and conducting lightning ex-tend over far wider tracts than there of a lightning rod, a strict regulation of their make and condition is necessary. The use of telephones should be auspended during thunderstoems - News Zurick Zer-

TO REMOVE STAINS AND SPOTS.

Steating.- In all cases, strong, pure alcohol.

Gum, Sugar, Jelly, etc.-Simple washing with water at a hand heat.

Matter adhering Mochanically—Beating, brushing, currents of water either on

upper or wader elde.

Limeand Alkalies .- White goods, simple washing. Coloured cottons [woorlens, and silks are moistened, and very dilute citric acid is applied with the finger and Alientine Inka.—White goods, tartaric

acid, the more concentrated the older are the spots. On coloured cottons and woollens, and on eliks, dilute tartario acidis applied, cautionaly.
Oll Colours, Varnish, and Resins.—On

white or coloured linens, cottons, or woollens, use rectified oil of turnentine, alcohol lye, and their soap. Ou silk, use beuzine, other and mild somp, very cautiously.
Vegetable Colours, Fruit, Red Wine,

and Red lok .- On white goods sulphur fumas or chlorine water. Coloured cottons and woollens, wash with lukewarm soop lye or ammonia. Silk, the mane, but more cautiously.

Iron Spots and Black Ink.-White goods, hot oxalle acid, dilute muriatic acid, with little fragments of tin. On fast dyed cottous and woollens citic acid is cautiously and repeatedly applied, Silks, impossible,

Blood and Albuminoid Matters. Stooping in lukewarm water. If p-pelue, or the Juice of Carica panaya, can be prooured, the spots are first softened with lukowares water, and then either of these

substances is applied.
Grosse.—White goods, wash with soap er alkaline lyes. Coloured cottons, wash tom, with lukewarm soap lyes. Coloured woollens the same, or ammonia. Silks, absorb with French chalk or fuller's earth, and discolve away with bensine or

Soorching .-- White goods rul well with linen rage dipped in chlorine water. Coloured cottons, re dye if possible, or in woolless raise a fresh surface. Bilks, no romody .- Muster Zellung fur Faerberes, Druckrei, etc.—Chemical Reciew.

Tanning from Chestonts, Green Wal-nuts, etc., or Leather,—White goods, lot chlorine water and concentrated tartacle acid. Celoured cottons, woollons and sliks, apply dilute chlorine water cautiously to the spots, washing it away

and re-applying it several times, Tar, Cart Wheel Grease, Mixtures of On white goods, soap and oil of turpentine, alternating with streams of water. Coloured cottons and woollens, rub in with lard, let lie, soap, let lie auain, and treat alternately with oil of turnentine and water. Silks the same, more carefully, using beasine instead of oil of turpentine.

Arida, Vinegar, Sour Wine, Must, Sour Fruita.—White goods, simple washing, followed up by chlorine water if a fruit colour accompanies the acid. Coloured cottons, woollens, and silks are very care-fully moistened with dilute ammonia. with the finger end. (In case of delicate colours, it will be found preferable to make some prepared chalk into a thin posts, with water, and apply it to the

SCIENCE NOTES.

Water in which flax has been steeped net only kills fish but is injurious to vegetation.

A German chemist has established the valuable fact that wood improgramed with paradias oil is preserved for many years from rot, even under circumstances must favorable to decay.

Although he had examined over one undred hearts of children and grown-up sople, Dr. Langter discovered bloodpeople, Dr. Langter discovered blood-vessels in the heart valves is only one case, that of a woman of 60, in whom they were evidently the result of a pathological

The idea has recently been advanced that Bright's discuss is attributable to the that Bright's disease is attributable to the immederate use of ice water. The fact is closed that the people of this country use two conductors pass, and project for some 50 per cent more ice in their drinks then distance beyond; between the ends of

land not excepted

It is claimed that Dr Certelly of Staf. field, Routand, bas, by a new present or rented by himself, obtained lies at such extremely high tenuerature that it mound

The largest and most powerful electric tamp ever manufactured was recently conde and successfully tested at Cleveland houses over which telephotic whose ere it, and will be used in the British nave, stretch at in not improved, but tessened it is of the Bru-h pattern and is it is one. inticity of a wite is no candle power, being fifty times the Brush all to that of a light- nating power of the ordinary street elec.

This condition is not trie lemp. Too light requires forty horse

> An immense galtanic battery, consisting of 14,400 cells of chloride of silver and zinc elements, has been constructed for use in the lectures a the Royal Institu-tion, London The charging of the battery occupied three persons a fortunght, while its construction required more than a year's bard inbour of several persons in is pronounced the largest and most powerful battery tu the world

> A mechine for making laces hithertproduced only by band work in reported in France Lyen old styles of laces, the art of making which has been lost, can readily be reproduced. The machine employs from 1 800 to 2,000 spindles, and from 2:0 to 300 pins. The Monteur des File et Tissul speaks in high terms of the machine and its products, which are said to be fully equal to the best hand made laces.

Aerial or wire railways are now being Aeriel or wire railwase are now being exceptively used in some parts of the mileting regions of the West for the conveyance of minerals. The car consists of a kind of basket which is sussended by an fron crane on a pair of grooves that run on a stoot wire supported at the end of the cross-arms of telegraph poles, and are made to travel by means of singles wires attached to the baskets and recognish to attached to the baskets, and propelled by suitable motive power at each end of the route or at spitable divisions thereof.

The Swan Electric Light is, according to the Electricies, to be "laid on " to Mr John Watson's Barnors Colliery, Motherwell, and will extend to the pit bottom the rosdways, the station where the un-derground engine is placed, and, possibly, the miners working places. Mr Wat son is of opinion that lighting of a coal pit by electricity is both feasible and practicable, and he has determined to put his ideas to the test. The result will be looked forward to with the keenest interest by all connected with the coal mining industry.

Mr. Lucas has invented an instrument for sea sounding which obviates the use of tallow required by the old sea sounder. It consists of a pair of hollow claws or speons actuated by a strong spiral spring Contact with the bottom displaces two crossbars, which keep the claws open during the descent, and the claws then deman together with groat force, nipping up a specimen of the bot-tom from 2,000 fathoms," or 21 miles. Perhaps some day it will nip hold of such a strong specimen that it will archor the ship or pull up the eca bot-

The melograph is a new apparatus re-cently invented by M. Roncalli, of Paria, which it is claimed automatically and instantaneously inscribes in conventions stantabecoup inscribes in conventional character which may be subsequently easily read and transcribed, the melodies that may occur to the mind of the masician at the very moment of inspiration. Electricity is one of the prominent agents in the coestruction of the machine, which in the coestruction or the macount, whom registers the various tones of masic thrown out by the instrument to which it is attached, upon the principle of ribration, somewhat similar to the workings of the phonograph. The instrument is rather complicated in its construction and a satisfactory description of it would remain amount and a satisfactory description of its would remain a second and the work and allow for quire more space than we can allow for that purpose.

One who has been experimenting for some time gives the method which be asserts will prevent lamp chimoers and other glasswate from cracking when exposed to sud on coanges of temperature elther of the atmosphere or by coming in contact with water. The process is as follows: But the chimneys, tumblers etc. a considerable quantity of sait has been added. Bring the water to a boiling beat over a stove, and then allow all to out slowly. The process is simply one of un-nealing, and the slower the cooling part of nearing, and the slower the cooling part of it is conducted the more effective will be the work. Glassware is not only made more devible, but this treatment may also be applied with advantage to orookery. stoneware, porcelain, etc., and is cectainly well worth trying.

The great Lick telescope, having an object glass 36 inches in clear aperture, is, as our readers are aware, being comstructed by the Ciarks, of Cambridge, Mass. The English Mechanic says that the trustees o. the bequest have recently received an offer from Dr. Hugo Schroe der, of Ober Ursel, near Frankfort-onthe-Main, to construct a refractor baying an object glass of 50 inches aperture! Dr. Schroeder is said to have been very successful in the construction of lense and the proposed 50 non refractor would have been made on a new principle with single instead of double lenses. Practical option like other branches of science, is advancing we know; but this leap up to a 50 lack object glass seems too much at

A recent American patent (described

is appeared near the upper end of the street of the absence which ringes within certain limits. Such glassages, handle and budged by a button made soops. The electric probe, which ringes within certain limits. Such glassages, partly of electrical conductor of material to the whole and material conductors are made in a partly of electrical conductors. by thining the botton the cir not may be now hed be highly prized by army aur is only necessary to close the fulscane.

While carrying on the work in connece Babare Ra lwey, to the Algerian Sabara recently, r. me discoveries of med archeologica interest were man by M Terry, who has charge of the work. A mound of saud was observed near Wargia which excited Terry a coriosity He had workmen to dig into the mound, and soon discovered a spherical dome Digging still deeper, he tood in square tower under the dome, then a platform of masonry, and finally a complete musque Executations were continued for several days, resulting in the uncerthing of bine ones, resulting in the unestring of title bouses in perfect preparation, and the discovery of a subterranean water-course, which in itself, will prove of great facure Further reports of Terra's experience in that interesting locality will be auxiously marked. anslud

The new explosive, lignose, invented in Germany-a woody fibre prepared with nitro glycerine-ia a very lig-t powder, which in loose condition burns very slowly. The cartridges made of it are larger than those of ordinary blasting powder of the same power. As it dies not wi harand moisture, it cannot replace dynam to. It has been employed in a number of mines, and the results of various tests made of it place its explosire for .- which, however, does not mem to be uniform-at some three times, at least, that of an equal weight of blasting powder. Great safety has been a claimed as one of the advantages of sion by contact with naked fire, and the fact that but little gas is left after expiceion, this little being quite harmiess.

its young living from its mouth. I am quite prevared for the cry of incredulity that will be raised, but I conducted my observations with living fish and closed doors, and what I search is underlable. The eggs are batched in the lower portion of the head of the fish, and and are projected out of the mouth and from numbers. eles. I nave secured several specimens which I have send to Dr. Gunther, who will, of course, at once set the matter at rest. I also got on Billiton a butterfly island.

genious device has recently been contrived, and exhibited before one of the foreign scientific societies. A smail barrel is slung by two threads between the prongs of a metal fork, in such a manuer that if the fork is bodily carried to and fro, the barrel will rotate around its axes; this is simply effected by making each thread, in its passage from one prong to the other, take a few turns around the barrel. To the barrel an isodex is attached, and the fork is then fixed which in turn deflects the index round piston action being employed. the faces of a dial, and the magnitying power is expressed by the ratio of the varrel's diameter to the length of the

generative furnace or gas producer, which he thought might eventually supersede the terrible labour of the firemen on board steam vessels. There certainly is no insuperable difficulty in applying this principle on beard ship; for, stated simply, it consists in converting the fuel into gas and burning the latter under the boilers, instead of shovelling coals on to the fires, producing volumes of smoke, and involving labour which is of the severest and most exhausting kind. An experiment which is to be carried out at the Dulmarnock Gasworks will be carefully watched, and It is not unlikely that a revolution in the methods of "firing" will follow,

A very superior article of imitation ivory, now made in Paris, is said to be a mixture of one hundred pounds lvory dust, the same of pyroxyline, and fifty of camphor. The pyroxyline is ground wet, then present until only enough water re mains in it to prevent ignition, and, after being combined with the ivery dust and camphor, is pressed between absorbing cuebious until alt the moisture is extracted, when fifty parts of nitrite of ethyl are added. The mixture thus formed is left for several hours in a closed vessel until this nitrite is equally distributed throughout the mass. It is next sub. jected to licary pressure in hosted cylin-ders and rolled between hot rollers. The product thus obtained possesses a re matkable similarity in apprarance and quality to natural lvory, is free from streaks and spots, and is not attacked by moleture.

recorded becomes leasted on the passage of the becomes heater the passage of the becomes heater the passage of the becomes heater the passage of the becomes in the stomach mainly peating this operation according to the electric current. One of the containt and according to the stomach mainly peating this operation according to the stomach mainly peating this operation according to the stomach mainly peating the the stomach man is separated near the upper end of the in the assistance retulered by the police and partly of insulating insterial so to it stance imbedded in the mucles is reflection completed or broken at wil . Another greats and an application of the same device separates the two halves of the pain tiple to surgical forceps has enabled handle, aut so the two and at ra by a a Berlin contest to save the eye of a spring so that to complete the execut it workman which was damaged by the intrusion of a spark of steel. This case had become so upont that it was neverwars to extract the piece of metal without delay or to excise the eve, but Ir tion with the a natruction of the frent Hipschieng, by inserting a soft iron probe and subsequently converting it into an electro-magnet, withdrew the particle or metal, and saved the eye

> It is well known that when the moon is new, on a time night, the markings of its surface may be distinguished by a low power telescope, being illuminated by the sunlight reflected from the earth Tels earthlight is, of course, many times trighter than mo nlight, from the greater stan of the carth M. Janeson has successful in taking a photograph of the moon under these conditions, when only three days old. There was a narrow rim of brightness, the rest of the disc being in shadow, but still faintly visible. The photograph, which was taken on a gelatine plate, exhibits the general marking of the surface with considerable distinctness Perhaps our electrically lighted cities may soon be visible from the moon at night and act as the signal to any possible inhabitants of the moon, which it was suggested should be attempted by the construction of some gigantic geometric figure

The uses of paper board have recently been multiplied, and Its durability greatly increased by the following improvement in its manufacture. When a sheet of paper is immersed in an ammoniacal ber a claimed as one of the advantages of solution of copper, and then dried, it is its use, also the exemption from explofound to be quite impregnable to water, and does not lose this quality even though the water so boiling. Two sheets of paper thus prepared, and passed in a correspondence to a foreign scientific journal, Dr. R. T. Sache trade the completely as to be quite inseparable. following interesting natural bistory notes if, then, a considerable number of sheets from Batavia: "Within the past month I so prejured be cylindered to other, boards have been so lucky as to make what I of great thickness are obtainable, the rebope is a remarkable discovery. On the lastance and cohesion of which may be island of Billium, 200 miles from here, I increased by interposing fibrous matters so prej ared be cylindered to ether, boards sistance and cohesion of which may be increased by interposing fibrous matters found a fresh water fish which produces or cloths. Thus prepared, the substance its young living from its mouth. I am is quite as hard as the closest grained wood of the same thickness. The ammoniacal solution of copper is prepared by treating plates of copper with am-monia, of the density of 0 850, in contact with the atmosphere.

An entirely new principle is suggested by Mr. F. W. Brearey, the honovary Secretary of the Assonautical Society of which is either a new theela or the male of the pretty Hyrina nices, peculiar to the of acrial navigation. His aerophane somewhat resembles a horizontal kito. the broad and being thirty feet in breadth,
For amplifying small motions, an inthe passengers and machinery, and the whole tapering off into a light but strong tail. The bow of the kite would ue divided at the centre, and the two balves being pivoted would receive a reciprocating motion, and each beat would cause a wave like motion similar to that which everyone may observe for himself in the case of flat fish in water. This machine obviously possesses several important advantages over those worked by screws or wings, as it is not on the body whose minute motion is to encumbered by the additional weight be indicated. The translation of the they entail, and admits of being actuated body shifts the fork and rotates the barrel, by the simplest possible means—a direct

Experiments have lately been made or one of the principal French railways to determine the slipping by locomotive A few weeks ago Dr. Siemons delivered a locture in Glasgow on gas and elec-ed a locture in Glasgow on gas and elec-tricity as heating agents, in the course different types were employed, five of them having four coupled wheels, while driving wheels at speeds varying from forty-three to fifty-six miles per hour. For this purpose, six locomotives of three is ten. The maximum charge for publi-different types were employed, five of clocks is not to exceed 12s 6d per annum single pair of drivers. The circumference of the wheels was obtained by measuring the rails traversed by one revolution. The utmost carefulness appears to have been exercised to insurentire soruracy of observation and data and a half feet high, on which it is cur at these trials; and the results showed that, under the conditions of those experiments, no slipping whatever occurred the important conclusion being arrived at, consequently, that any doubts in regard to the partial slipping of driving wheels under the ordinary circumstances of locomotive working may be set at rest and that any such supposed action need not be taken into account as a cause of

An ingenious method has been devised for producing a brilliant metallic deposit on glass. When nitric acid is added to a concentrated aqueous solution of tarter metic solution as long as a precipitate is produced, then filtered, and the precipitate stirred into fresh water, the liquid formed is cesentially a basic nitrate of autimony in suspension. On diluting a portion of this milky liquid and boiling, the precipitate dissolves in the hot and acid liquid. If, now, a little of this hot solution be poured into a hollow glass voser), and cooled as rapidly as presible by shaking or holding it under running water, the liquid becomes milky, and deposits a very thin film of the antimony sait on the sides of the glass. On washing it out with cold water, and passing sulphuretted hydrogen gas into it, or pouring in a solution of the gas, the glass Tronvois utilisation of electricity in appears of a uniform faint yellow colour atmographic steff of the Italian Scasic combination with surgical instruments.—the sulphile of autimony formed where the machine is in constant nec

the people of any other country-Green there is need a prece of phitinum which is bearing feuit. A case percentual from adhering very flemly to the settle of the Beating this operation a veral time the film can be increased very out of rally within correin limits. Such glassations

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he force of earl, which but thus ac the a Coming Race, seems to be rapidly assuming the place which lead Lytton sketched out for it, although we have not yet found such a simple testural source for it as he did. Experiment have been successfully made in killing or stunning whales by a shock long powerful battery. The first trid was made but December by a Bremen vessel. the steamship Alexander, when curve, of the swellsh coast, between Stronstal and Fiellbacks. The harpoon was connected with the battery on Louis by an insulated wire, the return current pass ing through the se. and the counc tion being independently cade by the opera for when the harpoon was properly imbedded. In the first experie entitle wire snapped owing to its strength bot having been prop rly colculated, but to the next experiment, made by the stram launch Victor, the whale was instancous ly killed or atunned, and lay absolutely inctionless. Unfortunately the section proceeded too fast; the line snapped owing to some fault in maying it out, and the carcass sank to the bottom with the harpoon and 400 feet of line.

Two ingenious pleers of electrical at paratus for lighting and extinguishing amps have recently appeared them (M Margret's system) the oil lamp stands on a base in which is a horizontal electro-magnet. From the armstore of this rise two parallel curved rode of cop-per, joined at the top by a platinum apiral, which is rendered incandescent by a battery current, and brought in the state to the wick, when the armatum is attracted. In this movement toward-the wick a small bellows is compressed giving a puff of air through a tube re bounding on the wick. In the case of lighting the lamp, this puff has no effect but when the lamp has been burning and is to be extingulated, the pull pro duced by a momentary passage of the current blows the flame out, and there is not time for the spiral to relight the lamp. In the other system (that of M Ranque), a platinum spiral is brought to the wick, much in the same way, but it lamp is put out by an extinguisher at the end of a curred and piroted wire. The contrivance is such that the extingulaher is brought down to the wick or raised from it (through attraction of the armsture) according as the fisher I to be put out or lit.

There is a bill now before Parliament to give London the benefit of the system of compressed air clocks, which has been aucoessfully and extensively established in Paris. The compressed air clocks says the Times, consist of a new and very simple construction of the works of the ordinary timopleos, by which all to clocks of any city or town, however much separated and distant from each ether, can be governed and wound up and regulated by means of a pneumatialr current and connecting mechanism that accures their regular going and their constant synchronization. The move ment can be applied to all existing clocks or timepieces, wherever placed, and there may be either one central motor or seve ral, according to the area of each mancipality If the system were adopted in London and the environs, as proposed in the bill stready referred to, which has the consent and sanction of the city authorities and the Metropolitan Boar! of Works, the result would be that every clock embraced within the system, and matter where situated, would always indicate precisely the same time of the proposed for the metropolic by the promoters of the bill now before Parliamen

The stenographic machine, which was presented on March 11 to the South d'Encouragement, meeting under the presidency of M. Dumas, is a small instrument, about one foot and a half lour and one foot wide, placed on a stand two to play with both hands. The number of elementary signs is only six, which by mutual combination give seventy-for phonetic letters. It has been worked with an actounding velocity, reproductan the words pronou, cod by a man reading a passage from a book. The limit of velocity is stated to be 200 words in a minute, which is more than sufficient, and speaker h. ving ever uttered more than 180. The signs are very nearly printed on a paper band passing automatically under the types. They can be read by any person conversant with the peculi-arities of the system, which requires the teaching of a very few months. The work of the stenographer is more diffi cult, but in little more than a year he can be educated. Women and persons who have an acute and correct hearing Can practice it with success. Blind people generally having very delicate hearing. will be most useful, the reading and translation being done by other people The same machinery is available for every language in existence. The sys tom is so perfect that it can be used for reproducing a language that is neither speken nor understood by the operato. list under such of commatances the orstor must speak alowly and in a very distinct manner. This machine was worked by a young lady belonging to the

INSURANCE MATTERS.

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Foor insurance is generally worse than ane, for, as the world sees, when one is neured by is tess cautious in watching in projects and providing against the anes of fice than though he extrict no courance The difference in cost bevery powert is so trifling that it seems the beignt of folly to have any but the menand manufacturers take out policies · f issuiture in companies whose names they do not even know, and of whose reliability and standing they have equally e limited knowledge. Frequently they pare their insurance in the hands of ome agent who is a personal friend, dlowing him to select the company, or they take out fusurence with the first party who happons along at a moment when they need it, or they are, pechapa, more frequently caloled into insuring by the soft blandishments of some olly tongued sollcitor. A manufacturer who was d not sell a hundred dollar machine to a puchaser without exacting a referen e, or without first cond ting fradstreets or Dunn's reports, will take at a policy of lasurance wherein he practically gives credit to an in-u ance ompany for thousands of dollars without as much as exemining into the personelle of the company. We do not wish to be understood as saying that all manufic cents or business men and thus loves in cet a ting for insurance, but the num-ter who are is very large. It is not so difficult a matter as many suppose to determine what companies are the best, to the first place there are plenty of comparios whose ago aranding and repution are so fully a-sured tent they are assess to be perfectly sound and reliable and if the company is new then the reson is the greater for examining into its solvency, which can be done by the cettay of a little trouble and care. We pay the premium on insurance that we may be insured. We do not take out insurance with the expectation of burning with entiefaction as a wise and needed lows, but because of the risk and dan ger which are alway present. We cheerfully pay the premium, because we telieve, in rese of misfortune of fire, insurance will stand between us and serious and irretrievable loss. But how often has it been the case that the very same are that destroyed the manufactory or the store was the means of wrecking the insurance company carrying policies on those institutions? In such cases, the party supposed to be insured is in a sorry plight. He has lust his pre-mism and also his insurance and what is been prevented from first instance he has a security against loss; in the second instance he becomes simply a vict m of misplaced runddence. Chicago Industrial World.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.

