INDUSTRIAL WORLD

NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

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

Yol. III -No. 57.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1881.

\$3 Per Annum.

Andustrial Morld

AND NATIONAL ECONOMIST.

PUBLISHED BACK & WEEK.

HELDERIC NICHOLIS, GENERAL MANAGER. TORONTO.

SUBSCRIBERS

to Land to and the United States, , of free, in advance, per year, Three dollars.

Remittances should be made by registered etter or money order parable to F. Nichotta, Vanger, Inpresent World.

TO ADVERTISERS.

large and seneral circulation, commends itself a- to ad ections medium for all who seek burines with manufacturers and the wholemie trace. Itsadvertising rates are low wher my and with those of other loading scientific pet colustrial publications. Com of rece at un application.

there are advertisements should be arrieved w to much the after by Tuesday morning in A well are some parets of the proper go to press

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The department "National Industries," is t apart for the unrestricted use of those who us to place their views on interesting are before their brethren in the trade. athing in the nature of an advertisement li be printed in this department.

Tu pulluher will be obliged to all who will Uppend in items of news or late occurrences. d such will be printed in their appropriate

All editerial communications to be ad-

INDUSTRIAL & IRLD OFFICE, Drawer 1010, Quawa, Ont.

dil buinters letters, inquiries and adver--cots, to be addressed to

FREURRIC NICHOLIA. INDUSTRIAL WORLD OFFICE. TORONTO, Oat.

THE IRISH ROYAL COM-MISSION ON AGRICUL

2RUT

proprietors, landlords' agents, farmers, his own prices. While one of the Comof their inquirie. After reterring to the This person had often lent in this way rhoen acroupt books were examined. Cand plainly the object of their mis- the agricultural Interest in Ireland. There are other points in the report to n. They remark that the fact of their They say:

that some of the agitators endeavoured to laduce the people to give the Commissioners no information, and endeavoured by all the means in their of the small farmers is unknown to the landlords or their sgents. Of the credit the Individual World, on account of its the debts contracted after harves. In and other articles. A succession of bad their accounts regularly. In this way there were :debts accumulated until many of the Not exceeding lacre. small farmers had come to owe to the shopkeepers and others four, five, six, and even ten times the amount of their annual rent. In many cases, say the Commissioners, an usurious rate of interest has been charged. They obtained the most conclusive evidence that the banks generally charged on small farmers' bills, which are usually for small sutus, 10 per cent, per annum Private money-lenders, who are numerous in remote districts, and make survances to small farmers and cotten, charge a still higher rate of interest. The Commissioners refer in strong condemnatory terms to what in the Province of Connaught is called the "goombeen"-s word which they remark in a foot note seems to be indigenous in that Province -eystem, which they point out presses with great severity on the unfortunate people. To illustrate the system they furnish the following facts connected with their examination of the books and papers of a person who practised it in one of the small towns or the west, the The preliminary report of the Royal centre of an extensive farming district. whulesion appointed to inquire into At the time of the Commissioners' inthe cause of agricultural depression in spection the gentleman in question had Iteland has been laid before Parliament, some 800 I O 114 . . £1 19s, 11d. each. The Commissioners report that they that sum below and upon to enable him commenced their work in the county to obtain doore . from the petty sessions with all from whom they could gain any other counted a sheef of decrees ready nformation connected with the objects for execution, and they numbered 102. tack observation when they commenced months before the time of the Commisthat the take fold them by the small his advances have been confined to a tarmers of their indebtedness seemed so select few. In all cases he required the incredible they resolved to test the I O Us to be backed by at least one by making inquiry of the shopkespers, it is pointed out that the cost of a det was found that the sum was under. Four forms, at 61d. each, 2s. id.; servquire a thorough knowledge of the alluded to by the Commissioners as ad-

having been sent by Parliament and the | "First, there are the large farmers and THE BEER TRADE IN THE stances should be way unusual which Government to the homes of the people gratters who will suffer from the present to sucertain their real condition seemed agricultural depression in the same way as to inspire new house of Bugland; to inspire new hopes and new aspira- and, secondir, the small farmers of Ireland. tions in the minds of many. This is a on the condition of whom it is necessary for gratifying statement, in view of the fact us to dwell. It is a fact too often everlooked that while in Region the decelement of that while in England the development of manufacturing inquestry and of trade and commerce, and the corresponding -mwth of wealth, led to the consolidation of holdings and to the extinction of the o'd yeoman class, during the year ending 31st of May last power to throw hindrances in the Commissioners way. In many places in the
South and West the Commissioners say
they discovered that the real condition
of the small farmers is unknown to the average do not give an adequate idea of the relative state of affairs in the two countries system the Commissioners say that when In Rugland, seconding to Mr. Caird, C.B. it commenced it was customary to pay one of the highest authorities, the revenue 11,125,660, an increase if 4,373,436 in the debts contracted after harvest. In is from all other sources; while in Ireland majority of the States show a steady ingood years ctedit was freely given not it forms one-half of the whole. But these only for meal and flour but for clothes figures fail to represent the excessive subdivision of the land in many parts of Ireland. harvests prevented them from paying up in the country 602,000 holdiers, of which

Above 1 and not exceeding 5 seres.... 74,809

This table shows that we had upwards of oo,000 holdi, es under 30 nores, which in Bugland would be considered small farms. We had close on 300,00 not one of which exceeds 15 seres, and upwards of 13),000 not one of which exceeds 5 acres. If we take the Government valuation as a standard we find there are upwards of 200,000 holdings in Ireand under & valuation, and there are upwards of 120,000 mure between \$6 and 15f valuation. Bran these fireres will not adequately represent the state of the case. On one setate in Concaught which we had visited there are 3,940 tanants, not one of whom pays as much as if a year rest. On another estate in the same county the average reatal is about 2/ per tenant. In that county there are 19,000 holdings under ti valuations. In the County Donegal there are 17,000, and in the County Galway another 17,000 of the same class."

The Commissioners present a sad picthe condition of some of the peo o residing on tuese small holdings. They visited hundreds or them, and so deplorable was the condition of the Lieutenant, to whom their report is merchants, traders, labourers—in fact missioners was examining the books the County Mayo we have found the manto see the animals occupying the same prevailing distress which came under £100 per week. For the three or four apartment with its owners, "The land," the Commissioners say, " is wretchedly their labours, the Commissioners say stoners visit, owing to the depression, farmed. Indeed the agricultural practions in remote districts and the social condition of the people are as low as they could possibly be." It is polated trainfainess of the representations made surety, and generally by two sureties. out that the recent census returns make a return of 155,675 mud cabins with cree when there are two surelies, and the only one spartment, and these occupied The result was, that in a few instances distance over four miles, is as follows:- by 227,379 families! The simple aunouncement of this fact will be suffitated, while in no case were they able ing three, the original being endorsed clent to cause the reader to comismipliate detect wilful exaggeration. In this and kept, 3s. Od.; entering by clerk, la for himself what a disgusting state of conection the Commissioners remark: Od.; total, Os. 1d, or about 10; per cent. affairs must be the consequence of such This may seem strange to many intel- on the amount of the bill. When a case a deplotable arrangement. After pointgent remone whose knowledge of the comes before the Magistrates they allow ing out the difficulties connected with fish people has been derived from hear- only be. The forther loss on the pur- large numbers of persons attempting to y We have been forced to conclude, chases made at the time of the loan and live on the products of small farms, the pm actual knowledge and observation, the cost of "treating" which takes Commissioners state that in "the inland at few have taken the trouble to place connected with the loans are small-ferm districts of Connaught and parts of Ulater a very large number of se feelings and wants of the small ditional evils of the "goombeen" the small farmers have made it a pracmers, who form so notable a factor in agatem. Having contrasted the opera- tice to go to England as labourers every political and social condition of the tions of a sound system of credit with year. They have come back and raid antry," The Commissioners bear the foregoing, and have g alluded to the their rent and even shop debts with the liling testimony to the kindly receptaction of landfords in reducing scats money thus carned; but owing to the which they met with at the hands and the consequent effect, the Commis- depression, very few of these were able the people, to whom they told frank. sloners deal with two distinct phases of to save anything in Kagland last year."

which we may teler again.

UNITED STATES.

It is generally conceded that the

English people are the greatest w's

drinkers in the world. Our Ameri-

can neighbours are making rapid strides in the race. According to Wind's Brewers Hand Book it appears wyfar 877 rels; the number of bat and during the year ending 30th Ms. greet reached 11,125,660, an increase of £,373,436 in majority of the States show a steady .ncrease of consumption of beer during the year ending 30th May last over the previous year, a diminution of the number of barrels sold is reported from others The States in which the number of berrels disposed of show a decrease are Alabama, 4 in 1881 against 80 in 1880 Arkaness, none in 1881 against 37 in 1880; Georgia, 9,826 in 1881 against 11.720 in 1380 : Kansas 38.826 in 1881 against 32,436 in 1880; Louislana, 51,832 in 1881 sgainst 67,352 in 1840; Nevada, 13,482 in 1880 against 15,435 in 1880; North Carolina, 19 in 1881 against 90 in 1880; Texas, 2,970 in 1881 against 5,812 in 1880. In Florida, Maine, Missinsippi and Vermont no sales were reported in either year. In the other States, not named, there was an increase of sales in 1881 over the sales of 1880. The total number of barrels sold in 1880 was 12,800,900; in 1881, the number increated to 14,125,466. In the leading cities there was a steady increase in 1881 over 1880. It would be interesting to

DEADLY WEAPON LEGIS. LATION.

know to what extent the increased con-

aumption of beer has decreased the con-

sumption of stronger liquors, or if it has

decreased it all.

On the first of July there went into people that they inform the Lord operation in the State of Illinois an Act of the last session of the Legislature addressed, that they are unable to de- regulating the sale of deadly weapons. gregate value of foreign imports into the scribe it in a way which would enable The Act requires dealers to keep a of Kerry, in September last. In the in the town. Basing their calculations His Grace to fully realize it. To those registry of all sold or given away, this prosecution of their labours they on his own statement, the rate of intity unacquainted with the actual state of register to contain the number of the value of imports for any year within the travelled several thous and miles through lest be charged was 431 per cent. per affairs in the poorer districts of Ireland weapon, to whom it was sold or given, the last ten was for 1818-\$437,051,532. In counties in each of the four Provinces of annum. He kept a whiskey a sprocery the following statement of the Com- age of the purchaser, the kind and descrip. 1873 the value of imports was about the the country, visited hundreds of fatms shop, in which the poor people ere in- misloners may seem incredible, but it is flow of the weapon, for what purpose it same as for the past year. These tures and had personal interviews with landed duced, by his gentle pressure, to buy at nevertheless, absolutely correct: was purchased or obtained, and the evidently indicate the growth of home -In several other dwellings in price. The penalty for failure to keep manufactures; for, notwiths anding the such register is a fine of not less then licary forcess in population the last ten ure in the middle or the solitary apart. \$25 nor more than \$200. It is pointed years, the wants of the people have been ment." It is not an uncommon sight out, however, that the law is of no supplied not only without any material practical value, because the dealer is not increase of foreign productions, but by at libert; to demand of a purchaser that he diminished imports. We append the prove his identity and show that he is value of each year's imports for the past not giving a fictitions name. A Chicago | ten years, by which it will be seen that reporter gives the following among other the first five years aggregated \$2,829,statements as the result of a visit to 884,255, and the last five \$2,044,700,398 dealers in fire-arms, nearly all of whom declares the law to be impracticable: "At one store, he says, where five revolvers had been sold since the let inst, the purchasers in three instances gave Fourth of July' as the reason for buying One said he wanted to kill builfrogs, and another that he desired to protect himself. At another store twenty-five said they wished to "celebrate," two to protect property, two to protect themselves, and one to have a weapon in the house. At another, one man wanted to sell the revolver again, one to defend himself, and nine to protect themselves. At another store, a revolver was purchased for a 'present,' and three for the Fourth One dealer, who has kept a registry since May 17, bas sold fitteen revolvers to people who wanted them for 'fun,' and twenty to men for protective purposes " It is certainly desirable that the practice of carrying revolvers should be sup-£150 and £200; 638 between £200 and £300;

would warrant its toleration. Platoicarrying is peculiarly an American practice, and we regret to say that a large number of our young men who are fond of imitating foreigners are following the example set them on the other side of the line. The pietol-pocket is becoming as common as the watch-pocket, and drawing a pistol on the slightest provocation is becoming unpleasantly frequent in this country. We should like to see the practice suppressed by the strong hand of the law.

UNITED STATES COMMERCE. From an exchange we gather the fol-

lowing facts co.. sutod with the commerce of the United States for the year ending 30th June last: "The total value of experts of domestic productions \$883,868,105, and of foreign merchandise exported \$18,151,338, making an aggregate of exports for the year \$902,319,-473-a large increase over the previous year. The value of foreign imports was \$842,593,219, being \$25,500,000 less than for the year ended Jane 30, 1880. Our excess of exports over imports for the just year was \$259,720,254. From 1860 to 1875 the imports of the United States were annually in excess of the exports, but for the subsequent years there was a large excess of exports over imports. This excess of balances in favour of the United States since 1876 aggregates \$1,180,681,641. The excess for all the prior years to 1860 inclusive was sgainst us, and aggregated \$1,195,800,-083. During the past year the country exported of silver and gold \$19,406,847 and imported \$110,515,497-ebowing excess of imports of \$91,168,659, against an excess the previous year of \$75,801,. 391. From 1860 to 1879, with the single exception of 1861, there was a large excess each year of gold exported over imports. As evidence of the rapid growth of the commerce of the United States, it may be pointed out that in 1871 the country exported merchandise to the value of \$142,820,178, and for 1881 the value reached \$902,319,473-abowing the export trade to have more than doubled in the last ten years. The ag-United States in 1871 was \$520,223,684, and in 1851 \$542,593,219. The lowest

-a decrease of \$185.183.857. IMPORTS-1872 to 1581 Tollars Years #28,465,077 1-77 642,135,210 1573 657,405,742 1879 673,005,435 1890 1661 ... Dollare 481 223 138 487,081 327 445,777,775 687,964,746 642,503,219 1650 Totals 2,529,581,205 2,514,700,308

A similar comparison of the export trade of the United States for the past ten years shows an aggregate for the first five years of \$2,600,767,930 and for the last five of \$3,745,738,378-an increase for the latter period over the former of \$1,138,990,628.

Tue report of the Committee of the Council of Education shows that out of 12,981 certified teachers in England 133 are in receipt of a solary below £50 per sunum; 1.391 have a salary ranging between £50 and £75; £166 with a salary between £75 and £109; 5,518 between £100 and £150; 1,711 between presied. Under ordinary circumstances and 137 have an income of £300 and up it cannot be fuelified, and the circum- warde.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The state of the s

The Irish Land Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lordson Monday night. It is said the Covernment will recommend the House of Commons to reject the principal amendments adopted by the House of Lords

A return showing the total amount allowed for rollef works in Ireland was lable on the table of the House of Commons on the 20th instant It was £276,384. The som of £246,693 limit been expended The Church burplus Fund supplied the amount

FROM a British Parliamentary return just fasued it appears that the quantity of sugs consumed in browerles for the year ending September 30th, 1880, was as follows :- England, London, 47,306,-1961bs., the provinces, 95,311,0021b.; Iroland, 4,325,693lbs., making a total for the United Kingdom of 147,900,1461bs. In 1856 the total consumption was only 1,790,529lbs. The whole quantity consumed in the 15 years from 1850 to 1880 inclusive was 1,108,244,1781bd.

REFERENCE to the French treaty negotiations, the London Morning Post of the 30th of July says :---

"We announced a few days ago that on Saturday last the French Government had made a proposal to begin new negotiations in Paris on the lat of August for concluding a treaty of commerce. The proposal was de-clined on the ground that it was perfectly useless to negotiate on the basis proposed by France. Since the refusal the French Government have made fresh communications, declaring their readiness not to insist further on certain points that had formed the principal subject of discussion. Though the Government may deem it expedient to commence negotiations again it does not appear likely that the French Commissioners will yield upon all the points which the Government of this country consider indispensable for the conclusion of a treaty."

Tax total value of the articles of foreign and colonial merchandise exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1880 was £63,354,020, being an increase of £6,102,414, or 10 7 percent, upon the value of similar exports in 1879, when the total amounted to \$57,251,600. This increase, which brings the total of the foreign exports to a higher value than they have ever before attained, is chiefly attributable to larger exportations of: Bacon and hame; whoat, cotton (raw and waste); drugs, unenumerated; hemn and like vegetable substances; fron and manufactures thereof; jute; nuts for expressing oil, oil, animal and paim, skins and fars; tea; tin in blocks, ingots and regulus; wool, sheep or lambe'. It is moreover seen that the markets

A cable despatch received yesterday announces that a Protection demonstra- higher for a good many stocks, but it tion was held in London on Tuesday night. Mr. Boarwick, proprietor of the Merning Pest, procided. The despatch says delegates were present from the Workman's becieties of Bristol, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Hull, Glasgow and other places. The chairman condemned Free Trade and reterred to the progress of Prance and the United States under a policy of Protection. Several the syndicate, has opened a Canadian Pacific Railway office in the old Montreal Longueuil. If e had met with gratifying tlemen and several resolutions were labeled to be syndicated by the syndicate of the s carried, including one in favour of the imposition of such duties as will enable

TER American Protectionist contains a detailed statement showing the number of manufacturing establishments in New York, exclusive of establishments for the manufacture of cotion, wool, silk, silk lands for the purpose of cultivation at their goods and mixed textile fabrics, iron and cents per acre, with a rebate of one dollars fifty steel, gas, coke, the fisheries, oyster canning and packing, breweries and distilleries, shipbuilding, railroad oar repair shope, sait, petroleum mining and refining and the mining industries of the county, those branches having been assigned to special experts without regard to locality, whose reports will be number of lands that may be required for railway establishments is 11,968; amount of capital invested. 2157.681.749: number capital invested, \$157,581,749; number thereon. it persons employed, 262,459; wages peld, \$89,513,934; value or material. ly fixed \$94 50 for employing work p

In life address to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Manchester Assizes about two weeks ago Lord Chief Justice Coloridge commented treely on the enormity of the crime of perjuty. In the course of life remarks he said that " it the oaths of witnesses could not be relied upon, the courts themselves became instruments of oppression rather than of any good to the community One was reminded or the famous trapslation of Lord Mansfield - My justice shall be drawn from pure focutains Justice could not be administered if the onthe of witnesses were not to be relied upon. He did not know that oither he or the grand jury could do anything to prevent the crime. But if the grand jury should see fit to find bills, and if undermentioned applicants and those the petty jury should convict, those other persons who have subscribed witnesses would find that they had to witnesses would find that they had to deal with a judge who took a very strong view, indeed, of perjuty. He was certainly not one of those who were inclined to have in the penal code greater sevenity than at present existed Yet he should not think ill of some law seven years' penal servitude might be mischief a man might commit by perjary.

is expected to be withdrawn from the bank for Italy on Friday, but as a set off sgainst that there will be the sovereigns from Australia, which will be sent into the bank, unless the contractors for the Italian foan intercept them. In the forolgn market prices have been higher, but business has been quictor, and apart from the operations in connection with the continental bourses not much has been doing. Peruvian bonde felt 4, but they closed above their lowest point. The operations in these stocks are strongly suspected to emanate from certain operators for the fall, and therefore bons file holders need not be alarmed, for the result will be to improve their property in the long run. Italian acrip has now nearly recovered to par. The tone of this department both here and at Paris has partially recovered from the duliness which followed the closing of accounts owing to the late not weather The extreme cheapness of money is favourable for speculative operations, and were not so dangerorsly inflated as some people supposed. Prices, it is true, were should be remembered that the better classes of stocks are more firmly held now than at any former period, and are consequently less likely to be influenced by a rise in the value of money when it does come.

SYNDICATE LANDS.

The Land Commissioner, McTavish, of ed, whether requested in person or by letter. Parties who have squatted on or in actual possession of old sections within Imposition of such duties as will ensure in actual possession of old sections within British manufacturers and workmen to the railway belt, 24 miles on each side where compete on a fair footing with foreigners of main and branch lines are located, are requested to send immediately to the office arrives proves that this movement is arrives proves that this movement is growing is strength and in influence. improvements, the value of buildings, the number of acres of land broken up or under erop, and any other information; which will assist in awarding land to bona fide settlers without dispute. No preference will be shown to parties who may equat on lands open for sale after this day. The company will be prepared in the course of a week or ten days to sell lands for the purpose of cultivation about a selfand twenty-five cents under certain con-ditions, which will be made public, and which and such as will meet the views of every intending settler. In the meanume applications continue to be sent in, and will have consideration according to priority of their receipt. The company will reserve, for the present, all sections immediately on the main line or branches as well as sections in the vicinity of laid

Mr. Gover, a London milliner, was late-\$267,042,263. The protective policy of the United States has done much to-wards encouraging the industries of the country generally. If it were not in existence such a record as the above could not be furnished.

In the state of the industries of the country generally. If it were not in existence such a record as the above could not be furnished.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIES.

and a postal card to acquaint us with what is of Longue uil, and, after going over the and a postal card to acquaint us with what is we something and a postal card to acquaint us with what is we something and active of the scheme, he strongly urged make 3,000,000 years of south a south and the clustest very or about 730,000 poor to be beginned in the clustest very or about 730,000 poor to siways and room for all legitimate minum upon his heaters to give it the closest cations, which must be accompanied in the writer's name as a guarantee of good faith !

NEW ROLLING STOCK COMPANY

that within one month after the fast publication of this notice application will be neede to His Excellency the Gov-1877, for letters patent incorporating the posed company, or who may become shareholders in the proposed company, as a body corporate and politic for the purposes herelpafter mentioned 1 The proposed corporate name of the company is " The Midland Rolling Stock Company (Limited) 2 The purposes for which such incorporation is sought, which made the possible punishment are, the acquiring and helding of all kinds of rolling stock suitable for railof perjury heavier than it now was, for roads in the several provinces of the Dominion The leasing and selling, or a totally toadequate punishment for the otherwise disposing thereof to any or overy railway company, or person, and the manufacture of all or any kinds of such rolling stock 3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be The Lordon Times city article of the town of Peterborough, in the County 28th July says: The money market of Peterborough, in the Province of Onshows no material change as a whole. In some quarters there has been a little capital stock is one hundred thousand In some quarters there has been a little dollars 5 The number of shares is to more demand, but the former rates of 1; be one thousand, the amount of each to 1; for discounts and 1 to 1; for short share one hundred dollars. G. The foans are undisturbed. About £400,000 names in full and the addresses and callings of each of the applicants are George Albertus Cox, of the said Town of Pet-sborough, insurance agent, Ed-mund Solomon Vinden, of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham, and said Province of Ontario, commission merchant; Lewis Ross, of the said Town of Port Hope, increliant, Edward Peplow, of the said Town of Port Hope, produce merchant, and Henry Read, of the said Town of Peterborough, account-7. The said George Albertus Cox. Edmund Solomon Vinden, and Edward Peplow, all of whom are resident in Canada, are to be the first or Provisional Directors of the said company.

A CAR FACTORY AT LONGUEUIL

On Monday afternoon, at Longueuil, public meeting was called by the liayor of that municipality, Captain C. Bourdon, to take under consideration a proposal to catablish, within the limits of that town, a car factory.

The Mayor called upon Jeen Benoit, Esq., to act as Chairman, and upon Capt. Jodoin as Secretary.

Captain Bourdon briefly explained the object of the meeting, and fuelsted upon the absolute necessity for the citizens ago

Mr Benoit followed in the same sense, and introduced Mr Francis A. Quinn, of Montreal, advocate, who, he seld, because of the large property at Longueuli owned by bie family, had every reason to forward the prosperity of the town.

Mr. Quinn began by referring to the interest which all had in promoting manufactures in their midst, the labourer would find work and good wages, the owner of houses and property could either rent or zell at fair prices. Improssed with that idea he had communicated with a number of capitalists, for the \$100,000. As we are now in an era of railways, if he might so express it, the company would find a ready market for its products. This ought to prompt taxpayers to give to the company every possible aid. This could be done either by the town giving a benus simply, or by its giving a bonus and also taking ateck. By the latter mode the dividend to be received on the atock would go far, and, prelably, would fully contribute to pay off any obligations incurred by reason of the bonus and the stock. He would propose that the town of Longueuit should contribute a bonus of \$10,000 and tike \$10,000 in the stock of the company. After the establishment of the company the population of the town would conalderably increase, as from 150 to 300 men would be given employment. The Mayor had told them that cach family contributed at least \$15 per annum to the water tax and to the city assessments , they would, therefore, receive additional contributions to the extent of from \$2,-230 to \$4,000, this, with the present assessment and taxes, would more than meet all the obligations, present and future, of the municipality. He conand concluded, amidst applause, by expressing the hope that the tax payers would approve of his proposals. In answer to loud calle.