The taustion of corporations, including life insurance companies, is being considered by the Logislatures of New York and Mas-achusetts. There is an act new before the General Assembly of the latter State, proposing to tax the beneficiaries of all life and acoldent insurance companies doing business in that Commonwealth, to the extent of three per cent. upon the amount of all the claims paid to the citizens thereof. It is proposed to effect this by collecting the tax from the comreales at stated periods, and authorising the companies to deduct it, in each case, at the time of paying the ciaim. In the first place, the policy of such a method of taxing life insurance companies may well be questioned. We cannot see why money inherited in this way should be might be made in the taxation of inheritances would be in favour of those obtained through life fautrance, as in the majority of cares it forms the bulk of the property of the doceased policy holders, and it is unquentionably to the interest of the Kinte to encourage, in every legitimale manner, the practice of life insurspece But it is consisted whather such a law would be operative, at least so far as tisting policius are concernal. The companies have already contracted to pay rectain amounts to the policy helders, and we do not vory well see how the "tale can come forward and pertially set wide those contracts in its own favour. In the ones of other State com-(anles, any law passed in Massachusetts an bardly authorise them in making a deduction from a claim, even if the risiment was a citizen of that State, as he rould sue for the full amount in a United States Court. In this State It is areatly to be boped that at least mutual life insurence companies - being essentially tenevolent institutions will be relieved from all taxos whatever. Those corporations are managed by the policy helders in their own interests. The case is very different with those compenies which, while claiming to be mutual, are, in reality, joint atock concerns, conducted tasks you the benealt of the officers and directors. It is difficult to see upon what plea such a company as the Equitable can claim exemption from taxation. In fact, the recent claim set up by its directors of absolute awaership by its stockheiders of the entire accumulated fund of the company, entities it to be taxed upon every dollar's worth of its property not

invested in Covernment bonds. Why

There is another bill relating to life Insurance companies before the Legislature of Massachusetts, the text of which

is an follows:—
Bection 1 Every life invarian a company doing basiness to this commonwealth shall include in its annual return to the insurance Communioner a state. Than a church rat ment in detail of the amount [45] in salaries and emolument to each of its officers during the year for which the return la made

abou its beense It is difficult to imagine what good purpose can be accomplished by the passage on horsback, or in carriage; and thou of such a bill. Far better would it be if m it acknowledge that the life is more the life insurance tinkers would prepare some sort of a bit providing for a com-mon sense method for the supervision of life insurance componies, in which the productly and a ficiently insured, the policy indices themselves would take a value will be lost, thy wife and children policy indiers themselves would take a part. The information called for by the foregoing bill in ralculated to cause further acandals, and, as a consequence, put additional weapons into the innuts of the enemies of life insurance. There is no one interested in the question of officers' salaries except the policy holders and the officers themselves, and by a proper system of supervision this information and much that is more important for policy holders to knew would be at their service at all times. The object of the weak effects made by a certain class of legislators to aunoy the managers of life insu ance companies, under the guise of doing something for polluy holders, is now pretry generally understood, and meets with no encouragement from the public; whereas a comprehensive method of supervision that would give a proper power to policy holders to acquire useful knowledge regarding the general man-assment of the immense fund to which they contribute-and in certain cases to control its management-would be halled

MARINE INSURANCE.

The agents of the Canadian Lake

messure of reformation -N. 1. Indicator.

Underwriters Association in this city have received the tariff of rates for vesel insurance for the ensuing year. The companies composing the association, and the only ones licensed by the Govern-ment to do business in the Dominion, are British and Western Assurance, and the Piu uiz, Anchor and Royal Canadian Insurance Companies. The season began on the let of April and will continue up were, has been prevented from on the let of April and will continue up going into a solvent company that could to noon on the let November. They and would have insured him. It pays are: On A 1 and A 1½ vessels, 5 per the business man to carry full insurance out; A 2, 6 per cent; A 2½, 6½ per but it does not pay him to indulge can, and B 2, 3 per cent. For yearly ra poer, chesp, worthless insurance. In risks one-half per cent, will be added, the first instance he has a security No valuation less than 80 per cent. of that recorded in Lloyd's register will be taken. The As-ociation's report for 1880 gives the fellowing figures: Pro-miums r-crived, \$113,275; tooses incurred, \$125 596; paid on losers, \$77,869. At Chi.ago a genti man states that all the leading insurance companies have entered into a compact to suctain the hull rates recently printed in the Whig. and will instruct agents that deviations from the tariff will involve that risustysal from service. Apparently to further efforts will be made to secure harmony of action and unformity in carso rates, and cutting and sharing will be in order. Ample evidence of a determinaness, says the Tribene, is afforded in the case of the schr. Mansentlin, which has just completed a cargo of corn for Men-treal, wis Kingston. The shippers made arrang-ments with a prominent insu-uance agency to cover a pertien of the cargo until it reaches its destination at \$1 25 per \$100, and immediately thereafter a cured a rate for a \$5,000 sobject to taxation, while that inherited ries in the Traders at 90 cents per \$100, in the ordinary way excepts. Most people with an expression of willinguess to as-would suppose that any ex-eption that Under the circumstances the agency first contracted with had to reduce their note to correspond in order to keep their rate from failing into the handel the Traders'. The managers of the latter company are understood to be very promounced in their determination to make war upon the acencies which have beretofore secured the lion's share of the carao bushness, and a lively cotilion may therefore be looked for -Kingsten WAG.

THE TEN INSURANCE COMMAND. MENTS.

1. Thou shalt insure thy real and personal estate and all that thou hast against fire, for

Defending thyself from misfortune until oldast age, Thy happiness shall equal thy wisdom.

2. Thou shelt not insure more than thou dost possess, for insurance is not a business wherein thou canst make money. This is simply thy duty, in order to preserve what thou hast augulred.

Preserve that which thou shalt acquire. Whose is previous meandeth his goods.

3 Thou shalt not insure less than thou dost possesse-for what then dost not inaure will not be pold in case of loss.

Though pererty is not a vice, To lose all is not a pleasure.

4. Thou shalt not make excessive declarations of value respecting thy proporty in case of fire; but thou shalt mate traly that which belongs to thee, that thou mayst not have a lawsuit, or gain a bad renuistion.

As we make our bed so sanet we liv

from had, in order that thou mayet sleep | troyed furniture and farm stuck peacefully in the chamber when it shall please that to ravage thy fields with groat tempests , for consider that the toes of one harvest may make thee poorer

If thou fallest into paretty recopie will care but little for thec.

7. Thou shalt not omit to contract for insurance on thy life and against acci-Section 2. This act shall take effect deuts, for God may at any time send to thee the angel of floath, and thou don't risk looing thy life whether in walking. procloue than thy house and farm and all they contain. If thou shalt die (whether by disease or accident) without being will be without resource,

There is no remedy exclast death:
If thou lesure not thy life thou doest great

8, Thus shall not backelide, nor hinder thy neighbours from making all these insurances, for these who are jeo improvident as not to insure are those who are most often visited with losses; no one pities their condition.

Those that are besten pay the doc 9. Thou shalt not search for evasions to get rid of the expense of insurance for it is low in proper ion to thy position; thou const put by as much as the value of the hottles of wine thou deinkest, and hou wilt then have authoient for all thine insurance.

The pitcher that goes often to the well must in the end be filled.

10. Thou shalt regard the expense of insurance like the expense of thy me t and drink; and as thou canst not do without these, tecause thou hast hunger and thirst, then shalt not more hesitate about insurance, because it will give thee security, repose, ormsolation, and aid.

In thirst and in misfortune
A post in reserve is a pleasure. L'Argue says of the foregoing: " Une Resconnade (?) d'après un texte russe publis dans le Journel d'Odesse "

The Western Insurance Review calls attention to the "listic of Fire Losses to Population of the Country" for the reason as stated that "the ratio of total losses to the population and the ratio of the companies losses to the total lusses are faces to be considered in view of en-tering a particular field." Hence proconding to the Chronicle's fire tables it divides the states into groups and fulls the following ration for the year 1880: In the New England States, with a population by the last census of 4,010,338, the total incess were \$5,867,200 and the losses to insurance companies \$6,699,500, | elaborate de-oription of the Great Comfrom which is deduced a loss per capital stock lode, the two mines of which had of 2.28; Ins. Co.'s loss per capita 1.82; yielded in twenty years \$363,871,605. Ins. Co.'s loss to total icees, 68. In He sp ke further of the immense wealth Ins. ('20.'s 30-s to total lesses, 88. In the Middle States, with a population of 12.374,926, there was a total loss of \$24,906,600, and a loss to insurance companies of \$14,375,400, yielding the following ratios: Total loss per capita, 2.16; insurance companies total loss, 38. In the Wastern Mistage with a population of the Wastern Mistage with a population of 114,300.and a loss to insurance companies of \$23,114,300.and a loss to insurance companies of \$23,114,300.and a loss to insurance companies of \$12,581,100, from which we flud the prucious metals together no less than total loss per capita, 12; insurance companies per capita, 12; insurance companies of the capita, 12; insurance companies loss to total loss, .54 In the doubtern blates, with a population of 12
136,869, the total loss, .54 In the Southern States, with a population of 14, 736,669, the total lesses were \$10,111,-000, and the insurance lose \$5 480,500, giving the following ratios: Total joss per capita, 59; insurance companies loss per capita, 31; insurance companies loss to total loss. 54. In the Parific States, ance companies loss to total loss, .48.

It is not easy to transfer the humour and idiomatic colouring of one language late another, cons-quently a French joke going the rounds of the European insurance press loses much of its point and all of its suggestion in an English dress; but we give the jest in both tongues. An the protection it cooling. All the way prodence. The abiquitous adjuster visits the ruins to assuage the serrow of the badly burned policy bolder and settle the time Voltaire's remark that there are two kinds of nature in the world-human i of the nature and Frouch nature-do-s not ap- cline. spot would doubtiess have recognized some matters as not altogether unpoints, put this and that together, as d took in the altustion. He theremou knew his man and bla man's work. Seeing that the greed of the insured was too much for his judgment, as It had been for In this integrity, he took the measure of bis connective as a claimant. He careleasly suggested an item of loss omitted in the account. In for a pound, in this place and vicinity. Those who have the observed and the connective and confidence are after all, his full recovery would fall short, and simply overcome at the constant of market be enterprised and confidence; hence the scients of his own remissioness, he correspond to the state of mining affairs at the present state of mining affairs at the properties and confidence are the scients of his own remissioness, he correspond to desperate the confidence are the confidence are unable to secure the capital necessary to the scients are the scie

should not our assessors take them at bours, the friends, and the relations to the sum of his demands the reported as improving in yield, but their word in this mather? It would not insure them are the relations to find method of teating the validity of the claim set up by the officers and of the company. There is another bull relation to the fire had company to the sum of the adjuster working only spasmodle, and very little extent of the benefit the fire had company of the sum of the adjuster working only spasmodle, and very little extent of the benefit the fire had company of the sum of the adjusters of the company. There is another bull relation to the sum of That which comes by the Sute sees by the his domestic life, and leaves him to appreture a drugs will be put to drugs.

6 Then shalt also insure thy harvest incinerated mother-in-law for fire des-

MINING NEWS.

THE QULD AND SILVER MINES OF THE WORLD

On the 14th March Mr. G. Phillips

Beran, F.O.S., F.S.R., Returned at the London Institution on the "Gold and Sliver Mines of the World" Speaking of the early discoveries in the Colony of day; another of funr got 11 oz. from sun the till 3 pm; white another of three obtained 1,000/, in 14 days. The same authority mentioned that at Ballarat, the headquarters of the deep mining district in that colony, a party of siz gor 1,344 os. of gold for ten we ka'work, while in tour months another gang carn-d 24,0001. The winnings of forty-two Barlarat companies up to the date of Mr. Bmyth's writing were no less than 4,305,4634; one of them—the Band of Hope—having washed 14,978 ox. in 44 working days. Of onlessal nuggets the lacturer mer-tioned the Walcome Stranger, weighing 2,280 os. 21 in long and 10 in thick, a lump of solid gold found by the mercel chance, yet worth 9.33%; the Welcome Nugget, which weighed 2,217 es., and was sold for 10,000%; the Blanche Barkley, 1,743 os. in weight, and sold for \$6,000%; the Hann watching 1 0.00 or 6,905.; the Hernn, weighing 1,008 on, which fetched 4,000. The Victoria gold fields now cover an area of 1.241 square miles, which in 1879 yielded 715,000 os, rained at 2,000,000 . Questised was traversed by a chain of gold rocks from north to south, and at least 4,000 square miles were being worked with all the experience gained from the failures of the sister colony. The yield for 1819 was over a million sterling. South Australia was more a copp. t than a gold country, but the go d fields of Port Darwin were being industriously worked by the Chiness. After mentioning South Australia and New Zealand, the present rage for speculation in Indian gold mines was touched on, with a due cantion to perplaxed investors. The Rue-les mines in the Ural rappo were interesting, both as probably having been referred to by Herodotus, and as having enabled Murchison to ferecast the success of got. mining at the An ipodes. Passing over to the American continent, the lecturer spoke of the gold mines of North Caroline and Virginia, the California discovetles, and the rich aliver mines of Nevada and New Mexico. He gave an of the Arisons and Coloradoniver mines, as well as of the Boltvian mine long known by the name Potoel, and of thace worked in Culil, Peru, and Moxloo. The European min a were the last to peas in review. It had been computed. Mr. Bevan said, that the grand total amount

The present duty on mining machinery is so high that it amounts almost to a prohib tion. There has not, so far as we are aware, been discovered in the province a large body of ore of sufficient high to total loss. 54. In the Parific States, with a population of 1.101,718, there was a total loss of \$4,170,700, and a loss to limportation of a stamp mill, in the face insurance companies of \$2,006,800. Total loss per capita, 3.78; insurance companies loss per capita, i.82; insurance companies loss per capita, insurance companies loss per capita, i.82; insurance companies loss per capita, insurance companies have in Bricish Columbia a number of have in British Columbia a number of same geological formation, namely, that southered ledges of low grade ere, that known as the Onondage Sait Group, can be profitably worked if the machinery could be purchased as cheaply as in the United States. As an instance we may mention that work has been suspended on the "Pannie Miller" ledge here, on account of the fallure to procure honcet granger of the Gallio pattern has a mill. The latest areays from the ledge a fire, but his calamity is mitigated by made by Frof. Price, Ban Francisco, gives an average of \$10 for the entire widththrough the business the cautien and 30 test. An application was made both precaution of the fire afficted unfectunate to the Cariboo Mining Company and to had not been defective on the score of the Provincial Government for either the purchase, or loss, of the mili new idicat this place, where it was brought some since to be taken up the Carlboo road, but is now susting upon the bank er The propositions were dewith, for what reasons are best pear to come into play in fire adjustment | known . . : be parties applied to-but in matters, for an American adjuster on the Justice to the dovernment we believe the fault reats with sentangling alliance with the company-that will neither do themselves not let those who would do comething to develop the country. Here are \$15,000 of the people's money tled up and no prospect of realising immediate relief. How long this state of things is to continue we are unatile to ear. his integrity, he took the measure of his stamp mill at Yale, to develop the twe

THE TAKOU MINKS

The steamer Otter arrived here yester-day afternoon from Fort Wrangel and way ports, having made the round trip in fourteen days. Sho lett the former place on the 14th inst., and reports stormy weather all along the court. At Weangel there has been a succession of heavy snow storms min and wind. There are about 70 white men and 40 Chinese waiting to proceed to Cassier, but, Afthough the river is still closed and the ice reported in good condition for travel, the weather has been too rough to wen-Victorie, he cited Mr. Brough Brown nor the facts that three diggers at Forest the weather has been too rough to venture facts that three diggers at Forest the weather has been too rough to venture facts and in 19 days 360 og of gold, ture on the tip. Mr. Vivian Bodlen, a party of five close of 2½ its. is a single formerly purser of the steamer Cassier, and is lying dangerously ill at Wrangel, and is lying dangerously ill at Wrangel, and his recovery is despaired of. Noveral parties have returned from the Takon mines. Although there is considerable excitement over reported discoveries, nething definite is yet known concerning their extent or tichness. Recently 800 the of picked are were shipped for assay, and it was expected that the yield would be very encouraging. The return, however, shows that it assayed \$64 to the ton, much less than was anticipated. It Is not improbable, however, that quarts claims may be developed. The Otter met the stoamship California, bound north, a few miles this side of Bella Bella. Reports are confirmed relative to the destruction by fire of the Indian village at Bella Cords, but the Hodeon Bry Co's post, which is situated about half a mile from the village, evenped, half a fall from the villege, evoped. The Otter brought down a number of knees from Fort Essington for Capt. J. Irving's new econom new tong belie at this port, and a quantity of salmon in kits from Alert Bay. Amongst the passengers who arrived were Dr. N. F. Foster and Mosers Chantrell, Duncan, M. A. Monney and Hall m. Victoria (R.C.) 8. A. Spencer and Hall .- Victoria (B.C)

> We insert the following from the Leadville Chronicle, because there is more truth than poetry in it: If the mining industry is over to take its rank among the industries of the world, there must be less qualitery and less ignorance among those who profess to be its organs No week passes that we don't receive some Eastern mining journal with this diebum in prominent place, "It is known that fisence velne lucresse in richness as depth is reached." In fact, nothing of the kind is known. In Circu Creek, Benider and Olipin counties in this State, the Secure veins generally grew poorer as they were dog despet. On the Corretock there was no general rule, but the best ore was as often found near the surface as at the great dopths. In Australia the oresometimes held its own, sometimes slightly Improved with depth, but below a cortein point, far above the ordinary workings of deep mines, it became too poer to pay for working. In California, deep workings have soldom paid and have generally been abandoned. These are things which every experienced miner knows, and for mining journals to keep repeating ex-plotion fallacies is merely to tempt ignorant men to spend money foolishly .- New York Indicator.

A correspondent of the Tribuse, writ-

ing from Wyoming, N.Y., gives the fellowing information concerning the rich deposit of sait which has been opened there. About three years ago a company boring for petrol-um struck, at a depth of 1,250 feet, a bed of pure rock sait, 76 feet in vertical thickness. Its interni extent is not known; all that hes been observed of the deposition of sait, as well as the working of sait mines in Europe, leads to the conclusion that which was deposited during the Salina period, in a series of shallow, land rocked some, extending out and west from Eastern New York to Iswa. Evaporation caused a deposition of selt in the bettom of these sees: occasional incursions of ocean water in tides and waves kept up a supply of brine, and the deposition went on so long as favourable conditions continued. The slight dip of all the rock strate of Western New York, fifteen to thirty feet to the mile, in consection with the gradual rice of the surface of the country in the same direction, explains he greater depth of the salt formation at Wyoming than at Salina the springe at the latter place being about 200 fect

The Delly Ners, London, says it would be a misfortupe and little abort of a cala-mity to England and Russia if old suspictons and fraloury were remewed. This unfortunate revival caspot be avoided unless some explanations be promptly given of General Skub-loffs recent move-

The evacuation of Kandaber by the

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MONTREAL PRICES	Curren	т. 🗄	Booth's Old Tom, exsesting the Control of the Contr	8 30 4 5 62 4 2 40 4	# 6 M	7 (p
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De white mick.	20 P	23 3 95	Steam reduced Seal	0 72	• •	
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theree (10 to the ton)	200	60	Resin	3 80	30363440	80 3
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Lake Superior White Pish half barrels Salmon Tront half barrels	1 80	4 75	American	20 00	. 21	88
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" Arbeula, Marett d	ł .		Charcoal: T.C. per box	. 4 %		88
"De Lage, File & Co Rum, Jamasse, 16 e.p., pe	. 2 eo 🖦	3 15	Charcoal (best) No. 25	ts.		100
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			_	_		WEEKI Y REVIEW.
	ŏ	11 06	3	Ģ	12	MONTREAL, April 20th, 1881.
						lliver boats have already made their

Illyer boats have already made their appearance in the harbour, the first arrival of the season taking place yester day, the tug W. C. Francis steaming into port early, fellowed by the steamboat Laprarie, from Boucherville. The next event will be the first arrival from ser, and then will commence another busy season of navigation, to meet which active preparations are already proceeding in the erection of sheds for the various steamship companies along the whatves. As soon as the schooners from Boucher. ville arrive shipping will begin, as considerable atocks of floor and provisions are lying here for shipment to Quebec and the lower ports. The wholesale trade of the past week has been quiet in some departments, while in others an increased movement of goods has been ex-persenced. On the whole, remittances are very satisfactory, and everything benood

Day Goobs.-More favourable weather has effected a change for the better in figures. Linseed oil is steady at 750 this department, and a very fair amount for boiled and 710 to 730 for new. An of orders has been received for light assectments of all kinds of guods. Although per cwt. There is no particular change nome houses deemed it inadvisable to send out their travellers last week on a sorting up trip, those who were then on the road have done well, and report a very chiering condition of trade In the country districts. A large business is ex-pected shortly, as country stocks have been considerably broken into during the pist work. The New York market is reported as follows: "The market for cotton goods has exhibted a very good movement of assorted stuffs, and, without the aid of the light new business, the sales have been of very fair proportions. In short the distribution of many receipts has progressed with the steadiness of previous reports, and all desirable qualities, either plain or coloured, are placed quite freely. The agents of the Atlantic cottons announce that orders will be accepted at value only,"

Inox AND HARDWARE-We are now upon the eve of another season of navigation, and still buyers of pig iron persistently hold off, and buy only from band to mouth, although the prospects are that the consumptive requirements will be large during the coming year. The cause of this state of thing, is the knowledge of an ample supply on spot, and the tendency for weakness in the B itish markets. In the way of sales we have little to report. For early delivery after mavigation opens the sale is reported of 150 tons of Management 214 to not

there has been a very frie movement at are small, consist of masks token as \$1 80 chiefly Staffordshire bars. A good a few fox, which are disposed of the moulty continues for the plates at last current rates manify controlles for the place anticipate of a dvance in prices. Ingot tin and butchers index were made yesters as a second of the prices. to revain a light quote, the latter same from the for No. 1, but it was a stated that \$8 per 100 lbs for No. 1, but it was a stated that \$8 50 was also pad because \$47. A bask demand has been experiently dealer. We quote No. 2 and 3, \$760. customers direct, and every une seems confident of accomplishing a good sea-son's trade. The only drawback to the situation is the kechness of the competition between dealers and the consequent natiow margin of profits. But, of course, buyers have no objection to it.
The foll wing are the latest metal advices by mail from London, dated April 7th & Copper-Chili easler, g od ordinary at £60 7s 6d to £60 12s 6d on he spot and Lot 10e in three months Tin tirmer, good business done in fine foreign at 188 24 6d to £88 10s on the spot and 489 ISs to £89 7a 6d formard. Spelter, Lin to £16 8s. Load-English, £14 160 to £15." G'argow advices on same date regarding Bootch warrants are : "First report-An carter market this morning, and a fair business done at 48s fold to 48s 71d cash, also at 48s 81d one month; buyers at noon 486 Td. and seilers 1d more. Second report-The market steady, with business done at 48s Gd to 48a 74d cash, also 48s 8d one month; closing sollers 48s 7d cash and 48s 8d one month, and buyers 1d less."

GROCKERS.-A quiet business has been done during the week, but generally at atealy prices in teas we hear of an in- 5s 6d. To Liverpool and Glargow by voice of 500 or 600 half cheeks of modium regular steamers 4s. @4s. 6d are the askin. volce of 500 or 600 half chests of modlum to good medium Japane at 27ge per lb, rates, but shippers views are 3e @3s & but outside of that sale we do not hear of much doing. A good inquiry still dword from 20. to 7c. per bushel between exists for fine Japane and blacks at full current rates. In coffee the only sales we learn of are 50 bags of Mocha at 314c. and a small quantity of Marsonito at 230. Sugara have undergone very little change since last reported, the only sale of any consequence being a lot of some 75 hbds. A710. We quote pelces as follows for of Scotch refined, but the terms were not . ay: No. 2 Canada red winter wheat, allowed to be made public. In fruit we \$1,22@\$1 24; No. 2 Toledo red winter have nothing special to notice, Valencia raisins being very scarce and high, and currante have now all gone out of first bands. Malaga fruit is still plentiful and cheap, although recent low prices have reduced stocks considerably. We notice large sales of Turkish prunes in New York amounting to 1,200 casks at 50 to Sio per lb, which has stiffened prices there, holders now asking Sio to Sic There have been a few transactions in rice for future delivery at \$8.90. Spices remain steady all round.

Dages and Curnicate.—The market centinues in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as previously reviewed, owing to discouraging advices from England, where prices are gradually shrinking. The last sales reported here were in Bicarb. Soda in 100 keg lots at \$3 00 to \$3 05, but at the moment there is a complete absence of demand.

SALT, -A demand for fine dairy salt for dairy purposes is experienced at 90c. to \$1.05 for factory filled, and at \$3, \$1, and 500 for bage, halves and quarters of Boglish Burt ka.

Fied. The selson is about over, and dealers find the meety of with considerable stocks of geen cod on hand. The Lenten season has not cleared off supplies as well as at one time expected, and prices are casy all round.

Liquoss & There is atill a fair more mout in brandles and gin, several lots of the former having changed hands during the work at full quoted rates. In other descriptions there has been little done, and prices remain steady all round. Stocks are generally reported light.

Oisa-A very hir volume of transso tions has occurred in cod oil at 87 jo to 60c per Imperial gallon, as to size of lots. Several good alsed lots have been taken by tanners, who are beginning to lay in stocks. Steam refined seel is very firm, holders asking 73c for round lots and rival at 154c to 16c per dosen, but the 75c for smaller quantities. One party we inquiry having new about subsided understand is holding at even higher per cwt. There is no particular change in other kinds,

Paracencu.-Refined oil is quiet at the ecent decline, and we quote 230 in cat inta, 23 to in broken lots, and 240 to 250 in single barrels. Orude is still quoted at \$1.70, and refined at 19c to 191c fo.b.

LEATHER.-A fair business has been done during the week in Spanish sole at 24 of 25c for round lots, about 1,000 sides having changed hands at those Sgurce. Buffale sole meets with some inquir, at 19c/021 1 in round quantities and 21c/323c in smaller lots. Splits are still in large supply and accumulating. and buyers have a decided advantage. A few lors of harness have been moved off on country account at within range of quotations. Waxed upper has been inquotations. Waxed upper has been in-quired for, although sales have not been large, but the outlet favours an increased demand later on. There are no other features worthy of special notice.

BOOTS AND BROSS .- Manufacturers will soon be cutting up stuff for the turning out of fell goods and they are already looking around for the different kinds of looking around for the different kinds of sold for per h. There were scarry leather they will require, as we hear that none of them have much stock to go on with. They have been kept pretty busy during the week shipping out back oraders east and west. Resultances constitute existing and a good trade is forthwith expected.

The apply of calves was also light; the only sale reported of any consequence was a lot of 11 at \$5.00 each. Hogs continue very forthwith expected. ders cast and west. Resultiances con-tinue estisfactory and a good trade is

ash, to 10 and 15 ton lots. In har iron The only arrivals at the memore with

quiet at 10c per 1b.

Wood -About 1,000 buter of \$45 (m). at greasy wool bave remaily book a many In this city, part or which has a list. be it sold, amounting to 400 biles at la for low grade up to 2% for condust Greavy Capa has been placed at 184 - 1: domestic wools we have to report a very limited trade, but prices are quoted attackly at 316235c for A super and 30. 33c, for B super; unaccorrect pull 4 ... quoted at 30@31c.

Cora-In cargo lots of Scot li strain we hear of an inquiry at \$4471.26 ? arrive, but sellers ask \$450 fector, aream is quoted at \$4/64.25, and Cap-Breton \$3.40/03.50 Hard coal remains unchanged at \$8 for egg and cheston and \$8.50 for stove,

Produce.

Onatx.-There has been comperatively little business done since this day week and not much is expected until occusteamers arrive and freights bave been established. For Autw rp the first recular steamship has not yet engaged her grain room, as shippers caunot pay the high rate saked, which we understand to Loke freights on wheat have been re-Tolodo and Kingston. From Kingre is Montreal 22c. is the feight on we at 22c, on corn. During the past fewdays sales have been reported of 20,000 bush elr of black eyed peas on p.t., and 20, 000 bushels of oats for May delivery at

\$1.21/081 213; Michigen white whater, \$1.31/081,213; Corn, 574c/086c; oste, 37c/288c.; peas, 90c/0903c; barley, 80c, and eye \$1.06c.

From .- Receipts during the week have been more liberal, and owing to smal demand priors have been slightly in farour of the buying interest. Spring extra which sold a few days ago at \$5.20, is now offered freely at \$6.15 with a sale reported as low as \$5.10. Superior is reported as low as \$8.10. Superior is not much saked for, latest sales being at \$8.70 and \$5.25. We quote prices easy as follows: Flour-Superior extra. \$5.20.65.5; famor, \$6.10.65.15; spring extra. \$6.10@8.15; superfine, \$4.75@4.80 strong bakers', \$6.75@6.20; fine, \$4.35@ 4.30; middlines, \$3.95@4.05; pollaris, \$8.30@8. 40; Ontario bass, \$2.60@2,70 city bags (delivered) \$3.05. Mcal— Oatmeni per bid., \$4.5068...60, comment, yellow, per bid., \$3.00683...05; buck-wheat flour per 109 lbs., \$2.0062.19 bran per ton, \$186919.09; shorts per ton, \$2.0062.19 \$20:022; moullie per ton, \$27:024; pot barley per bbl., \$5.75; pearl barley per lbl., \$0:009.50; split peas per bbl., \$4:0

Surps,...The market is quiet for both timethy and clover, the former selling at \$2.60 in car lots and the latter at \$4.60 to \$4.70 per bushel.

Fork and Line -Owing to the recent advance of pork in the west prices bere are firm and higher, heavy mess pork being firmly held at \$21 to \$21.50 per bul, while lard has sold at 15c per 1b in palls, being an advance during the week of 20.

Hams.—The sale has gone through o 500 uncovered sugar cured smoked hams at 13c, and we quote 13c to 13c while canvassed are worth 140 to 14 jc

Eggs.-A first class Easter demand has absorbed the supplies rapidly on a prices are a triffe easier.

Asses -- A quie: market in still tr ported for pots, which are quoted at \$3.90 to \$3.95 per 190 lbs.

Tattow-Refined tallow has been old at 70 to 710 per lb, a lot of 1,000 lbs being placed to-day at the outside Squre Rough tallow sells at 41c to 41c and 5 per lb.

Datay Propuge... The arrivals of freeh made dairy butter are more liberal, but they are still insufficient to most the wants of the retail business. Sales of new were made to day at 20c to 22. and fresh rolls in baskets commanded 18c to 20c per lb. The cheese market is quiet but stendy at 13c to 14c for fine old factory, and 12c to 13c for new. first lot of new choose has been received in this city.

Live Stock Market.

APRIL 20th, 1861

The cattle market is dult as usual after the Easter supply has been laid in Yestenday a few sales were made to butchers at Scanol por B. live weight, but the demand was as a rule very slack A few lots of shipping beeves have changed hands at 51.651c per B A few rough cattle, including two bulls, were sold at 4c@440 per B. There were scarcely after navigation opens the sale is reported tinue satisfactory and a good trade is 11 at \$5.50 each. Riogs communed to 250 at 25 of 150 tons of Summerice at \$19.50, and forthwith expected.

250 at 2

4 knowster fat bogs from Mr Robiuson, of Manue be, their ou phined dreamil weights aggregating over two and a field Lone Mosses Ellicott, Williamson & Co are shipping 150 tine cattle from l'entrott to the Roylish markets car linifax, where they will be put on boa d the ES. Tozas u Baturday next U Mr. Acer & Co are also shipping by same steamer. To entite also shipping by same steamer the cutter and closs shipping by same steamer the cutter at the state of the same of to lead either at Halifex or Portland with of to ft average per 80 feml Alderman Mchbane is ship of 70 it average per of 70 it average sing to day on the St Manicoun from boston to head of Chicago cattle, the toight having been taken at £2 54 0d.

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Page 4

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The following were the recoipts of live stock at the Grand Trunk pards, Fourt

Cattle, Slicep Roge Horses For week en-

1881 560 107 340 201 For work pice ding April 1C, TIBUS . . 1,080 147 332 13G

Horse Market.

Montagat, April 20th, 1881.

Monterat, April 20th, 1881.

There is still a brisk demand for all issees of horses, and prices have materially advanced. The average price paid for horses last week was \$102.30 against \$104.55 during the week previous. The hopments to the United States from this sets 243 horses, coating \$26,316.25 against 219 horses 26,316.25 aga Prierburg', and sold a splendid mutch pair of blick carriage horses, & years old, weighing 1,200 lbs each, and standing 10 hands for \$500. He also sold 20 others, consisting of heavy workers and light drivers, at prices ranging from \$100 to \$150 sach, Mr. George Houston had a carload from Brockville for rale at the College street market, 7 of which he disposed of at from \$60 to \$120 each. The sale was also reported of a pair of driving borses, bey and chestnut, 5 years old, weighing 2,200 lbs, for \$250. Mr Jas Magnire had \$3 fine horses, chiefly from Upper Canada, in his stables. Dealers state that prices have materially advanced within the past two weeks and that they look for still higher figures if the present sharp inquiry continues. Dr. C. Alloway shipped a fine chestnut stallion to Allany, N.Y., last work, valued at This animal is said to have cost \$2,000 five years ago. The following were the shipments from Montreal to the Type to suppose trom scatted to the Usited States for weak soding April 15th:

—April 11, 17 horses, \$1,983; 2 do, \$150; 10 do, \$1,075; 8 do, \$709; 5 do, \$560; 1 do, \$1,075; 8 do, \$709; 5 do, \$560; 2 do, \$120; 2 do, \$130; 3 do, \$121; 18 do, \$1,909 50; 18 do, \$1,209.50; 16 do, \$2,2129; 2 do, \$168; 23 do, \$1,997; April 13, 1 horse, \$400; 10 do, \$0.17; 14 do. 13, 1 horac, \$600; 10 do, \$612; 14 do, \$1,497; 12 do, \$1,278; 1 do, \$120; April 14, 11 berses, \$992.50; April 15, 2 horses, \$250; 2 do, \$331.78; 6 do, \$758; 2 do, \$330; April 16, 1 stallon, \$606; 20 koreas, \$1,739 ; 19 da, \$1,634.

A new boot and shoe inctory, are estricted high, and costing mearly \$15,000, in about to be erected on Oralg street. Montreal, adjoining St Francotte Xavier street.

M. Legra, the egent of the Union Society of Paris, has arrived at Mentreal, and is about ty proceed to deribler to ar-range for the building of the first best root

The new Obline Minutes says a New York despatch, represents that no terms a peace have yet been submitted by Obili

NAPANEE

BLANKET MILI

Special to the Trade: Constantly on hand

WHITE BLANKETS. SHANTY BLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

HAVING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

grary Bescription of Blankst,

I am propared to offer at a VERY LOW FIGURE.

Arthur Toomey,

MAPANER.

LUMBER TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

Singleton, Dung & Co 's circular, dated Olasgow, Sib April, gives the following prove current -

FROM OF ERLI of 30 ft average per of the Waney board (20 inch Waney board (20 inch average)

Square beariwood (17

to 15 inch) 9 2 3

Red pine, 050 it arge per c ft 0 0 0

of 40 ft arge per c ft 0 1 9

of 50 ft arge per c ft 0 1 9

of 50 ft arge per c ft 0 0 0

listory, square and

Hiskory, square and round (none) 0 2 0 Rim, of 30 to 35 ft. arge of 40 to 35 th aves per 6. ft of 10 to 35 ft. arge. 0 2 0

0 2 2

0 2 3

0 1 8

0 1 5

9 1 7

PROM PRW BRUNGWICE PORA. Deals, Pine, per St. P. 710 0 Bosatilege, sprace, per at.

Bosatilege, sprace, per at.

Bosatilege, sprace, per at. P. std. 6 15 0

PROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER PORTS Portland Sprace Deals
and Battons, ser
Bi P. std. (acons). 0 0 0
Pirch Pine
liews of 80 feet av.,
perc. toot (acons). 0 1 4
Hewn of 80 feet av.,
per o. foot (acons). 0 1 6
Baws of 30 feet ave.
acons (acons). 0 1 6 914

Bawn of 20 flot aver.

age/geoes).acogl., 0 1 4 0 1
flaws of 25 flot aver.

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flaws of 40 foot aver.

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Toak, 40 to 40 foot aver.

age, per load of 50 0
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Ureesbeart, 11 11 0 11
pool, meet. average.

poot, meet averege... Makugany Mezican per Sup. It., Liver-1001, meat average. Ondar, per sup. It., Laversool meat, avg.

. STATE OF TRADE.

The name of color mays:—
Trade is dull, and prospects not very enveloping. The leng continued severe weather has hindered all out door work, and lad used considerable depresents. Imand induced consists the depression. Impuries are getting anxious about their stocks, and these are being pressed at eacher prices. A reference to the table appended will about that of come north there has been a large consumption. These articles are chirdly for aliphuliding. This industry continues very active. Cither branches are very dull. North of Europe goods are offered at deciming fales

Boardwood .- Wasey - A parcel, 21 indees average, were at on very minimizer interior at 20d, and 21d, per cable foot. The stock is supply so will be seen on te-

ference to tables.
White Pine—A shipment of good deck Whise Pius—A shipment of good dook plankwood, 70 to 75 feet average, was eleared off at 3s, per cubic foot; a percel, 10,000 feet, 35 feet average, deok plankwood was placed at 23fd, per oubic foot. The stock is not large, but sufficient for regelvements. Ordinary qualities, unless of extra length, do not sell will. At anotion a week age, a parcel, 35 feet average lines! and rube, was sold at 16jd, and a parcel of 80 oubic feet large squares at 19d, per, oubic foot. The latter parcel contained some superior wood. Beam fillings went at 13jd, to 14d, per cubic foot. Consumption was chiefly of shippinilding timber.

Red Pine—The stock has not been much reduced these last three months, and is

Red Pies—The stock has not seen moon reduced these lan't three months, and is by new tar too beavy for the period of the year. A sale of excellent to feet was made at 18d, per cubic foot, and at auction a parcel of 20 to 35 feet average was clusted off at 12d, and 13d, respections.

was closered off at 12d. and 13d. respectively.

Pitch Pine—The consumption was large, but meaning there is little demand. This is bound to come right soon, brief of this dealers quote lower rates on the market. Hewa to to 80 feet average is at 18d. to 17d. per c. bio foot; 80 feet average at 18d. to 17d. per c. bio foot; 80 feet average at 18d. to 17d. per c. bio foot; 80 feet was sawn is unobtainable, or not of sufficient size for their wants. Sawn has been largely consumers only taking it when sawn is unobtainable, or not of sufficient size for their wants. Sawn has been largely consumed. Prices are from 16d. to 17d per cubic foot for 30 to 35 feet average, and from 18d. to 18d, per cubic foot for 30 to 35 feet average, the sufficient size foot for sufficien

ruble foot The str

sales. 3rd Quebec Pine-There are maloly soid at auction, and recently prices have gone down. We quote 14d, to 14d, per cubic foot for fair sizes. Unclassed Pine (Quebec), of standard sixes, were auctioned at Greenock, last week, at 10d per make too. cable feot,

A meeting of the shareholders of this The statement made, so far as a Citizen company, whose tormation was chorelicled in our columns the other day, was lield in this city for the purpose of electing directors and completing the organization of the company. The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the heard for the ensuing years of more than an areas grain crop this year. The blades on the heard for the ensuing years of more than an areas grain crop this year. The blades been an areas grain crop this year. The blades been are there will be more than an areas grain crop this year. The blades been are there of a couple of weeks clace, but as the influence of these bluerly cold sights has been are trained by the few days of genlal warmink, here is now years where barrenness was note anticipated. We Hickey positively asserts, that the partick was chosen president; Hou, Mr. Kitk-partick was chosen president; Hou, Mr. Thomas James, of Mricelia, hap-60 0 organisation of the company. The fol-10 10 0 lowing gentlemen were elected to serve on the heard for the ensuing year:

14 9 George A. Kirkpatrick, M.P.; A. Guon, It to o directors held subsequently, Mr. Kirk-McGreevy, vice-president, Mr. Hatty, managing director, and Mr. James W. Pyke, secretary tressurer. The head office of the company will be in Kingston, and Mr. Pyke, when he assumes his dutice, will remove to that city. The capacity of the Kingston Locomotive Works which the company acquired at that Mr. Alies the cutest will be enlarged to three out menced sowing his spring wheat on the alconmotive per week, giving employ- 23th March, and that ploughing and sowing ment to between 200 and 400 men are going on briskly in Unriess and Rus-Contracts have aiready been entered sell; and he is of opinion that there are late which will keep the works fully good propects of early and beavy drope late which will keep the works fully good propects of early and beavy drope all through these counties—Cities. tions will be begun almost immediately -Montreal Hereld

CHRESH WYBERELY

The season for chefte Resultacture can be said to have felly opened, as nearly all the moissies in this district have commenced operations, and those that have not already commenced operations can be expected to commence operations at an early date. The prospect is that, etimulated by the high priors last year, the make this year will be very large. As to the prospect ter prices, a New York correspondent under date of April Stu says: "The cheese trade in this city is in a staguant condition. The present is unantisfacboped that by this sime the market present the vessels would be cleaned up as thoroughly as it leasance the vessels was last year. But a close account of cleaned and disinfected under the supervisor bed in this mether on the first of vision of an inapetior, appointed by the stock held in this mether than the ware classed as Letters point have been usued to the Letters point have been usued to the last ware classed as a last west Navigation Company,"

North West Navigation Company, the parties indortory and the future uncertain. It was making a total of 50,827 boxes on Mata, leased, with a total capital such of \$250,-000. The following are the parties indoor this year of 25,000 boxes more than last spring at the same date. Of course the proportion of fine stock is comparatively small, probably not more than 10,000, and it is believed that the price of this can be followed that the price of this can be followed that the price of this Tork despatch, represents that no terms is part of 25,000 boxes more than the terms of part of 25,000 boxes more than the properties and the same date. Of course the properties of minder per cube foot; another percent 20 isober 20 isobe can be fully maintained. The toosipus, however, are named large for this however, are named ly large for this easeen of the year, almost double, in fact. I sat year the receipts in April were about 26,000 lones, this year they will be 40,000, if we judge from the receipts of the month already past. This stock is composed chiefly of creamy alams, and it is arriving so frosty that the price is correspondingly low, As soon as full milk todder cases comes. soon as full milk todder ches into market it will probably bring about 1210. Prices on the other side of the mater do not warrant shippers in paying more than 1210 for the best fall stock now in the market, but it is boped that, If now charge starts at that, the old will be worth enough more to enable helders to get out without much loss." In New York the receipts for the week were 10,055 boxes, exports 14 968 hoxes. There was 13 to bid for tancy obsess, state or western, 13fo was tild for fine October New York state factory and offered at 14c. Medium and lower grades duli. Flat skims unsalesbic.

Elm-A parcel of to free was sold at 2s per cubic foot.

Oak-Vo transact or of pote in reported The consumption was large, that the largest buyers' stocks are ample to carry them over ill neat season. Hirch-A parcel 16 inches are age, ist class Quebeo, was sold at auction a week ago at 17d per cubic foot—a most dissipation printing price. The stock is suije, and large truets full.

Ash-A parcel of excellent quality, it inches and upwards, was sold at auction a week appared to the foot. The stock is suije, and large truets full.

Ash-A parcel of excellent quality, it inches and upwards, was sold at 1.5 per colle foot. The stock is for any of the tariff and canals. There is no doubt that our citizens, with very few are lakely to be worse, as the class to didentia are food 25 to 25 all per cubic foot, and even at and add incident, it is an each endeavoring to clear out some state of the point of Michigane, at the endea, of your sold as and the port of Michigane, at the endea, of your larged only a gentle said at the course and the most of the boust citizens and advise a plan that world larget by an and end in the part of the course of t propie as they become better acquainted with each other are fucreasing their se-spect and friendship for one another.

THE PALL WHEAT.

Some reports have gone affect lately to CANADIAN LOCOHOTIVE WORKS the past fortinght have been detrimental, and in many cases killed the fall wheat.

A meeting of the shareholders of this The statement made, so far as a Ciritan

Mr. Thomas James, of Mrtcalfs, hap-pened to be with Mr. Hickey when the repo ter was speaking upon the subject, and he corroborated Mr. Hickey's statement. He further remarked that the eroo of rre, in his serion at least, will be as good as ever he has known it in his long farming experience. He further stated that Mr. Allan J. Baker, M.P.P., commenced sowing his apring wheat on the Trub March and that plunghing and sowing

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Canada Gasette of Saturday contains the following:

Oapt. Geo. McKey has been appointed Harbour Master of the l'ort of Restico, Prince Edward Island.

Prince naware Island.

The return of Mr. Crouter, for Bast Northsuberland, is guastied.

Mill Potet, Ontario, is becarber to be known as Deseronto, and as an out-port will be nucles the surrey of the Port of

Au Orlec-in-Council has been passed probibiting ressels which have carried cattle from may port in the United States to load cattle in Unnada for a period of to load cattle in Canada for a period of thicty days thereafter; should any of the cattle so carried have been afficied with he frot and mouth disease, a period of sixty days must below, and is case of plears-passesonia, ninety days. In each instance the vessels must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector, appointed by the

The Fredericton, N.B., lumber market is

very flat.

A New York deepatch says a temporary injustation has been granted in the suit of Charles Wortshoffer against the Northern Pacific Railway, demanding that all facuse of common stock be declared word, and that the directors be restrained from less that the directors be restrained from less than the l

"Imande Silve

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN

Ganada & the Brazils.

Submitted by the Constitute & Regulion from comments

Montreal & Hallfax

(Summer and Winter Ports.) TO PERNAMBUCO.

BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO.

Calling at ST. THOMAS, West Indian.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE

PASSENGER AND PREIGHT.

Exceptional advantages to Traders, Export and import.

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General Traffic Acres. Canada and Brazillan S. S. Co., Ottoms.

THE WOOL HOUSE.

winans & co.,

18 Church Street, Toronto, Recognized se decturer's Needquarters.

All grades of foreign and downstie Wool.

Beam Cotton Warps. every variety, at mill prices.

All second-hand woollen machinery in Casada on our books. As-drass of sellers given free, on appli-cation.

JAG. HOBERTSON & Co. DOMINION SAW WORKS,



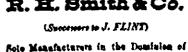
Cironlar Baw. Ging Baws; Butting Saws. Cross Cut Saws. Shingle Saws, Mill Baws.

Manufacturers of Superior Quality Circular Saws, Circular Shingle Baws, Gang Baws, Mill Baws, Butting Saws, Cross Cut Baws. HISERTED TOOTH SAWS A SPECIALTY. All Saws warranted to be made of Very Best Material, and only First-Class Work-man employed.

SAW MILL SUPPLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. SAWS REPAIRED.

RUDBER BRITING LEATHER BRITING LEATHER BRITING EMERY WHENES, GRINDSTONES. BABBITT METAL.
LULKII ATORS.
PACKINU, PRITING
PACKINU, PRITING
WHITE LEAD, ETC

R. H. Smith & Co.



Carada of the SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Role Manufacturers of the appains
HANLAN, IMPROVED DIAMOND,
MISOVED CHAMPION, and the
NEW IMPROVED OHAMPION
UROSS: CUT SAWR. We also make all
other kinds of Cros-Cut Saws. Land
Saws from the chospect to the very best.

THE LANGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

THE METAL TRADE.

THE BRITISH MARKETS.