Mr. Ovido Prifresne, managing director of the Longueuil Navigation Coinpany, said that he was in full accord with Mr. Quinn, having assisted at some of the interviews which that gentleman last had with the capitalists which were and valued at \$10,000, would be rented to supply the money. He remissed his \$600 for 21 years, with covenant for It is at industry capable of almost an example of the supply the money. hearers of the efforts he himself had renewal. They had 3 months from June limited extension, since Canada at the

made to Indu to the Springfield Car Co | 18 to close for the site it the san it to establish themselves in Longment! to establish themselves in Longie and section powers used over up \$ 10. He registed that he had not accorded. Ottawa, but had not yet to co tak n The Interests Would will be pleased to the registred that no has not section of news from its readers in all Nobedy could dootherwise than approve of the present proposals, he saw in the parts of the country, for publication in the columns. It will take but a few minutes time of Lenguinil, and, after going over the would contain at least a capital country.

attention and approval
Haidly had the applanes ceased until the President, according to the wishes of the sudience, introduced Mr J. E. Morin, a large property holder of Longueuil,

be had displayed to the boot and shoe oon, but it had not vet 175 to an ing. benus of \$20,000 to the boot and since out, our is not not ver \$1000 and a far to factory which it was proposed to start in the could make out. The new mills proposed feeted at Halifax. St Stephen knows etnor General in Council under the Longueur, it ne was warmly opposed to that proposition, he was no less Canada Joint Stock Companies Act. warmly in favour of the present scheme warmly in favour of the present scheme 15,000 spinites each would cally to There was now only a question of a about 65,080 spinites to those in exceptions of a spinites to those in exceptions. bonus of \$10,000, with the taking of ence In Fall River Mass done it. \$10,000 stock in the capital of the company This latter feature would give ling five or six new inilia that control of their property which, as business men, they should insist upon preserving; they would have on the board a director to represent them They were asked to pay the bonns only when the company should have expended a sufficient amount to give them a full gu rantee for their money , and they had, Judging from the general prosperity of the country and from the immense numbers of cars now required, every reason to calculate that the dividents upon their stock would meet any engazements they would make in this matter. He was strongly in favour of at the site, be 50 to the square in the scheme, and be hoped that the citi- which would enable the company t zens would give it their anpiport proposed, seconded by Mr. Adolpho Trudeau -

"That this meeting, composed of the property holders of Longuentl, having heart the explanations given by Mesars Quinn and Dufresne concerning the proposal to establish a car manufacturing company in this town, requests the Mayor and Councillors to take all the steps necessary to secure such establishment within the limits of this municipality, by giving such bonus and taking auch stock as may be deemed just and reasonable under the guarantees usual In anch cases "

The motion was carried unanimously. The meeting comprised almost about all the property holders of the munici-pality, to the number of about 300, and

was most enthusiastic in its support of the measure. The proposals will shortly be submit-

ted in regular form to the Council; if the latter be favourable, it will be after- ing. wards laid before a public meeting, where it may be adopted at once, or referred to a public vote Let us hope that the good people of Longueuit will see their way to adopting the scheme-Montreal Star, 8th.

ST. JUHN'S COTTON PACTORY.

(St John Telegraph.)

A number of gentlemen interested in this project met at the office of Gilbert & Co. yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Rev. Canon Scoril, to do something to bring back the pros- Messrs. Thomas and Henry Gilbert, John perity which they enjoyed a few years Tucker, J. H. Parks, J. DeWolf Spurr, Dr. Caldwell, Kotchum, Byers, George F Smith, John A. Wright, John McMillan, Wesley l'oters and others.

Mr Spurr was called to the chair, and he called upon Mr. Thomas Cilbert to explain the object of the meeting.

Mr. Uilbert said about \$70,000 in stock had been subscribed, and with \$50,000, which Mr Parks believed was available elsewhere, there would be \$88,000 more needed to rate the capital of \$200,000 required for the new cotton mill. The adjournment, and that pending their question for them to answer was how the balance needed was to be raised.

Before sitting dewn he must refer to a stock required personal matter, that of the site and its it. A writer in the Telegra, A intim tlemen and several resolutions were Bank building, where full information re-success, and might say that practically a cd that the Gillierts were acting too carried, including one in favour of the site, and were rather than the company was formed with a capital of much out of the site, and were rather considering themselves than the interest of the new cotton mill. When Mr. Parks came to him he told him on what terms the site could be had, and offered it conditionally. The shareholders were not bound to take that site if they preferred another one. He therefore did not see that any blame could attach to the Gilberts. He appealed to Mr. Parks as to the correctness of his statements

Mr Parks made a general statement He said in March or April last when Mr. Walker, of the English Cotton Machinory firm was here, he conceived the idea of starting a mill for making grey cottons. Ho knew no better place to do so; in fact none so good He applied est is rapidly falling, and will probable to the Council at Pertland to see if they would grant any special privileges or exemptions They agreed to exempt the building, capital and stock from taxes for 20 years, collecting only the taxes on the site. He applied to the Water Commissioners as to what rates they could give and got a favourable answer. He found that the present freight of coal from Springhill was 82 cents, tho price of the coal 50 cents for slack, o that the cheapest coal fu the world was available, and it was good enough for the purpose. He corroborated that season of the year is devoted soul in every respect what Mr Gilbert said as to the site, stock subscribed, needed, etc. At a short distance from the site, Mesers. Gilbert sold property at \$1 a foot front-age; they agreed provisionally to give the site at about 60 cents a fout. The

Letters patent had been upp too would contain at least the least of lamin and Year, or about 730,000 pounds the profit per pound would be 7 cents there \$50,000, which would give the on the capital.

In reference to the danger of mer production, he said it did not . . We take the following from the last Mr. Morin referred to the opposition people, had 13000,000 of spindle.

Canala Gazette Notice is hereby given he had displayed to the giving of a Canada, at that rate, should have the Montreal and here, with hom to conwere 275 000 spindles, and it wis er

The cost of cotton was the same by as at points west, The climate cent tions were favourable and wages were not unfavourable, when the chara te the labour was considered

Mr Parks in mover to a question stated the estimated wis kiy cost in ... which, for a 300 horse power engine i put down at \$10 a week fin would cost \$5 or \$6 a ton in England

Mr Byers and Mr Ketchuni mai some temarks in accord with those o Mr. Parks The former said that the pressure of water from the works would dispense with expensive appliances extinguishing fire and secure char The safe character of the insuranco site was explained, and its adminlocation.

In answer to further inquiries, it Parks said that cotton could . man factured as cheaply in St John 44 : Lancastile, and that being the case of export trade could be had as well as it home market. Goods could be sent long distances at such low rates that Si John could compete with Montreal Toronto, etc. in sending goods to Main toba and British Columbia. We would save more in coal in sending goods to Ontario than we would low t freight. At the proposed site the care age of coal would be saved. They migh also hope to retain their workers for it they got \$4 here they would not go t Fall lilver for \$6 He sald the workers bero were steady, did not want manidle days, and were quick at learn

After a good deal of time had bespent in examining the map, etc. and it Intercliance of sentiment, posed to take some practical step

Mr. Elder said there were two promi nent matters brought up at the meeting the question of capital and that a the list of stockholders, when complet ed. To raise the necessary capital, they must either get the present stockholders to about double their subscriptions of appeal to the outside public for the but ance. Either way was feasible Several of the subscribers, and more specially theowners of the soil, might so increase their stock as to lead to the whole of it being taken up. But if that was not done, they could allow this report to p forth to the citizens, and then appeal to them for the balance. The statement-of Mr Parks were moderate and evidently within the mark as to protts When those facts were consid etc. ered, they would, no doubt, get the fall

Mr John McMillan concurred in the view, and to tost it he would more at to endoavour to obtain the lalance of

Coun Scovil seconded the motion which was unanimously adopted. The committee are Mesers. Spurr, Parks.

Byers and Wosley Poters. The meeting adjourned to meet on the call of this committee.

P K ISLAND AND THE N P That greater advantage has not leve

taken of the benefits of the National Policy by this Province, is due not to itunsuitableness to this locality, as to the fact that the necessary capital required to embark in new enterprises is held to tuen whose tastes and inclinations do not lead them to the bustle and worry " business. A high rate of interest ba-hitherto been obtainable on mortgag loans, etc. with which there is little care attendant. But as the rate of intercontinue to do so, people will begin to cast about for other channels in whale to invest their funds. This is being partly done at the present time in the erection of starch factories, for which the National Policy bids fair to create a home demand in the cotton mills of Halifax, St. John, St. Stephen and other places in the Maritime Provinces. His a matter requiring fair investigation whether this Island is not suited for the cotton manufacture. The longth of on winters may seem to be against it. last ly to accumulating stocks for the spring and summer trades. Coal can be last down hereabout as cheaply as any pla " labour can be had much more theapis

than in St. John, particularly during the

ald her at least 1,000,000 spindles peratron she has only some 200,000 at Nova Notice and among the hardy shemen of our shores and Newfounds ad Carcleth fu tories have hitherto , a taxed to their numest capacity to . If 'v one own demand, and no means we have taken to push the sale of our lothe in the neighbouring provinces, near their superior lasting qualities and sub-kiv displace the imported to a phoddy cloths. The manufacture agricultural implements is one which the imported from of which they are their made passes our province on its any to Ontario, pays freight both ways, wats commissions, etc., before it eaches the consumer here. In the ame way woodenware and carriage materal which from their bulky nature quet pay beavy rallway charges, are the whelly imported the course many these industries are beyond the means any one man, but by means of incorporated companies the amount required and be raised. We have men of as and business repacity as in any other ity and all that is needed is to chilst ome of the monoy lying idle in the sarings and other banks. In the keen empetition that may arise in later years, the olds will be in favour of the man with the nowest and most conomical machinery, chesp coal and labour The i tmer is obtainable by close investiga-1100, while the latter we already have herlottetown Examiner

Wr. Hugh Macdonald, late of the firm of nerdou, Mackay & Co, la making atrenuis thorts to establish a cotton print facory in Toronto. The Ontarlo Governwent has promised the old Asylum name house property for a site for the rest will, and he is now negotiating with the Dominion Government for the must must suitable lot for a cotton mill. leing a lot facing Strachan avenue, and " tear of the immigrant sheds, and inper to succeed The factory will give imployment to about 1,500 opera-

A company has been formed with a cupital of \$200,000 for the purpose of manufacturing grape augar and syrups among the sharcholders are Mesars. Striker, of Buffalo, Hon. T. M. Gibbs, 1 Oshawa, ex-Aid. McGee, Holt, Lees. and Blackstock of this city. A charter in carry on business has been applied or, and in two weeks the erection of a nine storey red brick refinery, to be ocated on the east corner of Esplanade and Princess street, will be commenced. Work on the factory will be continued at hight by the aid of a calcium light, in rier to have the building finished by the first of next January. The building the first of next January The building will be 132 feet long by 104 wide, and the foundation will be built of Credit latter stone. Tenders for the construction of the factory will be advertised for One hundred and fifty beumpd dollars of the capital stink has strends been subscribed. It will a quire 150 hands to perform the work with the "haery is in running order, and as it will erun day and night a double staff of mployees will be required .- Teronte

"NTARIO EXPERIMENTAL FARM

The advance report of Professiv Brown. Supernatendent of the Untario Experimen-al farm, for the present year has just teen made public. It is of considerable retended public. It is of considerable interest on account of the results which increased a number of experiments carried on in that institution for the introduced of testing the comparitive values of rancounterbods of feeding cattle with a view to the ultimate profit of the stock-ruser. The problems which it was desired. raiser. The problems which it was desired to solves were mainly the comparative value of (1) prepared and unprepared hay and roots in the fattening of cattle; (2) the cost and profit of two and three year ild steers; (3) does it pay to fatten cattle is steers; (3) does it pay to fatten cattle; for manure production only?; (4) the value of a manure heap; (5) the outsparative size reight and value of various grades of fat shearing wethers; (6) corn, at and pease in the fattening of cattle. He results of these experiments, which teem to have been conducted with every are and in a candid spirit of impartial valuers are summed up as follows:—

A steady, froaty winter is batter than

A steady, frosty winter is better than open one in feeding cattle. ... An average two or three year old steer will rat its own weight, of different materials, hiw weeks. 3. Two or three year old atte will add one-third of a pound more lared hay and roots then upon the same materials unprepared. 4. It is 30 per cent more profitable to pre-mature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old them to keep them up to three years. 6. There is 20 loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of the manure alone E6 Farm-yard manure from well ted cattle, three years old, is worth an average of \$330 per ton. 7 A three year old cattle beast, well fed, will give at Tast one ton of manufe every month of winter. * No cattle beast whatever will winter. * No cattle least whatever will lay for the direct increase to its weight rum the coasumption of any kind or quantity of food 9 Un an average it costs wrive cents for every additional pound of first added to the weight of a two or three year old intening steer.

In this country the market value of lore cattle can be increased 36 per cent. Juring six months of finishing by good feeding. 11. In order to secure a safe profit no store cattle beast, well done to

can be sold at less than 4 cents per almits daily increase per beal, while the littled States, and while of wetbers, to though a shearings, the littled States, and while of wetbers, to though as shearings, the peace record one-ball yound more daily that may be the cause of this? It was sixth less bay than when receiving corn or trace, those on less meat will drink onethird more water than those upon corn or oata. Clover lessens the consumption of ground cora passes through the cattle beast undigreted. 16, Pra meal (rough ground) gives 21 per cent, greater returns in fattening cattle than either corn or oate

Several of these conclusions are of the atmost importance to Cacadian stock-raisers, and the first one is particularly deserving of attention. Referring to this subject more fully in another place, the Professor says.—"I beg to make particu-lar note of the character of the weather during wither 180.21 during winter 1830-81 as a great deal of the success or non-success or animal fattening depends on regularity in this as in any other thing. We have in all our experience gathered the important fact that alternations of much frost and many thawings seriously affect the rate of progress, that mild winters are not so good as steady moderate frosty one." Conclusions 3, 4, 14, 15 and 16 are also particularly notaworthy. Too feeding of cattle on the unprepared food, the Professor points out, is unquestionably a great loss to the country, as "the Province of Ontario has been preparing during the past winter about 100,000 head of three-year old cattle for the British tarket, and asduring winter 1830-81 as a great deal of old cattle for the British market, and assuming, for the sake of applying this les-son, that they have all been of the same stamp and treated to rough or upprepared stamp and treated to rough or unprepared food, similar to our experiment during six months of stall-freding, the loss will have been 7,200,000 loss of beef, or 5 000 head of cattle—value at least \$120,000." As to the comparative value of oats and peas for the purpose of fattening cattle, the

"Supposing all faith were placed in the chemical analysis of any kind of food, and it stood as an invariable fact that the fattentes animal made most progress in a given time upon that which contains the most fat and flesh-forming materials in the form of albuminoids and curbobydrates, it would result that corn, oats and pease made beef bist in the order given respectively. Curn possesses a larger per-centage of fatty and oily meterials, in comparison with outs and pease, pease being considerably less 'on a outs, total also bas one-fourth more statch than either of the others, though lest engar; oats being four times bearier in suger than corn or pease. Corn is characterized for its albu-mizoids, and oats for its carboby drates. The water in each of the toods is practi-cally slike, and the only ren a kable difference not yet referred to la the possession by pease of fully one-half more of what are called firsh-furmers as against corn and

oats.
"The interesting and practical point therefore is, does experience, in must cases, agree with the chemical facts, especially in regard to the fattening of oattle, and what, so far, has been the test of the Ontario Experimental Farm treatment? To-day (25th June) we closed an experiment spe laily arranged with these grains, having been very carefully carried out for 75 days. The animals were fair, but not extra samples of three-year old Bhortborn and Herstord grade steers, one of each in each of the three batches. We had three animals in each of the classes all throughout, but owing to several causes it was considered best to coofine the experiment to the six that stood nearest each other in to the six that stood nearest each other in every respect, such as size, quality and apparent disposition. They were allowed to settle down' by receiving one week's food similar to their subsequent treatment respectively, all being tied up in a cool open abed away from other cattle. As the experiment began on the 12th of April.

of each division.

FOOD CONSUMED DURING 75 DAYS, BY GHE

ARIBAL	
For each of the three divisi	obė.
Turnips	
Mangolda	We
(Irain	667
Bran	50 "
Hay	10° :
Ureen fodder	252 ''

"The cattle receiving cats ate one-sixth less bay, and those on cora one-fith less than above given. Those on pease drank one-third more water than either of the others. When the hay was "cluvery" the animals would not take so much routs a when the abounded the change as when timothy abounded; the change from hay to green todders did not accor. It was particularly noticeable that more corn came through the animals undigested than either oats or pease. Peeding was conducted, as regards time of day, etc., similar to that specified in chapter one. Food was weighed at every meat

RESULT IN INCREASED WEIGHT.

	Weight on	Weight at	Total In-	Daily In-
	Entry.	Floub.	creare.	erease.
orn	14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	164. 1511 1265 1257	154. 108 110 145 121	162

pound (live weight) 12 In the fattening of weibers, to flow has shearings, the Cotswold and Leiccher grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the third flown 180 pounds, and the Southdown (grades) 100 pounds each (live weight) 11 County biting woulsn'd flesh value, the Southdown grade gives the highest returns—down grade gives the highest returns—down grade gives the highest returns—the authority it must be sought for in the forthcoming autumn meeting to the properties of the food. I am not present the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the hold in London The incetting the forthcoming autumn meeting to the forthcoming autumn meeting peration she has only some 200,000 to peration she has been suggested as much as double that of the Cotswood to peration she has been suggested as much as double that of the Cotswood to peration of the food to suggest the suggested to be considered to be perationally in advances of the Utford Down grade. It is present, but would again simply draw the street on oats will eat out.

Fattening cattle on oats will eat out. noted, and particularly to the much greater proportion of flesh-forming materials existing in pease, which means the making of more muscle and lean as against the lighter off and fatty matters

COST OF PRODUCTION.

"Without reference, meantime, to the crediting of any items so as to make a pro-ter balados abest as exhibited in other parts of the report, it will suffice to note the actual cost of producing the several increased weights. The price of each of the grains will be held at one-ball cent per pound, which they are in the Canadian market, on an average, at present.

,			 		pound.
Corn	•••		 •• • • • • • •	••••	14 C
Uata	••••		 •••		14 lc
I'case	*****	• • • •	 • • • •		14 c.

"This is no less than 21 per cent la favour of pease, which is inquiralent to \$4.50 per head of increased profit during one winter's feeding, or \$4,500 in a stable of 1,000 head

Is there not reflection here for a very important untional question with us? Much of our agricultural talk of late has a about the inability of the province to grow corn and the restriction put upon its grow corn and the restriction put upon its importation from the States. But, after all, is corn the cheapest producer of beef—weight for weight and price for price with other cuates grains easily and cheaply cultivated in Ontario?"

The answer to this question, according to the results of the least at the Exerti-

to the results of the idets at the Experi-mental Farm, must be decidedly in the

INLAND REVENUE.

Unrevised statement of Inlant for the fiscal year ended 30th Ju	ne. 1881 -
Course of Descent	A
Pontes of Reassage.	Amount
8pillu	\$3,261,94£ Uq
high fiduot	6 2 U W
Malt	310,000 18
Tobacco	1,777,630 81
Source of Raveaus. Spirits Statt tiquor Mait Tobacco Petroleum inspection	18,749 30
beirares Uther receipts	. 6.064 03
tithes setalate	13 180 70
Order 1404:bin	
Total Excise Revenue.	\$3,40,903 67
Canala Slides and booms	3.40 (02 %3
Window and haams	70 840 70
Cliefs and booms	71 701 64
Hydraulio and other rents	
Minor public Works	31 018 18
Hydraulio and other rente Minor public Works Calling timber	31 018 15 36,200 89
Hydraulic and other feate Minor public Works Calling timber Inspection of weights and mea	31 U18 15 36,360 89
Hydraulic and other feate Minor public Works Calling timber Inspection of weights and mea	31 U18 15 36,360 89
Hydraulic and other feate Minor public Works Calling timber Inspection of weights and mea	31 018 18 36,340 89 34,544 81 2,210 60
llydranic and other rents	31 018 15 36,340 89 34,544 8) 2,210 80
Hydraulic and other feate Minor public Works Calling timber Inspection of weights and mea	31 018 15 36,340 89 34,544 8) 2,210 80

PUBLIC WORKS IN CANADA

The following is the programme of the approaching official visit of Sir Hectur Langevin, Minister of Public Works, to different places in the Province of Optano: Thorsday, August 18th, leave Ottawa, 1030 p.m. Friday, 19th, arrive Kingston, 447 a.m.; leave Kingston, 425 p.m.; arrive Toronto, 1, 15 p.m. Saturday, 20th, Toronto, Sunday, 21st, Toronto, Monday, 22nd, leave Toronto, 1 riage, (25 miles) to Kincardine. Thursday, 25th, leave Kincardine, carriage or boat, (25 miles) to Goderich. Friday, 26th, leave Goderich, 9 30 a.m.; arrive Saraia, 3 30 p.m.; leave darnia, 6 30 p.m. (via Port Huron); arrive Windsor, 9.30 p.m. Saturday, 27tu, leave Windsor, 6 45 a.m. (via Detroit); arrive Windsor, 6 45 a.m. Sunday, 28th, leave Amherstburg, 1.35 p.m. Sunday, 28th, leave Amherstburg, 8.30 a.m.; arrive St Thomas, 8 20 a.m. Munday, 29th, leave St. Thomas, 12 68 p.m.; arrive London, 1.40 p.m. Tuesday, 30th, leave London, 8 30 a.m.; arrive Stratford, 9 30 a.m. Wedneaday, 31st, leave Stratford, 2.30 p.m., arrive Berlin, 337 p.m. Thureday, September 1st, leave Berlin, 10 30 a.m.; arrive Toronto, 1.03 experiment began on the 12th of April, Munday, 29th, leave St. Thomas, 12 58 warm weather was soon experienced, so that during the latter part of the term the thermometer was often at 80 deg. and 85 deg. in the shade, this told heavily against the average daily increase per head in comparison with winter practice, but of course it told equally for coin, oats and pease All grain was roughly ground, being neither fine nor very rough; tursips pulped, and hay long.

'In discussing the results of this experiment, we will refer to the average animal of each division.

Munday, 29th, leave St. Thomas, 12 58 p.m., in pin, i

A supplementary statement of the an-nual report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1880 has just been issued, and contains some interesting in-formation. The expenditure and receipts for the several Provinces during the year anding June 30th, 1880, were as fol-

ows.—	Expenditure	Receipts.
	2 ets.	\$ 614
Oatario	17,304 04	6 445 8
Quebee		7,124 4
NOTE MADELE	. 17,503 71	1,000 73
Nova Hootia New Brusswick	11,001 0	4.2.4 0
Prince Edward Isla	n.) 7.174 k3	# OC
British Columbia.	1349 91	10 00
Manitoba	. 19 75	• • • •
Total	90,472 49	19,423 10
diserudalb laregel	ngte	\$6,715 0
Licenses of all l	tit fa teaged v	rero 4,334
The staff of fisher,	T officers emp	loved con-
isted of 694 pers	who we	
ited of pay beta	our, who we	

by lock masters on Government canals, atc. For fish calture, \$29,109 81 was expended among the ten establishments now deruted to the artificial reproduction of

The number of figh placed in the establishments were, salmon, 3,900,000; California salmon, 60,000; salmon trout. 890 - 000; speckled trout. 30,000; whitefish, 14,300,000; total, 21,520 600, or about 200 less than the number distributed in 1879

adjourned to vesterday, when the chair was occupied by Sir Henry Bessemer, and several important members were present. It was determined that the autumn meeting of the Institute should commence on Tuesday, the 11th of October, and besides the usual reading to desired construmation. The public, of papers it was suggested that a con- a before remarked, are now in the mood of papers it was suggested that a conversazione should be held-probably at the South Kensington Museum-on one part. evening, while the annual dinner of the Institute would occupy another Visita to the works of the London, lirighton and South Coast Railway at Brighton, to Dr Siemens telegraph works to Woolswich Arsenal, and to the Government amail arms factories at Enfield, were amongst the excursions which it was proposed to make, and it was hoped that arrangements might be organized to cnable the members to visit the Victoria Docks one afternoon, and see them ilt up by the electric light afterwards. An executive committee was nominated to settle upon the programme, and a sub-scription list was opened, which was liberally responded to by those members present as a commencement.—Engineering, July 15.

ANIMAL VACCINATION.

London, 10th —Prof Pasteur's address before the International Medical Congress on Animal Vaccination created considerable seasation. He stated that France rance sensation is stated that France loss every year, by splenio fever, sheep to the value of 20,000,000 france He said that fifty sheep were placed at his disposal, of which twenty-five were racelesses. disposal, of which twenty-five were raccinated. A fortnight afterward the fitly
sheep were inoculated with the most viruient authracold microbs. Twenty-five
vacunated sheep resisted infection;
twenty-five unvaccinated died of splenic
fever Since that time the Professor's
energies have been taxed to meet the demands of ferement leavants. mands of farmers for vaccine. In twenty-five days there were vaccinated in the departments surrounding Paris, more than 20,000 sheep, and a large number of cattle and horses. The Professor said — "If I were not present for time I could bring to your notice two other kinds of virus attended by similar means. These experiments will be made public by-and-

THE CASH SYSTEM IN OREAT BRITAIN.

When "The old order changeth, giving place to the new," wise men re-cognize the force of the change, and arrange their affairs accordingly. It is adhere to old fashions and customs, but not when they coase to pay. As soon as they result, commercially speaking, in a loss, they ought to be abandoned, fo. it is not well to be out of harmony with the spirit of the times. This is a fact which cannot be too thoroughly appreciated by the retail traders of this country Their vocation has lately undegone a.m. (via Guelph); arrive _uthampton, a material change—one might almost way 4 10 p.m. Tuesday, 23rd, leave Southampton, carriage, (5 miles) to Port Bigin, business on precisely the old lines—Wednesday, 24th, leave Port Bigin, carriage, (25 miles) to Kincardine. Thursday, carriage or boat. a material change—one might almost way the manner of their foreinthers, and who refuse to recognize the altered actuation, will sooner or later find an avenging Nemesis at their hoels, whose monitions will be of an extremely disagreeable character. Traders depend upon the public, and must, therefore, study public opinion, and be in harmony with it They may just as well run their heads against a brick wall as try to oppose public opinion, and the wise man is he who humours it, pampers it, and makes money out of it.

One fact has become clearly evident of , public opinion has pronounced against long crodit, high prices, and big profits. Public opinion is, so to speak, yearning to pay case, and in this second controlled to the second controlled in this respect certainly it must have its desires gratified. We have been advocating for a long time past the adoption of the cash system to the utmost catent practicable, and we are gled to know that many of our readers in different parts of the country have adopted this system with advantageous results. The main idea is, of course, to show that the retail trader, if customers pay him cash, can supply goods on terms as favourable as, if not more favourable favourable as, if not more favourable than any large organization managed on co-operative or any other principlos, and the extensive dissemination of such knowledge will de much good to the trading classes generally. The British public is so easily tickled. We are all familiar with Carlylo's elegant description of the population of these islands—it mostly fools."—and occasionally in "mostly fools"—and occasionally in dealings with our fellow creatures this description is worth remembrance. Let the British public pay each by all means give them every facility for doing so, and show them that they are remarkably wise in this aspiration. The man who pays each certainly ought not to pay so much as the man who does not pay cash, and perhaps nover pays at all, and this is a distinction which traders must make known to their customers.

The number of German emigrants who which the difference in receive for cash held that that was sufficient evidence of passed through Hamburg alone to and for credit is clearly set torth in adservice, and in the absence of Res Lord-America, from the 1st of January to the joining columns, and this plan, we besting gave immediate judgment against likes, has been almost invariably found him with coats.

"Core and oats, therefore gave a THE IRON AND STEEL INSTI- to work satisfactorily. When endowers ate able to calculate upon a specific saving of several shillings in their weekly grovers bill by paying ready money, they have a strong inducement to pay eash, and such inducement will generally be sufficient. We are confident that in the long run the system will be found to work well. Grocers have at present such extraordinary competition to meet that they annot make too vigorous afforts to utterly crush the ancient credit system, and raise in its place the simpler ideal of cash down! They are not likely to have a more favourable opportunity than the present for achieving this much to to juy cash. Our renders must do their part. They must distinctly establish cash prices, they must show their customers that those prices are unquestionably beneficial to them, and help them to save money This being done, the rest is easy. Traders will thus accomplish a very salutary reform, and their customers will owe them an immense debt of gratitude for having done so -London Grocer.

> Wm R. Dickerson, one of the oldest lawyers in Philadelphia, was respected and fairly successful before he went into the great Waittaker will forgery. Now he is broken down, penniess, and a convict.

The North German Gazette is publishing a series of articles levelled against the fallacies of Free Trade. It mys that wherever the principles of Free Trade have been applied they have ruined the agriculturists, degraded the workingmen to mere machines, and converted the country which accepted them into a tributary of Manchester.

A meeting of the shar-holders of the Consolidated Bank was held in Montreal, when a resolution was carried to accept the offer of Mr. George Simpson, broker, of \$260,000, or rather more than 13 per cent, for the balance of the assets. The meeting was a long and animated one, and strong opposition was raised on behalf of the poorer shareholders to the sale of the estate. Mr. Simpson will pay the amount in cash and accept the full liability now devolving upon the liquidators.

The filling up of the vacancy in the English Court of Appeal, caused by the death of the late Lord Justice James bas created an unlooked-for difficulty. The Government proposed to appoint Sir George Jessel, a Lord Justice of Appeal, but the latter seems indisposed to the offer except on the condition of being raised to the poerage, and, as the Master of the Bolls in a Jew, it is feared that the House of Lords might decline to admit him into their midet. No Jew has ever set in the floure of Lords, and perhaps good, or at any rate pleasant, to it is no doubt true that strong objections would be made in that Hones sgainet the precedent which would this be cre-

The liant of England returns for the week ending Wednesday the 27th July, when compared with those of the preylous week, show the following results Notes issued, £40,966,150-decrease, £195,775 . rest, £3,348,060-increase, £2,638. public deposits, £4,571,166dr. rease, £80,420; other deposite, £28,-320,418—decrosse, £148,493, seven day and other bills, £228,707—decrease, £30,143 , Government securities, £15,is now old fashioned and obsolete, who 885,333—no change, other securities, expect to make a future in trade after £20,105,573—electrose, £186,432; reserve of notes, £13,999,045—increase, £68,378, stock of bullion and coin, £26,-256,550- recrease, £340,130, active circulation, £26,967,105-decrosso, £264,-150, total reserve, £15,030,445-decrease, £75,986.

> The following statistics of New York canal business for the month of July, recently made public, when compared with those of July, 1880, show a startling

contrast -Amount of tolls collected in July. \$85,841 92 Ally Amount of tolls collected in July. 105,341 28 Decrease \$19,900 St Amount of tolls collected from the opening to August 1, 1841 4150,151 52 Amount of tells collected from the opening to August 1, 1880. 345,089 83 Decrease \$197,912 31 Number of boats cleared in July, 1911. . 1,010 Number of boats cleared in July, 1890. . 1,566

Decrease 465 Number of boats cleared from the open-ing to August 1, 15x1 Number of boats cleared in 1880. 1100 2,145 Decrease

An action brought by bhanks & Son, ongineers, carrying on business at Leadenball street, to recover of the Right Hon. Lord Henry Lennox the price of a lawn mowing machine, was heard on Wedcesday by Mr. Communissioner Kerr in the City of London Court. The case came before the Court on a previous occasion, when the return to the summons was Not served.'s Mr. Scarlett now said that since that time he had made inquiries at the Carlton Club, and learned that His Lordship was out of town, but had sent for his letters and had received them since the leaving of the summons. His Lordship's secretary had subsequently written to say he know nothing of the account, but that it should be attended Many grocers now issue a price list in to on his retarn to town. His Honour

AND INDUSTRIAL PRESS.

OUR STOCK RAISING INTERESTS

("boretelder)

Among the many methods of harvesting the great natural wealth of our North-West Territories, atock breeding primitive to become one of the most inpostant. The facilities which the level luxuriant platus and the hilly regions. as well as the farourable climatic conditions of the North-Nes. shord for embatking extensively in the business eminently agricultural countries of world. The bitherto inaccessible nature of this great and fertile region has, of course, prevented capitalists and cattle Stock raising, with its accommy departed in the Province of Ontario, but now that the Cauadian Pacific Hatimay is opening up the North-West with are yest pasturage grounds, the Industry shows indications of following the railway west, and establishing likely as one of the first institutions in the great new land of prunise. The Ontario farmers have done well in their efforts to give Canada a reputation as a producer of fluo cattle and dairy food, and their enterprise has mos with a fair reward, but powerful competition from the prairie land, where the extensive way in which the business can be entered into gives the much mon a great advantage over the farmers of the older province. With the factesting demand in Europe, especially in Greet Britain, for American beef, cheese, oto, there are great Inducements to men of experience and money to selse the golden opportunity afforded by the opening up of the North-West, and devote the renergies to the establishment of an industry whose productions are always in demand, and whose profits are as sure as those of any large invisionent possibly can be. The Cauadian Govern-ment, too, look with favour upon all such schemes which have for their object the development of the North-West Territory, and do all in their power, to the way of land grants, etc., to encourage those who have any desire to inter- THE IMPENDING ECONOMIC REV. cet themselves in the matter. It of course takes a number of years, balf a dosen at the outside, to get a ranch into thret rate working order, and now is the time to commence work, so that when the railway is completed they may be ready to take immediate advantage of the facilities for transportation which is will afford. Some enterprising projects in this respect are now before the pub-lic, notably that of the "Cochrane lianch Company," and the more recent "Morton Dalry Farming Company," Lut there is plenty of room for still further steps being taken in the matter, and we would be pleased to hear of more Cauadian capitalists taking advantage of this opportunity of sinking their surplus cash in an investment which would be infinitely more certain of paying good dividends than many of the bogus min-ing schemes which are now floating out on the money market, and which are altogether too much favoured by investors generally.

FAIR TRADS, NOT PREE TR. DE.

(Philadelphia North American.) The agitation against the Free Trade The agitation against the Free Trade pretty well understood by all sensible to and a man in trons pricing a man theory which has been going on in Euglander that the Protection system and for some time past in an informal and irrogular way is beginning to take definite shape. It will presently be transferred to the arena of Parliamentary debate, and is thus likely to become a political question, as practical as it is important. Mr. Ashmead Bartleti, a ship on the sea of competition, there to probable, that their well being depended Conservative mamber of the House of most and destroy all foreign craft:

On a man in trons pricing, and shows the read its who were so willing to confess their definite shope. It will presently be taken it that it did fits who were so willing to confess their definite shope.

It will presently be taken and was then cast its a total title a strong ship faith in this trade principle understood its applicable its applicable its applicable.

Free Trade. That the majority of those arens not in professions, at least, a man in trons pricing in the man in trons p Conservative member of the House of most and destroy all foreign craft; on their own complete acceptance, and Commons, has a resolution on the paper that it does not follow because the acceptancy by other countries, of which declares that, while all trade the world declined her challenge this method of trade, and, furthermore, Commons, has a resolution on the paper which declares that, while all trade within the limits of the British Empire England must retaliate or countervail should be I-A unrestricted, retaliatory duties should be imposed upon the products of those foreign countries from which British goods are excluded by the operation of a l'retective tariff, and that with such powers no commercial treaty shall be concluded. This resolution will, it is understood, receive the support not only of a large and infinential wing of show first where they have discovered the Conservative party, but of many powerful Whigs, who regard the existing situation with dissatisfection and slarm There is even some prospect that the advocacy of Protection in a more or less modified form may be made r plank in the Conservative platform. The Conservatives have long been in want of a rallying cry wherewith to fire the hears ot true blue Britons. The toreign pelicy upon which they have beretofore placed their dependence has been too emphatically condemned by the people to be of any further service. A live domestic issue is what the Torics need, and in the A live demestic adoption as their motto of "Fair Trade, not Free Trade," many of them, and no less a man than Lord Salisbury, it is said, among the number, think they will dustry of Kugland depends on her abilfind to desideratars. It is possible that this reactionary policy, if adopted, may command the popular approval, for raise this, that if it should have the at the present time a large part of the effect of lowering breadstuffs in this British ropolation has reason to feel dissatisfied with the working of the accepted system. Free Trade has not fulfilled tion to the United States; that such a the promises of the men by whom it tenff in breadstuffs could acarcely interests of the consumers, rather than was invented and introduced. Its auch be called a benefit to British tencess was noccessfully contingent upon its anis, as it would only enable them to con-litered.

finds the foreign markets persistently closed avainst his warrs and the farmer a competition which so cuts down his breeders from giving their attention to provide a product that a bare living, and sometimes what would otherwise have proved a pot oven that a all that becan with difnot oven that is all that he can with difmost profitable field for investment Gulty make, may be expected to cherish a feeling of irritation and a desire to reto their piping. This sufficiently ex-plains the current demand, and makes the adoution of the programme put forward at least a possibility. It is not. however, by any monus certain that the remedy proposed would have the result desired. The problem is immensely complicated by the fact that in the matdeterred from buying by being comcannot be reasonably withstood. If that demand is rejected the farmers will be Thus, the way out of England's troubles is by no means clear.

OLUTION.

(Chicago Journal of Commerce)

Protectionist article in the Querieng Review. Among other things the Dans amounting to \$620,000,000 anitually against her, England is doing no more than getting an increase on her investments, and that when the excess of imports diminishes it is simply a sign that hingland is again investing tarkely abroad. The Protectionist intiges from this article of the Times that the Cobden Club lias still a very strong hold upon it. and therefore upon public opinion : that its opponents thus far are few and week, and that the only matter of any significance at all is that these few, weak as they are, can be found within the boundaties of the United Kingdom The by picking up her old tool, with which she can no longer build anything; still, that she may have to use it in solt defence when some other nation shall have grown sufficiently powerful to as-sume the offensive and to invade British markets; but that those who contend that she is about to do this ought to sign of her comparative industrial decadence. The Protectional does not see even a decrease in her ability to drive foreign manufacturers from their home markets if all tariff battiers were remored; and that whatever changes a near future may work in the productive capability of various nations, at present tio one can perceive any sign of a possible-much less of a necessary-return of England to the policy of Protection; that it is not in the power of England to punish the world for its heatility to Free Trade, and it cannot be her intention to punish herself for her mability to keep the nations of the earth in industrial bondage. The Protectionist next gives on to prove that the manufacturing inity to maintain a low rate of money wages; that a tatiff in feed stuffs would

country, it would lower the rate of wages

here and also induce wholesale emigra-

general adoption, and upon this its proinoters considered. As it
has happened, their calculations have
been disappointed. The anticipated
aluminous of the
irote tive principle has not taken place,
and that it ever will take place never
seemed more improbable than it does
toolay. All the chief commercial rasthough and their conditions of the
inotes tive principle has not taken place,
such that when it does to comseemed more improbable than it does
toolay. All the chief commercial rasthough the third of the benefit of
the land quest
the land quest
to land quest
to land quest
to land quest
the land puest
the land quest
to again a hold on the English trails, the
land quest
to again a SPIRIT OF THE COMMERCIAL general adoption, and upon this its pro- pay higher reut for the in neft of rions in the world—treat Britain slove the working classes throughout the label countries. The subsidy has been sufficiently and more productive excepted—find their producting interestive ted Kingdom to claim a greater share in tently large to permit of the selling of a great sprindly and the profits of industry, while at the same that their tently large to permit of the selling of a great sprindly and interest of the countries will be so hearthy time the farific exceeds by the transfacturers of Labelian world against British manufacturers as tast cost price. To this consumers dustry and augmenting the results and a liddly sex and in the original world and in the production of the spread of disastic at the same in the original world in the sufficient the spread of disastic factors which finds expression in the suff-free increasely result from such a state of a large for this purpose it was their own the capital of our own rate.

Trade procession in the suff-free increasely result from such a state of a large for the purpose it was their own. Sational indo-tries we will be suffered in the suffered in t of cattle raising, are qualified by few and Trade movement is matural and easily affairs must find a temporary sent in surpassed by none of the other pre- understood. The manufacturer who idle specifies, but that none however understood. but knomint men would contract the prosperity of the American medianic who is called upon to stand the stress of moder a protective system with the misery of his English trother under a Free Trude policy, without at the same time taking into consideration the other causes, natural and artificial, that may have worked those differences of could ment of dairy production, has, in Causia, faliate upon those who have with such thou and even compelled those different up to the present, been chicils sultivate unforescen pertinally refused to dance cas of policy, that, finally, it is more reasonable to infer that the workingmen agilators of Great Britain, instead of attacking the Free Trade policy of their Government, will simply initiate the Socialists of tiermany and attack the social organization that stands in the way of a further advance. The Profession tionist concludes by saying that chesper ter of food the English are not self sup-parting. They are in a great measure the economic revolution that is to-day dependent for their supplies upon tor- impending in England, with all its prise has met with a fair reward, but eigh countries, and hotably upon the social and political consequences they will have to look to their laurels, United States. As the imports from A return to Protective tariffs concerning the project of the might to possible to bring the threaten revenge and countervalling French to terms by the Instru-duties; nay, she may even improve this mentality of retaliatory duties, though opportunity of excluding the few foreign even this is doubtful, as the people who manufactures that flud a limited sale on buy wines and silks are not to be her markets in competition with her own, and wait to see it she cannot thus polled to pay a higher price, and the streng hen her friends and agents in Frauch producer might be less out of other countries by showing, in the words pocket than the English consumer. The of the Morning Pou, "that the advangreat trouble is that, as soon as the tages she offers to foreign States should principle of retaliation is acted upon, be met by equivalent concessions on their the demand of the farmers for Protection part." Far from constituting an abandonment of her Free Trade policy, this device should rather be taken as an eviup in arms; if it is granted the en-hanced price of provisions will drive the manufacturing population into revolt. would be followed without delay by an unparalleled sgitation. Most samredly the Protectionists, who, in this country, ball the event with shouts of triumph. are men who can take easy comfort from ominous warnings. The moral of the article to the Pretectionists in the United States is that they should be noon their guard against being fulled futo a The last number of The American Pro-false condition of socurity. As we have tectionist has a very able and sensible repeatedly shown the lattle for Protec-editorial on the subject of the strong tion is by no means as felly won in the Protectionist sentiment now alleged to United States, it can be said to be be in process of development in Eag. actually fought out to its destined end. land. It takes for its text a late article. The enemy are still living, still working. in the London Times antagonising a still striving by every means in their power to carry the supremacy of British manufactures into every corner of the says that even with an excess of imports | carth. They must be met and vanquished at every point slong the whole line, no part of our outworks should be left uncovered, no rent should 'e allowed to go unrepaired in the armour of a single individual who is working

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

for the right of the American system to

live.

London, July 16 -The change in sentiment in England in relation to the theory or system of Fice Trade is mone the less interesting because it is exceedingly and curiously sudden It is only Protytionist goes on to show that it is two or three years ago that it was hard pretty well understood by all sansible to find aman in Groat Britain, a man Englishmen that the Protoction system who was not in professions, at least, a of former days was a tool; that it did Free Trader. That the majority of those that it was a sign of gross ignorance to suppose that any other trade method was of service. The work done by Mr. Cobien in oraverting the British people was most completely performed, so far as the expression of outward manifestations of dissent was concerned; but now, 35 years after the signal defect of Protection by the repeal of the Corn Laws, the question has once more forced itself to the front, and, under the strain of new conditions, it is found that the English people are by no means so strongly woil. ded to Free Trade as their actions and utterances during the past generation would load outsiders to suppose. not meant by this that the English have accepted Protection as a necessary condition of trade; but the men who, a few years ago, were not able to see how any nation could be so stupid as not to legislate in favour of unrestricted commercial intercourse are now gravely anguesting the advisability of levylug countervalling duties or of having reciprocal treatles with other countries. this kind is neither more nor less than disgulard Protection The guiding principle of Preo Trade is that the consumers should be given the opportunity to buy what they need at the lowest cost for, as Protection to be at all serviceable must be unequal in its workings, taxing the many for the beaufit of the few, a desire to secure the greatest good for the greatest number would demand that the

nocessarily result from such a state of a free for this purpose it was their own a National industries affairs route field a temporary vent in rese. With the English sugar refiners tional wealth. That policy will be the case was wholly the reverse, they cures productive employment to prove been forced out of business, and greatest portion of the position of from these first arose the cry to have countervailing duties exacted, equivalent But this can be accomplished and in amount to the bounties paid to for- ally by no means as by manife to eign exporters. Then came the onormous competition in breadstuffs and mat, brought about by our incessed exportation of these articles, followed by the loss of a considerable portion of the German market by the Protective legislation of Prince Blamarck, and lastly, the proposed action of the French in abutting their tearket to a large class of English productions has added still more to the growing dis-content in Great Britain. Each of these various movements in trade was disestrous to some English Industry, and lience it comes about that what was lately the stupld heresy of l'rotection is now gravely discussed and urged by not a few as a meaus of correcting confessed. loses in trade.

The agliation has made beadway with astonishing rapidity, indicating clearly enough that a great iteal that has been said in the past by many about the untversal advantages of Free Trade was simply the cant of pulitical economy, which was not understood, for thee is no other way of accounting for this ready descrition of a sound trule maxim. What gives the movement not a little of Its ferce is the circumstance that it has drawn to itself the support of the labouring classes. In Yorkshire, in Central England, and even around London, a great advance has been made in working up the feeling of discontent among these people. The issue which hangs on securing favourable conditions in the trade treaty with France is of vastly greater importance than Americans geterally have any conception of, fur if there is falluro here it threatens to la one of those last straws which are the immediate, though not by any means: the sole, cause of a successful political agliation. Then, too, the tone taken by the leaders of the Couservative party is alguideant. More than one of them, including Lord Salisbury, bas given expreselog to opinlous which can be reasonably construed in no other way than as support of a departure from the existing system The nobleman retorted to was asked to state his position in a less ambiguous manner, and to say whether be would abandon the Free Trade polley, but this he prodently refused to do, preferring to take advantage of the tuture rather than commit himself in advance of the movement. This would in Itself count for little, for whatever the personal feelings of the Conservative leaders may be, they would not commit their party to a cause which had not manifestly a popular fellowing, and within the next few months it will be determined whether these essential con-ditions exist; but in the meantime there are sufficient grounds to suppose that such a support may exist to warrant the tentative acceptance which the movement is now receiving from the

Opposition.
If one will take the trouble to talk with merchants and manufacturers here, he will find the utmost uncasiness prevalling on this subject. Many are outspoken in their bolief that it is absolute- ful monastio onlers, the missionanly necessary that Great Britain should who do not desire such a change in tobacco trade. Sonor Sagasta following ayatem are usually willing to sain it the suggestion of the Hinister of Color that there is a large number who have its agreed, after much realstance in in aulstantially abandoned Free Trade. Even among those whose interests are not especially concerned, such as law- interests because the culony sensit yers or Government officials, the opinion seems to have sprung up that, sith her present trade system, England is not recelving fair troatment, and it the agliation is blaced on the case of securing fair play, it cannot fail to draw to it a large and enthusiastic follow-

In what I have said I have stated a few of the rossons which make me think that in no remote future the trade policy

THE ORIGINAL BENCHER AND PROTECTION.

The following is an extract from a thanksgiving assmon presched to a congregation of farmers over sixty years ago by Rev. Lyman Beecher: "l'retection to and encouragement of our manufactures are essential to national prosperity. Manufacturing establishments by the Introduction of machinery and the division of labout, save time, and give us the consequences, while they save the sustenance and wages, of increased population. They afford employment also to classes of the community which would otherwise be idle or less usefully em- by treaty from erecting any fortifications, player, call into action the diversity of whatever. The Swiss Minist et at Cart. talents with which God has endowed has made a vigorous protest against the man, and lay open to the active mind of enterprise a greater choice of employment, and more powerful incitemonia to less be support-1 by Kugland, German) industry. But the vival utility of manu- and Italy.

The first serious blow that this prin- fartures consists in the frame

manufacturers of the nation the . i.v. ers of the farmer, and the forcers to customers of the manuscriptures if we would be independent in reality of " nations we must encourage accords by the stonly demand of a house and and secure within ourselves the rape, which results from the menuteties out own raw material The fact, market is always precasions and pulla from the viciositudes of peace and we pleaty and want, as well as frem to the tions upon imports emiliosly varied to nations to protect from foreign compet tion the industry of their own age, In this manner foreign pations ever efficient legislation over our onu all stance, and raise or slink the value of on property often from tifteen to title (cent. Buch a state of uncertainty and subjection to foreign captice be used ought to endure. In time of was it a depend on foreign varkete, our produ is often excluded from its accuston, market, and our supply of imports that necessary by habit, comes to hanced prices, and tipels us with our pr duce rotting upon our hands, and mit out the nicens of purchase "

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Madrid correspondent of the L. . don Times says. "One of the torn pulltio and progressive acts of the pr sent Covernment is the abolition of tolacco monopoly in the Philipple Islands, the text of the decree pris lunc ing which will be published in the Official Gazette on Sunday This sanno be regarded but as a measure of advan ment and importance, and from a floan cial point of view is cannot ful to give general satisfaction to the country. Ti Opposition press almost unanimous compliment Senor Leonay Castille, the Colonial Minister, on his policy and Senor Castelar has addressed to him. noteworthy letter, in which he save congratulate you on a decree while does justice to so many of our unhapper fellow croatures—a decree which with give you a piace amongst the gran emancipators of human labour render ing illustrious your name for all time

The London Delly News correspon dent says: "The Spanish Government has decided to abolish the State mon opoly of tobacco in the Phillippine Arch ipelago, of which Manila is the capital About one hundred years ago the Castillan Viceroys decreed that tohacco shoul! be cultivated by the natives in given quantities, handing over the atipulated amount to the Government and the test being destroyed. The monopoly stopped the development of the meet profible production and kept the natives in a condition little removed from elevery Complaints were so frequent that the Canovas Administration entertained th idea of farming out to Spanish or Free! firms the tobacco monopoly in the l'ai' Ippines. The native houses, the power even advocated this plan to prepare the clal circles, to abolish the monopole granting but one year's delay to existin-Spain annually £300,000 worth of tobacco.