The prices for raw steel which, as will presently be seen, show, certainly in the Speffold district, unml-takable weakness are likewise unpleasantly indicative of a less satisfactory demand also for ingote and billets. Then the wretched terms upon which londing has been carried on by such finished fron companies as the famous Mesers, Bagnall, accompanied with the dropping off of a few behindthe day people, and the knowledge that further proceedings of this sort have soon to be made public, have combined to depress all tenduncy to speculation Yes improved and more settled weather, in addition to less cause for apprehendisaster, are raising men's hopes and enabling them loss gloomly to anticipate the future. Whilst I cannot say that to myself the traces are very distinct, still there are men who are careful observers in the fron trade who believe that they descry "every appearance of a very ex pensive spring trade." Such men lay it down that salthough we have lost the greater portion of last year's American demand, there are signs of increasing requirements from the whole of the rost of the world." This pronouncement is borns out in part but only in part, by our last published Board of Trade re-turns, which I noticed in my last; and true in part only is the report, by the same authority, that "our home iron trade manufacture is in a most satisfactrade manuscrire is in a most entermo-tory state, and our foundries and forges and shipbuilding yards were never more busily at work." Much more pertium is it to remind the from world that " were any unexpected demand to spring vi there would be at least 800,000 tone less ices in this country to meet it than there was when the American demand aross in 1879 and we should then find prices bounding upwards at worse than the previous unresonable pace." In these extracts I have been citing a communication to the Times this week by a writer who under the eignature "Iron" wrote to the same paper, my readers will cremember, when the last "boom" regan, pointing out that the demand could not be sustained. Now that he could not be sustained. Now that he creappears in a new character to "urge these who restly know anything of the free trails to keep their heads when those who are frantically buying one day are celling the next," his advice is exercising a rallying effect, and its result in to increase the favourable effect of the other influence s to which I have directed

Steel making progress in the United States is a topic which is proving irrepressible here. It is too big to be stifled; and as the clerics have given up the struggle against the hard facts of geology, so the frun and steel men here no longer attempt to sit upon United States ateel making. To day prominence is being given to the following: "Up till now Mesers Bolckow, Vaughaa & Co. have been the only firm in the world to employ such enormous Bessemer oun-verters as their 18-ton apparatus, but the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of Pitte-burgh, are determined not to be braten, and are about to erect a converter of elmable are about to erect a counterer or era-ilar capacity." The same assessment then goes on: "The Cleryland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland Onio, intend to lay claim to the boast that they have the largest blact furnice in the world, for they are commencing the eraction of four furnaces which they assert shall be larger than any yet built." Of course, Geremost men, such as the Bells and Who reet, as I have often written in this correspondence, know well I have not falled to point out now complement are the ability and enterprise which the Carnegis and the rest display and will display in their determination to make the United States "the Greater Britain" in every sense. But the style of the an-meanousent I have just extracted from a prominent iron trace organization men aids clearly enough shows that such men and he any eminent iron trade organ on this as Isaac Lowthian Bell are not by any means the majority here.

This week the Scotch pig market has manifested no improvement in the legitimate demand, although some speculators who of late sold their from are now buying in again, thinking or hoping that the precent full will be soon succeeded by a rice of at least is. The prices in the warrant market have steadily come down all the week, until yesterday afternoon descined was transacted at 48s to 48s. 3d, cash, priocs which are is per toq e of Friday of last week. The Continental demand is not yet appreciably reviving, and United States orders lag most prevokingly. Last week's exports were only 8,260 tons, compared with nearly 21,000 tous at the same date Connal's stores go on increasdng at the rate of several hundred tone cally, and yet no effort is being made to curtail production. Unless things im-prove this question of over production will shortly have to be seriously conuldered by the ironmasters. The manufactured from trade is getting very dull ugals, and an unbraithy anxiety is mouled to secure orders to take the place of these now being fast worked off. The steel works continue busy.

The Cleveland pig market has maniforted much the sains features at has Soctiand. The home denied has not improved, and, theigh the shipments have increased, yet the return of settled weather has not influenced them to the extent that had been expected. Inswelfer are coming from the United Swelfe oping Minhos, but they have not yet recut d in Swelfe in home

orders, the question of price not having been agreed upon. For the week sud-ing Thursday night the exports were 16,865 tons, or about 3,000 tons more than last week, Connal's stores have increased 2,000 tons on the work Prices have been stradier than in Scotland, and yesterday at Middi-utira' No. 3 was 38. to 37a 9d, which is a fall of between 3d and 6d. per ton ever the previous Friday. Forge pige were 37s. Warrants were 39a 3d to 39s 8d.

Manufactured fron less seen a further fall in price, consequent upon a greater scarcity of orders. Prices are now largely nominal. Ship plates are as low as £6 7s 6d per ton free in trucks at ### PLATES (per ton)

The fact of for cash in large orders. This is a drop of L.C. Coke

To di compared with the prices that ruled when March opened. Angles and common lars are about £5.7s cd., and puddled bars nominally £3.10s. The puddled bars nominally £3.10 demand for steel is fair, but prices are no better. There continues to be a fair trade in railway and shipbuilding material, but it is no secret that many of the contracts are still taken at rates which leave but a small margin of pr. fit. The Bessemer steel trade is scarcely so active as of late, and rates are easier. Best at former quotations. Prices of old iron makes of ordinary Bessemer biliets with ralls and of wrought scrap are not quotsawn ends are quoted at £6 7s. 6d. per ton, which is a drop of half a orown upon a couple of works ago, No 2 qual-ity, with an extra admixture of Russian iron, is priced at £7 2. 6d per ton, and best marked brands for cuttery purposes, made from Swedish pig, are £8 28 6d. to £9 154. per ton.

The annual reports of some of the chief fron and steel making firms of Sheffield are now being issued. They are upon the whole satisfactory. The report of Mesers, Charles Cammell & Co., Limited, of the Atlas Iron and Steel Works, shows the amount available for dividend to be £62,415, 'ncluding a balance of £20,695 buckht forward from the previous year. The direc-tors have decided to recommend the payment of a dividend of five peront for the year, which will absorb about £40,000, and to carry forward to next year a balance of £22,455. The rate of dividend is the same as last year. The annual statements of the accounts of Messes, D. H. Jessop & Seas, Limited, of the Bright Side Iron Works, one of the leading houses in the entitule at-el trade, show that the improvent in trade noticeable at the close of 1879 was not sustained beyond the early months of 1880, but the several works of the company were well employed during the year, and a stondy demand is anticipate: during the current twelve menths. The demand from America is improving. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 64 per cent , and corry furward a balance of £3,067.
Birmingham manufacturers report that

business with the United States is fairly steady, although the demand is confine to a rather small group of articles. The trade of late has been growing rapidly, but it is believed that it is likely to alsoken fix some little time now owing to the severe and protrected winter you have been experiencing and the consequent disturbance of trade currents. From returns just issued by the United States consul in Birmingham it appears that a marked improvement in the experts from that district, which began in 1879, was well sustained up to the close of last year in nearly everything but from, and timt the last quarter of 1883 shows the substantial advance of £15,000, or 8 per cent. upon the corresponding quarter of 1879. The most merked improvement was in guas, fancy goods and j-weltery, chains, hose and soythes, nickel and cobal', glass percelain and sundries During the twelve months ending December 30 last, which eads the official year, the total exports from this district amounted to nearly five million deliars, or say £1,000,000 sterling, which was rather more than double the total value of our exports for the year previous, the principal items being iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, guns and mate fanoy goods, chemicals and phosphorns pens and tips, chains, boss and scythes, glass and procelain and anvils and vices, fron and steel in the southern principality is without much alteration. The works keep steadily on, but there is no encouragement to restart works that are lying idle. Amongst the prominent shipments of the week have been 1,000 tons of rails to Smyrna, 1 220 tons to Bombay and several large rail cargore to South America. The total experts of iron and steel last week, including rails, bers and pig from, were 9,746 tons, and it seems likely that this rate of export will be maintained if not exceeded during the spring. The inquiries for sorap iron and old rails are less numerous. Iron prices have a tendency to decline; but steel prices keep protty firm. Tin plates re-

THE LONDON MARKET.

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market March 18,

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tno#.						
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for shipment to the United States at £5 hearth spring 4 to 43 cents, and do. 5s per ton, fob. Newport (Monmouth) plough 4 to 43 cents shire) In this case the order, it is understood, was for 1,000 tons. This week's prices of billets will be found set forth under the head of the Sheffield trades Tool steel is without alteration

UNITED STATES MARKETS

quoted.

ably altered upon the week. For cast scrap from £2.24 to £2.5s, per ton is

Pitteburgh.

Pig Iron-The pig fron market in this city is so nearly the same as it was last week-or, for that matter, for the last several weeks-that there is really nothing new to say concerning it. Inquiries are sill infrequent and sales few, and as a consequence d alers and makers are to seme ex ent discouraged. The mills and foundries are, however, consuming from in no small quantities, and their owners must before long eater the market, as most of the heavy purchases made by them in December and January were only intended to cover the subsequent three or four months, and their stocks must therefore be pretty well depleted. The remarkable weather that has prevalled this apring in all sections east of the Booky Mountains has seriously retarded the consumption of hos and steel in their various forms, and this has unquestionably caused inbbers to postpone their orders, which, as a matter of course, is felt in the mills and foundries, and in turn at the blast fernaces. When springlike weather comes to stay, as in the course of nature it must before many weeks, there is no rewon to doubt, in the present prosperous condition of the country, that the consumption of iron and steel products will be unusually heavy, and that therefore the communities of raw iron must greatly increase. There is no cause operating to prevent at least the senal spring demand, somer or later the bad weather only dictates a postponement. On the other hand, there is no fear that the demand will be larger than can be supplied, so that it is not probable there will be much fluctuation in prices. Our quotations below are averages of figures farnished by a number of reliable dealers, and may be relied upon as being substantially correct, although we have heard of offices of some grades at prices below the figures in our For example, cold-short from made from Kentucky and Ohio ores bes been offered in this market within the last few days at from \$20 to \$21, and sales of other from have been made dealers at prices which they do not think best to name, as they were made at figures below what they would have commanded if the demand were better, and do not, dealers say, fairly represent the market. On the other hand, there are many brands, especially of foundry Iron, which bring better prices than shown in the table :-

MADE PROX LAXE SUPERIOR ORDE.

Gray Forms, isoder mixture, R.2 Gray Forms, metum Gray Forms, G.B. Foundry, No. 1 Foundry, No. 2 MADE PROM PERMYLVADIA AND	
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Beauther Gray Porge, R.S. Gray Porge, R.S. Gray Porge, R.S. Gray Porge, C.S. Pandry, No. 1 Pendry, No. 2 Outmoost Inous	SLITE OF SLAT 21.00 OF SLAT 21.00 OF SLAT 20.00 OF SLAT 20.00 OF SLAT

37.09 @ 38.00 40.09 @ 48.00 Manufactured Iron-The mills con-

t'nue to be pretty busy, but new eders are not coming in with much freedomindeed it is represented that this feature of the market is anything but obsering. There is, however, every reason to expect a revival in this respect when the weather moderates. We quote as fulweather moderates. We quote as ful-lows: Bar Iros, 2,180 to 2,380; sheet, No. 24, 860c to 3,780; tank, 2,580 to 2.85c; hoops, 2.8c to 2 9c; boller plate.
U. H. No 1, 55c homogeneous steel, 61c.
—all usual terms: 60 days, or a discount

of 2 per cent. for cash.
Nalls—The demand for nalls remains backward, but there is scarcely a ques-tion but that the trade will be brisk prosently. The card remains at \$3,60 days, with a discount of 2 per cent, for cash, and an absternest of 10 seats per heg on

on gas and ateam pipe, 65 per cent ; on belier tubes 45 per cent. The net price of 4 inch oil-well energie 10 cents and of 2 inch oil-well tubing 21 conts.

Ralla-No orders have been placed here for steel rails for some weeks, but they may be quoted at \$63 to \$64 casts, at mill; light fron rails, \$49 to \$50.

Railway Supplies-Prices unchanged, as follows: Spikes, 2tc per pound; spilce hars, 2tc; track bolts, 3tc—alt thirty days. There promises to be an immense domand for rallway supplies this year.

Steel-The steel market has undergone no change within the week. The remarkable weather is retarding business.

Old Ralls-There have been no transactions since last week, but tees may be quoted at \$30 and double heads at \$31.

Scrap Iron-Is a little stronger. 1 wrought is now worth from \$29 to \$30 per net ton, and railway machinery scrap le worth about a dollar more. Cast fron acrap may be quoted at \$15 to 18 per gross ton, and old car wheels can still be had at \$28 to \$30 per gross ton.

New York.

Pig Iron-American: The past week has been an exceedingly quiet one, so far as regards actual business, and it was not until within the last few days that inquiries became numerous enough to impart the least degree of encouragement as to a possible early improvement.
While there are probably a few orders on the market, and some reason thereby afforded for anticipating a better trade during the balance of the month, buyers seem remarkably indifferent and do conaiderable shopping before making a purchase. It does not appear that they are able to pick up prime brane s of No. 1 X soundry at less than \$24.50 to \$25, but when it comes to the lower grades ion they find a little mere competition among sellers, and, as a matter of course, some chances of securing bargains now and then. There is no question that the situation of affairs abroad is having ne inconsiderable influence upon values of low grade American iron. Great Britain is now pruducing at the rais of 8,000 000 tons a year. Of this properties the districts of Scotland and Middles-borough are turning out 3,750,000 tons. The home ceneur-ption of the product of these two districts is at the rate of),950,-000 time, and the exports to other countries than the United States at the rate of 600,000 tons per year, leaving an apparent surplus of 1 200,000 tons for the year that must necessarily be shipped to America or accountulate on the other side. This surplus, it should be remem-bered, is from the production of two districts, which turn out less than one-half of Kogland's total supply, and it is more than probable that from the other half considerable can be spared for export. Meanwhile, the Am rican furnaces now in blast will, even at last year's rate of production, term out a quantity not far, if anything, short of the coormous consumption in this country during 1881. It is just such facts as the above that seem to give the market its present uncertain tone in mos of the large amounts of material passing into consumption. The pre 'at quotations on stock from store are \$14.00 to \$25 for No. 1 X foundry, \$21 for No. 2 X foundry, and \$19 to \$20 for gray force. Hootoh : Brauli sales are the rule, an

their number is by no moune encouraging to importers or other helders. Prices have undergone so quotable change, bet the tone of the market is unquestion weak on other than small store pare is. The priors quisted to-day were about \$31 to 21.30 for Egilaten, \$22.50 to \$23 for Glungarnock \$23 to \$22.50 for Gartaber-rie, \$23 to 22.50 for Summerice, and \$34

Middlesborough available at \$15, but those most in favour are held at \$18.80 to \$19. The demand is extremely slow, and beyond small luts, making less than 500 tient, no sales were reported. Beu continues dull, with the range or \$25 to \$26, as to bread, generally quoted

Balls-No important transactions have born reported during the week. Lote for early delivery are firm, owing to limited supply, but both foosign and demestic makes are understood to be available for late full and winter delivery on somewhat serier terms. The prices quoted are \$60 to \$62 at mill for American steel, \$61 to \$63 at tidewater for foreign do., \$45 to \$47 at mill for heavy section American fron had \$45 to \$47 at tidewater for foreign.

Old Balls -The market has been vor duil, and closes unsettled in tone, with \$27 for T's and \$28 for D. H. the best bids, while some lots are openly offered at within 80c of those figures. About 1,000 tons D. H. sold at \$31 delivered at Cleveland.

Scrap Iron-Transactions moderate, while supplies are increasing somewhat, and prices ruling slightly week. No. 1 wrought held at \$88 to \$30, cast borings at \$13 to \$14, stove plate at \$16, cast machinery scrap at \$16 to \$20, and old cur wheels at \$30 to \$35, as to condition

Tin-lig tin continues to have his jobbing sale, and rules quite firm at \$010 to 20 jo for Straits and Australian, and 200 to 20 jo for English. Tin plate has lets of \$50 kegs very little beyond the ordinary jobbing performing that journey she should be wrought Pipe and Tubes—Discount distribution, but rules quite strong at thoroughly wiped and cleased, which and prices remain unchanged. Discount the bliswing priors: I. C. charceal, third should take 12 hours. But now engine.

cross assortment, \$5.75 to \$5.874 for Allaway grade, and \$6.121 to \$0.25 for Molyn grade; coke tin at \$4.95 to \$5 for IB. Y grade, and \$5.121 for Yapiter grade; charcoal terms at \$7.25 to \$5.56 f.r 14x20 Allaway grade; and \$10 to \$55c f.r 14x20 Allaway grade; and \$10 to \$6 \$10 87\frac{1}{2} for 20x28 do., and coke terms at \$4 87\frac{1}{2} to \$5 for 14x20 (Hafa grade, and

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\$10 for 20x28 do.—all round lots
Copper—For inget the demand on
linues light, and Lake Superior on readily be obtained at 150 to 1910 cash Manufactured quoted as follows Brissier's copper, over 1602, per square for, 28c; do. 12os to 16os. 30c; do. 10ns to 1202, 820; do. lighter than 1002, 160 circles, segments and pattern shrets less than 84in, diameter, 31c, do do orre 84in, 340, locomolive fire box sheet, Sie; sheeting copper over 120t, per square foot, 26c; do. bolt, 28c, copper bottoms, 31n.

Lead-The market for load continues weak, with small sales of common made at 4 60c to 4 70c, and retuned at 45 to 450, as to quantity. Manufactured lead quoted as follows: Bar, 6c; pipe, 65c sheet, 7c—less 10 per cent. discount to the trade—and tim lined pipe 15c. Shot, 7de for dress 81c for buck and 25c. 740 for drop, 840 for buck, and 84c for patent chilled—less 1 per cent discount to the trade for small lutr, and for large

lots 4 per cent.

Hpelter-Common domestic has been sold to the extent of 80 tops at 80 to 51c. as to brand, Bilesian offered at clote 550, but slow of movement.

Antimouy-Demand small, and the market easier at lige to lige, as to brand.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Following is a comparative statement of Intercolumial freight business at Halifax station for the last weeks of March, 1881 and 1879, respectively :--

' Inwerde Outwerde

Comparative statements of Intercolorial freight shipments, inwards and outwards for six months, week endles March, 1881, with er rresponding period,

Inwards. Outwards. 100) Increse The principal items of shipments and

receipts were in following proportions, the belance being made up of miscellaneons goods :-Dwards. Intro

Coal Carlo で Increase 171

'Incomy items in which there has been Tacony items in which there say over a decrease have been in the shipment of English guods—a consequence of the Allan's attempt to divert the Canidian trade to Boston in the early part of the season, and the receipt of flour—caused principally by the greatly increased home production. The increase in the receipt of cost, hay, cattle, deals, timber, etc., shows the promerty that has overtaken there the prosperity that has overtaken these lines of susiness. In the shipments est-wards the figures show that the export to the Upper Provinces of melasses has doubled, and fish more than trebled. while the quantity of sugar has reached from 2 to 890 cars—or nearly 13,000 hogsheads in six months. This is what the National Policy has done in the sugar trade alone for the Intercelonial. Each cargo of sugar discharged from the vests and loaded in cars at Michmond gives employment to from 30 to 40 hands at the wherf—not to speak of the extra work to railread men, to car and sugles builders, increased consumption of coal (each engine concumes 6 tons of coal per day, on an average) or the other direct and indirect benefits to Halifax. The between 300 and 400 men, and this number will be greatly increased when the refinery is put in operation.

Work at the Bepair Shope

" Never was so busy before," said Mr Johnson, the superintendent of the snuine and car works, in reply to the Mail reporter's inquiries. The truffic on the road surpasses snything that I could have imagined. No one ever anticipated such a "boom." Engines and cars are doing double work; they are running night and day, and, of course, are subject to twice the wear that they would be under ordinery nircumstances, and consequently furnish twice the work for the repair shops. Ninety man are new employed at these shops, frequently working over time. Their wages range from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. We handle all the way from 59 to 80 cars per week. There are three engines now in the repair shop and seven or eight ours. A great deal of the work consists of changing and replecing wheels under corn and engines. We have done more at that during the past three months then ever was done before—having fitted some 400 pairs. In January we put in 120 paire; in February 150 pairs, and this mouth will go 110 ary 150 pairs, and the meets which or 120. These wheels are cont at the Londonderry infeas. I can't give the quantities of iren, bolts, spikes, nails, custings, lumber, etc., used, but it is a pestly large item. There is a great conveity of engines. An ordinary day's work for an engine is 100 mitrs. After machinesism that loarner she should be are many retaine 84 made is continuous knew American gentiemen present, as be instance entine 84 made in continuous knew Americans were bord orators, and ran this week of some 5000 miles bis called upon these gentiemen to state them

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Kerscher, in mitton, was called to the that
Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the following:—John Kerr, M P P Stemont; A Bruder, M P P, Dundas; A O Laffamme, M F Beach, Ira Morgau, Dr Ristere, West Winobester; Dr Anderson Winobester Springs; Dr Ibeard, Montrel, Dr Hickey, Morrisborgh; Dr Biacay, Reers Bouth Mountain; Rev A Rowat, J W Imley, Contractor; T D Taylor, UB, A J Haker, M P P; W F Campbell, Matcaife; Frank Iverson, Metcaife; Jno Rolston, Metcaife; Wm Murgan, Metcaife; Pialpot, Metcaife; Uspt Faringer, Morrisbrigh, Geo Annable, West Winchester; Danel Millaren, Osgoude; Harry Bower Kemptrille; M Pepper, Verson; S W Hoyard, ex Reeve, Winobester; A Pepper, Verson, Cui Raddington, American Uspt. versed, Lui Raddington, American Uun-sul Normourgh, also occupied a vest un the platform as well as the following gentle-men from Waddington: Mr Britherford, Mr Datz-lle and Mr Procher Kr. A Q. Lestemme said althou, is the at-

tention of fallway promoters had but recently been directed to that locality, they recently been directed to that locality, the place offered facilities for a railway unequalled by any in the province. He did not think it would be at all difficult to raise sufficient lunds for the purpose. It was then moved by Mr. Leafanner, seconded by Mr. Beach, that whereas the deterior of Eastern Ontario has suffered for want of connection with the Canadian and American railway 1918tem, that its important agricultural and manufacturing inserver would justify and menufacturing interest would justify any reasonable efforts to secure an outlet; terrive the meeting pledges its hearty support to any feasible scheme to scoute a tailway —Unaniscously carried

Mr. iteac's thought they about grant a

Mr. Broder, M.P.P., introduced Measts. Taylor and linley, of Ottawa, who under-stood the whole matter, and called on those

stood the whole matter, and called on those two grailemen to report.

Mr. Taylor read the report of Mr. Leonard S. Bell, U.E., which stated that the railway could be constituted with easy facility. The principal works would be three bridges, one of 300 feet to span the Ridean, one of 200 feet to cross the Nation, and one of 200 feet to cross the Nation, and one of 200 feet across the St. Lawresca. He was of the opinion that Gloose Neck Island or Ogden's Island was the best places for constructing the St. Goose Neck Island or Ogden's Island was the best pinces for constructing the St Lawrence bridge, which would east about \$400,000, and other bridges and siding \$277,700. The construction of stations and the perchase of rolling stock and all necessary appeases would amount to \$180,000, while the right of way would be \$250,000. The telal ouet of constructing the ratire railway would therefore be \$1.802,200, and if a road bridge were added it would reach \$1.800,000. He was would warrant thus expenditure, and the rathau from local trade would probably amount to \$60,000 per annum. He was also assured of a thorough concection by a short route, which would cheapen the transport of freight, and recommended crossing the St. Lawrence at Morrisburgh, where the mayignable chashed wee where the mivigable channel was only 1,300 feet wide and 30 feet deep. The record channel is about 400 feet wide, and is not marinable. He stand that if the rallway was built by the Morrisburgh route, it would be on a straight line of communi-cation with the cont fie ds and from smelling foundries of Pennsylvania; and would carry iron ore and lumber from the Ur-tawa district southward, and bard and soft tool northward. One gentlemen in the United States wanted 100,000 tons of Consider one every year, and the railway would at once enable it to be supplied if admits that it would be better to have the ore smelted in Uttawa, which could railly be done were the read in operation. The higher grade over could be experted, and the lower grade could be smalled at bome. Soft coal could be brought in as return freight, and used to small the lower grade ore at the mines in that district. He thought the railway would make the shortest connection with the railways leading to New York, Philadelphia and the North

Weet, and the Usandian Pacific Railway.