"The Covernment expects that to reform will attract enough foreign and tal and entorprise to stimulate the properity of the colony, so admirably ain-ated near the China seas on the fuch road between America, China and Au-tralia, and inhabited by eight millions of most decile natives and Chinamet. The Abolitionist Society has resolved to congratulate the Cabinet on the instrutions sent to the Governor of Manils to stop the lit treatment of the nation under the tobacco monopoly contra to The abolition of a similar monopole in Cube in 1817 gave excellent results

Nearly all the persons miraculous; cored by prayer at Pink Cottage the hospital of the flev. George U. Harnein Kentucky, have store died, and these mishaps pave closed the coacern

A decidedly upplement impressed has been made in Sultzerland be the totimetion that the Government of France proposes to build a feet at Anneases, on the neutral territory of Savor, where as the Swies contend, France is barred proposal to fortily Annemane, a protes in which, in case of need, be stil look

nucre CHERENT	- I oils	1
TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.	Caldit. Imperiationt in Straitable Lardistica No. 1.	GET AND CO. THE CO.
10 pt	Increal .aw boiled	Bu-
He is a second s	" quarf, persusa	Rouls
the forester to the second	Milale, reflui Epista Luspentine PAINTS E	76 or 10 preset
14 (a) Lavet, 'nd (a) (b) (c) (c) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d) (d	White lead, senatue, in the 2016s	5:001 PAO
	Red Lead	of Me
Williams In Committee Comm	Red Lead Venetian Red, Kealish Yellow the breuch Whiting	Consu
entim system 35 m co	WOOL. Floore, perib	21 2 2 cline
tile factor	Estra HIDES AND	SKINS. Stock shows
11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Reere, W to Wibs., per ib flows Cared and inspected Callekins, green	ries (i) and
Jamaica.nut 25 27 27 106	Lambs' cored	O S O IOST
treper, black 17 60 tV	Tallow, rendered	
forte Rice, porlb	Spanish fole, let quality weights, per ib., (a mon Spanish hole, No. 2	all 28 40 30 lielni
bright diraculated 10 0 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	1 Mala	21 39 32 up. 31 32 31 out f 20 32 that 32 33 done
faran commente good 30 # 45 faran comment to good 45 # 47 Telegred comment to fine . 42 # 45	ljarness Upper, No. 1, beavy light and medium Kip Skine, Franch	50 0 40 time
(sloar, road to Sas 35 as 63	liomestic Vests	50 67 00 erias
Extra choice	dos., per lb	
1) unponder medium to fine. 42 # 45 fine to finest. 50 # 55	Reatselled tow, per feet	1 15 0 1 45 buy4 30 40 35 veet 18 0 19 11 12
TUBACCO, MANDPACTURED.	Itsanatta light	40 a 80 lian
loss Western Leaf, good to	Doctor	in s and c in s
Polace Shore	Superior Extre. per bbl.	IR.
Plock, per ib. (four months). 241 @ 27	Krira Faney Strong Baxers Spring wheat, extra	60 00 000 cha 60 00 5 00 cha 50 00 600 sten
Ingest	Superane Ontweel Corpused small lots	. 330 0 3 10 Ing
CUT WALLA-	Fall Wheat, No. 1. f.o.	125 m 127 mai
dy, and 7 dy 3 15 at 0	Spring Wheat, No. 1	117 00 1 19 last 120 last 120
1 (6 5 d). Cold Cut Calabra 8 15 60 0	O Oats Barley, No. 1 No. 7 No. 3 Estra.	30 60 60 ma 30 60 10 75 60 10 we 70 60 90 pri
HOERE FAILS.	Peas No. 3	10 01
(Discount, au la 40 per ceul.)	Maritan	22 801
GAL PAYING TROY.	PAUTI:	17 A 18 CY
Patent Hammered	Batter, choice dairy Butter, choice dairy Butter, choice dairy Butter, crocks, siry tra	17 0 18 CV
Patent Hammered	Batter, choice dairy istater, shipping, per 1 bitter, crocks, siry tra pound tolls.	17 0 18 CV
Patent Hammered	Batter, choice dairy istater, shipping, per 1 bitter, crocks, siry tra pound tolls.	17 0 18 CV
Patent Hammered	Batter, choice dairy istater, shipping, per 1 bitter, crocks, siry tra pound tolls.	17 0 18 CV
Patent Hammered	Batter, choice dairy. inter, shipping.per i linter, crocks, siry from pound rolls. Cheese Iried Apples. Cheese Cumberland even Breakfast Smoth	17
Patent Hammered 00	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, shipping.per 1 Butter, shipping.per 2 Butter, crocks, sity fra pound rolls. Cheese. Pork. mess Bason, long clear Cumberland cu Birsakfast Smol Hams smoked. Canvased Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel.	17
Patent Hammered 00	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, shipping.per 1 Butter, shipping.per 2 Butter, crocks, sity fra pound rolls. Cheese. Pork. mess Bason, long clear Cumberland cu Birsakfast Smol Hams smoked. Canvased Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel.	17
Patent Hammered 00	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, shipping.per 1 Butter, shipping.per 2 Butter, crocks, sity fra pound rolls. Cheese. Pork. mess Bason, long clear Cumberland cu Birsakfast Smol Hams smoked. Canvased Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel.	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, choice dairy. Butter, shipping.per 1 Butter, crocks, sity fra pound rolls. Cheese. Pried Apples. Pork. mess Bason, long clear Cumberland cu Breakfast Smo In and Sandad. Canvased Lard Canvased Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved SalT Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved Men's Calf Roots Split Stegas. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Replit Men's Calf Roots. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Replit Uniters and Belloys' Uniters and Bel	17
Patent Hammered 00	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, choice dairy. Butter, shipping.per 1 Butter, crocks, sity fra pound rolls. Cheese. Pried Apples. Pork. mess Bason, long clear Cumberland cu Breakfast Smo In and Sandad. Canvased Lard Canvased Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved SalT Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved Men's Calf Roots Split Stegas. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Replit Men's Calf Roots. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Replit Uniters and Belloys' Uniters and Bel	17
Patent Hammered 00	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, choice dairy. Butter, shipping.per 1 Butter, crocks, sity fra pound rolls. Cheese. Pried Apples. Pork. mess Bason, long clear Cumberland cu Breakfast Smo In and Sandad. Canvased Lard Canvased Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved SalT Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved Men's Calf Roots Split Stegas. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Replit Men's Calf Roots. No. 1 Hen's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Replit Uniters and Belloys' Uniters and Bel	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, choice dairy. Butter, crocks, eity tre pound folia. Cheese. Pried Apples. Pork, mess Bason, iong clear Cumberland cumbe	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, shipping.per 2 liutter, crocks, sity free pound folia. Cheese Priced Apples. Cheese Priced Apples. Cheese Cumberland cu	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, shipping.per 2 liutter, crocks, sity free pound folia. Cheese Priced Apples. Cheese Priced Apples. Cheese Cumberland cu	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy is inter, shipping.per is inter, shipping.per is inter, crocks, sity free pound rolls. Cheese Priced Apples. Pork. mess Bason, iong clear Cumberland evaluation of the mess smoked. Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Steved. Split Stegms. Men's Calf Roots. Split Stegms. No. 1 Men's Congress and Belloys' Kip Boots. Split Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. Womens' Balmorule at the process of the country of	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy. Butter, choice dairy. Butter, crocks, eity tre pound folis. Cheese. Pried Apples. Pork. mess Bason, iong clear Cumberland ce Bason Sall Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Staved Split Stegns. No. 1 Men's Calf Roots. Split Stegns. No. 1 Men's Congress and is loy Kip Boots. No. 1 Men's Congress and is Ualters and Bal Womens' Raimorals a ters L. B. Womens' Haimorals a ters L. B. Womens' Haimorals Active L. B. Turned Cack. Lig Prices to Count investiat Rye and ruali from, eases Batts. Rum, #0.a.p Native. Rum, #0.a.p Bitters, J. Ball, pero Ginger Wise, No. 1 No. 1 Sherry Raime, No. 2 Ginger Wise, No. 1	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, shipping.per 2 liutter, crocks, sity free pound rolls. Cheese Pried Apples. Cheese Pried Apples. Cheese Pried Apples. Cheese Pried Apples. Cumberland evance in Breakfast Smol Camraseed Camraseed Camraseed Camraseed Canadian, per barrel. Stoved. Sall Men's Calf Roots. Split Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. Womens' Raimorals a ters Li. S. Womens' Hatte Calf South Camraseed Camraseed Camraseed Camraseed Camraseed Camadian, per barrel. Stoved. Split Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. Calids' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Womens' Hatte Calf. Split Stegms. No. 1 Stegms. Calids' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Womens' Hatte Can Batte. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Winse Batte. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Winse Parade Canadian. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Winse Parade Canadian. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Winse Parade Canadian. Childs' Laimorals and Lie Canadian. Ratter Canadian. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Winse Parade Canadian. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Winse Parade Canadian. Childs' Laimorals a ters Li. S. Priorate Country Native. Rams 40 a.P. Rams 40 a.P. Rams 40 a.P. Rams 50 a.P. R	17
Patent Hammered OO CALVANIERD IROV. Pert No. 22	Butter, choice dairy liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, crocks, eity tre pound folis. Cheese Pried Apples Prok. mess Bason, iong clear Cumberland cumbe	17
Patent Hammered	Batter, choice dairy i liutter, shipping.per 1 liutter, shipping.per 2 liutter, crocks, sity free pound rolls. Cheese Pried Apples Prok. meas Bason, long clear Cumberland cumb	17
Patent Hammered	Butter, choice dairy interest, shipping.per interest, shipping.per interest of the control of th	17
Patent	Batter, choice dairy is inter, shipping.per is linter, shipping.per is linter, shipping.per is linter, rocks, sity free pound rolls. Cheese Pired Appies Pork. mess Bason, iong clear Cumberland ce Breakfast Smol Hams smoked. Can add the Can add	17
Patent Hammered	Butter, choice dairy interest, shipping, per 1 lintter, shipping, per 1 lintter, crocks, sity tre pound rolls. Cheese Priced Apples Pork, mess Bacon, iong clear Cumberland ce Broakfast Smoll Hame seconded Lard canrassed Lard canrassed Lard canrassed Lard canrassed Lind canrassed Lind Consider per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider Relation No. 1 Steps. Men's Calf Roots. Split Steps. Solit Steps. Hen's Congress and Ballow Kip Boots. No. 1 Steps. Relit Womens' Halmorals a ters Li B. Turned Cack. Light Palassorals. Childs' Ealmorals. Light Priceste Cound Increased. Rye and rull increased. Rye and rull increased. Soliton, eases. Ram, so ap Steps. Soliton, eases. Ram, so ap Steps. Soliton, eases. Fig. Cinger Wise, No. 1 Rappberry Syrup itsiland Clarke, No. 2 Rappberry Syrup itsiland Cl	17
Patent Hammered	Butter, choice dairy interest, shipping, per 1 lintter, shipping, per 1 lintter, crocks, sity tre pound rolls. Cheese Priced Apples Pork, mess Bacon, iong clear Cumberland ce Broakfast Smoll Hame seconded Lard canrassed Lard canrassed Lard canrassed Lard canrassed Lind canrassed Lind Consider per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider, per Consider Relation No. 1 Steps. Men's Calf Roots. Split Steps. Solit Steps. Hen's Congress and Ballow Kip Boots. No. 1 Steps. Relit Womens' Halmorals a ters Li B. Turned Cack. Light Palassorals. Childs' Ealmorals. Light Priceste Cound Increased. Rye and rull increased. Rye and rull increased. Soliton, eases. Ram, so ap Steps. Soliton, eases. Ram, so ap Steps. Soliton, eases. Fig. Cinger Wise, No. 1 Rappberry Syrup itsiland Clarke, No. 2 Rappberry Syrup itsiland Cl	17
Patent	Batter, choice dairy listing, shipping, per 1 listing, shipping, per 2 listing, shipping, per 3 listing, shipping, shippi	17
Patent	Butter, choice dairy interest, shipping, per interest, shipping, per interest, shipping, per interest of the pound rolls. Cheese Priced Apples Prok. mess Bacon, iong clear Cumberland ce Bacon, iong clear Cumberland ce Bacon, iong clear Cantassed Lard cantassed Lard cantassed Lard cantassed Liverpool, coarse, per Canadian, per barrel. Staved Staved Staved Staved Split Stepas. Sil Men's Calf Roots Staved Staved Split Stepas and Balloys No. 1 Stepas Staved Womens' Hallmorule Childs' Raincorule Statts Childs' Ballmorule Statts Childs'	17
Patent Hammered Co Co Co Co Co Co Co C	Butter, choice dairy listing, shipping, per 1 listing, shipping, per 2 listing, shipping, per 3 listing, shipping, per 3 listing, shipping, s	17

the state of the state of the

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Toward Aux toth, Inst.

Budness is generally reported quiet. The harvest the nebest thearter are abusing King Aliones for his friend-promises to be very good. The dry lines to the Jews, goods trade has been exceedibally good during the first meson and eyen at the present time there is quite a serting up demand for steple cottons and fance dry

equiet during the past week. Values between Zanzitar and the great sance but between in the past week. Values between Zanzitar and the great sance that been another in packs of large terms from and shows an aix to eight. Bome animals show right against them successfully. Lione never animals of a during the week in bids. .The stock market has been Commerce has advanced in bid Do-minion has advanced 4. Federal has the overest one point Imperial has de-recovered one point Imperial has de-clined 1 in bid, and Turouto 1. Loan they do not attack caravans, and nover and Savings Companies — All these in day time. At most a hungry fron stocks have been strong the only one may spring upon and carry of a strapsnowing a decline being l'ooplos Loan, glee while passing through the brakes which has receded 74 points lividing and Loan bas advanced 1 in bid 100 minion Savings, 2 Freehold, 2 Imperial, 2 Lendon Loan, 1. Untario Loan, 21, and Untario Savings, 5. Union Loan is affered 1 lower Insurance, etc. There is no fosture to note in these stucks.

Manbwarn-This trade is quiet, there lieing but little doing except in sorting

Dapos-Trade is quieter than at any time since the opening of the spring. Canada balsam, canary seed, ergot, glycerine, gaminge and guarana are steady, while lower prices are saked for opium, morphius and quinine The demand for these latter articles is large, as buyers think it is a good time to in-

Paints and Otta-There is a fair business doing. Linscot oil is donrer, all the chosp lots have gone into consumers' hands. Spirite of turpentine continues in small supply. The commoner grades of resin continue dear, and tar is considerably advanced in price. Beel oil is

Hitrs and Suins - The market for hides continues quiet, with prices uuchanged. Stocks are light and demand steady. There is no change in the value steady. There is no change in the value of sheepskins. There are but few arrivered for the day. This afforded more find in from the country, which are readily taken. Tailow is in good dewarder. mand

Woot-Ficece combing wool market is almost at a standstill. Country holders continue firm, asking 25 ft 28c, while out his posttile frequently with a 15 or buyers will not conorde these figures, maintaining that by so doing they would virtually be discounting a rise in price, which unprecedentedly large stocks of this class of wool and almost total abscuce of the usual consumptive demand In selling c. yers will not justify. The season for Loving those wools is about over, and unless some unforescen in-fluence arises the probabilities are that holders of combing wools will find a very dull and overloaded market and values steadily declining. It is a poor outleok for Canadian weel growers if they continue to grow these course, combing wools, but if they will cross shelr flocks down to a fine staple partak. ing of the Southdown grade they will always find a ready and a steady market for their fleeces at remunerative figures. Until the agricultural community come to recognise and appreciate this feet wool growing in Cauada will never pay. Medium wools are in steady request for domestic consumption at fell figures. Some recent importations of the medium wools were taken very rapidly by manufacturers at importers' prices, which yield a good margin. The supply of such wools as our mills will chiefly want during the coming six months is very small, and a hardoning in values of such is anticipated.

Paorves - The feeling regarding the sympathy with higher English and Sond for Price List and Quotations. American quotations Reports of harvest for both spring and fall wheat are quite favourable; in fact the minds quite favourable; in fact the yields per acre are, as a general thing, much better than farmers expected. Some cargo tota of wheat have changed bands at tations. There is also a good demand for superior extra flour, but stocks are light. There is nothing doing in coarse grains. Stocks in store at this port were grains. Stocks in store at this port were as follows on the 8th inst., viz.: Flour, 500 bble; fall wheat, 40,448 bush; apring wheat, 75,929 bush; oats, 7,824 bush; barley, 18,332 bush; poss, 651 bush. Total bushels of grain in atore, 142188. Total in atons on larges 144 143.185. Total in store on August 1st, 103.033 bushele.

Gaccants—Trade is very quietat pre-sent, but little doing. Sugars are depressed; standard granulated and cut lost show a falling off in quotations. Teas continue firm at quotations, but inactive. Tobaccos also are quiet without change in quotations. A rise is reported in leaf toleocos in the United States, but its effects have not yet reached this

market. LEATHER.-There is no visible improvement to note in the sens at leather trade as anticipated for the opening of August business Trabsactions strictly confined to immediate require-ments of the consumer, and pricus are nominally unchanged and fairly stoody.

Prorruous.-Too shipping demand for HRTINGS, butter has slackened off considerably during the peat week, two of the princip. al buyers having withdrawn from the market. The trade in mests has been The productions of these multi-continue to hisk, and stocks being in small compass trade. The productors are determined to higher prices are looked for. Cheese finitian the quality of unrurpassed exections of the productions of these have heretefore held.

by the cable reports, though to far prices for jubling fats have not changed 1 /4" medull at land if.

The Ultraniontains Spanish papers

In the recent very bot weather a ton of it a daily kept the temperature of the

A recent traveller in equatorial Africa sage - Lions are one of the dangers venture to attack the adult elephant, and even avoid the buffelo, unless they are more than two to one. In general may spring upon and carry oil a stragisufficing and junctes. But it is otherwise at bid live night. When itons seen the caravanid, I line from afar, particularly it it contains to outside goats or beasts of burden, they approach and announce their vicinity by terrife roars. Nevertheless in a well enclosed camp there is no danger; the lions never attempt to clear the obstacles and marksmen from behind the pall-sades can pick them off with almost unup. Travellers are preparing to start falling aim. There is danger only when out for fall orders, and it is expected the camp is not completely enclose, or that an exceedingly good trade will be when those inside go out to attack thera?

A correspondent writes to the British Medical Journal: "Insamuch as no outtain method of cure has yet been tound out for hay-fever, any contribution, how-ever trivial to the subject. I feel sure cannot but be welcome. I have lately had a very inveterate case under my care, which had previously, according to the patient's own statement, resisted almost every known kind of treatment.
Insufficient of powdered quinine and
powdered boracle acid, from which I expected most benefit, produced but lit tie effect, and it certainly seemed doubtful whether anything would prove of survice in mitigating the attack. How-ever, I gave him a further trial, and told him to inhale the vapour arising from a teaspoonful of carbolic acid mixed up in a basinful of boiling water frequently ble eyes with a (5 grain to the ounce) solution of boracic acid, and to syringe 20 grain solution of the same acid. The improvement from this treatment was very marked, though whether it is ted I cannot say, as the man did not remain under my care. The difference between the use of powders and solutions was very marked, and I would certainly, with fielmholts and de Budberg, recommend the latter method of treatment in preference to the former."

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEWCASTLE, L. D. DAYMAN, Proprietor. New house and new furniture throughout. [5]

PANWEL HOUSE, COBOURG. This hotel is in the centre of the town, heat to Town finit and close to Post Office. Terms \$1 per day. Commodicus Sample Rooms.

Wm. WILKIE (GUELPH SEWING MACHINE CO.)

MANCPACTURES OF

Osborne Sewing Machines APPLE PARERS. KOU BEATERS.

SAD IRONA LAWN MOWERS, PRUNING KNIVES, ETC.,

To the trade only.

THOMAS WILSON.

Dundas, Out. Manufacturer of STATIONARY and PORTABLE

Steam Engines,

BOILERS AND MACHINERY of every description.

COTTON MILL CALENDERS, HOS-IERY STEAM PRESSES AND PROPELLER WHEELS. ALL SIZES

DOMINION CARD CLOTHING WORKS York Street, Dundan

W. R. GRAY, Proprietor. MARTPACTURE RYRRY DESCRIPTION OF Card Clothing and Woollon Mill Supplier

PORTER & SAVAGE.

TANNERS

AND MANEPACTURERS OF

LEATHER BELTING, YIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARMEN, MOUCASINS, LACE, RUSSET and

SOLE LEATHERS Office and Manufactory: 436 Visitation St. Montreal

THE WOOL HOUSE

WINANS & CO., in Church Street, Toronio, I Lorent as

Manufacturer's Headquarters. All grades of fureign and dottes in WOOL.

Beam Cotton Warps, every variety, at mill prices.

All sound-hand woolles machinery in Canada on our books. Ad-dress of sellens given free, on appil-sation.

S. Lennard & Sons MARCYACTURFES OF

PLAIN & FANCY HOSIERY. To the Wholesale Trade Only.

DUNDAS, ONT.

HAMILTON COTTON COMPANY,

HAMILTON, ONT. MAXEFACTURES OF

hobiery, Yarne

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

DENIMS AND TICKINGS.



Brayley & Dempster.

Wrought Iron and Saddlery Hardware.

Screw and Strap Hinges a Specialty

47 and 49 KING WILLIAM ST. HAMILTON ONT., CANADA. (20-12)



James Wricht & CO. CHURCH, BANK, HOUSE. STORE AND OFFICE FITTINGS.

Art faralture and inlaid \$0000, etc. SEND FOR FULL CATALOGUE. II TO 17 HERMINE ST., MONTREAL.



Ganada & the Brazils.

Subsidized by the Canadian 4: Brazilian Governments.

派outreal & Halifax (Summer and Winter Ports.) TO PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO JANEIRO.

Calling at ST. THOMAS, West Indies.

NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE PASSENGER AND PREIGHT.

Exceptional advantages to Traders. Elbort and [mport.

For all information, address

F. J. MACHAY.

General Traffe April. Conade and Brazillen S. S. De., Ottowa

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ANOTHER MANITOBA RAILWAY ENTERPRISE,

The notice in our advertising columns calling a general meeting of the Provisional Directors of the Winniper South-Eastern Italiway Company, brings this project to the front again. The meeting is to be convened ofor the purpose of opening stock books and making the necessary arrangements for proceeding with the immediate construction of the road The following gentlemen com-Arthur F. Eden, Duncan Me Arthur, John Shielde, Edward P Leacock, J Gillespic, John J. McDoneld, William H. Lyon, John O. Hagnart, R. J. Whitta, Hon John butherland and Samuel L Red-

Here, then, we have another rallway coterprise maturing in this city, and our readers having any knowledge of the projected route will are that this road, making the proposed connection with American roads at the boundary, will gire Maultola another Important outles It is understood to be projected to a to be a junction there with the Winnt. peg and Duluth line, which is now being pushed northward with all speed. The Boston capitalists interested in this latter undertaking have t-ken hold in such a way as will, with the connection on this side, give us an air line to Duluth before long From thence in summer there will be communication with the cast by water and rail; in winter by rail round the south shere, reaching a sea-port (Montreal) by the projected Ontario and Sault line.

This Bouth-Eastern read of ours, it will be recollected, accured its charter from the Local Legislature last year; and various adverse rumours concerning it have been circulated, the idea seemed to have gained some footing that the line never would be built by the promotersthat they would sell the charter, or that the bill under which they came into existence as a corporation would be disallowed

road, and are to go on with its constructhey have been in negotiation with Railway travel in Great Britain in the tibe directors of the South-Western, higher classes of cars is much dearer with the view of clearing the track than in America. for that company-getting out of the way-so as to enable them to secure an eastern outlet at Duluth. We are authorized to state that the South-Eastern directors have never had any such class fare in the United States. approaches made to them, and further, that no overtures of the kind would be entertained for a moment. The South-Eastern road is to be built, and the company obtaining the charter will be the are tightened up until the buffers press builders—that is, of course, unless the strongly against one another. There are

The boast has, we know, been made that the O. P. R Company have sufficient to allow the coaches to easily turn influence at Ottawa to secure the disallowance of this measure. We have not lowance of this measure. We have not sudden joits in the stopping or starting the slightest idea that the influence of of trains. By this method, however, the the great reliway corporation that are building our national line-powerful as that influence is—can be successfully exerted to kill this bill. We have no four that the present Dominion Government will succumb to any such influcance. The South-Eastern road being matic brakes, which, the moment a train manifestly in the interests of this prowince, and the legislation creating the operato and put the brakes on the charter being quite within our power as | train. a province, there will be no dimilewance, we feel assured.

In so far as it is to some extent a com-Eastern. A local line in this direction, froe from their control, must expect their opposition. But the charter held by the outh-Eastern was given them because the people of Manitoba felt that it was in their interest that the road was to be their own coaches on the other roads built; and, as they had the power to and left the Yankee cars empty grant the charter, we do not imagine course the Midland had to take the that their action will be overruled.

The provincial crop of railways cer-tainly looks remarkably promising. Our great trunk line, the C. P. R., with its ramifications, the Winnipeg & South-Western, Winnipeg & South-Eastern, Portage & Noth-Western—that other stupendous project, the Winning & Hudson's Bay line—and we do not know how many others of less pretensionsall form a network of railways, the completion of which ought to furnish abundance of communication for many years

Of the roads enumerated, it is noticeable that four will probably prove great trunk lines, giving us connection with age speed of these trains. I may tell the scaboard. The Canada Pacific is to you that the English trains are run with run wie the north shore of Lake Superior to Montreal; and the South-Eastern via Duluth, the south shore of Lake Superior and the Sault, also to Montreal The South-Western will, it is confidently expected, find a connection to the east with the Northern Pacific and its combinations (under control of King Villard) to the ocean; while the Hudson Bay line looks northward to find a lonely outlet at York Pactory.

under their combined effects everybody railway lines in the city, and it also some distance from their work, requiring a large decrease for the moral of the pag Terres

→ ;;

ENGLISH RAILWAYS—SOME OF THEIR PECULIARITIES

The following is from an interview in the Boston Herald with Mr. D. M. Yeomans, who is an American, although now president of the Thames & Channel Stremehly Company

"Are the English railways generally well managed, Mr Yeumana

"They are, and I think with much greater o onemy than American reli-wa)s. In point of great speed most of their express passenger trains make wonderful records. For express trains, the rule in England is great speed and long distances between stopping places. The dreat Northern Rallway, which is the finert passenger railway in England, tune its express train through from Lotidon to Edinburgh, a distance of 400 niles, with only three stops, and makes the distance in 8 hours and 45 minutes The ilret 108 miles is run without stop in 2 hours and 5 minutes. Now the average cosmimption of coal on one of point on the boundary in a line with these fast trains does not exceed 30 Buluth, and its manifest destiny appears pounds to the mile, and for the section of 108 miles no water is taken in on the way, and only 2,800 gailons consumed on the way. When I gave some of your railway men these facts they would scarcely croilit it— they said it could not be done

"They have a system of scooping up water on some of the reads while in motion, have they not?"

"Yos, they do it on the Northwestern, but not on the Northern railway?" "What is the weight of these express trains, and how many postengers will they carry?"

"The average weight of these express trains—having about 18 coaches—is about 200 tons, exclusive of the engines. The average weight of the passenger coaches is in the neighbourhood of 12 tons There are five compartments in each coach, and there are three classes of coaches In the first class coach, which is finely fitted up. six persons are accom-As to selling the charter, that, In the second and third class coaches, we are given to understand, is bace-compartment accommodates 10 perabout on of the things farthest sons, or 50 to a car. Yeu can see from from the intentions of the promodated in a compartment, or 30 in all moters. They have made arrangements each passenger, the English coaches are to secure sufficient capital to build the abead of our American cars. The average length of the English railway coachtion in good faith. It has been insinu- es is 30 feet, and the entrances are on ated, but without any foundation, that each side, one to each compartment

> "The cost of a first class ticket from London to Edinburgh is £5 or \$15, or about 42 cents a n.lle. The third class (are in England is about equal to first

"How are the coaches coupled?" "Differently from American cars. They are secured or fastened together by screws-right and left screws-and theen Deminion Covernment steps in and two buffers on each end of a coach, one says: We will not allow you to build it on each side. These, while they press already against those on the coaches in Alrongly against those on the coaches in front or behind, have yet spring enough to allow the coaches to easily turn curves, etc., but they do away with all sudden joits in the stopping or starting and special from 40c to 25c. third-class from 40c to 15c. train is made practically one carriage. But this system of coupling has its disadvantages A screw may be defective and broak at any time. This is one of the reasons why the board of trade has insisted upon the railreads using autooperato and put the brakes on the

"Americans, who think their system and proved a dead failure. That is, the steam "-- Hornelleville Tribune.

poople would not have them. Some! three yours ago the Midland Rallway put on American cars. I copie came to the station, looked at the cars, but wouldn't go in them. They went to course the Midland had to take them off its line"

bome of the English railways own over 60,000 railway wagyons. They are smaller than American freight cars, and will weigh from six to eight tons each, and will carry eight tone of freight, These waggonears almost invariably run on four wheels. No trucks are used The passenger coaches have four and six wheels, but the American bogie trucks have been introduced on some of the roads, and are rapidly going into use on passenger craches."

"What is the speed of acce amodation trains ?

"About 30 miles an hour is the avermuch less noise than in this country, and less smoke and cinders. The l'enn-sylvania Central is run more like an English rallway than any I have seen in

this country. "The largest junction in England is Enterprises of this magnitude radiation ment, through the board of trade

saved the companies allowed the privi-1 considerable time for their transportation of cars of all classes exhibit a figure of labour. This is now of cars of all classes exhibit a figure of labourers are better but car wheels and loodustives a publise Clapham junction, in addition to entrolled with the convenience afforded sent away in rather larger to the rate of them as well. Thumlle, Pa. World last year All of with its terms as well. western, the Midland, Chatham & Hover and the Great Western. There are run over the tracks at this junction 1 and over the tracks at this junction 1 mill travelling engineer, has been created trains a day about every day in the week, on the Fastern road, and that it is filled l Sundays Included #

houre '

"That is true, and would some to be almost impossible of accomplishment could not be done, but it is done regulation of the running of railway tem is a very complete one Nearly every railway has adopted the absolute block system, which is so armnged that any one train cannot pass a signet station until the one shead of it has passed the next signal station. The block stations are about half a talle The epart. The latest and lest railway signal adopted in England is what is known as the Sykes signal. It is operated by electricity, and is highly approved of by the board of trade

"Compleints are made by Americans that there is no system of checking baggage in England as in this country?

"I know it People are apt to complain when they find things different abroad from what they are at home, but in this instance, I think, the complaint is not altogether just. It is true that it might seem a hardship to those who, in this country, when the cars arrive at a station, liaving surrendered their checks. take no farther trouble about their haggage. In England, instead of weiting in the coach for the delivery of the laggage, the pa songer simply stands outside and points out his beggage when it is put out. The guards are often so expect that they can tell the leggage belonging to each person, or, at least, what beggage van it is in. The passengers themselves ascertain this sact, and thus are in a position to readily flud It and point it out to the coachman when they reach their destination. I may tell you, however, that the American system of checking baggage was tried on the London, Chatham & Dover railway, and proved a failure. It may be that the railway employees did not care to have the system work, but, whatever the cause ther than that the company was at prowas, the result is as I tell you. Barring sent engaged in laying down permanent the slight personal attention needed to slidings on an extensive scale at all the identify baggage, I will say that I think the traveller on English rallways can get his baggage at the end of his journey in less time after the train arrives than lie can in America by the check system, and, I may add, baggage is very rarely lost on an Euglish railway."

"What do you think of the operation of the English railway system?"

"As a whole, I think the English railways are operated more economically than our American rallways The English seem to have many things better systematized than the Americans."

The Grand Trunk and Central Ver-

Another American custom, laggage checking, is likely soon to be stopred in England. The London and Northwestern Railway sent an emissary specially to report on our system. It is

Engine 398, John Weish engineer, Frank Howard dreman, on July 4th, of railway cars the best, wonder that Adrian, distance 51 miles, and made two some live Englishman does not introsteps, in 64 minutes, but with a modesty way. It is not the Canada Southern In so far as it is to some extent a competition with the C. P. R., it is not to be duce them into England on the railways expected that the latter corporation will there. But they have been introduced John says, "No credit to me; I had the

The traffic returns of the Great Western Rallway of Canada for the week end log 29th July, 1881, are as follows :-

Passengers Freight and live stock Mails and sundries \$19.278 53.55 3,208 Total Corresponding week last year. Increase \$2,521

The assessment of the several railroads in the State of Indiana by the State Board of Equalization has been finished. The board worked Lard to complete its task in as short time as possible, and seems to have succeeded. The total assessments of the several roads in the State amount to \$+2,279,418, while in 1880 the total wes \$38,442,941, making an increase in the assessments the present year of \$4,836,477, or an incroase of noarly 12; per cent, over 1880 There was in 1880 an increase of \$423,-015 over 1879 The main lines were generally increased from 5 to 10 per cent, and the rolling stock in preportion to additional tolling stock purchased

The liuffalo, l'litaburgh & Western company have just put in operation an original idea in this section, and that it is to take with their working train eleeping. known as Clapham junction. It is on the Surrey elde of the river, in the southern part of Lendon. Two railways—the Brigaton and Southwestern—own the

railway lines in the city, and it also, some desance more area were required increase for the cleven months are saved the companies allowed the privile considerable time for their transportation increase for the cleven months is the saved the companies allowed the privile considerable time for their transportation of cars of all classes arbitrate is their

It is said that a new position, that of in an old and copable engineer. His "This seems enormous Why, it had duty is to travel on the road and keep train about every I minute in the 24 an over on the engineers and firemon and nce that they are attending to their duties, and make reports to the main office. He comes and goes as he will, Some of your railway men thought at and sometimes turn up in the most un-could not be done, but it is done. The expected manner, and if an engineer or liteman happens to be running a little trains in England has been reduced to a too fast for the card, or has been cardess very perfect system. Their signal system with his engine, it is not soothing to his terlings to have this new official pop out of some place in full ylow and calmly Inspect lilm. Such a person has been at work upon the Eric for some time, and it fasaid to I sep the men up to their work. Ho has been over the Central line during the past work acquainting himself with the time, read and raen .- Er.

Some of the parrow gauge roads in the Pennapivania oli regiona pay dividenda at a rate that ought to satisfy their mistako was made in opposing as n Their aworn reports to the State officers for 1840 show the follow-State officers for 1840 show the follow- itll proposed provided for a commission ing figures. The Olean, Bradford & of inquisitorial power only A com-Warren, on a capital stock of \$150,000, mission of arbitrary, dictatorial powers in paid during the year thirteen dividends. twelvoat 2 per cent and one at 6 per advocated. Where abuses in ratival cent, making a total of \$15,000 I'le management do actually exist the company had a surplus on hand at the should be remedied, but rather than subend of the year of \$1,866,778 The Kendali & Eldted railroad, on a capital stock of \$150,000, paid twelve dividends at 3 per cent, four at 0 per cent, and one at 10 per cent, making a total of \$105 000 Besides those dividends the company built a plank road costing them \$1,170,659, which earned \$2,700 above expenses in about six months At the end of the year this company had a surplus on hand of \$2 553,180. The Bradford, Bordell & Smithford road traversos an unbroken wilderness its entire length of twenty-five miles.

Montreal, Aug 3.-In an interview the Mail correspondent had to-day with Assistant General Blanager Walnwright, of the Grand Trunk rallway, on the subjoct of the new double track between this city and Trronto, he said that there was no general plan yet decided on fursidings on an extensive scale at all the principal points on the line where the greatest amount of traffic centres, such as Montreal and Point Et Charles, Belle-ville, Trenton, Scarboro' and Part Hope These sidings are to be permanent, and are designed to form part of the double track hereafter. The work at all these places will be carried out this summer, and when completed will be an enormous relief to the traffic, which is now greatly retarded for the want of an additional track Operations on other points of the line will be entered on next summer. and the work of completing the double track finished at as early a period as possible. In the mountime Mr. Wainwright anticipator a great improvement to the traffic from the work now in pro-greas. Mr Hannaford, the chief engincer, L. at present in Chicago

The Canada Southern will soon have an independent outlet from St. Thomas to Toronto. Unly twelve miles remain to be completed of the Credit Valley road, which runs from St. Thomas to Toronto. It is expected to have the road completed and roady for business asserted that 35,000 pieces of baggago about September 1. It is contemplated were lost or stolen in England last to extend the line at once from Toronto yoar. Southern a direct line from both Chicago and Tolodo to Toronto and Montreal, which is building this road, but a syndicate of capitalists interested in the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitola Railway But there can be little doubt that the syndicate is backed by Vanderbilt, and that the new road will be run exclusively in the interest of the Canada Southern. The reason, no doubt, that the Manitola syndicate is building it is that Vanderbilt did not care to show his hand when the new road was commenced, because at that time he was working in harmony with the Grand Trunk and Great Western roads. But he evidently know then that the peace would not last, and that the time would soon come when be needed an Independent outlet to Toronto and Montreal for the Canada Southern to keep the other two Canada lines in check.-St. Paul Prose - Prose.

The tremendous consumption of milwas material in the United States this sesson finds no better indicator than in the statistics of our exports and imports of railroad bars or rails. For the month of May, 1881, the latest month compiled, 70,354,116 lbs. of stool bars and rails were imported, against 20,635,911 for the month of May, 1880 For the eleven months ending May 31, 1881, the laiports of this commodity aggregated 350,-988,449 lbs. against 112,451,577 for the corresponding period of 1880. The im-ports of iron bars and rails also show a very large increase, though not in as great a ratio. Our export figures are equally significant. No atool rails were Enterprises of this magnitude radisting from Winnipog make it plain that the city is feeling the effects of a rallway beam as well as a building boom, and vent the multiplication of unnecessary their board at the larger towns, and at the case of the section of the company and the case of the section of the company and the case of the larger towns, and the case of the larger towns,

but car wheels and la otaciere a to last year All of which hit was strong demand at home tor role. Our manufacturers mus be mit ested, by the war, in the fact that while exports of fron and steel talls, are base motives and car wheels have sales in quantity the increase of a discourse than counterbalances I'm th all months ending May St.1881 th excep of the above controdities feetel in values \$1,524,077, against \$1 the off the corresponding period of the provide With a cessation of the home ! year mand, if it ever comes, we will doll loss to enabled to work up a very foreign trade in railway supplies R way Review.

The Lill catablishing a railroad conmission in New York, which pass of the Assembly of that State, did not trail final action in the Senate It as evidently dallied with purposely in cit. that it might be left over, as the of ... tions to its passage were, generalle speaking, of a trivial character. To an outsider it would appear that a r ar mission in that State, especially as the quite another thing and is not to ! mit them to harsh edicts of a commission with arbitrary powers it would be latter to have them dissipated by the starter public opinion" which Charles France Adams referred to when he described the Massachusetta Commission as a went of lens by means of which the others; scattered rays of public opinion can be concentrated to a focus and brought to bear upon a given point. The work ings of a well constituted railroad rom mission, vested with power only the post railroad romand and after successions. investigate, report and offer suggestions are as beneficial and important to the railroads as to the people. Several of our railroad commissions have deterwast amount of good service for the fall road interest even in the passive way or furnishing reports and statistics, for the facts and figures thus collated havfamiliarized the people with the condition and influence of the greatest or corporate interests, and educated them up beyond the influence of the demagne. ical mi-representations of anti-monopole politicians.—Railway Review In the House of Lords, recently but

Delawarr called attention to the l'artic

mentary return ending 31st Ikwemia. 1880, relative to railway continuous brakes, and asked whether fier Majesty's Government proposed to take any steps to enforce the regulations of the Board of Trade. The return made in December showed a very unsatisfactory state in things. Out of sixty one English com panies, only ten had used brakes that fully satisfied the requirements of the Board of Trade. Out of eight Scot he companies, only five used them and of twenty-one Irish companies, not on-used any very effectual brake at all The noble Earl admitted that several si the companies used a brake which they supposed would satisfy the Board of Trade, but only seven out of the ninety companies in this country were actually carrying out the requirements of the board. Lord Budeley said some of the railways had whelly, and others purtial ly, adopted the requirements of the Board of Trade, and others were using a sectional brake. The Board of Tradhad been in communication with the London & North-Western, and negotia tions were going on among several chaltmen of the largest companies to bring about united action. They had appointed a committee of engineers, who re in turn discuss interchange of carriages and rolling stock, which was absolutely necessare for the proper working of the schem-He hoped that everything that was required would be accomplished without further legislation. Lord Colville, of Culross, complained that the noble Earl had hardly stated the fact as regarded the Great Northern Company, as 30 per cent of their rolling had been fitted with continuous brakes. At a meeting of twelve engineers it was considered that the simple brake was more effectual than the automatic one, and the Lon don & North-Western had discarded the chain brake and resorted again to the simple brake. Lord Houghton thought the progress that had been made was satisfactory, and it would be unwise if the Board of Trade enforced their powers. Lord Norton pointed out that the Board of Trade had carefully refrain ed from intimating any particular brake. which would have atopped invention and improvement. Consequently the Westinghouse brake had been impro-cd upon three or four times. Neither the Board of Trade or Parliament could My what brake should be adopted. All that could be done was to point out the mat ter to the public, and leave the railway companies to find out the most effective brake. The subject then dropped

The English authorities are about to place standard thermometers at semi-ort towns. These instruments are cased in brass, blackened to resist the weather.

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL.

100

A PAREMIMENTS MADE TO DE-LEGUNE CERTAIN PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CAST TRON

Tie f. llewing paper, by Mr Chesles Markham, Stavely, was road at the June parking of the Iron and bleel Insti-

so of nion line long prevailed that cast from in passing from the i sid to the solid state expands after it is teen ast in mould and lefore it coman en te contract, and it has been freanily stated that the excellent impressions obtained by iron founders from met triticate and complicated patthe ne principally due to this cause. objects of the Iron and tipe of the orel Institute is to disseminate facts and remove errors that may have been

anerally we opted as truthe The jujer of Mr. Wrightson, that was recitly read and discussed before the Institute had reference to the expansion i melten cast iron in cooling, and the thinged into liquid molton from sloke subsequently floats on the sur-

Mr Wrightson's experiments on the expansion of from in cooling were conarraed by the experiments of Mr. Lowthan Itell, and there appeared to be a per-'et manimity of opinion during the liscussion that the experiments confirmof the impression which had so long from was cast vertically pressiled, and no one ventured at the 6 The first experiments meeting to express any doubt on the

From numerous circumstances that have come under the notice of the willer of this paper, he had many reasons to was a fact that cust from doubt hat it when passing from a liquid to a solid state id expand in the slightest degree

I pon carefully considering the experiments made by Mr. Wrightson and Mr. lowthian Bell, he comes to the conclusun that it was probable the expansions recorded by their measurements were ine to other causes, and he therefore determined to make a series of experiments with a view of establishing the

Mr Lowthian Bell's experiment was made with a solid cast fron cylinder 6 et in length; and he showed that exansion went on continuously for an hour after the cylinder was cast, and that no change took place for a further feried of two hours; the intal expansion the length of G feet being twentythirty-seconds, equal to .62 of an inch, or about 116th part of its total

It was thought that if expansion really did take place with molten cast iron, no more conclusive experiment could be made than by casting a long ber, and the following experiments were theretore undertaken :-

A mould was made with a section 5 by 4 inches, the length of the mold teing 31 feet 6 18-16 inches. Gao end of the mold was firmly secured; the other end of the mold was secured by a plate of iron which had previously been cated with loam, and arrangements were made so that the fron plate ould be easily pushed forward if the molten metal expanded after it was cast. shout 4 inches from the back of this plate a inmp of fron was securely fixed to be used as a fulcrum for the nicesurement of any expansion that might take place. A punch mark was made on the top of what may be termed the fulcrum plate, and another into the plate forming the end of the mould, and a pair of allipers adjusted to record any expansion that might take place. The from plate was chalked, so that the sligheest movement could be accordanced by the The Iron was run into the mould at 10.34, and twenty-six obserwhich at 12.7 became more decided. At red-not by daylight, and at 128, when outraction had set in, it was still red tot at the sides when slightly bared of and Not the slightest along the still red. sand Not the slightest sign of expansion was observed in this experiment. Numerous observations were recorded as to the contraction, and the bar was measured on the following day at nine or lock a. m., when it was quite cold, its total length being 31 feet 13 inches, and the contraction 4.7-16the of an inch, or 1 19 per cent. of its length

2 A second mould of the same section as made, the total length being 31 feet This mould was covered with plates, so as to exclude the top surface of the iron from the air. The mould was run full of from at 11 43, the arrangements for measuring being the same in all resints as in the previous experiment. At about twelve o'clock it was discovered that the plates were expanding, and were pushing forward the end of the reculd which at 12.27 showed an apparnt expension of this of an inch. This experiment was disregarded, as the mould had undoubtedly been pushed forward by the covering plates, and not by the expansion of the iron.

3 & 4 Two moulds were then made if feet 7 Inches each in length, No. 3 heing uncovered, and No 4 being covered with plates as before, except that hear the ends two small plates were as covering plates, and were removed immediately the Lar was cast, so as to prevent any movement of the ond "I be mould by the expansion of the

removed

pand of contract. No expansion was on its surface, has now to be considered. cheerred with this lar, and when it was ultimately removed from the cast from contracts in cooling from the sand it was found to have contracted melting point in the ordinary tempera-Of the of an inch. As the length of some ture of the atmosphere, and the expert-of these lais was 31 feet. If they had ex- ments already described show that the panded in the ratio mentioned by Mr. serious objection was discovered to the cooling, caused a certain disturbance of opinions. the mould, which led to the inaccuracy experiment No. 2, and partially to that of No. 4 It was thought that covering a long har with sand imwould be a valuable test and a conclusive one, and the writer still believes there is no better mode of ascertaining the fact than by this method. The writer having satisfied himself that expension did not take place when from was run on a level, atill thought it desirable to ascertain whether any change took place when the

6 The first experiment was made by casting a cylinder in the ordinary way in a dry sand mould 9 feet 44 inches long by 4 inches diameter. The bottom end of the box was firmly secured, and a blank flauge was bolted to the top of the box. A hole was made in the centre of the flange plate through which the cylinder was run. The mould had pre-viously been thoroughly dried in the usual way. A long trammel was adjusted to punch marks in the bottom and top flanges of the pipe box, so as to sacertain if there was any movement in the box The cylinder was cast at 1.30, and the nuts which bolted the blank flange on to the box were slightly slacked. At 3 40 It was thought there was a slight expansion shown in the nuts, but at 4 o clock all signs of expansion had disappeared. The pipe box at 4 o'clock had expanded a quarter of an Inch.

7 It was then thought desimble to cost another cylinder of the same diameter in a much larger bix, with a view of preventing its expansion. A mould was made 9 feet i incl. long by 4 inches diameter. A lusso flinge necuted to the top of the box with a large hole in the centre through which the metal was run. After the bar was cast, the top of it was levelled off, so as to firm an even surface. A small tube, with a pointed end, was fitled with water to prevent or diminish its expansion, and was suspended from a fixed point immodiately over the centre of the cylinder An iron gauge was made in the form of a wedge, which was used from time to time to test whether the bar had expanded and approached nearer to the suspended tube. No movement whatever could be discovered, but about fo tyfive minutes after the bar had been cast contraction had commenced. The box was trammelled in the same way as in the previous experiment, but it did not show the alightest sign of expansion, as was shown by the points of the trammel exactly fitting the punch marks.