Mr Bell's report was concluded by recapitalating the numerous advantages to be gained by the construction of the pro-"d railway, which he earnestly recom-

A letter was also enclosed in the report from J. P. Briggs, Manager of the Lake Untario and Bouchern Sailway Company, who according advocated the building of the

Mr Broder sequired of Mr. Imley what conscion the road would make at Pote-den with other American callways? Mr. Imley, in reply, said the line would a phone of white the control of the control

are made to do extraonlinary work. For begut American gentlemen present, as be

instance enhine 84 made is continuous in this meek of some 500 talles. Bhe tell Monction in the morning, ran to tell Monction in the morning, ran to Maliaz, left again intruediately with an eter freight train for Truro; came to k with a special frelght train, and was immediately rushed off again with a special train of Ensilab freight train who the result of Ensilab freight much the result in the train of Ensilab freight much the result in the ensylpage; and that is pretty much the result in the result in the result is pretty much the result in the result is pretty much the result in the morn, too, are all working extra time. There are usually, and are none and engines have frequently to be brought down from Traro to take out techt trains. Four engines are now employed at the Rechmend yard shuncing, where there only used to be two—Haldar Herald.

MORRISBURGII AND OTTAWA RALL-WAY.

A meeting was held to Beach's Hall, west Winchester, Friday last, in connect with the proposed Ottawa and Morrheys likeliway. About 1,300 persons sumbled to gain admittance. Mr. Merker Winchester, Again, in connect that the tell to the used to the used to the use of the connect to the used to the connect the total the proposed Ottawa and Morrheys and the Research of the proposed Ottawa and Morrheys and the ventages which farmers would derive from this line, and assered them it would greatly increase the price of their produce its also stated it would have the effect of

making Mornsourgh a piece of Considerable importance.

On a motion of Mr. A. G. Laft.mar., committees were appointed to exquire which of the two scotmes would be the most advantageous—north and south, or

making Morneburgh a place of cunsider-

east and west.

It was 15 on moved by Dr Steacy, seconded by Mr. O Duncan, that this meet ong is of the opinion that a fallway station from some point on the Bruckville and Ottawa Realway system of railways, and rabulatin a south-easterly direction to the Cotean or Muntreal would be in the interest of the majurity of the people and supply to the fullest extent the demand

supply to the fullest extent the demand for railway facilities in this section of country.—Carried.

Mr. Kerr, M.P.P., thought our American friend, Colonel Reddington, seemed to forget that we had a seaport at Montreal. He appealed to the patriotism of blailatebers by drawing their attention to the fact that although Unnada may be scall, and the wind that in the country at it was the third manufactures in the yet it was the third martime power in the world-no other nations save England and France baving so many merchant vessels. He would like to remain his American friends that even they were obliged to gu to England for their money, and concluded by telling the coople the relired would not ask use dular from them, as sufficient could be raised by fluettag their bunds on the English mar-

het

It was then moved by Mr. Broder,
M.P.1'., Dundas, seconded by Joseph Kerr.
M.P.P. Stormont, that F. Frost, Smith's
Falle; W. H. Magee, Merrickville; Harvey
Hower, A. Blackburn, Kemptville. Dr.
Stacey, John Suillvan, Mountain; M. F.
Beach, Thus. Hamilton, Winchester; Wm.
Johnson, O. P. McKinnon, Finch; Juseph
Kerr, Farrow's Foint; John McRae, John
Hannett, Rozberough, be a committee to
communicate with prominent rati way men
and capitaline with a view to securing
consecution westward with the proposed
railways necessary with the proposed
railways necessary this section of the consetry to Mouteval, and that such committee try to Montreal, and that such remaittee have power to add to or diminion its num-

Col. Reddington, in reply to the state ment made by Mr. Kerr, repudlated the idea of Americana sending to Rogland for their money. He said the Liverpool market was not a sure one, and that the only market Canadians could depund on were

the American.

lic. Ira M. egan, Metcalts, was surprised that the honorable member for Stormont should depreciate the marral and lumber

Moved by Ira Morgan, seconded of Capt Farlinger, that this meeting regret the absence of Mr. Bell, but acknowledge the comprehensive report furnished, and siso the valuable information and time given by Mesers. A. Brosel, J. W. Finley and T D. Taylor, and that a copy of this recolution be forwarded by the scoretary

to Mr. Bell.—Carried.

Mr. Wm. Fusch, Township of Fluob, spoke in favor of the east and west routs, and called upon any who belonged to Plach to come forward.

Mr. D. P. McKinnos, Finch, then said a tow words in favor of the east and west route, but it was evidently apparent they were to the misority. Dr. Anderson moved, seconded by A.

O. Laffa ame, that the thanks of those present be tendered to the obserman and secretary, Mr., Sweet.—Unried.

Buth committees, the north and couth and east and west, met immediately after

the meeting was over The meeting then adjourned.

The New York State engineers' annual report shows that for the past year 66 new railway corporations Mr. Imley, is reply, said the line would be about 40 miles long from Ottawa to about 40 miles long from Ottawa to the bistory of the State. A great important with the U. & S. R. R., and from there is been given to seasife roads. The captulation, where it would comment to New York would be the abortest route of New York would be the abortest route of T miles. He thought Mr. Bell bad of T miles. He thought Mr. Bell bad somewhat over-estimated the out of the report is very long, and is the most example of the season of the department. POSTAL TIME TABLE.



ARRIYAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

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Registered matter must be posted half an hour previously. Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. For Sav-nes' Dank and Money Order business, 9 a.m.

G. P. BAKER, Portmeter.

The Trunk line executive committee has fixed the summer rates from Chicago to New York at thirty cents on grain and thirty-five cents on live hogs, a reduc-tion of five cents If this rate can be su tained against water competition the roads will be able to make up some of this winter's losses.

The traffic returns of the Midland Statiway for week ending March 31st, 1881, were: Passengers and mails, \$4, 280.07, freight, \$4,722 97, total. \$8,0 883.04, as compared with \$7,696.15 for the corresponding week of 1880, being an increase of \$1,286.59; and the aggregate traffic to data is \$62,988.28, being an increase of \$3,219 64 over 1860.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Reliway of Capada for the week ending April 8th, 1881, were :-

Parsengers	\$57,595
Freight and live stock.	75,391
Mails and sundries	2,962
Total	\$111 73A
Corresponding week last year	97,009
Increase	\$14,040

Another awful lesson upon the results of forgetfulness in the railway service is teld in the following report of an accident in which eighteen men were sud-denly made the unfortunete victims: A construction train on the Rock Island road, near Walnut, Iowa, March 30, collided with a freight train, demolishing the cars of the construction train, including a caboose, in which were 20 cmpluyoes, all of whom were injured, several probably fatally. The accident was the result of the fallure of the operator to place signals for the freight to stop at

Col. Flower, conductor for the extenshould depreciate the mineral and lumber reconsces of the Ottawn Valley. He said the scheme was one for the purpose of gaining all the advantages for the purpose of gaining all the advantages for the purpose of gaining all the advantages for the locality. He selected Ottawa was to be the great purpose of the believed Ottawa was to be the great purpose of the scheme Ostario, and strongly recommended building the road from Ottawa to Morrieburgh. He also regretted the absence of Mr. Hell, as the only reliable information was received from that gestleman's report. He had much pleasure in reading the following more tension will cost at the rate of about 1000 in mile. There are three heavy \$18,000 a mile. There are three heavy bridges to be erected. That over the Mississippi, now nearing completion, will be ready for the rails next sek. The directors of the read did not expect it to be completed before Uctober. from for the read will aerivo about May 18th, ... Linguish Whip, 18th.

Manager Gaddis of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway has recently secured a contract with the Contral Vermont for the interchange of business for Both parties the part twelve months. to the agreement will contribute several bundred freight cars to the formation of a line to ran between Ogdensburg and Boston, which is to be known as the Boston and Ogdensburg line, we the Central Vermont. It is expected that similar contracts will be entered into with the other connecting rouds of the Ogdonaburg and Champlain at House's Pour In view of the feet that it is an-nounced that the Welland canal will be opened in July for boats of twelve feet draft, measures are being taken to establish a line or lake steamboats to run Detroit, Milwaukes, and Chicago, in connection with the Ordenaburg road and its connections in New York and New England. It is probable that the line | crament promised its meet serious con-England. It is provided that the line common provided made by the portinger, at first will consist of dre boats, which elderation of the demands made by the portinger, chief Superintendent. can now be secured. - Hoston Advertises deputation. - Quelos Chroniste.

POSTAL TIME-TABLES.

POST OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Monthyat., July 5, 1880. PERINT ERN PROVINCES AM PM 5 & × 61 Ottawa Ly radway Provinces of Unterio Manitche & Hettshi Canataba Ottawa River Route up to Carillon ... QUEBEC & EASTERN PROVINCES. 100 INCES.

10. Quebeo, Three Rivers Heriblor and Surel, by U.M.O. & O. Ry Quebec by hiteamer.

10. Quebec by hiteamer.

10. Quebec by G.T.R.

11. Eastern Townships.

Three Rivers, Arthabaska and Riviers do is only by 12. GO-occidental Ry. Main Line to Ottawa.

12. GO-occidental Ry. Main Line to Ottawa.

13. Do. St. Jerome and St. Lin Branches.

14. Identify Main Graphy 15. Rysuntha, Sherbroke, etc. 6 60 2 9 Acton & Sorel Ry St. Johns. Stanbridge and St. Armand Sta-tion cton Johns, Vermont Justion & Shellord 10 00 Junetion & memoru-Rys
Houth Kastern Ry
TNew Brunswick, Nora
Beotia and P.K.
Mewioundland forwardei daily on Halifax,
whence despatch is by
Vasket leaving 6th
and 2th July. LOCAL MAILS. lleasharnole Route.
Bouberelile. Contrecour, Varennes and
Vercheres
Cole St. Paul
Tanneries West
Cote St. Antoine and
Notes Dame de Grace
St. Canegunde
¡funtinguon
Longueull
St. Lambert
Laprairie

aprairie 'ont Viau, Sault-au-Récoliet Terrebonne ad St. Vin-2 30
A 8 Point St. Charles
1 30 St. Laurent St. Martin
and St. Estache
North Shore Land Route
to fout de l'Isle
Trochelaga 20 00 United States. Poston and New Eng. and htates, except Maine 10 30 New York and South-ern States 8 00 12 30 Island Fond, Portland and Maine *Western and Pacific States GREAT BRITAIN, MC. By Casadian Line (Friday).... By Casadian Line (Supplementary —Saturday) By Canadian Line, Gormany (Fri-6 00 day)
By Ownerd (Monday)
Supplementary, see P.O. weel 'y 7 M Beplementary, services for By Packet (ross New York for England (Wednesday).

By Hamburg American Packet to Germany (Wednesday). 2 15 2 15 2 18 WEST INDIRE. Letters, etc., prepared in Naw York are forwarded daily on New York, wheree malis are de-spatched spatched For Havana and West Indies, eve Havana, every Thursday p.m *Postal Car Baga open .::17.45 a.m and 9.15

number of clerkymen, local members, wardons of counties and others, waited upon the Quebec Government, and urged upon it the claims to assistance of the proposed line of railway from the Piles to Lake St. John. It is understood that the projectors of the schome ask from the Government amongst others matters a grant of 20,000 acres of land for every mile of line built from the Piles to Lake Edward, at which point the read expects to meet the Quebec and Jake St. John rallway. The members of the deputation were: Ray. J. H. Derion, of Yamachie; Rav. T. S. de Carifuel, N. D. de Mount Carmel; Rov. J. B. Gronier, St. Thide; Rev. Mr. Prunen, St. Tite, Rev. Charles O. L. Caron, Throe Rivers; Hypo Montplasis, M.P.; Frs. L. Desaulniers, M.P.P., Yamachiche; Charles Edward Houde, M.P.P., Nicolet; T. G. Boutillier, M.P.P.; Thos. Picard, Prafet, county of St. Maurice; Thes. Caron, Prefet, county of Maskin-engo; P. Panneton, Three Rivers; T. K. Normand, Three Rivers. The Gevermment received the deputation soon after its arrival, in the rooms of the President of the Council, Parliament from Ordeneburg to Toledo, Cleveland, House. The claims of the new road were urged by Mr. Boutliller, MP.P., and others, the interview lasting to a very

late hour. We understand that the Gov-

p.mi. | Nuctal Car Base open till 2,00 p.m. | The Street Boxes are visited at 9 to

A large deputation from Three Rivers and neighbouring counties, including a

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway. CHANGE OF TIME

On and ofter MONDAY, 21st JUNE, trains will run as follows -

** Trains will run as follows —

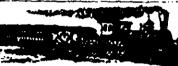
**Western Express Train, making three commonton with Urand Trunk Rainay for Toronto and all soints West, arrising in Toronto at 11.15 a m Pembriko Express Train, connecting at tarfeton Junction with trains for Perth, Smiths Falls and Brockville

**Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 1.25 a m Express Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 1.25 a m Express Train from Brockville, leith, Pembroke, and all interportations and France, and all interportations and Frockville Junction.

Tasse trains and as I fronkville with the Utica and Black River R.R. for New York, Albany and all goints South.

TA-MCKINNON, ARCHER DAKER, Roperintendent. Unenced Manager.

Brockville Unit. 21st June, 1850. 4 45 2 00



ST. LAWRENCE & OTTAWA RAILWAY.

800

On and after THURSDAY, 10th JUNE, 1880, trains will run as follows:-

LEAVE OTTAWA. Por the Part, Weet, South and South-Seet ... 2 00 p.m. Por the Rest 2 00 p.m. Por both Keet and West ... 10 30 p.m. 2 (0 p.m. 10 30 p.m.

For the Rest 200 p.m. Por both Kest and West 10 30 p.m.

ARRIVING IN OTTAWA.

Trom both East and West 600 a.m From the Kast, South and South 700 p.m.

Rat Prom the West 600 p.m.

Company of the Prom the West 600 p.m.

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6 ∞ 6 . Q. M. Q. & O. BAILWAY. . CHANGE OF TIME.

0 00 2164 COMMENCING on Wednesday, Jane 2014,

C 1990' tlaibs Auf Lam 23 fortoms:						
3		Mized.	Mail.	Express.		
ľ	Leave Hoche-	1 40 4 44		S 18		
1	Arrive at Hull	10,30 a.u.	12.40 p.m.	9.35 p.,m		
۱	Hochelage.	1.00 a.m.	\$.20 a.m.	2.0E.p.m		
1	Arrive at	10.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	9.16 p.m		
,			Night Passenger	1		
į	Leave lloche-			i		
3	pee for Qur-	6.00 D.M.	10.00 p.m.	2.00 p.ns		
3	Arrivaat Que-	8.≪ p m.	6.30 6.30	9.20 p.m		
3	For Hosbe-	Į.		}		
	Arrive at		9,30 p.m	19.17 A. III		
ļ	Hosbelaga Leave Hocke] R.OO a.m.	6.34 a m.	4.40 p.m		
	laga for Bt.	1	1	ŀ		
Ì	Agrive At St.	6.30 p.m.				
3	Leave Et.	7.15 p.m.	Mixed.			
-	Jerume for	ſ	6,61 a.m.	[
3	Arrive at		9.00 A.PL			
	Transference.			l'''		

Trains leave Mile End Station seven mingtes later,
pair Magnificent Palace cars on all passenger trains and elegant sleeping cars on night

The Street Horse are visited at 9 th a.m., 123°, 3.3° and 7.3° p.m. Registress Latters should be posted 15 minutes before the hour of closing onlinery Mails, and 3° minutes before closing of English Mails. Trains to and from Ottawn connect with trains to and from Quebec.
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebeo All trains run by Montreal time.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICRET OFFICER, 15 Place d'Armes and 202
St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St.
Louis Hotel, Quebec.
L. A. SENECAL,
General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. comment of lag 14th June, 1860:
Through Supress Passenger Trains run daily (except Standay) as follows

Leave Point Levis
River dn Long.
Arrive Tro a Pratoles
Rimousis
Campbellion
Inhouse
Hathurat 7.00 p.m. 8.37 p.m. 10.15 p.m. 11 40 p.m. 2.16 a.m. 6.66 a.m. rethurst.
Newcastie.
Monojon.
St. rohm.
Hallfax

THE MONEY MARKET.

TORONTO STOCK REPORT.

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013,314 2,000,000

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485,312 1,000,000

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30th April and Ottawa, Mentreal, and 31st Oct. ... Toronto

January and July London (Eng.), & Toronte

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

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PAYABLE.

BANKS

RULY AND SAVINGS COMPANIES

Untario Saviore & Intenture Co. Untario Saviore & Inventure Co.

People's Real Estate Loan & Dbutr'e Co Union Loan and Savings Co Wostern Canada Loan & S Co

DEBENTURES, &c

Dominion Govm't stock, 5 per ct

Township "City of Inconte 6
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Toronto and Niplesing bond

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George Co.
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Do. Waterworks de.
Montreal Banking Asse.
Canada Shipping Company
Canada Cestral Bends
Bell Telephone Company
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Closing Priess April 28.

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DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

N. WHITING MANUPACTURING TO, Cedar bale, that -- Manufacturers of see thes, forks hors, etc.

ANILINE DYES

SMIL THOURST & CO. Montreal-Agenta for & Ownier, Offenbach O. M., Germany

BRASS WORKS

II N TARBACO, Montreal—Brassfinishers and founders, beer pump manufacturers

COTTON BROKERS

M WRIGHT, Dundse, Out -- Sole agent in tounds for Ordway & Mediure, cotton 1 '07e, Nuthyille, Jenu.

COTTON MILLS.

101 ND44 COTTON MILISTO, Pandes, Out over domestics, denuns, tickings, partie, etc.

HAMILTON COTTON MILLACO . Hamilton Desime tickings and parie

folin Mackay, Dundar, Ont - Manufec-turer of every description of cotton warps and yarns

EDGE TOOLS

ii T. WILSON, Dundas, Dut — Manufactures of asse, pocks, mattocks, grub hors and rail way contractors' supplies.

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Expirely AND SUILENS
OF C. MORKINON, Israilton,—Larines, boilers, steam handers, etc
THOS. WILSON, Dandas, Ont.—Manufacturer of stationary and portable steam
engines, boilers and machinery of every
discription—cotton falli calcaders, hoslery
steam pressuand propeller whosele, all sizes.

FILES.

THOS. GRAHAM, Toronto.—Manufacturer and recutter of sites and raspe.

FREDERICK BAUSCII, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Manufacturer of every description of hand made sites and rasps

FILE & SPRING CO., Cote St., Paul, Montreal.—All kinds of sites and springs. Files resul.—All kinds of sites and springs. Files result.—Sole manufacturers of Shauklings' patest concared spring.

th. OUTRAM & SON. Dominion Pile Works.

Noticel Manufactures of every description of file and rape.

FURNITURE

OSHAWA CARINET CO., Oshawa, Ont.— Furnitare Manufacturers. Toronto branch, 97 Young St. 1 Montreal branch, 447 and 440 Notre Dame St.

AMRRICAN DR ACKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.—Mongfacture or of all kinds of fancy furniture, brackets, etc.

TERS & CO., It St. Bonnventure St., Mon-treal.—Manufacturers of office decks and revelving bookeeses.

AMMS WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermine Pt., Montreal-Church, bank, house, store and office fitting, art furniture and inicid floors, at

GLASSWARE HAMILTON OLASS CO., Hamilton -Mang-facturers of first and groon glassware.

SLOVE MANUFACTURERS W II. STURRY & SON, Acton, Ont -- Manufacturers of fine gloves and mitts in every variety and style.

HAMMERS.

HENRY II. WARREN, Cote St. Paul, Mon-treal.—Hanniaturer of every description of hammers, sledges, hatcheir, contractors' tools, etc.

HUSS, SPOKES AND BENT BOOKS. F. W. HONE & MON, Hamilton, Ont.—Manufacturers of hube, spekes, rime, shafts, poles, rieigh and cutter stuff, etc.

MILE. P. F. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of juke, blackings, harness olic, perfumery, etc.

CANADA SCREW CO., Dundas.—Manufac-turers of irea and brass sereys, boits and rivota.

COWAN & CO., Galt.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machin-

DOMINION BOLT OD., 27 St. Poter St., Mentreal.—Manufacturers of every decerption of helts, hot pressed units, railway-railses, beiler and iron rivots. Works at Teente.

H. B. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware magnificators and francers; tren railing and granteental from work a society.

IAMILION BRIDGE & TOOL CO., Hamilion.—Ires reliway and high way bridges and from working machinery.

McHCHNIE & BERTRAM, Dundna— Machine tools and word working machinery. THE OSHAWA MALLEABLE IRON CO. Uchawa, Out.—Manufacturers of malleable iron t also patent seron wromabes.

KINFE WOOLS.

THE WHITMAN & BARNES MANUFAC-TURING CO., St. Catharines, Out.—Man-ufhotarers of moving and resping machine knives, restions, grant plates, outling apparates complete, spring keys and cotters,

RINTIME BILLS.
S. LENNARD & SOMS, Dundas.—Manufac-tutors of plain and fluory hosiory. LASTS, MES, ETC.

LASTS, SWES, 216.
CHAS CHILDS, Journal, Manufacturer of best and shoe least, due for cutting solo leather, apper leather, anvelopes, bezes, calls, and paper collars.

LEATHER BELTIME.

HOLTON & SHITTI. HE Mountain St., Mon-treal.—Tuning and repairing strated to

DANIEL BELL & CO., Teroste.-Manufacturers of the "Excelsion" organs. DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO Howmanyillo, Out. — Manufacturers of Places and Chinet Organs. Hee advertise-ment is another celean.

4. R. WARREN & 80N, Toronto.—Manufact-nters of obused Organs.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

I' (VADA PAPIR CO. (Limited), 374, 376 & 378 76. Paul St., Montreal.—Manufacturers and importers of all hinds of papers. Mills .t Windoor, Shorbrooke and Pertanel.

10 MINION PAPER CO., 37 St. Peloc Rt. Montreal.—Manufacturers of manife, braid and news briat, earsboard middles and revealed papers.

JOHN FISHER & SONS, Dendas.—Manu.

Thotarote of printing and wrapping papers.

WM. BARBER & BROS., Georgetown.—

Manufacturers of book and fine papers.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

II. II. SMITH & CO., St. Catherines.—Many-factorers of all hinds of mays, pleasering treated, Shaw Entroy etc. See manufac-turers for the Destinion of Commin of the colorated "Simend's flag."

SHURLY & DISTRICM, Galt, Out,-Manu-themses of ofcular and cross-out saws, plactering crowds, etc.

SCALES.
CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jas. G. White & Co., Toyonto - Manufacturers of all kinds of standard scaler. Factory, 102 Adelaydo St. East.

SPICES, ETC R. D. VAN DE CARR & SON, Toronto --Manufacturers and importers of coffees, spices, cream tartur, mustaid ate

STEREOTYPERS, ENGRAVERS. ETG P. DIVER & Co. Toronto - Flectrotypers and stereotypers, Designors and engravors on wood.

STOYES WM CLENDINNENG, Montreal Stover ranges, furnaces, raisway and machinery castling.

TELEPHONES

HOLT TELEPHONE CO., Toronto Tele-phones said outraft \$5 to \$30per pur wire & 10 %, per rod; works two miles

WIRE WORKS k. GREENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— Manufacturers of whe sopes, cloth and gen-cral wire workers.