8. The writer then thought the most conclusive mode of actiling the question would be by using a large box as before, and casting a strong plate to be used as a blank flange, which could be acrewed firmly to the top flange of the box, and a small hole cast in the flange through which the metal would be run, and as the bar was very much larger in diameter very slight contraction was observed, press against the flange plate. The Mould paying 11 25 the surface of the iron appeared she length of the box carefully ascertained, the top of the box was covered with a strong plate with two ribs to prevent its apringing. The hole in the centre of the plate corresponded with the centre of the cylinder, and a thin ring of loam was placed on the top of the mould, of which it formed a part, and upon which the plate rested. The plate was bolted on the flange by four strong bolts, eight threads to the inch The cylinder was then cast, the runner removed, and the bolts were tightened by two men with long spanners, and it was estimated that the full force exerted on the nuts was more than fifty tons, which force was applied to compress the cylinder. The nuts were then slackened, so that they could be turned back with the alighest friction. It was thought that, if expansion really did take place, it could be measured with accuracy, as one entire revolution of each put would show an eighth of an inch, half a turn a sixteenth, and a quarter turn a thirty-second of expansion. The trammel showed no signs of expansion in the box, the nate were not tightened in the least degree, and no expansion whatever could be detected throughout the experiment the cylinder cast was upwards of 9 feet which may to given off when plunged in length, or 80 per cent. longer than the into molten iron, and that air spaces

9. Another bar was then east vertically, 9 feet 41 inches long and 4 inches diamoter. The box was removed from the pit ter. The low was removed from the pit to the bottom of the bar was cast, and the cude which it is plunged. To ascertain this molten from is entirely due to the film of the bar exposed and levelled and a fact a piece of thin wire was attached to of fron, which increases the volume of the bar exposed and to fit the ends a piece of pig, which was lowered over sufficiently to enable it to float on the of the bars showed of the bar exposed and sovened and

inch if the came ratio had existed

the expansion of the place before the in No A as the elightest expansion before the wire was melted, and the small loose places at the and could be would be discovered by the tightening of lump couple and on the antice. the bolts and note

of sand, so that it suight freely ex- fron, and a bequently rises and shoats

There can no no doubt whatever that east from contracts in cooling from the contraction amounts to about 1 per cent. stell-whose experiments showed an Hence the specific gravity of cold fron is expansion of twenty-thirty-seconds in a greater than from in its melted longth of 6 feet-it would have amounted condition, and theoreticalty a lump of to upwards of it inches. In making cold from should sink when placed in a to upwards of 35 inches. In making coin from should one make proceed the experiment with covered plates a ladle of molten iron, which it does in a column absention was discovered to the obedience to the laws of gravity. Why adoption or that system, as some of the it should rise to the surface after being fluid iron found its way into the crovices Immersed in the molten mass for a faw between the joints of the plates, and, in accords has given use to a directly of

It is a well established fact that heat is diffused with great rapidity, and fends to establish an equilibrium of tempera-ture. When a lump of cast fron, at a modistely the exposed surface had set temperature of one to 700 F, is plunged in a molten mass of fron at a temperature of upwards of 2,000 degrees, heat is abstracted from the molten from and absorbed by the cold lump, the outer surface of the lump becomes red hot and expands, and the volume is increased by its expansion, while its specific gravity is reduced. The lump, specific gravity is reduced indeed, could not rise from the bottom of the ladic and reappear on the surface If its apecific gravity had not undergone a change. The following experiments were made in this direction -

 Two lumps of pig iron were placed in a ladie of molten iron, the surface of which last been carefully skimmed. The pieces cank in the ladic, and reappeared after an interval of a few seconds. Both ploces of iron were removed from the ladle after they had floated upon the sur-

face for a short time. Upon examining the two pleces o pig iron, they had the appearance of having been melted in contact with the molten iron, but upon being struck with a hammer, a film or scale broke off from the surface, and exposed the fact that the sand which had sucrounded the piece of pig had been entirely enclosed by a film of iron.

It new became evident to the writer that this experiment was of great lmportance, and would probab'y lead to clearly indicated the cause which led to the change in the specific gravity of the fron, which is unquestionably proved by its floating on the surface of the molten iron. The thin film of iron that entirely covered the piece of pig metal had been caused by the consolidation of the molten iron on its surface; and as the film formed a complete coating round the pig. its volume was increased sufficiently to enable it to dost by enclosing small particles of sand and probably gas, and forming a surface that was not thoroughly united with the piece of iron.

2 Two pieces of pig fron had been prepared, one heated to redness, which was apparent by daylight, and the other boated to a less degreepig fron that did not appear by daylight red hot was placed on the surface of a ladle of molten iron. It sank and almost immediately rose again to the surface The piece of pig that was heated to redness did not sink when placed on the molten metal, but floated on the surface. Care was taken in both experiments not to drop the pig into the molten metal, but the places were carefully lowered on

to its surface It must be borne in mind that the when aurrounded by molten from expands from its outer surface, and the enlargement of a piece of metal or a ball The to increase its outer diameter to the excentre, and consequently the specific gravity of such a piece of iron would be almost identical with the molten mass, as it has been shown in a previous experiment that no change in volume takes place for a considerable period

after the coating has been run.
It will generally be admitted that the outer skin or surface of a lump of iron under such conditions expands almost instantaneously to its final enlargement

before melting. 3. The writer thought it not improbable that the specific gravity of the two pieces of iron which were used in these experiments after they had been coated with a thin film of iron was less than that of molten metal, and the same pieces of pig iron when cold were again sect for a similar experiment. One of the places floated on the surface and the

r sank and rapidly reappeared. The operation was continued for sevlays, the cold fron with its increasing film floating in each case on the surface of the molten mass.

It is not improbable, from the experiments of Mr. Windsor Richards and other experimenters, that all metals As contain a certain percentage of gas cylinder in Mr Bell's experiment, the may exist between the film and the expansion abould have been nearly I lump of motal, and thereby increase the lump of motal, and thereby increase the

> 4 It was thought desirable to ascer tain whether a cold place of iron sinks to the bottom of the ladie of metal into

It has been shown in the early part of 5. A filth bar was then cast 3 c feet | The reason why a hump of east from at this paper that the volume of cast from the underwent no change for a considerable at 1 was covered now with a filth and in the ordinary temperature of the atmosmt it was covered over with " luches phere, sinks through a mass of molten merical after passing in my molten into a solld state, consequently as soon as the outer surface of a lump of iren becomes red hot its specific gravity approximates to that of the molten metal, but hasmuch as consolidation takes place, the film that is rapidly formed on the outer aurface of the lump has a less specific gravity than if it had been cooled more gradually, as is shown by the various experiments

An experiment was then made with three pieces of fron, one being a part of an onlinery pig. the other two being portions of a solid cylinder that was 38 pounds, the unturned place of expansion. es linder 40 pounds, and the turned plece 37 pounds These three plecos of metal were simultaneously lowered into a ladio containing about five tons of molten cast iron. The plece of pig iron rose to the surface after a short interval. The uniturned piece of cylinder remained under the molten metal for a longer period, and the turned portion reappeared on the surface last of all. The first ed on the surface last of all. The first piece was removed tone the ladle in about three-quarters of a minute, the unturned piece of cylinder in about one and a half minutes, and the turned porion in nearly two and a half minutes. Each piece when cool was carefully weighed, the results being as follows. The piece of pig liad increased in weight from 38 to 40 pounds; the unturned piece of cylinder, which weighed 40 pounds, had increased in weight to 414 pounds; and the turned piece of cylinder, which weighed 37 pounds, had decreased to 27 pounds.

The examination of these three pleases of iron showed, first that the piece of pig was encased with a film of iron enclosing the sand that had remained on the surface of the pig; secondly, that the unturned piece of cylinder was rather imperfectly coated with film, and, thirdly, that in the third piece, which had been turned, a large portion of the ends as well as of the upper surface had been melted away, and its cylindrical form liad been changed into a kind of V shaped mass. The under surface of this piece was coated with a thick film, and when struck with a hammer a large portion of the film became detached. and displayed the fact that the tool marks on the cylinder were visible and remain unchanged

G. On the 22nd April another experiment was made with a piece of pig fron 15 inches long, weighing 39 pounds, a piece of unturned cylinder 9 inches long, 48 inches dismeter, and weighing 40 pounds, and a turned piece of cylinder 9 inches long, 44 inches diameter, and weighing 37 pounds. The three pleces of iron were simultaneously lowered into a large ladie of inolten cast iron. The piece of pig fron row to the surface almost immediately after its immersion, and was coated over with a film, and had increased in weight to 414 pounds. The other two pieces did not rise to the surface.

7. A similar experiment was theo tried with three pieces of fron as before, the place of pig weighing 41 pounds, the unturned cylinder 40} pounds, and the turned sylinder 341 pounds. The turned piece of cylinder rose to the surouter surface of a lump or cast fron face first, and the piece of pig iron in a few seconds afterwards, and when they were removed from the faile the piece of pig had increased in weight to 42 pounds, subject to such conditions would be and the turned piece of cylinder to 36 to increase its outer dismeter to the exentit would be even if heated to the did not reappear on the surface. The writer had proviously observed that on I sion of co some occasions small pieces of test bars when lowered into molten molal did not always reappear on the surface.

8 Four small pieces of Iron, about an then dropped into a small ladle of molt-Two of them immediately rose en frou to the surface, but the other two did not The end of a skimmer bar was then forced to the bettom of the ladle and moved about, when the two pieces resppeared on the surface melted together. They are marked X Y Z.
There is no doubt that when the

specific gravity of a piece of iron approximates to that of molten metal there can be little tendency for it to float after it has sunk to the bottem of the laile. It is not improbable that when a piece of fron sinks to the bottom of a ladle that it is not very clean and contains some thick pasty from in a half molten state it may adhere to the bottom of the India.

The sand shown on the two pieces of fron that are melted together was caused by their being dropped in a red bot state into some moulding sand. The writer has made a considerable number of experiments on the subject, but has always observed that when iron sinks and again reappears on the surface it is always partially coated with a film

It appears to the writer that these experiments clearly prove that the rosson why a piece of iron rises to the surface after it has sunk through a mass of

No. 4 har was semewhat distorted by making the experiment is that recorded as it had not long reached the bottom a ladle of molten metal, and consection are seminary to account the constant of the constant in the constant quently its a scitic gravity must be nearly identical with that of the molton

> It has also been shown in the carly part of these experiments with long are that the contraction is somewhat less when the Iron is very slowly cooled than when it is cooled more rapidly.

It was observed during those experiments with pig from that whenever a plece of pig iron with a clean fracture at each end was placed in a lade of motten metal, and left in it for some time, its volume decreased by melting from either end It is the opinion of Mr Knighton the chief foreman of the Staveley Iron Works, as well as that of some of the most experienced workmen whom the writer lies consulted, that no expansion does take place in cast from after the metal has been run into the mould. The presenting the ordinary surface ob- difficulty from founders have to contend tailed in casting, the other port with is contraction, which is a constant tion being turned in a latke so source of anxiety in the daily operations as to present a present an account. na to present a smooth surface. of an iron founder, but it has never been The weight of the piece of pig from found necessary to make provision for examples.

> THE EXPLOSIVE POWER OF COAL DUST IN MINES.

A report lias been presented on the results of experiments made with mamples of dust collected at Scalism colliery. in compliance with the request of the Home Secretary, by Mr. P. A. Abel, C.B. FRA, President of the Institute of Chemistry and Chemist to the War Department: "The results of the experiments with Sonham and other dusts appear," says Mr. Abel, "to liave demonstrated that coal dust in mines not only much promotes and extends explosions in mines, by means of the rapid inflammability of the finely divided combustible, and of the readiness with which it becomes and remains suspended in air currents, but that it may also be itself readily brought into operation as a ficroely burning agent which will carry tlame rapidly so far as its mixture with air extends, and will operate even as an exploiling agent, through the medium of a proportion of fire damp in the air of the mine, the existence of which, lu the absence of dust, would not be attended by any danger. That dust in coal mines, quite apart from any inflammability which it may posses, can operate in a distinct manner as a finely divided solid, in determining the ignition of mixtures of only small proportions of fire damp and air, and consequently in developing explosive effects. That a particular dust in a mine may, thereore, be a source of danger, even though it contains only a small proportion of coal or combustible matter. the explosion which may occur through the agency of a non-combinatible powder in the manner described may very mild or feeble character in the first instance it may be almost at once increased in magnitude and violence by coal dust which the first ignition will raise and bring into action. The proportion of fire damp required to bring dust in a mine into operation as a rapidly burning or exploding agent, even upon a small scale, and with the appli-cation of a small source of test or flame, is below the smallest amount which can be detected in the air of a mine, even by the most experienced observer, with the means at present in use, as has been already demonstrated by the experiments of Mr. Galloway. Indeed, with the dusts of high sensitive or dangerous character, under these conditions, and very possibly with dusts not more so than the least sensitive of the Beaham simples, in the presence of a source of considerable beat and flame, such as a blown out shot or an overcharged bole, would constitute, a small proportion of ilro damp, the possible existence of which in the mine might not be in the least suspected, may serve as the inciting cause to the development of an exploeal dust. In the complet sence of fire damp, coal dust exhibits some tendency to become inflamed when passing a very large lamp flame at a high velocity, if exposed to the inch square and two inches long, were action of a large volume of flame, sucas produced by the explosion of freely exposed gunpowder or gun cotton, it exhibits, in addition, a decided tendency to carry or propagate flame. But, so far as can be determined by experiments on a moderate scale, this tendency is of limited nature, and very different Indeed from the property of carrying or propsgating flame, which even comparatively non-sensitive dusts possers in the presence of a very small quantity of fire damp. In conclusion, it may be admitted as possible that, with the large volume of flame and the great disturbing effect of a blown out shot as the in-(tlatory cause of the ignition of dust and Its suspension in the surrounding air, such inflammation may, in the complete absence of fire damp, be propagated to a greater distance than the results of small experiments would warrant one in assuming. But it can scarcely be maintained that the air of a mine in which the coal gives off gas at all can be at any time free from fire damp; and as the existence of very small and unsuspected quantities of gas in the air of a mine may suffice to bring about the ready propagation of flame by coal dust, and thus to develop violent explosive effects, it would appear needless to assume that coal dust may, in the entire absence of fire damp, give rise to explesions, even ot only limited character in, coal mines. In order to account for casualties which cannot be ascribed to the existence of accumulations or sudden outbursts of fire

72	INDUSTRIA	L WORLD AND NATIONAL	ECONOMIST.
MONTREAL PRICES CURRENT.	Pooth's fild Tom, cases 8 0 6 8 m	2011) R PLACE.	Hipporto show butter palm. Waster In the
GROCERIES.	Burnett's tild Toin, cases 5 62 6 3 87 Highwines, U. C. p. Jini crial	liest hest brande, P 100 m 3 m a 5 3	tinne to show better volume, Western Pollards \$4.25 to \$4 content in the state of the state of \$2.45 to \$2.45; (ity in coming forward, and consequently \$3.25 to \$3.30 Median
Taur. e e Ceagnus, fine to annet	Bye Whitter, Imperial get . 42 cp co	Ordinary braude, beet, & 275 at 300	during the work. We hope of one large \$2.00 to \$185, ton
(langowdar, first to extra 70 0 (1)	Bass Ale, quarts 240 245	Anchors don Peter Wright's" 10 '0 at 11 to	Last of Summersee changing hands on pt. In Western provided:
in seconds M of (s) thirds 70 or 60 Imperials, medium to good 33 of 35 five to extra 40 or (s)	Finances Rings, quarts 2 % # 245	Axes, Chopping, 3) to 25 p. e. discount. List N N 11 iv w 600 List D N 2500 w 600	of \$20 to. a few small parcels having Chicego selling down less placed at \$21. A lot of Eglinton September, \$17.75 asker was placed at \$1×50, and a car load at sterpest decline was in
ebolce 44 as 47	Petries James & C. 92 Au 4 28 Au	Cut Naila 6 in as 3 3 Cut Naila, per 100 lbs:	and Clarishersie have met with their Sentent of the
good medium	Harder & Chandon's Extra 25 00 42 27 (a)	Mand Michard Plan 2 % @ 0 m Mand Td Carel Plan 3 10 @ 0 to Mand SiGH, Hand Hin Y	England and the States are still strong a ported at 24 2 2 2
Critican	Then lurderer, Carrellianche 27 (1) at 27 (1)	Cut Nation per led that	ing at an enormous ratio. Bar tren is at 127,437 hoge against meeting with fair inquiry, and the rate last year. The packing was male of 200 tons of Starbulant.
Sourbongs, fine to finest 50 35 for fall for goals 35 6 55	Jules Mun's Dry Versenay (0 & 22 h) Extra Dry. (0 & 25 to)	6] 10 5d, C.P., cold cut 3 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	Interday at \$1.75. The demand is continuously a continuated at
Twankey to the first to extra the service to the se	Hanche 20 00 22 00	Horse Nails, 40 to 45 p. c. discount No 7 No 8 N. 4 and up. Undnished 226 216 No.	several extensive orders now being filled kinds of hose products
thinds	Max Rautaine 20 0 22 50	l'oloted and Finished 21e 23e 22e Horse phoes, per 100 lbs 17 ar 4 in	GROURGE-In this department there steady at 151c per do
Cape	Sherrice— 22 30 e9 26 00 Minus	Inget Copier 17 'or as 12 to Inget Tin 12 to as 21 to Inget Tin 12 to 12	iring almost at a standstill. The list for posts We qui country trade however seems to be improving in some lines; there are signs of S214422. Thin do, be
Ordinary 21 49 22 birgapore 21 e9 25 Jamaiea	l'emartin's 100 40 550 Forta— Corkburn, Smithes & Co 150 40 600 (leo, th. Sandeman, bons & Co 150 40 500	No 0 to 0, per Lift, i3 tbs. 175 at 150 Present Natte, per 100 tbs 7.75 at 0.60 Front i Coil Chain, i in	are quick and prices are about as test conversed, per the
i latituding Corlon	Fort Wine, Graham's. 2 10 49 4 80 1 clee Island Wines 1 80 29 2 40 2 2 40 2 2 40	Nices, heaved, per 100 ibs 12 in 4 in Vices, l'eres Weight's 13 50 es 14 60	queted, granulated being offered at 104c. lb, 15c; llacon, per ll, 15c; llacon, per ll, 15c; nor llo, 15c; llacon, per llo, 15c; lla
Motha Sugara.	housteaux's, quarts 10 00 @ 15 25 pints 11 25 @ 16 50 Ackerman & Lawrence 11 25 @ 16 50	liar, per 100 lbs 500 er ('co	values are unchanged. The fruit market Dans Passer, pots, per
Outlasf 111 % & &	Parton & Grestler's 475 @ 27 25	Shot, Canadian, per 100 16 0 00 20 6 25	for Valencias, which have advanced about I kent at the
Grocers A. Dismond A.		Buffalo Sole, No 1 0 21 4 0 23 Calfebra	upon a very bare market here, but the consequently it is did future of prices will have to be decided stockers.
ATAL SYRUP.	Aloes, Cape 14 p 14 Aloes, Cape 14 p 14 p 14 p 14 p 15 p 16	Harness 027 # 034 Ilemiock Slaughter 024 # 0.27	lias been some inquier for certain. English markets me
Amber	licarb Soda, per 100 lbs. 2 (0 & 3.20)	Pebbled Spanish Sole, No. 1 0 25 @ 0 24 No. 2 0 23 @ 0 24 Pebbled 0 13 @ 0 16	but no large lute are changing hands 23c, and of a lot of a little A lot of 50 helf cluster of common 25c, and of a lot of a little
Pale Amber	lionax, refined 15 @ 7		lot of good inedium Japana at 32c tamountles as a large at
NOTABBEN.	Castor Oil Caretto Sode per 100 the	Waxed Upper, light and	are firm. Rico has been sold at from district a few days see \$3.00 to \$3.00 in quantities
Centrifugal	Copperus, per 100 lbs 100 ap 100 Cream Tarter, Crystate 20 ap 3 0	BOATS AND SHOES.	Dates and Cunnicats—In this de- trade think bottom pri
Massoyado	Epsom Salu, per 100 lbs 1 20 20 1 50 Uma Arabie 20 20 35 3	Men's Kip Boots 2 50 at 3 co	to note beyond the sales of a few lots of ket of 75 lots of French sicarb at \$2.90@22.95, and of canallo 100 boxes of white at 24 and at \$2.20. Other kinds remain unat 24c, and we hear of channel from least at a contract of the sale from least of the s
	Lorwood, Katraet.	Chita proteini 1 00 @ 1 10 1	Otto-There appears to be little going The calls is much
PRUIT.	Uplum 8 25 18 75 0 131 1	morais 120 de 120 l'imperial 120 de 120 l'imperial Baff and Mahhail	large lots of steam refined seat have Common and
aweet " 25 (a. 50 l)	Sanding	" Prunella Boots 0 85 sf 1 10	changed hands at prices ranging from ships, good to cheice, pe 400 to 40c, wine measure. Cod oil is very dull, it being difficult to more it at 40c win, a measure for more it at Western dairy, per lb, 150
Carrants, new	Soda Ash, per 100 lbs 1 (0) as 1 (0) lbs upar of lead	Sear, eub 2 20 2 410 lear, large prime 6 00 2 8 00 lear, amall	for, wind measure, for round lots. A Fine factory, per lb, 162 few parcels of raw linseed continus to fine, 90910; skims, per il find customers at 51c to 59c, wino mea.
First, Riems layers 15 0 19 Malaga mate 061 0 071	Tartario Aeld 280 @ 275"]	leaver, Winter, clean polt,	surc. Spirits of turpentine is steady at
	WINDOW BLASS.	mes Por 2 (0 @ 2 8)	LEATHER—A fair inquiry exists for No. bil. sole, and round lots have been placed at 25c to 25 c. a Toronto buyer
Longe Attreatel 2 85 as 2 90	" 50 " " 2 N # 3 N N	link, Dark Prime 0 75 @ 1 56	naving purchased several large parcels at hose figures. Black leather meyer off
1 Layers 225 # 235 profiles mate 93 # 10 1	CORES. sta to 3rds, per gross 0 to # 2 00 S	Ate, Spring	out measured leathers have met with
20 March 4 20 March 11 1 1	and Proceedings of the Parish		Office of the ' (film Supplemenths Cities of Ottoms
	lall	— j	alrly busy filling orders for immediate BEH, 301. Each tender n a well as future delivery. The fall puried by an accepted cheen
Walaute, Grenoble, geneine . 00 00 00 C	od, Gespe, # Imperial gal. 0 571 # 0 80	Although the wholesale trade of the I	han expected by the trade generally and offered, which aum wi
Casela 17	No. 1 0 72 0 73 bc	tween seasons character, among our ti	ing by certain houses than formerly.
Cloved 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	nls, P 16 125 6 125 se	voral leading branches, among which let	rea done in green hides during the week dersigned and endersed on
lib " 24 26 26	otroleum, refined, carloads 0 21 # 0 22	me lines of grocuries. There has also hier an improved demand for leather	iden at \$10. Lambakins have advanced the bridge is as follows:
Do white	rali Straw	rialoly not allown the falling off which	eady at 12c per 1b. One Horse and Vehicle, get
Ries	Mum Navy	me, but have kept up well generally, the	to thing better then it really is. We are Herses and Vahiele, gel
Charge (10 to the tee) 54 6 86	ise Tay 3 70 4 400 th	elr customers as a rule is so good that 18	ic, but apart from that there is little Pig, or other annual
Pastery Filled 50 60 60 60	oirite Turpentine, Imp gait 0 73 0 073 ha	oking after the weak and long winded que to fate been to a great extent no.	nothing doing. Australian greasy is Arimais in droves A. BRU coted at 27/228c for fine combing. Commissioner of fail operation wools are very quiet, very lit-
Canned Pinh— Pigu. Bi	anilla repe	cessary, and we question it at any tie riod the credit of our traders was ever	COAL—A fair business is ressing in
Macheril,	titon 024 0 30 an	Day Goods — We have to report live other fairly satisfactory work's live!	rered for stove and at \$5.75 for chest-
Intro do., draft, No. 1 000 # 000 M	Imont Sperm 0 19 @ 0 201 of	vellers covering a general assertment of fall govers. Several large buyers from	Scotch steam reported sold was at
Herring, Labrador 2 600 60 000 Pa Canso, No. 1 apliz. 0 00 60 000 Pa Lake Superior White Pish, half barrels 0 00 60 00 Ar Salmon Tropt	traine, 17s & 6s 0 19 0 0 21 the	West have been in town making	GRAIN AND FLOUR-A much better Notice to Contr.
helf bessels A AA A AA	nedian Siemens	t with a very sair distribution, many los	og time past, no less than for a signed, and endorsed Te
No. 1	tiaton	to tocelved a very fale attention to	the last few days. No 2 Canada River Nicolet, Quebec, according has changed hands at \$1.29@1 20. and srevilention to be seen on
Scaled Herman 000 Gle	matite	ect A fair mevement is still noticed Du woollen fabrics, and fancy hostery has	touth at \$1.33@1.331, No. 2 Milwau-Ottawa, where printed forms
b	nadian Siemens 190 # 200 Qui	ry. Dress goods have also come to	or and the and the walle Michie will but he assessment and the
Martell, per gal 4 40 4 50	teh and Stafforlishire, per	New York market is separated and bus	thels of No 3 roil Waterli wheat to Rach tender must be accom
Switch and Switch	been and norway 450 @ 500 has	been very little of new interest to	1 20,000 business do for prompt ablp. I maits wetre, for the sum of Th
Delary & Ca. West 3 M 2 7 11 11	ton 3.40 @ 3.50 hav	ing closed, the volume of new busi- offe	red at 63c, and 61c was bid. 20,000 the chaque will be returned.
" Ranault's Fall"	tix PLAYER. TO DESCRIPTION SOLVER SECRET	been larger than was expected. This Oct	ober, were offered at 90c, with 804c five per center to enemant of the
Arboutn, Marett	room DC 87 # 800 Inau	le so quietly and indifferently For 20,0	000 bushels of mixed cats in store
De Lange, File & Co., 3 30 @ 3 35	20, 25e extra. larg	er number of buyers present than No	business in barley. For 20,000 Department of Public Works,
Demorpra. 275 # 300	GALVANIARO SHERTS. 0 9 00 COTO	inisation trade since July 7 than over was	quiet, but strong, and the sales re-
Ola, De Kuyper's, red cases. 7 73 7 7 7 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	erbrands, No. 25 7 7 71 ture	is also indicative that agents' stocks bble	Lauperior at \$6.05, 100 blue fancy at labore tyerks are hereby notife
" Blandenheym & Noiet 205 2 213		DCG Of Values since see the	TO UDUID DIINN AS FAILAN
# red, other brands, per 740 @ 720 The	par lb	to secure heavy assortments to grow Extrict in jobbing stocks. \$5.9 ion and Hardware—In pig iron the	nr Superior Extra, \$6.05 to \$6.15; and not the Thousand as given the Superine, \$6.00; Spring Extra, the specification. 5 to \$0.00; Superine, \$5.60 to \$5.65; and Superine, \$5.60 to \$5.65; and Superine, \$5.60 to \$5.65; and Superine, \$6.00; Fine, \$6.85
,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	is still strong, and erders con- to	5 to St 00; Superfine, \$5 60 to \$5 65; F. II ENN Bakera', \$6 00 to \$6 00; Fine, \$4 65; Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 27th July, 1861.

· -							• .	_
51	(~)	BOILS R. Pt.	L / L (١.				
	Ĉ	Best hest brands, \$2 100 h	der	3	ij.	A	3	١.
•	οų	Ordinary braude, beet		7	œ	•	ń	•
4	00	TIRE TO VINC REEAST		-	•	#	J	•
2	tu LS	Anches			m	•	6	
1 4	15	Anville, Peter Wright's' Anville, Chepping, Dit. 28 p. List S S. List D S. Clinch Nalls. Cut Neils, per 100 lbs.	. c.	ارا	u ut	1	11	
1 (ĵυ	Charle Notice		ij	(E)	2	0	(
8 6 8 6	9)	Cut Nails, per 100 lbs : 101 to 61 (3 in. and lare		•		<i>u</i>	7	•
		Manufacture and 11 to	.)	- 2	m Ki	<u></u>	ø	t
7 ()))	An anti-medit transfer	ln ì	3	M	₩ ₩	U	
, 1) (40	I Chi Varla ana tanta.			.v. 10	a u	n	
4 (I	6	61 (trin) A P	: •	3	10	ĭ	U	
? 1 5 u	0	Calvanized Wire, No. Ot.	οA,	_	••	u U	2	
: 6	- 1	Horse Natio, 40 to 45 p. c. d	lice	oun		-		
1 (1 1	ł	1044111164 278	210		w	•		•
	ğ	binlehad ota	230	3		ú	4	d
i	6	lioree hoes, per 100 lbs ingut Copper ingut Tin		17 / 24 :	4.	d	14	O
. X	? l	Iron Wire, brt or an'd: No 0 to 0, per left, (3) il Pressed Nalls, per 100 ibs Frored Coll Chain, Jin.	be.	1 7	١,	•	1	
or	- 1	Proved Nalls, per 100 lbs		Ã	5 ·	Š	ŗ	
(U.	į	Sheet Zine Frikes, preved, per 100 ibs Vices. "Peter Wright's"		4:	ָ מ	D)	6	" (
40	1	Vices, " l'eter Wright's"		13 3	0	U	lı.	(4
25 50 50		llar, per 1001bs		8 0 8 5	0	it 17		7
	- 4.	Shoet, of Shot, Canadian, per 100 lbs		60	υí	3	ь.	ř
23	' I	I FATHER					٠,	_
25	1	Boff Buffalo Sole, No 1		0 1 0 2 0 1:	1	,	0 1	۱۰ 23
€	- 14	Calfekine		0 0	5 6	*	000	1
15	- 6 /	Oralned Upper		ብ ማ	, ,	•	0 4	Į
90 15	1	Hemlock Slaughter Hemlock Spanish Sole, No.	i	02		,	0 2 0 2 0 2	77 8 j
90159133716		Pebbled Rough Leather	• •	0 1	á	•	01	6
7		hoeepskin Moines		0 2 0 4 0 2			0 2 0 8 0 2	9
40 4X 31		omal! Wazed Upper, light an	. (0 19	•			3
11 40	L	" medium	•	0 37 0 31	6		3 4	٨
K.S.	L	BANTE AND EN	464		_	'		•
85 00 30 33	1	Boys' Split Brogans Bull and Pebbled Con	٠, (83	A	1	O	
60 85	3	Mea a Kip Boots	. ;	15 2 50	a		A	•
is 00	1	French Culf	i	85.8	ē	2	ï	5
10 10	1	Phili Brogans Listes' Bull and Pebbled Ral	•			1	10)
13880233833008847308	Ι.,	morale Princella Balmorale		8	0	1	2)
3	Ι'	Fomen's Buff and l'ebbled Ralmorals l'eunella Boots	ׅׅׅׅ֓֞֝֝֓֓֓֓֓֓֓֓	00 83		1	40	
Š	l	RAW FURS.	U	165	ı,	1	10)
ŏ	R	AAP. AND	2	20	a	4	10	,
Ž	} <u>:</u>	ear, largo prime 	į	8888	030	8	338	
ŏ	"	perib clean polt,			_	•	00	
•	S	ross Poz isber	2 2	Š	ē	2	8	
	K	701	1	888	Ĩ	621100	1288481	
0	정	link, Dark Prime	Ž	78 00 40		ı Jö	80	
5	į į	accon Ats, Spring.		16			800 T Q	
١	şį	eg yoz Iver Yoz kunk, black	뒭	888	5	30 30	on	
;	-		<u> </u>	00	_	٥	90	
- 1		WEEKLY REVI	EW	ı.	-	_	•	ļ
}					• •			
- 1		AlOYTREAT, Attemat	10	1 h	10			

tinne to show better volume, Western Pollards \$4.25 to \$4 C. Cutan, B. by or having thrown of their reserve \$2.88 to \$2.25; City Base (d. ver) or coming forward, and consequently \$3.25 to \$3.30. Heal—trained to the week. We hoar of one large \$4.80 to \$4.85; Cotomical to the during the week. We hoar of one large \$1.20. In Western provisions quite a that appeared to but a the near widelity of consent. last supposed to be in the near vicinity occurred in values to-dus to k. of \$20 to, a few small parcels having Chicego selling down to the ice in placed at \$21. A lot of Eglinton Neptember, \$17.75 asked to deep a was placed at \$1×50, and a car load at steepest dicline was in fard, with 1518.75. Other brands, such Glengarneck 15c. to 25c per 100 lbs to \$1.20 ask bis 75. Other brands, such Gengarnuck 15c. to 25c per 100 lbs to 21 21 sector and Gartsherie, liavo met with their September, \$11 125 October The 14 share of the demand. Advices from ling at Milwauken aline March 15c. Ahare of the demand. Autices from puried at 71,2 37 hors. The is a regard at 10 to 10 feet at 71,2 37 hors. The is a long and the States are still strong. Puried at 71,2 37 hors. The is a long and the consumptive demand is increase. Cedar Rapida sin 3 March 1 is reported at 127,232 horse against the consumption. and the consumptive demand is increased of the consumptive demand is increased at 127,437 hogs, against 113,414 to meeting with fair inquiry, and the rate last year. The parking at this consumptive was made of 200 tons of Staffonlahire March 1 is estimated at 179,900 bo. caterday at \$1.75. The demand is good sgainst 2.012,000 to that last year it for all kinds of hardware, and we hear of this market lusiness was very duly it at

is no particular rush the joining trans induct meaner as 50 to 50 70 per ining almost at a standstill. The like for pots. We quote as follow country trade however seems to be in
l'royislous - Mess pork, new par it country trade however seems to be into proving in some lines; there are signs of \$21/422. Thin do, per bbl, \$20.5 more activity in the near future. Sugars flams, city cured, per bb. 13/214. Han, are quiet and prices are about as last cauvassed, per bb. 150; Lard, in pulls p. 150. Tall. are quict and prices are about as last quested, granulated being offered at 104c lb, 15c; liacon, per lb, 12c. Tall we rendered, per lb, 3c(1c). Tall we from 74c, to 5c, as to quality, liaw from 74c, to 5c, as to quality, liaw august are not in much demand, and values are unchanged. The fruit market last Paonica—The butter mark Is very firm for most kinds, especially for Valencias, which have advanced about kept at too high a range to admit for Valencias, which have advanced about kept at too high a range to wimit it. The new crop of fruit will come of business on slipping account upon a very bare market here, but the consequently it is difficult to more future of puces will have to be decided by the supplies to arrive. In teas there has been some inquiry for certain descriptions of Japana, black and green, and to day of a lot of fresh creamers to be large late are changing hands. but no large lute are changing hands. A lot of 50 helf chosts of common Nagnanka has been placed at 25c, and a held at 1c. A large sale of Western low of good medium Japans at 32c. amounting to about 1,400 reclaims. Coffee is quiet and unchanged, and spices are firm. Rice has been sold at from \$3.00 to \$3.90 in quantities.

Datos and Curnicals-In this dopartment we have nothing of importance to note beyond the sales of a few lute of ricarb at \$2 90/22 95, and of canallo 100 boxes of white at 91c and 100 loss soda at \$2.20. Other kinds remain un-changed from last report.

on in oils at the moment. Some few large lots of steam refined seal have Creamery, fresh, per 1b, 22-723c Town changed hands at prices ranging from ships, good to cheice, per lb, 20/1/21 400 to 46c, wine measure. Cod oil is Morrisburg and district, per lb, 18/1/20 very dull, it being difficult to move it at Western dairy, per lb, 18/1/20 Chees. 46c, wine measure, for round lots. A few parcels of raw linesed continue to flud customers at 57c to 59c, who measure. Spirits of turpentine is steady at quotations.

well maintained and we bear less of cutting by certain houses than formerly.

Hibts, etc.—A moderate husiness has been done in green hides during the week at \$10 to \$0 and \$3 respectively, the sale being reported of 260 No.1 green hides at \$10. Lambakins have advanced to 700 to 750 each, and caliskins remain steady at 12c per 1b.

Woot.—The market is decidedly quiet, although there is a disposition to talk the thing better than it really is. We hear of a few parceic of grossy Cape changing hands all the time at about 18½c, but apart from that there is little or nothing doing. Australian greesy is quoted at 27/228c for fine combing. Domestic wools are very quiet, very little being done in them.

(those wince precomes are view withdraws his fund will be made to any who withdraws his fund will be nade to any who withdraws his fund will be nade to any who withdraws his fund will be nade to any who withdraws his fund will be nade to any who withdraws his designed. All proposals must be addressed on the surface and endored on the any derivation of the lifter of the union of the surface and their customers as a rule is so good that 184c, but apart from that there is little the ordinary caution usually taken in or nothing doing. Australian greasy is looking after the week and long winded quoted at 27/228c for fine combing.

S4 75. GRAIN AND FLOUR-A much beiter business bas been done in grain for abipment during the past week than for a long time past, no less than 300,000 bushels of wheat having been sold withreceived Desirable qualities of cottons in the last few days. No 2 Canada spring has changed hands at \$1.29@1.30; orders from travellers as well as by mail direct. A fair movement is still noticed in woollen fabrics, and fancy hosiery has come in fer a moderate amount of inquiry. Dress goods have also come in for their share of inquiry, and all kinds of the Com. kee at \$1.18\frac{1}{2}; No. 3 Tolode rod winter at \$1.27\frac{1}{2}01.28, and No. 1 white Michigan at \$1.31. At the call board session of the Corn Exchange to-day 20,000 bushels of No. 3 red Wahadi wheat to arrive was effered at \$1.30, with \$1.27 bid; 20,000 bushels do for trompt shipment offered at \$1.29, \$ 7\frac{1}{2}\text{ bid.}\$ 20,000 bushels do for trompt shipment offered at \$1.29, \$ 7\frac{1}{2}\text{ bid.}\$ 20,000 bushels of No. 2 pease, first ten days of October, were offered at \$90c, with \$80\frac{1}{2}c\$ bid; 20,000 bushels for irrompt shipment were infered at \$2\frac{1}{2}c\$, \$60\frac{1}{2}c\$ bid; 20,000 bushels for irrompt shipment were infered at \$2\frac{1}{2}c\$, \$60\frac{1}{2}c\$ bid; 20,000 bushels for irrompt shipment were infered at \$2\frac{1}{2}c\$, \$60\frac{1}{2}c\$ bid; 20,000 bushels of mixed cats in store offered at \$4\frac{1}{2}c\$, but there were no bids. for their share of inquiry, and all kinds of the Corn Exchange to-day zo, our of prints have been in good demand. The New York market is reported as follows: "In the goods market there has been very little of new interest to ment offered at \$1.29, \$74 bid. A cargo of corn for prompt sigment. report The first week of the month cargo of corn for prompt si ment having closed, the volume of new busi-offered at 63c, and 61c was bid. 20,000 ture is also Indicative that agents' stocks having been more widely distributed \$5.57\$, and 100 bbls. spring extra at than ever is good reason for the maintenance of values, since none have been sheep been sheep been more have been have been able to secure heavy assortments to grow beavier in jobbing stocks."

Solution is all strong and evidence of the charge to be transmitted with their tenders three Themsal Indian strong and evidence in error in the specific strong strong

In Western provisions quite a - to at tor all kinds of hardware, and we hear or successful extensive orders now being filled kinds of hog products, and prices we work with West and North-West unchanged. The egg market price we steady at 15te per dozen Asta is no particular rush, the jobbing trade is no particular rush, the jobbing trade in the weaker at \$5.20 to \$5.25 per built in the for the weaker at \$5.20 to \$5.25 per built in the for the weaker at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per built in the for the weaker at \$5.00 to \$5.00 per built in the for the weaker at \$5.00 per built in the forest at \$5.00 per

remains quiet, prices here having ter-23c, and of a lot of a little off in thater at 21c Eastern Townships selected at amounting to about 1,400 packages, was sold to a Montreal house in the Guelph district a few days age at 17 [c Th. cheese market is quiet, and some in the trado think bottom prices have been touched. Salos were made in this man ket of 75 lots of French cheese at a at 91c, and we hear of 1002101c bein. refused for two lots of 800 boxes as h One—There appears to be little going The cable is quoted at 82s We quot in in oils at the moment. Some few as follows: lintter, wholesale prices— Fine factory, per lb, 9210c, fair qualities, 92910; skims, per lb, 3426c



rather slowly at last week's quotations, but measured leathers have met with more demand, and a fair business is reported.

Boors and Shors—Manufacturers are fairly busy filling orders for immediate as well as future delivery. The fall orders so far taken have been even larger than expected by the trade generally. Prices on the whole have been fairly well maintained and we bear less of cutting by certain houses than formerly.

Hidde, etc.—A moderate husiness has



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the underalgued, and endorsed." Tender for Nicclat Works." will be received until TillUxDAY, the 25th August next inclusively, for
the construction of works at the menth of the
River Nicolet, Quebec, according to a plus
and sreceification to be seen on application to
Theophile Bt. Laurent, Ecg., Mayor, Nicolet,
or at the Department of Public Work,
Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can
be obtained.
Persona tendering are notified that tenders
will not be considered unless made on the
printed forms supplied and signed with their

Department of Pablic Works, Ottawa 25th Ju y, 1861.

NOTICE.

Secretari

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELLISH TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The stangeling case at Brighton ended oth tip s on the crew and forfelture of he visual and cargo, the quantity of all his not yet published. The attento not the Customs has been called to the matter and steps are being taken to the matter and every and seeing taken to in which the trails would do well to must be in interests, in this instance milde with those of the sevenue. It ema almost wasting words to mention that there who sell an atticle in Linu a e, un a matter of course, desirous of a site quest duty as low as possible; but in the to have a thing morely because ion with it is like a child crying for the moon. In forty years we have seen three additions to the duty, but we have were seen one of them taken off again the only reduction, that on fereign highish manufacturers; they showed, what has since been proved, that it would be ruineus to their trade, but Mr. Gladston fell tack on the officials and pare ile consolatory answer, that if he had thorn as much at first as he did at but he would have lowered the duty still further. A return to the old duty on leaf would be of advantage to British cigare, but as to tobacco, we believe that would do little or no good till some check is put a the present rulnous competition hear of some large country manufacturers agreeing to a riso of one penny on their misrable prices of about 3s; they stuck but till they had lost half their trade in there for a and then they were comtrade representing twelve millions of pounds sterling, with no patents, the mole of manufacture open to overyone. leaps of propile and piles of mency anxions for employment; jot if anyone were to propose to start as a tobacco manu facturer we could only advise his friends to put him into Bedlam One of the trais of the trade gives the reason per cent of the manufacturers are trying tode all the good they can to themselves the other 75 are trying to do all the misbief they can to each other This has been going for many years before the last rise is duty and, as we see, the largest house are besten by it, and can only ascribe it to something wrong, amuggling or ruleous underselling. We believe many rainous underselling. We believe many manufacturers who were opposed to the reduction are so disgusted with the state. er the trade that they would now agree to mything by way of change "-Lordon

FINE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN IRON AND STEEL.

As exceedingly interesting and important case has been on trial, for the lest four weeks, in the United States District Court, in session in Boston The case is known as James M. Newell, if al, vs. A. W. Beard, collector of the l'ort of Boston, and was brought to recover \$2,282,17, an alleged overcharge of daty on 4,227 bars of so called Swedish imported by the plaintiffs. Tho point in question is new and this is the trat instance, so far as we know, where it has been judicially determined. The ters in dispute were made in Sweden by the open hearth process, and the im-porter endeavoured to pass them through the custom house as fron while the -alector insisted that they were liable to the higher duty imposed on steel iminent counsel was engaged on both sides and the case throughout was closely tried. Justice Colt presided at the trial and the jury returned a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of \$2,026.77. An appeal is taken to the United States Supreme Court on questions of law. Although this is the first time that the courts have been called upon to deter-mine the legal status of the new or so salled mild or soft steels, yet it is not the first instance that this question has bern under discussion in metallurgical The ne trop, whichever it is, is hard to define. It does not partake of the properties of rommon from solely and it has qualities julte as much at variance from the old teshioned hard steel. Mr. James Riley. of the Steel Company of Scotland, in speaking on the subject in a recent

I doubt not that many of the outside public have been suprised and perplexed at the idea of steel being used in the construction of ships and boilers, the name "steel" being associated in their minds with sharp cutting instruments of hard and possibly brittle character. In the same way, but of course not to the seme extent, many who have been engaged in the 200 of iron for a long period, and thoroughly understand its characteristics, but who have had no practical acquantance with the newer many misgivings as to the propriety of its use in these directions, and also of their own ability to deal auccessfully with it should they be required to use it in their onlinery occupation. These ideas have contributed largely to that distuclination to adopt the wnew material" with which steelmakers have been m long and so sucrossfuly contending The application of the term "steel" to the newer classes of this auctal was insired unfortunate, so far as the makers were concerned, and has contributed not a little to the many difficulties they have experienced in the conduct of their to a confusion of ideas regarding these Germany, the one aged 16 and theother long standing, and it does not agreed. Premier, with white coat, duck trowers, who ordered to metals, through the use of the term 14, and brought them both out on the The causes, therefore, are clearly local, and a sporting tie, is pictured as the part in peace.

lecture, romarks :-

into clames, whereby the milder or linglish provinces:
softer should be called linguition or The London homogenoous metal, while the harder retained the older designation of steel, but difficulties which I need not bere enumerate have prevented the general adoption of this proposal

Mr. Riley's defination of steel is that it is an alloy of iron, and this principal deficult for people to play ly with earlien, the aim of the manufacturer being to obtain the allos with anch proportions of each as shall bet fit it for the purpose for which it is intended. The importance of this Boston decision cannot be over estimated. It pract, ally reduces the protection on certain grades of steel and places the new metal on a par with iron. If it is finally settled that open-hearth steel is dutiable on a basis of common iron, then it is a matter of considerable moment how far this ruling will tend to cifect the value of all classes of steel in this country, and whether the results will not call for a change in our new revenue land so far as placing open hearth steel in the same list with other varieties of steel .-Eschange.

THE LOWER CLASSES

Who are they? The toiling millions. the labouring man and woman, the furmer, the mechanic, the artisen, the inventor, the producer? Far from it There are nature's nobility. No matter if they are high or low in station, rich or poor in petf, conspicuous or humble in position, they are surely upper clicles in the order of nature, whatever the factitious distinctions of society, fashionable or unfashionable, decree. It is not low, it is the lighest duty, privilege and pleasure for the great man and high souled woman to carn what they possess, to work their own way through life to be the architects of their own fortunes. Some may ran t the classes we have alluded to as only latively low, and in fact, the middling classes. We insist they are absolutely the very highest If there be a class of human beings on earth who may be properly denominated low, it is that class who spend without earning who consume without producing, who dissipate on the earnings of their fathers or relatives, without being anything in or of themselves - The Mechanic.

A number of Jesuite expelled from France arrived in Quebeo lately

A girl opened a barber shop at Homer, Ill., and closed it in a month, having already married one of the men whom she shaved.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that Dean Stanley in his last days was worried by letters from O'Donovan Homa's emissaries, threatening the destruction of Westminster Abbey.

The wife of a manufacturer at Elcin. Ill, lent her carriage horse to be used temporarily in hauling tumber. The teamster whipped the boast, whereupon the woman went out with a rawbide and thrashed the teamster.

The Executive Committee of the National ' .morial to Lord Beaconsfield have decided to entrust the execution of the statue to Bignor Razgi, to whom Lord Beaconsfield a ligiven some sittings not long before his death.

A medical paper at Leipsic has been fined 100 marks and costs, at the suit of 78 homospathic doctors, for publishing a lecture delivered to a Berlin medical society in which homocopathy was de-nounced as quackery and swindling.

Chicago has undertaken to regulate two atreet nulsances by law. Organ grinders are permitted to turn the crank only between 9 a.m. and 9 pm., and porsons who throw banana peel on the sidewalk are subject to a fine of

destined to supply Liverpool, 67 miles distant, with 62,000,000 gallons a day. The works are expected to take ten years.

A Swiss newspeper says that the only men who know how to keep a hotel are Swise and Americans. It instances scores of leading hotels in Europe with Swiss managers, and thinks that American hotels are the best in the world.

Mr. James G. Fair heads the personal assessment roll just filed in San Fran-cisco with \$42,200,000 Mr. J. C. Flood is assessed at \$36,500,100 for himself and \$20,580,000 as trustee for J. W. Mackey, Mr. Charles Crocker is assessed at \$20,000,000.

At an International Medical and Sanitary axhibition recently held in Lon-don, Sir James Pagent, the eminent physician declared that he who did not promote his own health forfeited his right to wealth, and was guilty of the to basest want of patriotism."

A detective has been killed at a secret meeting of Nihillets at Kieff. He had been sent to the meeting to watch the proceedings. He was placed on a table and his throat was cut. Similar murders abound in the provinces whither the Nibilists have transferred their activity from the capital.

Mr. Dion Bouckault has taken his two business Even in the minds of experts girls, l'atrice and Nina, from the acheol

to get over the difficulty by a divison He intends to play them through the returned. - Catten.

The London World says that the mode of volleying the ball practised by Benthaw, the lawn tennts champion, has created quite a revolution in the game of lawn tonnis, and if things go on as they are doing, the game will become too deficult for people to play unless they

The wealthfest Georgia negro, Henry Todd, gained ble start toward fortune by owning slaves. He was once a slave himself, and life freedom was given to him by his muster; but he quickly overcome any scruples which he may have entertained, and, at the outbreak of the war, owned twenty men.

A French newspaper relates that a millionaire fost his cutire fortune, except 100,000 france, and died of grief within twenty-four hours His brother, who was his sole heir, had long struggled in poverty, and now, on the sudden receipt of what he regarded as a large fortune, has just died of jey

An astronomical congress is to be held at Strasburg in Septomber, at which celebrities in this science from Europe and America are expected to attend. The capital of Alsaco, it is said, was chosen as the place of meeting as possorsing an observatory furnished with all the best and newest instruments.

London World - The importance of the House of Lords lies not in the deliberative canacities of its members taken as a whole, but in the rare vigour and power of certain specially coinmarding intellects. The business of the Peets is transacted by somebalf a sozen men ca each side of the House.

A return has just been issued in E.g. land showing that in the year which ended February, 242 681 animals were shipped hence to Great Britain. Of there nearly four and a balf per cent were lost en route from various causes, bad weather being the chief. Much of such mortality is believed to be preventable.