TIMOTHY UREENING & SONS, Durder, Out — Manufe turers of the strongest de-scription of sicel wire cloth, mait kiln floors, and general wire weavers.

WOODEN GOODS

T. BRANDON & OD, Toronto-liave special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.

R. McJ.AREN. Jr. 55 College St., Montreal.

— Manufacturerof Sharpe's patent anfety oil cabinets: also, refrigerat rs. children's carts, wangons, sleighs, and general woodenware.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.-Woollen Manu-JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Ont.-Manufac-turer of Scotch Engering, wheeling and knitting yarns.

WOOLS AND COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Teronto. —Dealers in wools and cotton warps.

PETROLEUM.

THE BRITISH MARKETS

ABTHUR BROWN & CO. S PRINCERUM REPORT.

Loudon, April 4th, 1881. Refined Petroleum Oil -During the early part of last week values in all post tions were firm, and sales for the last four months were transacted up to id, per gallon advance; however, this firm-ness was not maintained, and prices again declined to previous rates. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvanian sold at from 6id. to 6id. for lest brands; inferior 6id. to 6id; May—a small business done from 6id. to 6id, while for September— December deliveries large quantities changed hands at intermediate rates from

To-day's market closes steady, sid. to 6id. spot, according to brand; 7id. to 7. d. la-t four months.
Naphtha.—bt.ady.
Coal Oil —No business of Importance.

Turpentine—Early in the week con-tinued to decline, and as low as 30s. 6d to 30s. 3d. was accepted for the month then closing, viz. March. April was sold down to 30s. and May to 29s. 6d. The position has, however, considerably improved, and the demand for spot h.s.

12.895 barrels, and deliveries for the past wook 884 barrels.

	PETROLES			
Prices of S.) W. Petro- lenm	V. York	7 <u>1</u> 5-	1800. N. York.	 7?• 1-)
	Redeed.	re.	Reducel	_
took jale) day andediasi	51,766 bbl. 27 ec.		151 545641. 840 co.	
Delivered last week	14,396 \$11. 77,734 \$61.	•	8,790	

* Including 475 barrels transferred from

COAL OIL.							
	1001.	Ī	1000				
	Refact.	Cre.	Refeed.	Cre.			
Stock this!	7M M.		813 HAL	- 			
last work	300 kM,	1	— bb l.				
last week	_72 W.	<u> </u>	14 %.	١			

Above represents stocks and movements at Leaden and Thames Haven Public Wharrestonly.

CANADIAN MARKET.

(Petrella Advertiser) The demand for crude has abown some abatement during the past week. Sales have also fallen somewhat. Pricon are steady at \$1.70 to \$1.75. There is very little doing in refined at present, Quetations may be given at 191c, per Imperial gallon. Drilling operations show congation. Drilling operations show con-tinued vigour in the territory a Wild cat? ventures meet with very little success. The crude oil market in the United States has been very much excited. during the past week. This may be accounted for by the agination going on all over the world for a higher fire test for refined oil. The present stock above ground in Pennsylvania is estimated to be about \$2,000,000 barrels of crude oil, of which the "Standard Oil Company" are reported to own about 14,000,000 barrels.

the superabundance of mud and water. but now the plercing rays of the "bright orb of day" have surmounted these diffscultie-and have given us bright prespects! for conducting operations in the future !! ien, with commendable energy is busily! engaged in putting up one of the best | engaged in putting up one of the lest rigs in the territory, and we hope that success will reward his enterprise. The archeology of the less than 18 mk of Commerce tensional lank in that class style. A break in their rugine caused a few day's delay for repairs. Mr. Sheppard's well is down 370 for the list in the lank in the second of the nid of so that the second of the nid of so that the list is that the second of the nid of so that the list is that the second of the nid of so that the list is that the second of the nid of so that the list is that the list is that the second of the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is the list is that the list is that the list is that the list is the list is that the list is the list is the list is that the list is that the list is the list this explodes the old idea that oil and this or link befound below the ablg water vein, and proves that there are implificant in the selns never yet touched. The Freel tour axp exp TAIERS.

BUTTER & CHEERE TRIERS.— Robert and will soon give a good account of themselves. Mr Donley, who has been sugar triers.

Bound on the second of the Ancio-Canadian Mortgare Co-lialiding and Joan Association Canadia Landed Credit Co... Canadia Barings and Loon Co-liand Barings and Loon Co-liandinon Savings & Love't E'y. Yarmers' Loon and Savings Co-Freehold Loon and Savings Co-Liamilton Provident & Loon S'y. Incred & Rie Savings & Loss' Co-lianding Provident & Loon S'y. Inperial Savings & In-By. Inperial Savings & Losses Co-London & Cadin L. & Agency Co-London Loon Company Jamitoba & N.W. L. & Inv't Co-Untario Loon & Debenture Cowells for the London Co , has commenced drilling

OIL CITY.

Mr T A Gurd, of Petrolia, Ins. com-MAJOR & GIBB, 660 Croig St. Montreal — Marufacturers and importers of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railtay and well on lot 18, 5th com, of Euriskillen, mill supplies a short distance from here. The contract for dillling has been awarded to Messes. Ward & Doyle, who left here yesterder for the scene of operations. We hope Mr. Gurd will make a lucky strike Mr. George Luces has awarded the contract for sluking a well on the Plank Road be-tween the saw mill and the Boshive hotel, to Mr. Tichborne Drilling operations will be commenced in a few ders

> The market at Petrol a for crude oil by the car load is from \$1.70 to \$1.75 per barrel. This price has been paid this week for the erade oil certificates of the Petro ia Crude Oil and Tanking Compar y, this being the speculative pipe line, and the price at which these certificates can be brought from predisors regulates the market. The price of American trude oil in the various predicing dis-tricts of Oli City, Parker, Ti usville and liculford, by the latest quotations is \$5c to 90s per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificatesto this price has to be ad fed the pipage charges of 20c per barrel for pumping on board the cars. When a producer has bis own pipe line he obtains from 10a to 20c per barrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the advantage of a certificate in case he wishes to hod his oil for a tise and get mon-y advanced on it.

REPITED ALL MARKS

MOLINER AND MORPEL!						
Petrolia, (Ont.) 1	0	19]	per gall.		60 days.	
Louden		20	••	*	** '	
Toronto	0	zi	•	ü	**	
	v	23	••	-	**	
Montreal, (P Q)		234			**	
Uniched	9	24	4.	70	•	
Halifax and St.	0	24)	**	H	₩	

The above are wholesale prices per Imperial gallon at which refined on is sold by the car load; the price per single barrel is generally from 1c to 2c above these figures.

The latest refined oil quotations in New York market are as follows: Cargo lots for export, 110 burning test by the Saybold tester, Sc. Refined oil for the New York city trade, in lots of 50:00100 pyrometer, 93c. Refined oil of 180° burning test, 130@17c, according to team. This is the hind of American oil bean steady, to-day's prices being 31s. to 31s. 3d. apot. Month 31s. May 30s. 9d. to 31s. June 29s. July-August 26s. 8d. September-Decamber 26s.

The stock at the wherver to-day is 12.895 herrols and deliveries for the next.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.					
Labricating	\$3 00 00 10 00 per bbl. • 83 00 0 87; • 12; 00 0 15 per gall. • 22 00 0 33 • 15 00 0 25 per 1b.				
Destine	0 124 0 16 per mil.				
Olion-de-30 grave	22003				
Latera Credita	O DE SE DEL 19.				

The Imperial Oil Company, of London and Petrolis. Las received the contract for supplying the Government lighthouses with oil.

HAVANA CIQARS In a recent number of the Toloros

Plant is a very interesting article on the manufacture of oigare in Havana, from which are quoted the facts berein stated. There are in the City of Havana one huadred and twenty manufacturers of cigara employing all the way from five or six to as many hundred olgar maters. The first requisite to becoming a cigar manufacturer is to got a licease from the goverament and to register the mark and name under which you propose to manufacture. There is no restriction on nocount of nationality. Cigars are classified under two rules: first, by the marks of the maker, and second by the slaw and form. The largest olgans are the Regalias Imperiales. The Imperiale part of the name does not need an explanation, but it is not generally known that Regalia is derived from the Spanish verb Regalar, to give or present. The Regalia Imperiales are about seven inches long. The Regalia is a smaller oigar, both as regards lyngth and size. The Camdere Imperiales are about the mane length as the Regalia but thinner. The Entres Actes are small well made cigars, to be smoked, as the name indiites, between acts at the theatre. M are very small eigens, not much larger than consected, and are generally associated by ladies, for in ties do smoke in the West Idiot. Miliares Communes are poor oights, and are used very extensively among the lower classes, and are also expected to a considerable extent. Ye-

cients are made from the tebacco coming give way, my boy, for a man with a from the celebrated Vuelta Abajo dispaint pot in each hand. Not because trict, and the upper leaves of the tebacco they respect the man with the paint potential. trict, and the upper leaves of the sobacce plant are preferred. The manufacture se is also an important industry in Havana, giving employment to some 6,000 persons. The largest cigarette factory in Havens, if not in the world, is La Hoursdess, and the control of eties made under this mane bear a worldwide reputation. This factory profices two million five hundred and sixty-two thousand cigarettee a tlay, or ever nine hundred and twenty-four millions per

CHEEK.

(Burlington Mankers.)

No, my non, shock is not better than wisdom; it is not better then become modesty; it is not better than anything. Don't listen to the siren who tells you to blow your own horn or it will never be tooted upon. The world le not to be deceived by cheek, and it does search for merit, and when it finds it, merit to rewarded. Cluek never deceives the world, my son. It appears to do so to the cheeky man, but he is the one who le drostvet. Do you knew one cheeky man in all your acquaintance who is not reviled for his obset the moment his back is torued? Is the world not continnelly drawing distinctions between check and merit? Almost everybody hates a cheeky man, my son, "neisty tires of the brassy glars of his face, the hollow tickling of his symbolline tourse, the neisy assumption of his ter-OIL SPRINGS.

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OD

particularly, but because they want to take care of their clothes. You can sell goods without it, and your outswers won's run and hide in the order when they are you coming.

Large numbers of agricultural respicfor the west.

The steamship Pider which has arrived at Halifan has 200 bags of sugar tor Nontreal relacty.

There is about 10,000 tens of from ore at the Hematice Mise is Medou awaiting shirment. The leaves of this mise and the Dufferin Mise are putting in railway sidings at both mines for the purpose of facilitating shipment.

A sensation will be created in Menteral A season will be created in measures of it turns out to be true that the eachier of a company well known in the Nerk West has become a defaulter for a large amount, and has absended to the United Wert may procuse in consister yet a mag-amount, and has absended to the United States. His alleged desications are said to have been going on for my or seven years, which he prevented corning to the knowledge of his superior by falsifying his books. The money is said to have all been speat to his family in nuclaining a position in society which his sainty did not warrant. There is no doubt the party has left the city, and on onling upon the manager of the actab laborent he said to your reporter that the enabler in question was out of their em-playment, but would not admit there was anything wrong. The family of the city to leve and is mid to be without a doller. The amounts of the delalections are variously stated all the way from \$6.000 to \$20,500, but it is probable the areal amount is necyet known.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

UNITED STATES MARKETS

it nited States Recognist. Notwithstanding that many fustures to present situation of our dry goods

interests are to be deprecated, there is isteresiance to be depreciately the fact that faile tes have not been very frequent or very fatte, and that the finances of the country are generally in a very sound and heathful condition It is true supiberrand of production. But when the channels of transportation are for a long ume thouged, and the legitimate conamptire demand for goods on part of the master is it layed or intercepted, supplies must necessarily begin to acumilate in first hands, and selling values of the same commence to waver and to weaken sumewhat. Manufactur. ers must have money to pay their hands and keep their machinery in motion, whether the sale of their goods is d-layed of not, and commission morchants who keep their business running, and to be cembursed for their outlay, bave at times ticks and maturing payments soon begas anto of business that enganders a not unhealthy degree of competition. abbbis alike productive of low prices and profits on the wrong vide. This has ton illustrated of late, particularly in tow grade cottons and light weight woollens which, through many of the causes noted, legas to accumulate to some extent lu much ou secount of the latter not wanting them as from the effects of the long and cold winter, which have made their transportation and sale an difficult. There is but little question but that .be country is in a sound, healthful coudition, and that were the physical disabilities from which many sections are suffering promptly relieved and inter and local communication and traffic as free as they have ordinately been in the peer at this season of the year, we would be having a very active and prosperous dry goods trade—and more than likely would find that supciles of both outtons and woollens would be insufficient to readily muct the demand that would be current for them. As it is, in the finer grades of brown, blenched and coloured octions the leeding makes are fairly sold up to the production of the lease, and the excess that exists in the lower qualities is not by any means such as to outsee any undue anxiety, except that the prices for the same in many fustances are unconscionably low. However, the letter have apparently created an improving demaed for their export, which in due time will tend, in connection with the curtailing of production to place supplies in a more milefactory condition. In spring wooliens, and particularly such as were a little "off" in style or otherwise. a little "off" in style or otherwise, manufacturers and agents have been promptly meeting the market by putting such priors on the residue of their spring stocks as will speedily compel their sale. in secontially desirable light weight woollens there is now but little stock first bands, the season's preduct of the same having breat fairly placed up, and opening values g-u-raily maintained in the meantime. In new fair weights of good styles and qualities, and on which fair prious have been fixed, there has been already a comparatively good complement of orders reselved, considering the general backwardness of the season on account of the weather. While some well known makes have done exceedingly well in the matter of orders for fitture delivery, it can not be disguised that the general state of trude in this line as well tions, but rather anything but satisfactory. However, the season is but in its opening yet, and the fature bolds out eragement, as the masers are not stocked with goods, have money, and are well employed, and prices of both the have about topoled bottom, and with any invourable show of a distributive demand must soom rully to the extent of affording a fair margin for profit. Six months of winter is an unusual thing, and must in turn bring some compen-

gratifying. The general prosperous con-dition of the country and the people furnish ample basis for this prediction. Owing to the closing of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, in consequence of the observance of "Good Friday," the wook has been a short one-comprising in a business point but five days, since our iast review. In the beginning the market for spot opened quiet and swedy, and wachanged as to prious. Subsequently bolders becoming faint in their views advationd fates Jels, at which they contieued steady to the closs. The sales of spot up to Thursday embrace 6,385 bales, of which 2,735 were for domestic spinaing purposes, 3,175 for export, and 375 on speculation. The sales for future delivery for the more time aggregated

for the ills which have followed, in its train. We are more than confident that

for the better as astrolehlog as it will be

my weeks we will see a rebound

market closes quiet for good ordinary at 8 15-16, low middling at toje, and imiddling at toje Future deliveries rule steedy at a decline of 4 to 3 points. The stock on hand in New York is 194.444 bales, and the consultituted stork 707,909

The woolfen goods market in first hands during the week under review has not generally been of a sail dactory character, although boyers are here in apparently larger force and have been doing considerable to king around. Undoubtedly much of the quictude and in suggestion of many kinds of macciandiso and selients apply betrapped a capital and in other commedities are analyse and are and disagreeable wester, which held being he dand disposed of by distribution the movement of nearly not kinds and one other which do not feltly cover classess of goods for theck. In spring goods the market is still in a very unsettled condition, and the regular de-mand from sgeuts for the same of a limited and indifferent character, and selling values continue weak and downward in feudency Considerable lots of light weights continue to be moved at very a's tractive concessions, and which for the time being seems to have more or less demondisting effect upon the regular market for spring goods. With the cloth and general dry goods jobbers the ploce distribution in the eggregate has been have had to make heavy advances to fair, although apparently a little less active. Reduced prices also seem to pre-vall all along the line. For new fall weights the demand has been moderate, will oring whether a loss incours to the manuscript or not. With jobbers it is aggregate for orders of future delivery thought or across the same a fair manuscript or not. With jobbers it is aggregate for orders of future delivery thank the same. Slow trade, large was placed. With the improvement in the weather, tog-ther with the increaslog arrival in the market of burers, a better business is looked for. The fol-lowing about covers the situation in wool and woollen goots. "The questisfactory and depressed condition of the goods market continues to be distinctly reflected in the market for the staple. duliness and low prices being the preboth 3rst and second hands. The fact dominating features. At the decline, of the slow or retarded distribution of however, there is more disposition to these to the messes has not been due so purchase for consumption, but this is done in a very quiet manner and in an indifferent way. The backwardness in the season's trade occasioned by the suverity of the winter and the consequent had state of the country roads, which has made it almost imprecti able to move heavy freights from the stations, thereby keeping hundreds of mi lions of dellars worth of merchandise unavailable by the impediments encountered through the various courses of transit. The fruit of all this beckwardness of traffic is alow hayments and over anxiety on the part of all who have meturing obligations to mret to dispose of all classes of merchan-dise at the best prices procurable. It is wo in wool as well as in woollens, and, as we said above, in all merchandise. If is no argument to advance that prices abrued are relatively bigher than here, as the markets here know no bounds and rejet all the principles which govern business in all other elations to scupi axious. There are parties, however, who hold desirable lines of woolleus in amticipation of a betree demand, and hope for a reaction in prices before the new olip can be made available. There is considerable poor stack and beavy surluk wools still held which can only be dispered of at very low figures in contrast with prices held over two months

The Wool Trade.

ago.

The merket during the past work has not exhibited much improvement, and prices are still more or less unsettled, albough as a general thing helders are not inclined to make additional concessions to enlarge sales. The unsatisfactory con-dition of the goods market is very strongly reflected in that of wool, as to mak manufacturers unusually careful in their operations. Be many spring goods have been forced to rate at prices which bear so direct relation to their intrinsic values and the season so far for fall weights bar not been generally up to anticipations that both wool design and manufacturer are placed in no very envishe position. However, it is obvious to all those in quest of wool that desirable grades are coming more or less source, and the to buy good long staple wools in any considerable quantity to at present not quite so easy of consummation as it might appear. These are the most sought after, and we think nothing desirable can now be bought below 400, for XX Ohlo fleece; shrink 50 per cent. We know that other grades of wool can be bought at less fleures, but when they reach the cards manufacturers find that they are not so cheap as they expected. Even good short staple wools begin to he more inquired for, as a number of the felt and hat factories contemplate start ing up As the advanced circular of Mesers. Manger & Avery, which we putbelow, gives a very foli graphic report of the condition of the market, we necessarily omit faller details on our park. At the low range of prices reported in our last circular. a number of our leading manufacturers were induord to buy moderately of the cholorst selection offered for sale, and as fresh lote were taken avery few days a moneure of stability was imported to values. Some holders, thinking that an improved demand would bring better prices, were inclined to withhold their wools, but it soon became evident that manufacturers could only be tempted by low prices and all became free sollers as buyers effected. At 400, for choice Ohio wools XX grade there appears to be a steady demand, but wools averaging fair condition do not move readily at that 318,700 bales. The receipts at the figure. While the demand has been principal ports the five days comprise mainly for very flat fictions, the isquiry 54,237 bales, and since September 1st has extended to medium grades, which mainly for vory flau flesous, the laquiry At Toronto on Thursday Judge Manhas extended to medium grades, which kenze made an order discharging Mr. now are in reduced supply, and also to Galbreith, of Galbreith, Uhristle & Ou., Amount to 6,263 415 bales, against 4,872, how are in reduced supply, and also to Galbraith, of the 145 for the time time last year. The low grades, of which the market is still from insolvence.

well stocked. The demand for combing wools has been mainly for the lower qualities and values have ruled low. The woollen goods turket has worked very unsatisfictorily for manufacturers thus far The prolonged winter has about ruined the apring trade in woolfens, and although nearly all the mills lessened their production yet most of them have quite a line in hand or have autmitted to sucrifices to get ral of them frees of heavy weights have opened at low figures, and all are wrestling with the problem of placing their productions and getting a rew dollar for an old one. The shilidages in salpes lines caused some small failures, but not chough as vet to excite any alarm as to the stability of lutter concessions. The stock of wool appears to be nearly as large as it was reported on the first of January, and we are likely to enter on the new clip with a bottor supply of fluece than we have had in a number of years. This fact ought to, and no doubt will, have n tendency to represespeculation, and cause woel huyers to act with a wisdom and judgment for which they as a class are not notoriously celebrated. The whole clip cannot be bought up in the country within from two to four weeks of sheering time to the advantage of either farmer or Luver

BRITISH WOOL TRADE

(U S. Reonomist.)

LONDON, March 25, 1881. The first series of sales for the present

year, which commenced on the 18th February, and which is the largest opening series on record, was brought to a close this day. The following quanti-

New South Wales	Dales.	Arailable Balcs.
. boalsnoeuD bne	69,714	67.000
Victoria	130,088	132,000
Tasmattia	333	227
South Australia	42,571	47,500
West Australia	268	246
New % aland	16,000	16,200
Cape	27,189	39,800
-	277.178	297 974

In addition to this latter quantity about 17,000 bales Australian and 11,000 bales Cape were forwarded direct to the CODAUMETAL

The quantities wilddrawn and not offered at the sales are estimated at :---

Balus

Making a total for future sale of 33,000

The unsatisfactory state of manufacturing interests which had prevailed from the beginning of the year, gave rise to the expectation of a very serious fall in the value of the raw material, and the opening sales were numerously attended by buyers from all sides. The result, however, of the first four or five auctions was, that a fall from previous rates, of not more than 5 to 10 per cent, was established, at which level, broadly speaking, the series has been brought to a close. Prices, however, suffered some further depression towards the beginning of this month, but which disappeared when the accounts from the home manutacturing districts were less unfavourable, and the biddings became more general. The bulk of the Australian preduce conalsted of ordinary to good medium merino wool in the greece, the latter description of which now stands at the opening rates, while the former enjoys a somewhat better position owing to the increa-of fereign competition for this description. The well known flocks of extra good quality which were offered met with rather languid competition and show, as compared with the prices cur rent at the corresponding series of last year, a fall of 20 per ownt, but in quoting this reduction the fact must not be lost sight of that with few exceptions these flocks of reputed insuces are less regular in duality this case, added to which the superior class of goods for which they are used are at present out of favour. The extremely low rates for lamb's wool which were previously current showed no signs of Improvement during the series under review. Crossed weel, of which the selection was limited, partially shared the fall on the morino descriptions at the commencement and seffered a further decline towards the middle of the series; an improvement, hewever, subsequently manifested itself which brought the prices for the lower grades tally up to opening rates, and those for the finer qualities to slightly above that level. Cape wool, which at the commencement did not fully share the reduction on other descriptions, met with weaker competition after the first fortuleht, when pilous received to the full extent of the fall on Anstralasian produce, hence the considerable withdrawale. The quantity bought for export is estimated at 155,000 bales. thus showing that the bome trade is able to wais for a larger portion of its supplies until later in the year. The considerable purchases for foreign account may also parily be attributed to the fact that in no opening sector of sales has there ever been such a large selection of wool suitable for the Continental markets. The next series of sales has been fixed to commence on the 10th May, when at least 380,000 bales will be

avallable

THE PACIFIC BAILWAY

(Montreal Casette)

The Pacific Railway Company, we are Intormed, have completed their arrangements in England, and the feeding members of the Company will be back in canada in a few days. Mr. McIntyro in canada in a few days. Mr. McIntyre we understand, sailed last Thursday Mersia Stephen and Angus will mil on Thursday nex. That the Company propose to carnestly enter upon their work may be interred from the following circular which has been leaved in England under the heading "Emberation to Manitote and the Canadian North-West Torritors, the toture wheat field of

"The Canadian Pacific Ballway Company, subsidized by the Dominion Government for the purpose of completing a continuous line of rallway through British territory from the present Canadian statem of reliways to the Pacific Ocean, bare a grant of twenty-five million acres of the best farming lands, situated between the Red River of the north and the Rocky Mountains, in what is known as the Fertile Belt of North America, and contiguous to the main line of the projected rallway and its branches

"The Company proposes to complete and have in operation 250 miles of the railway west of Winnip-g by the close of the present year, and to carry it to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 650 miles further, by the sud of 1884. The work of construction will, during the next ten years, afford employment to a large force ot men and boys.

"To encourage the rapid settlement of the country, the Canadian Pacific Raliway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell its lands at the low price of \$2.50, or ten shillings aterling, an acre, payable in instalments. and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25, or five shillings sterling, for every acre of said lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon.

"Contracts at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving lumedate cuitivation.

"Intending settlers and their effects on reaching the Company's rullway, will be furwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms."

This is the first official intimation we have had of the intentions of the Company in relat on to their land policy, and weare quite sure that the decision which they have sirived at will be eminestly satisfactory to the people of Canada. As compared with the United States the price at which lands are offered about induce a very large immigration. The lowest price at which lands within the railway belt are sold by the Government of the United States is \$2.60 an sore, without any rebete to actual settlers; and the rallway lands in the hands of companies are sold at a very much higher price. This principle of rebate to encourage actue! settlement and oulcivation was first adopted by the pre-& Manitolia Baliway. They sell their lands at five dollars an acre, giving a re-bate of one-half, so that their present resolution is a very decided inducement to settlers to go into the Canadian North-West in preference to Minnesota, inas-much as the lands are sold to them at one-half the price. We are sure that the Company will be prepared to make contaxots for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes, not involving immediate cultivation, on very reasonable terms. Altogether it is evident from this circular that the alarm which was immediate cultivation, on very reasonable terms. Altogether it is evident from this circular that the alarm which was self in some quarter that the Company would hold their lands in order to oldsing the advantage of a rise in price, as the result of the actilement of the Government lands, was entirely without the member for this centract with the Government are shrund business men. They co obrewd business men. realise that an acre of land under cultivation, within their traffic reservoir, is a for more direct pecuniary advantage to them then an acre of land at almost any price that within reseas could be looked for from it within the next fitten or twenty years. They have adopted a resconable policy, and we are quite cer-tain that it will result in the very rapid estilement of the ovantry.

The offices of the company in this country have been formally opened and taken possession of. Mr. Drinkwater the secretary, is duly installed, and everything is in readings for the active progration of the work of construction, us well as for the proper management of the railway itself. The first tariff of charges has been agreed upon, and has received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council. We are in a posttion to say that it is a large reduction upon the tolis which the Government have been oberging up to this time, and we are entiefied that it will prove emineatly satisfactory to the business commanity. The appolicement which we were able to make the other day, of a very meterial reduction not only upon the Canadian Pacific Rathway in the hands of the company, but also upon the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, managed by the same gentlemen, has, we have reason to believe, been received with the livelest satisfaction by persons interested in the Mani- guods must be of the best toba tinde. The official announcement soldered with pere tin, no of the transfer of the property to the new company appeared in the Conede Gazette of Saturday lest. An inventory is now above conditions we being made of the rolling stock and by the authorities.

other property of the Canadian Government, which will be taken over by the company, and by the inenty-fifth of this month the whole system will be in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Reliway Company and from thenceforth will be operated by them Wo congratulate the Coverament upon the promptitude with which the business of transferring the rallway to the company has been conducted, and we have no noubt whatever that the experience under its management will remove the lest vertige of opposition to the policy of the Government, and will amply vindicate the wisdom and patriotism of that policy

THE ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RAILWAY QUESTION.

We have before us a copy of the petition adopted by the Legislative-Assembly of British Columbia to the Quorn on the Kequimelt and Nanaimo Reliway question, which it is intended Mr DE CORNOS shall lay before the Imperful Government. It contains sixteen clauses, which are substantially a review of the history of the scheme since its inception. The last clause reads as fullows .

follows.

"That, under the circumstances herein and in the told Addresses set forth, lour Petitioners humbip pray—
"That yeer Majesty will be graciously cleaved to cause the Dominion Covernment to be moved to carry out their Railway colligations to the Province by praviding for the Immediate commanded and active prosecution of Railway work on the section of the Canadian Pacific Italiway lying between Esquiment and Nanaimo, and by you structing the portion of line between Port Moody and Yale:

"Inst the Previous be rermitted to requiste and octive its ewn Teriffor Centame and Ensies until through beneficial by railway be established through Entité territory with the Ea tern provinces:

"That in any event compensation be awarded by the Dominion to the Province for the losses infloted upon the letter by reason of the breaches of agreements and delays herein referred to."

The Standard endorses the action of

The Standard endorses the action of the Government and the Legislature, and considers the appointment of Mr De Cosmon as the representative of the Province to lay the atleged grievance before the Imperial authorities timely and Judicious. The Colonies, on the other hand, criticises the petition severely, remarking that "It is hopeless in tous, disingenous, insocurate, contradictory and obscure. It is a baif cooked re-has of rempants. What was wanted was an bonest, simple, unaffected statement, more particularly of our strong moral olaim for Island sallway construction.
The isaguage of the petition is mean, slipshod and ungrammatical." Concluding an article noticing some crocodile tears shed by our local contemporary 2000 é time ago over representations made by Mr. DE Cosmon, the Colenier. tays:

tays:

"Our remedy lies at Oltawa, not at Legdon, It is tianed that has angued to baid
the railway, not Great Britain; and as dir
John Maedonald's Mis-etry have given the
strongest possible proof of their minestien to
dreal fastly with the province we cannot but
regard the last appeal to Aggiate as even a
greater mistake than the Agris; heave of
the first instance we abscaled against a govsymment which was supposed to be composed
of our neemies, and in the intest factance we
have appeared against a Government which
is known to be composed of our friends. If
may be in order for the Proc Proc to ank
over the ministructure of a people who are
constantly forced into enagerous positives by
a bad government; but there are hundreds
of nees on the island who do not a grangelies
with either of the appeals and who suffer to
day from the consequence of both."

At a maeding held at Mew Westmingster

At a meeting held at Mew Westminster soon after the passing of the resolutions abuve referred to and the appointment of Mr. Decomos on an ambe-andered mission to England, the following resolution was passed:

We do not anticipate that Mr. Du Cosmos will make much out of his mission. The probabilities are he will be referred back to the Dominion Curernment. While the melurity of the people of Capada are desitous that British Columbia should not suffer any injection, they will not sympathise with extreme measures on the pound of flesh principle.-Okene Cilice

The Grand Trunk Railway recupie for the week ending the 9th inst. were \$318,-913, an increase of \$12,115. The argre-gate increase for fifteen weeks was \$152,-016.

Chas Harper, a messager employed by the American Express Company between Detroit and Suspension Stidge, has mysto-riously disappeared. It is believed he has committed suicide by drowning.

There bring numerous complaints of the helicitude of some steadgraphers in the courts in Montreal the qualified meanbers are about to form themselves into an incorporated society, what all enaddates for work will have to undergo as exami-nation before they will be admitted into fellowship.

It will be well for packers of canned goods to use extra care in preparing goods for the French market. A new French law, taking effect August 1, 1881, provides that all imported canned goods must be of the best quality, and soldered with pare tin, none of which solder must appear in-ide the can Goods not packed to conform with the above conditions will be liable to seldure

The Commission met Wednesday at a quarter past eleven, when the examination of Mr Kandford Fleming was resumed in reply to questions by Mr Justice In reply to questions by Mr Justics the con exctor executed the work was not Clarke, the winess said that contracts given by me. I was in Fugland at the was speaking in regard to the contracts on that the expenditure had been so greate for the telegraph line. It was his duty to he sure from memory at what day the countracts carried out when made—not be sure from memory at what day the to make them. In cases where the terms illust was noticed by me. He considered to make them are ambiguous it was his labeled was light in the work on the take oil and the telegraph line. were not in all cases submitted to bim. He outy to explain them, and in this capacity haut times had had correspondence with tract with Sition, Glass & Co. se did not remember tiving had any interviews or corresponding with them in regard to it Mr tilass bad on several excasions been to be come. Ho did not, as a rule discuss the otherts or contracts with tenderers for in manns already given. He could not some bor of the pornou of the line between Livingston and Edmonton having is en toudered for separately. A contract tor a portion of the line had been an arded for a portion of the time and been awarded to Fuller. He got a portion of it without seting called on to tender for it. This was for reasons given in a report made by witness in September, 1874. Fuller was not willing to carry out the terms of his contract as a first made, that is as regards. the whole line. As a general rule, this refusal would in the eyes of the Department renner tie whole contract void. In ble, in the lat rests of the country and for the saxe of complete, to pive a portion of the saxe of completes, to pive a portion of the section—No 1—to bitton, Class & Co. The total amount of the two contracts for this section was \$225,100. In his opinion Fuller's tender was very low. He thought Fuller had come to the same conclution later on, and was glad to be rethered of part of it in some cases the Department did not deem it wise to give contractors mure then a certain quantity of work, as they did not consider them able to carry the whole work out. Witness able to carry the whole work out, Witness had never a greated giving this work to a tenderer own than the parties who took it. He could not say, without going tack to his reports, which of the contracts function that actions for the contracts on Section the the way which had been done had no been attained. Now of the tenders were satisfactory as regarded the maintenance of the line. The contract with Barnard, of Redmonton, was not carried fully out. The reasons was not carried fully out. The reasons for this would divolve a long story, and he did not know that at this distance of time he could trust his memory as to the full Graits in regard to this contract, it had then expected that the contractor would begin work from both the eastern and western terminae and work to a cen rai point. This, however, the con-tract edid not believe he was bound to do, and proceeded to work from one end only He began work from one end only He began work from the British Countbia and. He stopped work broanse I required him to do so. At the time be stopped there was about \$8 000 worth of work done. This was chiefly in the region of Cacne Cick, between Cache Creek and Kamington. The chiefs to selection the of United Circk, between Cache Ureek and Kamionju. The object in selecting the could in this section was to tap and connect with the telegraphic system then existing in British Columbia. Bernard, to whom this couract had been awarded, was not the lowest tenderer. His tender was noted than double that of the lowest tenderer. Witness thought some of the leaders were far too low to be reliable. He had advised the acceptance of Barnard's trader bacause he halfsyed that that mertroder because be believed that that person had the requisite cepital, skill and senercy to carry the contract out. The reasons for the stoppage of the work, which was an order of the department, were embodied in a report made by him in 1879. Although in a general way it was expected that the construction should be carried on from both ends of the line, it was not considered imperative that it

to meet again at 2 30. At eraces Mitting.

should be begin in any particular spot.
It being I c'olock, the Commission rose

After recess the examination of Mr. Firming was resumed :- The section of the sine from Fort Wilsiam to Selkirk was the like from Fort William to Selkirk was 410 miles. There were several tenders for it. In regard to the maintanance of it, it was to be \$24 per mile, without profits; \$12 per mile with profits. That is to say, that to maintain it and operate it for five years the contractors were willing to take \$13 per annum per mits, provided they get the sarnings of the line, other was they demanded double than line, otherwise they demanded double that line, otherwise they demanded double that sum. The teaders of Waddell and Smith for the five years would amount to \$139,-523 That of Sutton and Thirkel, which 523 That of Sutton and Thirkel, which was without manatenance, would be \$214, 960. That of Nitton, Thompson & Co., 3243 450 He did not know if this amount tableted the maintenance of the line or not, Witness considered the tender of Sotton and Thirkell the best sent. The mode of receiving tenders by the department was easily explained. Tenders were called for by the aucentary of the Aspartallat for by the secondary of the Aspartallation. called for by the secretary of the department, and as received by him were put away unopened until the time for receiving them had fully expired. Then they ing torm and july expired. Then they were examined by witness in presence of the proceeding and generally two other unforts of the department. On examination it was the duty of the witness to report on the nature of a tender. He did port of the nature of a tender. He did not consider it a part of his duty to write to contractors. When a tender was ac-cepted the tenderer was usually notified by Mr. Brown, who was the official month-piece of the department. With regard to contracts, except in the manner stated, he (the Witness) never interfered, except under special idstruction from the Minis-ter of Public Works. He could not any from memory what the reasons were to remain gover the tender of Thirkle and Satton and awarding the contract to Sut-ton and Thompson. He did not know of Any convertations having taken piace be-tween himself and the contractors, the thought it would be as welf if Mr. T. P. Hurpin, was was present, was exemined

are that point,
Mr. T. R. Barpes being accors, said that he was not aware of any conversations such as were reletted to Laving taken

track to at Honifa est was estimated that it would cost about to hier Its actual cost was \$100,000 if authority under which time I was greatly sort rived to find later on that the expendition had been so greate would have been paid had the work been let by public comments in. The price was she same as bad been paid on another section of the read, but there common deficult of execution. Witness had returned to think in September, 1878. The money had then been expected, and the work had been fone. I so perfectly certain that the work run not done under continuity from the I think it was not built in the continuity from the second of the continuity. any authority from me I think it was to the facts to which I have allieded. I mean the fact of the great cost. There is nothing more that I remember which I wish to mention in regard to this section

Mr Smeltie being called and aworn said he had taken part in the correspondence which had gove on in regard to the rate of charges on section 5. He know of the letter referred to by Mr. Fleming. He did not remember that any number had been sent to it. The cause of the increased cost was due to various circumstaces, among others the greater amount of work to be done than was specified at the first When the witness noticed the When the witness noticed the figures charged he referred the matter to the Engineer-in-Chief Mr. Marcos Smith. That gensieman decided to allow the rates charged by the contractor, as he contended that the Order-in-Council under which the work was being decided to allow the rates. being don justified it. He (witness) had teduced the rates for the construction of the take-off ditches, but was directed to return to the old and higher rate. He did not know that there was anything further that he thought it was nee many for him to say about the matter.
The examination of Mr. Flemiog was

again resumed. He stated that previous to making a report in March, 1870, conconcerning the purchase of steel rails, he had verbal communication with the Minister in regard to the question In August, 1874, he had stated to the Leau of the department, that rails could be had at a very low figure. If his memory did not serve him for details, he had a general recollection that he had had conversations recollection that he had had conversations with the Minister on the subject. Tuese conversations were to the effect that rails were then to be burchased at very law rates, and that very lavourable purchases could be made. He advised a purchase or such a quantity has should be deemed advisable. In consequence of this, tenders were called for and large quantities purchased. He present a memorandum in 1876 for Pacila ment, which was then alting because the ment, which was then sitting, because the subject was then under discussion in the House. He thought it was made at the desire of the Minister. The information as to prices was derived from Mr. Ban-born, who was is England as Inspector of rails, also other parties. Ose of these was not employed by the Canadian Government. The various engineering mapers also gave the prices current. He had such papers at his bouss. He had no doubt that the letters received from these spanishment was still in the offer. He did gentlemen were still in the office. He did not think he advised the purchase of any particular quantity. Was sure be did not. That was decided by the Minister. At the time of his conversation with the Minister it was not known how large or small the quantly was that would be required. He decided to advise a purchase of rails because the price was low. He took into consideration the time at which a small the result in the same of th be supposed they might be wanted. He considered the transaction in every way a very good one. The details of his reasons he could not give at this date. The sub-ject had been banished from his mind for ject had been banished from his mind for years. At the outset he did not settle on any particular quantity. He did not decide on the quantity. He said to Mr. Mackensie that too many could not be purconseed at that price. His impression then was that rails had reached a bottom price, having fallen from £18 to £10 per ton and hey had remained so for six months. In addition to the purchase of 40,000 tons it was decided to make the most invorable arrangements for their transportation to limitah Cotumbia.

The Commission adjourned at 5 p m

LUED BEACONSFIELD.

the political career of the litustrious British statesman who has just passed away from the activities of life, whose death is the principal topic of conversa-tion throughout the civilized world to day. From various sources we gather the following reminiscences, which will prove particularly interesting at the present time :--

PIRST APPEARANCE IN PARLIAMENT.

In Heaserd the concluding portion of Discasil's first speech in the House of commons, delivered on the 17th of December, 1837, on Itish election petitions, is thus reported :- "Nothing was so easy as to laugh. He wished before he sat down to show the House clearly their position. When they remem-bened that in spite of the sup-port of the homographe and learned member for Dublin (O'Connell) and his well-desciplined hand patriots, there was a little shyners nieplayed by tormet supporters of Her Majesty's Government-when they recollected the ' new loves' and the 'old the national sentiment than the Estab loves' and the learned Daphne of Llakeard (loud laughter), notwithstanding the amendium free had resulted, as he had

to the secure arbitrament of blink.

In an address before the National subjugated people. I have always been entirided (laughter)—note (itstanding) there are land the noble lord might wave in our liand the keys of St. Peter, and in the liberal said of the Conservative Party of the conclusion of the sentence). Let them are the philosophical prejudence of man. He would estimate hear a distance where the sould estimate the philosophical prejudence of man. He would estimate hear a distance where the sould estimate hear a distance where the sould estimate the first man and the would estimate the first man and the sould estimate the first man and the would estimate the first man and the first man and the would estimate the first man and the would estimate the first man and PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSION is no memoral dum about it by me to 1877 | changed, but to which recourse was had then so the philosophical projudes of Lord name that they built up their quered; they are proud of it I done there, even though it came from the philosophical projudes of Lord name that they built up their quered; they are proud of it I done there, even though it came from the philosophical opponent the war not The Tork party, unless it is a national bugland has been subjugated quite as at all supplied at the reception which he had expected one of the had expected of the down now, but the time would come alike and equal before the faw, but after he had conquered England when they would hear blue. That whose different conditions and different new yarden received. time did come. But about the ven of alms give vigour and variety to our the outeris now for ever husbed.

P WRIGHALL MEET AT PRIME!

When Mr. Distacli presented himself for election at High Wycomb., in 1872, his was an experience-defeat-smilar to that of many men who subsequently rose to emineuce in the State, Speaking against him at Taunton, in 1832, O'Connell attacked blin with great severity. The words used on the occasion will be referred to further on. The result was a challenge from Mr Distacli to Mr Morgan O'Connell, son of the great Daulel, inviting him to perform "the vications duty of yielding satisfaction to the insults your father has so long iavished with impunity on his political opponents. The younger O'Council declined the challenge, whereupon Mr Disraeli wrote to his father: "With regard to your taunts as to my want of success in my election contests, permit me to remind you that I had nothing to appeal to but the good sones of the people. So ther toping skeletons car-vassed for me We shall meet at Philippi And they did meet on the floor of the House of Commons.

A STATEMAN

in his speech on the address in roply to the Speech from the Throne, on the 22ud of January, 1848, Mr. Disraell said:-" My conception of a great states-man is of one who represents a great idea, an idea which may lead him to power, an idea with which he may identify himself, an idea which he may develop, an idea which he may and can impress on the mind and con-cience of a nation.

A SOPMISTICAL RHETORICIAN.

We repeat the following reference. published in THE CITIERS some time ago, to Mr. Uladetone at a benquet given honor of Lorde Resconstilled and Hellebury, at Kulchtebridge, on their return from the Berlin Conference on the Eastern Question, which they attended as representatives of the British Government. Said Lord Breconsfiert " That (the word " lumbe," used by Mr. Gladtone in retorence to the poster or the Government; is a strong epithet, but I do not pretend to be as competent a judge of ineanity as the right honourable gentleman who used it. I will not say to the right honourable gentleman what I had occasion to say in the House of Lords this year, Naviget Anticyrem; but I would put this leave to an intelligent Kigiish jury-Which do you believe most likely to enter into an insane convention, a body of English gentlemen, honoured by the favour of their Bovereign and the confidence of their follow-aubjects, managing your affairs for five years, I hope with prudence and not altogether without success, or a sophistical rhetorican, incuriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagina-tion that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to muligu his opponents and glorify himselt."

OF THE PROPER.

Mr. Rosbuck, in a speech delivered to May, 1846, on the Corn Importation Bill. baying taunted Mr. Disraeli with changing his political opinions, the atter replied: " I do not wish to avail myselfof any special pleading, nor even to say that, when a very young man, I entertained opinions different from those Tuceday we published an outline of hereditary opinions carved out for me, and all my oplulous, therefore, have been the result of reading and of thought. I great aristocratic parties in this country. My sympathics and feelings have always been with the people, from whom I

In May, 1871, Mr. Miell having introduced a motion favouring the application of the policy of discutablishment of the Church of Augiend and Church of that in view of the discatablishment of the Irish branch of the United Church England and Ireland was logical, said:-" Fortunately, the country is not governed by logic. It is governed by governed by logic, thetoric and not by logic, or otherwise it would have been crased long ago from the list of leading communities. No form of religion represents more fully in which so much of pussion, et liabed Church. For my own part, I have recrimination was mixed up betwern always believed that, criginally, the the noble Tityrus of the Treasury Hench | Knglish were a religious people. We and the learned Daphne of Liakeard had partially educated them, and we are now going to educate them completely and when they are educated, they will be was not aware set any conversations such as were relected to Laring taken always expected, in the americ integration but fly to the conventicle; they will appear that a political duel had been fought in ritual, and the consolation of the beautiful offices of the Church.

dillegotten

LAST STEPCH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMORAL On the 11th of August, 1876, the day On the 11th of August, 1000, and the before his elevation to it perrage, he. Interpretation of the highest nature to the highest patterns and the highest nature. Among his latest nature? Man is the highest nature that when I compare the affairs in the East. Among his latest words were .- What our duty fast this But I must say that when I compare the critical moment is to maintain the Em . pire of England. Nor will we agree to with the most advanced, the most any step, though it may obtain for a fashionable and modern school of modern moment comparative quiet and a talse science—when I compare that with prosperity, that hazards the existence of the empire."

DISTABLE AND O'CONNELL

In the budding days of Disraelis

political career he was the political and personal friend of Daniel O Connell; but they soon became the most invetorate enumies. When Disraeli ran for Taunton, in 1835, in the Tory interest, he made an abusive attack on O'Connell, whom he denounced as "an incondiary," "a traitor," and "a lier in action and word. In a public speech O'Counsil resented the attack in the following words - "There is a habit of underrating that great and oppressed nation, the Jaws. They are cittelly opprused by people calling themselves Christians. I have the happiness to be acquainted with some Jewish families in London, and among them more accomplished ladies, or more humane, cordial, highminded or better educated gentlemen I have never met. It is not to be sup-posed, then, that when I speak of Dis. raeli as a Jew I mean to ta deb bim on that account. They were once the chosen people of God. There were mircreants among them also, and it certainly must have been from one of these that Mr. Disraell descended Heposserses just the qualities of the lintenitent thief on the cries, whose man-I verily believe, must have been Disraell. For aught I know, the present Disraeli is descended from him, and with the impression that Le 1s, I now forgive the helr-arriew of the impeniiont thief, who died a out the cross." In a letter in the Times Mr. Dismell said, in reply to O'Contell :- No threatening skeletons canvassed for inor a douth's-bead and crossbones was not blasoned on my banners My pecuniary resources, too, were limited. I am not one of those public boggars that we see awarming with their obtrusive boxes in the chapet pards of your creed; nor am I in pos tion of a princely revenue, arising from a starving set of fanationi slaves."

SANADOTED VOLCANORS

In a speech delivered in Lincoinshire in 1872, Mr. Disraell said of the then Ministry :- " As time advances it is not difficult to perceive that extravagance is being salutituted for energy by the Goverament. The unnatural atimulus is sub. ding. Their proxysms end in prostration. Some take refuge in melancholy, and their eminent chief alternates between a menace and a sigh. As sat opposite the Treasury beach, the Ministers reminded me of those marine landscapes not very unusul on the count of South America. You behold a crest of exhausted volcanees. Not a flame flicker- on a single pallid crest. But the situation is still dangerous. There are occasional earthquakes, and ever and anon the dark rumbling of the ees."

MINISTERS ON THE STUMP. During the debate on the address in

early days of the session of 1872. Mr. which I now entertain. I can't say that. Disraell that referred to speeches de iveram not in a condition to have had ed by Ministers during the recess: sereditary opinions carved out for me, "Although a considerable interval has elapsed since we all had the honour of seeing you (the Speaker) in your coule, never was a follower of either of the two yet the time appears to have passed or or us so rapidly as not to have exicted that softening influence, or to have do wn that comparative oblivion over spring; and when obliged, as a member of the House, to join a party, I joined lead highly salutary and beneficial. A with that party with which I believed attribute this in a great degree to the new system adopted by flar Rejecty's Niuleters of vindicating their characters. We and their policy buring the recess. We roully have had no time to forget anything. Her Mel sty's Ministers may be said during the last six months to have the Church of angland and Church of lived in a bless of apology. (Cheors and Rootland, Mr. Disraeli, while admitting laughter.) I must protest against this new system, which does not permit to to return to our labours with renovated physical powers and energies, or with our meatsl qualities and faculties re freshed, as we used to do to the old days. I think that for a ministerial vincication there is no piece more fit than the floor of this House; and so for Ministerial explanations, they are of so marvellous a nature that even here they are difficult always to appreheud, but as they were given in the roces I conform I would them incomprehensible."

HEMARD NOT PUBLICUATED.

In a debate in 1874 on a Home Rule for Irviand motion, made by the late Ur. Issac Butt, Mr. Distacii said : " There is nothing to me more extraordinary than the determination of the Lish people to

NEW YANGEED II RORIES

In an address delivered at Oxford in . certain occasion, Mr. Disrecti said wit hold that the highest function of science is the interpretation of nature, and the interpretations of the highest naturscience-when I compare that with older toachings with which we ste familiar-I am not prepared to say that the lecture room is more scientific than the Church. What is the question which is n. w placed before society with the glib assurance which to mo is the most astounding? That question is this ... men an ape or an angel? I am on the aide of the angels. I repudiate with indignation and abhorence these newfangled theories.

" CAUGHT BATHING,

The subject of opening letters at the Post Office occupied the attention of the House of Commons in 1845. Referring to the action of Sir Robert Peel at the time, Mr. Diraell said: "I know there are some who think he his looking out for new ailles. I never believed an, thing of the kind. The position of the right honourable goutleman is clear and precise. I do not believe he is looking to any coalition, although many of my onustituents do. The right honourable gentleman has only to remain exactive where he is. The right henorable gen-tleman caught the Whigs helbleg and walked away with their clothes. He has left them in the full enjoyment of their liberal position, and he is himself a strict conservator of their garments

PARLY ASPIRATIONS Torrens, in his "Momore of Melbourne, says:- Young Disraeli was

not long returned from his travels in the East, with traits of which he had interested Mrs. Norton on the occasion of their first acquaintance. He had just then been defeated in an attempt to get into Parliament for the borougu of Wycombe, where he attributed his fallure to the want of support by the Whige. Mrs. Norton presented him after dinner to the Home Secretary, who had the power, she said, of retrieving the disappointment if he chose; and whose frank and open manner led to a long conversation, in which Mr. Diersell mentioned the circumstances of his late discomforture, dwelling on each parti-cular with the emphasis which every young man of ambition since Parliament was invented is sure to lay upon the broken promises and scandalous behaviour of his victorious foes. Minister was attracted more and more as he listened to the uncommonplace language and spirit of the youthful polltician, and thought to himself he would be well worth serving. Abraptly, but with a certain tone of kindness which took away any air of assumption, he said, 'Well now, tell me,—what do you want to be?! The quiet gravity of the reply fairly took him aback- I want to be Prime Minister,' Melbourne gave a long sigh and then said very seriously No chance of that in our time. It is all arranged and settled. Nobody but Lord Grey could perhaps have parried the Reform bill; but he is an old man. and when he gives up he will certainly requisite for the position, in the prime of lite and fame, ot old blood, high rank, great fortune and greater ability! Once in power there is nothing to prevent him holding office as long as Sir Robert Walpole. Nobody can compete with bisuley. I heard him the other night in the Commons, when the party were all divided and breaking away, from their ranks, recall them by the mere force of aunerior will and eloquence; he rose like a young earle above them all and kept hovering over their heads till they were reduced to abject submission. There is nothing like bim. If you are going into politice and mean to stick to it I dure my you will do very well, for you have ability and enterprise; and it you are careful howyou steer, no doubtyou will get into some port at last. But you must put all these foolish notions out of your head-they won't do at all. Stanley will be the next Prime Minister you will see How leth would have started had their sybil-like hustens unfolded then and tuero in prophetic dream the fite in store for each; for the one, that before many months, and for the wher that after the Inpos of five and thirty years, that he should be l'ilme Minister of Ragiand! Mr. Torrens also meations that in later react, when Lord Melbourne listened to the telling one laughte by his early ac-Qualitative on Paul he recalled his str talk at Storey's Gate and exclaime i, " By Jove, I believe he'll do it after all."

A TRIBUTE BY THE BORG OF ABSTLE.

In a speech delivered in the Hones of Lords in Pebruary 1877 on the Eastern Question, the Duke of Argyil, tather of

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matter of an exceedingly interesting Martue Court. nature tourling upon inclients in the be said of his personal ambition, it will not be denied that he was no ordinary man who, beliling against unfavorable circumstances, and fighting often against tremendous odds," by indomitable perseverance and the exercise of a determination to surmountall obstacles, rose from a comparatively humble position markable career found himself a member saying that among his surviving conof the British Empire, and was ever realous for the renown of the British -which name. Call it "Jinguism" or what his \$000,000. desire to see the influence of Britain parrand will be missed by his Sovereign, with shom he was personally popular, and who entertained for him Religie party, for which, through svil through good report he latoured with all the carnestness and useldulty of a tile political opponents, who, as they tollow all that is mortal of him to the place of the dead, will harhous and a salidar and the dead, will harbour not a feeling of old time suimosity, but will remember only the best traits of his character, and the poblest of his deeds; he will be misred by the country at large, in whose ser-rices he spent the best days of his life, in whose progress he took a lively intreort, and to be a citizen of which was one of the most gratifying of his boasts. Lord Barcompized was one of the human phenomena of his time-a remarkable many respects—a man whose name will live in British history as long at the record of the growth and development of the Emire shall remain .-

MRS. BERTHA HEYMEN.

(Montreal Gasette)

L'MALEAN.

Mrs. Berika Heyman, the notorious been brought to bay at last, through the Mencity of Detective Loader, of Pinkerton's agency, with the assistance of officer Mayne, of the Steamboat Squad. the past two years, sometimes connected with a gigantic swindle and at others in a clever confidence operation. Mrs. leyman made a rule to pay nothing but her botel bills, which she was obliged to to in order to maintain the corresponding style necessary to her operations, seriously present for each, she would not live expansion increases the volume 100 per second. The insect's continuous per second. The i

sound men whom he has encouraged on She requested him to draw up lead brewer of Minurace, for \$2,000. She fithus solving the fredlem of obtaining their entering public life, and the old documents which were afterward used had that amount invested there, the

he looks back to this Government, of were to be drawn, depositories and all hite is the distinguished head, he investments were to be found, and all know the percentage, but informed the will be able to say that he has wielded these trusts were to be summistered cashier theof amount before he thought will be able to say that he has wishout the account to be auministered. Cashier theol amount before he thought the great power of hogiand for the purpose measure of tolerable of procuring the number of tolerable and that measure of tolerable to tolerable in procuring that measure of tolerable to tolerable. This dresse, however, however, the state of the procuring that measure of tolerable was of about duration. He found after and to think of the predicament she that about resident the about resident to mouths he had would be redicament she tions as will guarantee them for the the short period of two mouths he had intere against the odious barbarism of not only been swindled out of his time neither do we wish to see them govern wants. He afterwards recovered juty the Chri t an people of Tarkey." ment for this sum in a suit which he Mans columns might be filled with brought before Juage McAdam in the

It was through this suit that the city refer of the eminent statemen whom a papers first gave publicity to her opera-whole nation mourns to-day; but the closs in column articles. While stop-space at our disposal will not permit of ping at one of the uptewn hotels, she our turnishing more at present Lo d Bas- formed the acquaintance of one of the consum will be missed from the field of firm, Rater, Reed & Cooley, Broadway active politics. For many years before and Chamber streets, whom she victime his death he had been a leader in the ised out of \$5,000 at one time and strife. He administered many severe \$2,000 at another. This was accom-blows to political opponents, and he re-plished through the agency of Edward ceived many in return. Whatever may T. and Tilly J. Perrin of Chicago, in whose good graces she ingratiated heri saif.

Her next victim was Mrs. Mander, Seventh street, near First avenue, to the tune of \$5,000. Ambugu, the menager of Thalls Theatre, has cause to remember her. Mr. Morrissey of Vanderbils's Landing, L. I., v.as also a sufferer. She to be leader of the great Conservative was heartless in the extreme, sparing party of England, then to be Prime neither poor or rich in her subtle mach-liniter, and who near the end of his re-inations. Her modus operand was nearly the same in most cases-representing of the most aristogratic assemblage in herrelf to be an heiress to untold wealth, Kurope. We have no besitation in she accomplished her designs on the wealthy, while sith poorer people abe temporaries in public life not would manage to invelige beneif luto one of them is more patriotic their good graces, sugare them as agents then be. He gloried in the creatness of to collect her reuts, or manage an institute-the Heyman Institute for Orphans -which she said she had endowed with

opponents will, Lord Basconspision Her plausible style of conversation "Imperialism" was the outgrowth of a Aud cloquent manners deceived many, far more, perhaps, than would wish to heve their names in print. Her last known wictim was Mr. Charles Brandt, amount. He was not a believer in a beve their names in print. Her last policy of unworthy compromises or known victim was Mr. Charles Brandt, national humiliation brought about as of 26 Oliver street, this city. He had the result of trepidation. Although not known her for years and had been to in office when he died, Lord Bracone. her first marriage. The had re-ided for some years in Milwankee, Wis., where she got a divorce from her first husband, Prita Korkow. On her arrival aus sent of admiration; he will be missed by his for Brandt, received him in her gorgeous party, for which, through syll and parlors in the Hotel Brunewick, told him of her trouble, and of her later good fortune. He was introduced to Prufee-sor Beach, the agent for Heyman Instiment for another interview with a promise to bring his wife, etc.

It is needless to say Brandt was charmed with her conversation and delighted with her good fortune, and not knowing of her previous spisodes, went straight home to inform his wife of the full particulars. They agreed to call on her on the following day, were received handsomely, her private secretary and maid were dismissed to their rooms, and she laid her future plans here to her dear friend. She intended to make him her agent to collect rents, at a salary of \$5,000 a year, she knew him so long and could trust him so implicitly. She said she would call personally to see him at their home, and did so two days after in a handsome carriage with liveried

mtyante. Several visits onsued. Mr. Brandt's visits were marked with the greatest cordiality on her part, and he noticed on one occasion the appearance of the liveried servant with a silver tray bearing a card, Robert Bonner She could not admit him immediately-in a few moments. At another visit he noticed a brantifal bouquet, with a card attached Her name has appeared in the press of bearing the name of J. J. Astor. She New York at different intervals during represented to Brandt that Astor was trying to negotiate with her for her property; that he offered her \$3,000,000 in United States bonds down, and \$10,-000,000 as soon as the litigations were ecitied. She would lose \$7,000,000 by such an agreement, and though she was seriously pressed for each, she would not

their entering puone into, and the order which were afterward used had that amount invested there. She wish has led against all hope with good effect on many whose experimended to let it remain in case of some to sheary and success. But, my fords, ence to business and world after would dire emergency, but the climax had seen to render the case almost accreding arrived. She persuaded him to accome the with any better wish from the contract of the case almost accreding to the did so Arrived. The did so Arrived in the case almost accreding to the did so Arrived in the case almost accreding to the did so Arrived and any man than the wish to which I now then Botty was retained no was to banking house, she desired a draft appoint agents for her estates, contracts made out for \$8,000, payable to the member of the Government, of were to be drawn, depositories and order of Chas. Brandt. She desired to puny ber. He did so. Arriving at the would be placed in.

Brandt eleparted in lasto, drew \$900. the Turks, and against the crushing and services but \$5 000 cash, which he and hurried to his home, the designated according of the Russian Cases;—for borrowed to meet some of her pressing place of appointment. But he had left the lank tost a few minutes when Mrs. Herman returned, accompanied by a gentleman resembling Brandt, stated she had changes her mind, withdraw the draft, drove directly to Brandt's restmany attestations of irlendantp departed
A work passed on, and Brandt not

being notified, made onquiries at the banking house. He was informed of the withdrawal of the draft a few moments afterward, and they imagined it was he who was in her company. His suspicions were aroused, and he departed in baste for the Hotel Brunswick. He accused her of swindling him. She was satounded-almost wopt, and made blue promise to call on the following day she would accompany him; there must be some mistake. He departed with suspicions partly allayed, but on the fol-lowing day Mrs. Reymon had taken her departute from the Hotel Brunswick. Sounds was mortified, made enquirles, found out all about her true character, and vowed he would bring her to hay, though it cost blue another \$1,000.

He had possession of her picture, buth before and after marriage. He had several attuck off, consulted several of the defectives agencies, and traced her to Unterio, Canada. From information received from Miss Schwartz, her former muid, a decoy letter was addressed to her. It had the desired effect. Pinkers ton's agency learned that she had left Canada. Dutective Lorder made arrangements for her capture. Brandt was notified that she was taken into custody in Desbrosses atreet, after crossing the ferry. From information it was learned and purioided a gold watch from Pauline Schlaarbaum, at Cliton, Staten Island, before her departure for Canada. A warrant was issued for her arrest at the time, but she could not be found. Un this warrant she wastaken before Justice Yaughan, who committed her to await the action of the grand jury.

Mcs. Heyman's maiden name was polat, is brunette, and taken altogether Voty would be considered bandsome. likely her career is about run

LOCOMOTION BY COMPRESSED

The Philadelphia North American says: The subject of securing some method other than atram as a motive power for street cars is one that has nerplexed railway prosidents in this country for several years. The difficulty, however, seems to have been overcome in a measure across the water, where both in Nantes, France, and Wantage, England, compressed air engines, made by d Air Bagines Co., of Loudon, in use, and have proved in Compa limite satisfactory. This system (the Mekar-ki) does away with the rapidly than this nulsance of smoke, and does not a-are horses by the escape of attem. The locomotive consists of a stationary engine and single sating compressing pump, HOTY WE whereby the air is forord into siz large stationary requirets to a presence of 450 pounds to the equare Inch chinery itself does not differ from the ordinary locomolive. In place of the boiler are four receivers, which are filled by stationary receivers at the engine honeo by means of a tube and reversing valves. When the engine is in motion the air is passed through a chamber of water heated to 312 degrees, whereby the expension increases the volume 100

continents and a standard operation in the Lond Benevocated anyway an oriental point in My fords, below 1 set down 1 set spenus contests of our public lite we show property in many course, an before the following states the could adounce for that an effort will be made as no private guidges and no personal see no private guidges and no personal seems and consisted thin ties and sho would drive down to Kuntz. They will be given a thorough trial and conflict a first and public earlier of the could be suffered by the could be suffered by the could be suffered by the could be suffered by the confliction of the to Vaud-rbill, Gould, Astor and others disk a draft on Accust Blatz, the great by the various street relivate companies. some method other than horse power for funning the cars.

GIVE YOUR SONS A TRADE

A despatch from Oftawa conveys the stariling announ ement that for the temporary positions on the inside census staff of the Dominton there have been already over two thousand applications, What a tale this telia? That there are two thousand clerks out of employment in Canada and willing to accept so temnotary a position is itself a startling fact The question is how came the country to produce so energous a number of that class of men that even the present underside the class of men that even the present undersided the country to the country to the country to the country to the country to the country to the country to the country to the country of both barrels and the country to the country of both barrels. these men include bank clerks, merchants clorks an I bookkespers, that but for the extravagance of the years fillow. ing 1871 would not have been drawn from farms and workshops and that would have been otherwise useful memliers, and not more hangers-on, of socluty. It is sad too to think that among the numbers of petty office seekers there are undoubtedly many worn out men, who, stranded on the beach by the commorelal storms of later years, and unable to turn to new lines of thought or modes of life, have nothing now before them but a dreary seeking after crumbs to sustain a worn out lifes-Shereholder.

IN AN INSECTS PLACE.

What a horrible place must this world appear when regarded according to our ideas from an insect's point of view? The sur infected with huge hungry flying dragoos, whose gaping and scapping mouths are ever intest upon swallowing the tencont erreatures for whom, according to the insect, if he were like us, a properly constructed world noght to be exclusively adapted. The solid earth continuity shaken by the approaching tread of hideous giants—moving mountains—that crash our precious lives at every fourstep, an occasional draught of the blood of these mousters, stalen at life-risk, affecting monstern, stolen at life-rick, afferding but poor sompensation for such fatal pertecution.

Let us hope that the little victime are less like ourselves than the dotogs of ante and bees might lead us to suppose; that their mental angieties are not proportionate to the optical vigilance indicated by the four thousand eye-lenses of the common house fig. the seventeen thousand of the cabhage butterfly and the wide awake dragonfie, or the twesty-fire thousand possessed by certain species of still more yighant bectire. The jovent must see a whole world of wonders of which we know little or nothing. True, we have microscopes, with which we can see one thing at a time if carefully laid spon the stage; but what is the flacet merrument that Ross cuch a following; he will be missed by tute for Orphans, who after a abort in. Jawais increase. She was form the members of the illustrious House of ferview on her plans regarding the Coblin, Province of Posen, Prussia. This them probably actromatic, and each one a which, it is safe to may, he at the time of fustitute was dismissed. She was so remarkable woman is ladylike ju her living instrument that Rose on produce compared to that with the members of the illustrious House of ferview on her plans regarding the Coblin, Province of Posen, Prussia. This them probably actromatic, and each one a remarkable woman is ladylike ju her living instrument with its own nerve his death he was the most prominent happy to be alone for a few moments actions, about 29 or 20 years of age, tail, branch supplying a separate soussilon? To creature thus and well malerone. scope vision, a cloud of sandy dust must appear like an avalanche of rock fragments, and everything else propurtionally montitous

Insects are probably acquainted with a Insects are probably acquaisted with a whole world of physical facts of which are unterly taneaut. Our auditory apparatus supplies us with a knowledge of sounds. What are these sounds? They are vibrations of matter which are capable of producing corresponding or sympathetic vibrations of the drums of our ears or the hones of our -knil. When we carefully examine the subject and count the number of vibrations that produce our world of sounds of varying pich, we find that the human ear can only respond to a limited range of such vibra tions If they exceed three thousand per second the sound becomes too shill fue average people to hear it, though some ex-ceptional ears on take up pulsations or wares that succeed each other more

oloding that the smaller the drim or tube the bigher will be the note it produces when agitated, and the smaller and the more rapid the aerial wave to which it will respond The drams of inece cars, and the tubes, etc., connected with them, are so minute that their world of sound are to the tubes are accounted with them. aper where to he we w continuous sound beapepth pelius apere onte cese,s; that le to them a series of separated blows, just as vibrations of ten or twelve per second appear separated to us. We begin to bear such vibrations as continuous sounds when they amount to about thirty per second. The insects continuous

Northern Editory, how gone to England to make the man oil arrangements for changing the gauge of the line under his шапанерпеці

A telegrem from Paris save the tone of the Monetary Conference Wednesday was very cordial. Nothing concerning the proceedings can be published without the assent of the conference Ald Quman and Chief of Police

Paradis, Montreal, are about to vint New York, to enquire into the working of the Police Dejartment there for the purpose of introducing some improvements late the local force.

On Thorsday, Emmon i, a girl 10 years oid, was caught by the held in a revolving wheel in Smardon's shoe factory, carried up to the celting, where her head struck a beam. On being released the was intensible. She is not expected to

passed through his body under the right breast.

They are having a hot time of it in Detroit with the trades' unions cigar makers have voluntarily assessed themselved to assist the striking moulders, who were beginning to feel the effects of the stand out. The union corponters have struck in that city.

An Atlanta, Ga, despatch says there is great excitement over the fallure of the Ultizone Bank assets and liabilities not yet sacertained. The Attorny General claims that the state is a preferred creditor, and can more against the bank without form. ality. This has had the effect of cloungthe bank of Rome.

A Winnipeg despatch says: -Mr R. R. McLennen, sub-contractor on section B of the Unnadian Pacific Railway, reports that all the rock cutting will be completed by the end of the year, and the road graded and ready for track-laying early next year. He states that from eighteen hundred to two, thousand men are now semblored.

Mr. Walter Shanly estimates the cost of making a tunbel 20 leet wide and 23 test, high under the St. Lawrence to be \$3.800,000. The earnings are taken at \$400,000, which would give about 15 per ornt, per samum on the outlay. The rook, under the river is Union shule, the most favorable for boring. Three years are cocaldered ample for the execution of the Wetk.

At New York typographical union, composed of German compositors, de-cided to demand on and after april 18th, an advance from 48 to 52 cents a thousand ems for night work, and 42 to 45 cents for day work, and a raise of 10 per cent. on job and book work, where men receive less than \$18 a week, and 5 per cent, if obtaining above that Auta.

The International Monetary Conference opened on Tuesday alternoon at Paras. B. Bi Hilaira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, welcomed the locate delegates, and said the object of the conference was to endeavour to establish a normal recei-tery standard instead of the shattered equilibrium of the past, and consider it the best means of preventing the recurrence of a disastrous crisis.

A class of immigrants are jouring for above the average in soolal and material condition. The superintendent of Cartle Garden states that a single German benking bouse in this city cashed drafts aggregating \$100,000 for immigrants by the three last German steamships. A steerage passenger from France had 50,000 france in gold belted about his waist.

A Washington despatch says an order will shortly be issued by the Postmaster General declaring that all future publications in viciation of the copyrights grantd by the U.S. will be immaliable matter The question was brought to the attention of the Department several works ago by Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain), who claimed that certain publishers in Canada were reprinting one of his works there and de-posing of it in the United States at a price below that obarged by American publiabers.

The ancient temples of Egypt are supposed to contain the oldest timber in the world, in the shape of dowel pine, which are incorporated with stone work, known to be not less than 4,000 years old. These dowel pine are thought to have been made from the tamarier or shittim wood, in an-cleut times a sacrod tree in Exypt, and now occasionally found in the Valley of the Nile.

It is probably not generally known, that the great Pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt, is not the largest structure of the kind in the world. The Pyramid of Cheeps covers only fourteen sores, while the Pyramid of Pasblo, in Mexico, covers forty acres of ground, and was originally 600 feet high. It is estimated to have been built at least 7,000 years ago, dried brick is the material of which it is made.

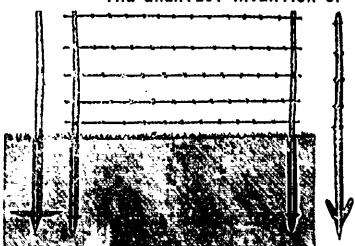
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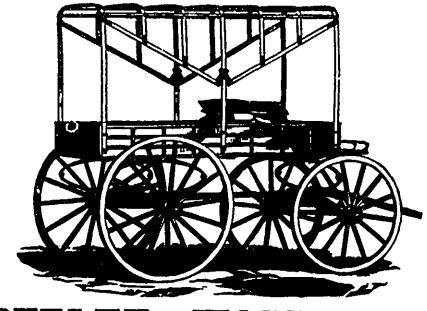
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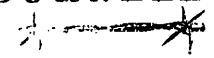
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