The efforts made by railroad companies through soliciting agents to obtain passengers was illustrated at Hartford, whence a hundred Chinese students are to travel across the continent on their way home. Nine agents of competing trunk lines visited them, each offering special inducements, and the b-rgsin finally made was at one half the regular

Cora Van Tassell ot Erie, l'a., became an actrone a year ago, and has sluce teen travelling as the star of a dramatio company, playing "East Lynne " Her husband is now suing for a divorce, the legal ground being desertion, but his reel grievance, he mys, is that she calls blin Sir Francis Leruon in her Interminable rehearing, and he can't stand it any louger.

One of a Cincinnati Judge's teasons for retusing to grant a divorce to a man was that he had taken his wife, "from the domestic circle and foundled her into the midst of iniquities which surrounded the path of a comely and youthful female in a business life requiring travel and frequent contact with worldly people." In other words, he had sent her out as a book agent.

Moody's Chiletian Convention Northfield, Mass, is to last a month. Four noted extorters besides himself witt be present, and Mr. Sankey will have five awest-singing assistants. It is designed to have two bours a day only of religious services, and the rest of the time will be devoted to social recreations. The enterprise, in tact, contem-plates a place of summer resort for Ciristians.

A gold mine, the Havilah, Just placed A few weeks ago the foundation stone was laid of a huge embankment, across a Welsh valley, which is to confine waters eleventh and twelith verses of the second chapter of Genesia. The passage in gentleman, shaking his head emphaticquestion reads as follows :-" The name of the first is Pleon; that is it which brushes."

compasseth the whole land of Havilah where there is gold. And the gold of that land is good."

> A writer in the "Gentleman's Maganine " claims that kindness to animals is entirely an Anglo-Sixon attribute, and it certainly is true that the society for their protection in London was by a long period the ploneer society. account of our flesh eating we are, he says, regarded by the Hundocs as detestable; but, however reluctant to kill animals, Hindoos are very far from being always kind to them.

> The two great garden parties this season in London, independent of those of Marlborough House, which the Queen attends, have been given by Lady Wal-lace at Hertford House, Manchester Equate, and the Duke of Portland at Cavendish Square. Both these houses have been lately closed, and are situated in the unfashionable part of London. The beauty of the gardens, unseen in the last half century, were a surprise.

The Veterinary Inspector sent by the Department of Agriculture to Pictou, N.R., to investigate the alleged cattle diseasa in view of the United States Government having sent an inspecting Commission to that place, reports facts to be as previously published. There is a local disease, which is conthere has been something approaching at which they were being educated in fined to the County of Pictou. It is of

In passing through Germany on her way to Switzerland, the Empress Eugente, who travels as the Comtasse l'ierrefonds, first drove to the wow l'alace lu order to view the rooms in which the late Princess Alice lived, and afterwards proceeded to the lioyal Massoleum, where she was met by the Hereditary tirand Duke and the 'mathen knelt before the tomb of titincess and after passing some time in ellent prayer placed soveral wreaths upon it

At the Windsor review the white costume of the l'rincess Royal shore out couspicuously by the side of the Curen, her mother, and she received a fair share of the obstreperous greeting which halled the royal curriage on its first appearance on the grounds. The Princess lias altered little in face since she lost Eng-Her figure alone has expanded from the slight and elegant slimners of the Princes Victoria, the Rose o' England, to the more portly and respectable dimensious generally assumed toward middle age.

The number of new houses built in London during 1979 was 21,589, and 401 now streets were opened. Street acci-dents reculted in death to 124 persons, and in lessor injuries to 3050. The grown persons reported to the police as disappeared footed up 3,300, and the lost children, 9,539, but only 25 of the children and 141 of the adults sailed to turn up afterward in some shape. Of the adults "I were found to have committed suicide. Ownerless dogs numbered 25,669, and cabmen convicted of fast driving, 313.

The real cause for compelling Don Carlos to leave France is said to be not apprehension of any action on the part of the Spanish Government, but Don Car-los's open participation in the manifestations of the Legitimist party on the occasion of Count de Chambord's fete day. A mass took place at St. Germain de Pres on Friday, nominally in bonour of the St. Henri; but it was in coality, a demonstration of loyalty to "the King over the border," such as the French Government cannot tolerate on the part of a political refugee.

There seems a fatality about " pet' places. Newstead has twice :hauged hands since Lotd Byron's death. Bydal Mount him been spollt by careless tenants. Abbotstord is hawked about as a desirable autumn revidence," Gad's Hill has been sold, and its conten's dispersed, and now Lord Carlingford has decided to soil Strawberry mill, so that in spite of Horace Walpole having to the up his villa in the strictest settlements," to prevent its passing out of the Waldegrave family, it will change hands in less than a century after his death.

"Only those actually in the House," writes a London journalist, "can form an adequate idea of the manner in which the precious time of Parliament is frittered away by questions, her, of which, at the very least, are wholly frivolous and superfluous. Between the opening of the present session and Whitsuntide, 1,521 questions were put down on the notice paper, and if the number greatly increase the House will have to consider the expediency of appointing a trusty committee to edit' these queries, which usually lead to nothing but a waste of time.

A London paper says several ways of estimating the length of the parliamentary session. The oldest and not least striking is that which occurs to the old gentleman who had charge of the lavatory and cloak room in the House of Communs. 'I've been here twenty-eight years,' he says, 'and ally, but it's not them as used the nail

Young Kelly went to a Chicago Police Court to look after his first case, for he has just been admitted to the bar. He asked for an adjournment on the ground of unreadiness. "You're telling a false-hood, young man," said Col. Cameron, the prosecutor. "You're a malicious prosocutor," the new lawyer retorted. The Colonel struck right out from the shoulder, felling Kelly, who was for a moment bewildered by the pugilistic nature of practice in that court, but he quickly recovered himself and gave his opposing counsel a furious and highly njunous kicking.

A Vienna chemist has invented a powerful soporific, by which a person may be instantaneously and holplossly stupified. It is called "bandiger," and the chemist invented it in order to defend himself sgainst a dog which was in the babit of attacking him. Atterward he offered it to the police as an instrument for overpowering desperate men. He has also invented an antidote. The Tegblast says: "Wes to Vienna and many other cities when the logues come into possession of this novel weapon which science has prepared for the service of their craft.

The hot weather in London has assleted the Government largely in carrying their Land Bill through the committee in the House of Commons. The Premier, with white coat, dark trowsers,

" and some efforts have been made stage in London in one of his pieces. The United States Commissioners have gayout and airlest member in Parliamort. Horises briskly and often and atrikes hard. He peases over Lord Ran-dolph Churchill, Mr. Watton, Lord Sandon, and two or three more modilir-some gentlemen like a clod crusher in a cornti.ld, and seems positively rejuvenated in a temperature in which every one else is gasping for breath, and under an electrical state of the atmosphere which throws half the telegraph wire in the country into disorder.

> The Correspondence Francais gives the following comparative consus French and Goiman armios: Infantry-Germa 17, 603 tettallous of 600 men; total, 301,800. France, 641 battallons of 400 men; total, 250,400. Caralry— Germany, 405 equadrons of 180 men; total, 83,700. France, 392 squaurons of tro meu; total (6649. Artillery-Germany, 2,935 pleces; France, 2,508 pleces Engineers—Germany, 19 tat-tallons; France, 19 battallons. Tho Germati Imperial Quards consists of 29 tattalions of infantry, in all 12,100 men ; 19 squarrons of casalry, 14 all 3,240 and us pieces of artillery, forming 16 batteries. Germany has thus \$3,000 soldiers and \$23 pieces of cannon more than Franco.

Among the foreign stage performers who have arranged for American tours next sesson are Charles Windham, the leading actor in society plays at the London Criterion Theetre, Jenny Lee, who played in burlesques on her former visit but has since been successful as "Poor Jo" in a desmatization from Dickens; Mile Rhea, a French actross who has learned to speak the English of "Bestrice" in "Much Ado About Nothing," the Hanlous, who were bere fiftcon years ago as sthletes, and lost one of their number by a sall from a trapeze, but are now pautomimic active: Rosel, the Italian tragecian, who will repeat Salvini's experiment of appearing with an English speaking company. and Adelina Patti, who will sing in conce:ts.

The fare at the hotels on the Rhine is said to be worse this year than ever betore, white the charges remain high. One of the sturdy English gramblers mays -- I serived at one of the best botels on the Rhine—one which is largely frequented by English and Americans, I gave a hurried order to the head waiter for a 'small dinner' in half an hour. I had a slice of salmon. which had certainly seen the early table Thote, with a disgusting imitation of sauce tartare, followed by an entree of sausages served in thick sauce, evi-dently warmed up. Then came a blue skinuy chicken, and a rancid saladlastly, a compote of thinned apricots. On leaving, two days later, I found that the charge for these uninviting provisions was \$2.18."

Alphoneo XII. of Spain has known how to profit by his stay in Paris. The Jows applied to the Ambassador of his Catholio Majesty at Constantinople, asking whether it would be possible for them to return to the Peninsula, not individually, which they already have the right to do, but perhaps to the num-ber of 40,000, which would bring back into the Peninsula some of the fanatics who alandoned it at the end of the fifteenth century, plundered and persecuted. On the arrival of the telegram from Constantinople the young King cried that the gates of Spain were wide open to those whom she still considers as her children. "Scarcely anything happier than this could happen to us," said the King to his Ministers. "What a glory for me if I can efface the disgrace bequeathed to me by my ances-

From an article contributed to the August number of the "International Beview" by the Rev. C. F. Twing. we obtain striking statistics of this decline. It seems that whereas the percentage of the gradutes of Harvard who entered the ministry was once 53 G, in 1870 it was only 67. At Yale it had fallen from 75.7 to 15 in 1870; at Princeton, from 50 to 21.2; at Brown, from 35 to 224, at Columbia, from 98 to 5.8; at Amheret, from 63.4 to 31.7; and at Oberlin, from 66 to 31.3. If we had the full statistics for the ten years from 1870 to 1880 we should get an even worse showing for theology. From such figures as he has obtained, Mr. Twing finds it to la avident that the proportion is much less, then in any previous decade. At Yale it is only abount nine per cent, and at Harvard it is less than two per Cent

According to a London paper, about six or seven weeks ago a poorly dressed woman asked for an immediate audience of the pope. The chamberlain told the woman to leave; but, owing to her persistency and the repeator remarks that she had highly important commun'cations to make, one of the Monstgnori in the anti-chamber took it upon himself to inform the Pope of the woman's portinacious demand, When she was admitted to his presence, he soon discovered that her shabby habiliments were far from being in keeping with her She begged intelligence and manners. to be confessed by his Holiness. What she divulged in her confession to the ears of the Pope has remained a secret in all but one point. The woman pro-phosied to the Pope the exact day of his death and that of his brother, Cardinal Pecci. No one tearned more than this from the Pope as to the details of this singular interview. The very name of the woman was kept secret by the Pope, who ordered that she be allowed to de-

THE METAL TRADE.

THE PRITISH MARKETS.

(Cer. of American Manufacturer.)

The quarterly meetings have been the great event of the week in the lightsh upon the whole they have been as improven ent upon those of three months Trere has been the in ubus of the heavy stocks of raw fron-fer the decreare of 33 furnaces blowing since the close of March has been insulicions to keep down the accumulations either in Scotland c. Cleveland—yet the fin-ished iron trade basimproved somewhat; and there was not in the Wolverhampton and Birmingham districts the dropping if prices which occurred on last quarter day in both crude and manufactured iron

The proposal to reduce the output of Pigs to the extent of to percent, made by Cleveland to Glasgow slightly strengthned business at the Middlesborough pearterly meeting, which was held on Thursday, but the competition with Glasgon by Cleveland has been too severe for some time past to lead to niucli expeciation that the proposal will receive appreval from the Scotchmen They will be soore than usually generous if they should join the movement; and if they do not it is very questionable whether Clereland will move. The result is being watched with much interest throughous the from centres. The prices which ruled at Middleaboro were 37s 1d to 37s 3d for prompt deliveries of No 3 or about 3d rise on the previous week. No. 3 warrants were 38s to 38s 3d. Furge pige were is less than No. 3 Stocks were shown to be increasing in Connal's stores, and on Thursday night they stood at 181,400 tons, an increase upon the week of 1,14? tons. The plg fron ex-ports for the week ending Thursday night were 17,500 tons, a decrease of 740 night were 17,500 tons, a decrease of 740 some of his orders are being distributed tons on the week. Cleveland finished hereabouts. Wants of United States iron was in better request on Tuesday, and prices were a tritle stronger. The shippuilding demand was more than maintained, and there was more doing in the slicet, together with the engineer-ing requirements Ship places were £6; angles £5 10s, bars £5 10s, less comraission; and puddled bars £3 5s net.
The atecl trade was reported active.
Mesars. Bulckow, Vaughan & Co. bare of late been rolling a lot of ralls for the Indian state rallways

The Scotch pig Iron trade has been steady during the week alike as to demand and prices. The home demand is October, while certain others would have fairly active, and the shipments are tol- placed on the condition that fifty tons continue to be made to stocke, and Mesera. Connal's stores now aggregate 870,000 tons. Yesterday some business was done at Glasgow at 37s. to 47s. 2d. cash, and 47s. 2d. to 47s. 4d. one month The manufacture of cast iron pipes, which for some time has been dull, has

The Wolverbampton quarterly meeting on Wednesday was of an encourage ing sort. Chesp pigs of local make had sold well in the previous fortnight or three weeks; and pigs of a similar sort made in the near shires of Derby and Nottingbam well maintained their prices. From 35,000 to 50,000 tons, perhaps, of such fron for Staffordsbire use, mostly in the mills and forges, have beeg sold in the Welverhampton and Birmingham districts in the past three weeks. Some blast works proprietors were as heavily committed as they cared to be when on Wednesday the Wolverhampton meeting opened. But high class local pigs were not in much reclass local pigs were not in much request. They had been and still were
had been and still were
had been and still were
had been successful in securing a rise of
moving slowly. Makers of finished from
have learnt to mix common argillaceous he had confirmed by wire whilst the
in large preportions with splendid
hematite pigs in small proportions than firmness pervaded the corrugated
arguments to the detriment of rich all roofing sheet business, which included

Tubes and oil well casing is and oil well casing is now as follows: Discount on gas and steam pips
but the detriment of rich all roofing sheet business, which included

In the detriment of rich all roofing sheet business, which included

Tubes and oil well casing is faster than made. In short, the antire range of iron for construction purposes is in unprecedentedly active demand, and blows: Discount on gas and steam pips
but week. Tubes and oil well casing is in unprecedentedly active demand, and blows: Discount on gas and steam pips
but the destriment of rich all roofing sheet business, which included roofing sheet business, which included roofing and tubing are unchanged. Discounts range of iron for construction purposes is in unprecedentedly active demand, and business that general perfect the perfect would advance beyond the danger line with the usual inevitable results. Nails have improved during and tubing 21, net.

Tron Rails—Several parcels of American are still quoted at \$55.9657 at the danger line with the usual inevitable results. Nails have improved during and tubing 21, net. quietly mooting consumers' views, till it as been for some time and still is possible to imy a rich hematite pig at from is 3d to 2s 6d, and occasionally 3s, per ton below the prices at which the meet reputable all mine iron firms mentioned can afford to take. The drop of Ss. per ton announced last quarter day in months ago. Cheorfulaese is beginning Shrepshire and Stafferdshire all mine again to characterized the galvanising pigs, which left Shropshire all mine industry. On Birmingham Exchange qualities at £3 for hot and £4 for cold members of the trade present admitted blast, was not improved upon; and the that at length they were " beginning to Wolverhampton meeting opened with see a profit." And as they did this with Wolverhampton meeting opened with see a profit." And as they did this with the declaration that these would be the the amile of men who meant a good quotations also of the ensuing quarter profit their admissions had the effect of At the same time the Staffordehire brands were quoted from £3 8s. down to £3 2s, 6d.; though there were sorts which ran up to as high as £3 7s. Cd. Of the two, Staffordshire pigs were elightly cheaper on the quarter-say about 2s. 6d. per ton. Cinder pigs were quoted at £2, but juight have been secured at £1 18s. 3d, and occasionally at £1 17s. 6d forges for best sheet, best plate, and heat Staffordebire finished iron was in much heavier demand than three months cutput of mild steel, which is daraging since Few kinds were unimproved. Sheets were in requests considerably in hematites are wanted for mild strel, but mivance of makers' capabilities. One not for that purpose in the iron making thousand tone of sheets might have centres where they have been before been booked on Wednesday morning by sold 12 bein efforts to get back the can maker of my acquaintance, if he trade just their new agents are, with the connections of their principals, breading would, all at current prices; but he is connivance of their principals, broadin,

many others. Perhaps there was never them they must be prepared to accept that the tendency of prices is upward, all will be placed before the close title so brisk a request as now for gelvanised 2.3 2s od per ton for splendid homatite units to create a good market, and to week up ungalvanised a nder this influence in a central England, the manufacture prices are a calify, though slowly, creepe of Barrow-in-Furness and of South ing up. No one of the three-chief gauges Wales, (24, 26, 28) ought to be sold now under f the week in the list ish from 6s to 16s above the prices of the And it is gratifying that Ladyday quarterly meetings. The marked tot firms declared at Wolverham; too the prices of the previous similar gather-ing, when a reduction of the per ton brough down the crucial quotation to £7. Nor did Mesers John Bradley & Son, or the New British Iron Company, depart from the position which at the earlier date they took up, when they refused to drop, and kept their rates £7 10s Merchants, however, wooh pooled the claim and expressed their conviction that if they wanted the fron they could main at £7 12s. Gd., subject to commisalon Common bars were casy to buy at from £5 12s. 6d up to £5 17s 64, and modium bars were pleatiful at £6 to £6 7s. 6d. From that figure up to the £7 quotation, bars were offered which their makers protested were equal to all the work of which the £7 marked bars are makers protested were equal to all the work of which the £7 marked bars are capable. The business done in bars was not great, but it was more than could be done three months before. A heavy demand for baling hoops prevailed; but the offers were mostly at a price which makers did not care to accept in the present fairly crowded state of their order books; though buyers were prepared to give from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. in advance of their last the state of their order books; though buyers were prepared to give from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. in advance to give from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 3d. in advance of their last previous purchase. One of the largest exporting buyers of hoops was present at the Wolverhampton meeting; but he had to take back most of the specifications, which, if makers had been more yielding, he would have gladly distributed. As I write, however

and also Brazil are in this way being ex-

pressed.

The Birmingham quarterly meeting fully upheld the determination in the matter of prices expressed at Wolverhampton the day before. The bolders of sheet and hum orders were no better off in the one town than the other. Makers had taken as many orders as they cared to take for some short time to come, and were incapable, without puttheir sheet orders accepted some up to October, while certain others would have superior ores in noise as advance of fifty placed on the condition that fifty tons makers, which is an advance of fifty should be delivered weekly up to June cents per ton since last week. Foundry next year. A declared rise in galvanized is dull at last week's quotations. 325, 43 erably good. Last week they totaled should be delivered weekly up to June 13,825 tons, which was an increase of next year. A declared rise in galvanized 3.700 tons over the corresponding period sheets was feared. This originated in a of last year Yet large weekly additions meeting of the galvanized iron firms baving been summoned It had for its tember and October delivery The object the inclusion in the Association milits and foundries continus very busy, of this class of manufacturers of the firms who have establishments in Liverpool and London mainly; and in this respect it was a success. Soveral such firms subscribed the rules, and were enjust received a fillip by the placing of a rolled. Less success attended the next tained. Every mill is in motion, and the contract of 20,000 tons in line. The object simed at. The founders of the chief difficulty is to fill orders as prompts and however with Indeed, as stated Association desire by the combination to prevent the underselling which has been felt most from the makers outside the South Staffordshire and Birmingham area. Having got such firms as mem-bers the next effort was to secure their adhesien to the old fashiened scale of extras. But the effort was futile. Freedom of action was claimed; and it had to be conceded. Nevertheless all were willing each to exercise the influence he was able to induce the rest to demand better prices from customers. A rise of twenty shillings on the quarter was declared to have been ostablished by the aggregate of the transactions. To this conclusion the meeting came by comparing notes; and the chairman could have informed it that that very day he our own colonies of Australia, Nov Zeaand and India. The colonial orders were placed meetly by merchants who had come down for that purpose from Lendon; and more money had to be given to secure the acceptance of the members of the trade present admitted confirming the determination of the shoot from makers to secure a larger share of the spell than they had been receiving. There was competition in Birmingham between the hematite pig iron firms. Situalianeously with an augmented demand for this material of steel rail making there has been a falling off in the demand for it at the fron mills and the ures. This is mostly due to a larger rolled iron of the class I mention True,

THE LONDON PARKET

The following were the closing prices in the London metal market July 15, 1881 -

IROX.

Flars, Welsh tin London) 12 1 2 1 2 15 0 itars, Nuclish (in London) 12 1 2 1 2 15 15 0 itars, Nuclish (in London) 0 0 2 10 0 0 itars, Staffordshiretin London 0 0 2 7 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 itars, North of England (at works) 5 5 0 2 0 0 0 italis, North of England (at works) 5 7 6 2 5 10 0 | Correst | Corr

LEAD (per ton)

TIV PLATER (per box).

SPELTER (per ton) English (Swansen) ...16 10 0 @ 0 0

UNITED STATES MARKETS

Pitteburg.

Pig Iron.-Some commission merchants report about the same amount of business doing as last week, but most of them have not done so much The furnace owners, or rome of them, at least, are asking fifty cents per ton mere tor mill fron, and although some has been sold at the advance within the last few days, it is this that has caused the decreased demand Furnaces hold neucome, and were incapable, without put trai gray forge firmly at \$22.4 mos, in-ting off deliveries already due, of accept. stead of \$21.50, as quoted last week, and ing more work. Buyers wished to get small sales have been made under the advance. Neutral mill fron from Lake Superior ores is held at \$23 by some mos, for No. 1, and \$23.50 for No 2. What from is selling is for August, 8-p-The and consequently the consumption is etill heavy.

Manufactured Iron.-There seems to be no abatement of demand for manuly as buyers wish. Indeed, as stated last woek, many orders have to be turned away by those who are most busy, if not by all. The unexpected slackness of business in the spring is being made up business in the spring is being made up with interest. Bars, \$2.40 @2 80; No. 24 sheet, 40; tank 3@3.25c; C. H. No. 1 boiler plate, 810, homogeneous steel do, 63c; hoop iron, 27@29, as to size—all 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for cash. The demand for hoope is, like that of other sorts, extremely active.

Nalla.—Are firm at \$2.75 per keg for 10d. to 60d. in carload lots, with 2 per

cent. off for cash,

Wrought Pipe and Tubes. - The demand continues good. Steam and gas pipe has advanced, the discount being C21@C5, instead of 85@671, as quoted last week. Tubes and oil well casing

Steel Ralis.—There is nothing new to report. The works are very busy, and prices are substantially the same. prompt delivery they are quoted from \$60 pwards. For delivery next year, \$57/0 60 in quoted.

Railway Supplies-Are in active request, and a little higher Spikes 3c. per pound; splice bars, 2.40c; track bolts -all thirty days.

Stoel-The situation in this trade is about the same. I'rices are unchanged and demand good. The works are all busy. Best quality refined cast steel, 11 to 12 cents per pound, as to quantity purchased; crucible machinery steel, about 7 cents, and Bessemor and openhearth do. at 5 to 5} cents; Ressemer open hearth spring 4 to 11 cents, and do.

plough 4 to 4 cents.
Old Rails—We could form of no trapsactions in old ratis. They appear to be held above the views of buyers.

Srrap Irou-Is in good supply. Pilcos are unchanged. No 1 wrought is still hought by consumers at \$26 to 27 per

Philadelphia.

Last weak's review of the iron market cannot be materially modified, but any modifications must be in favour of greater activity and continued unward dency of prices. There is cheerfulness and bucyancy on all sides, but no apfull of work in his sheet mills for two or through old mutual compacts and understand he does not care to ongage himself beyond that time unless. This is being done very stealthily at adverted to, that imports are

dittle, but the late advance in tar has an included sold in the late advanced. yet not been accompanied with any pushing sales. \$20 14 namel, 1 it mathed advance in pig. That it will are few, advance, a good many are met with who Scrap believe it firmly, but two facts stand in the way, file furnaces here and the probabilities of fresh importer Importers here and exporters abroad have been liguring on chances of easing up the foreign market, but circumstance con-tinue unfavourable. The over-production abroad helps low prices there and the very active demand here tends to create a margin here for foreign stocks, but so far this theory has not yielded practical results to those who are walting to unload 60,000 tons on our market. So far the imports this year of pig are 200,000 tons in round numbers, and as far as inquiries can pry into possibilities, which semetimes is not far, the imports will decline. The facts as to this are: buyers are closing up fall contracts without reference to foreign fron. No recent orders have gone abrowl except for the ordinary supplemental supply of Bessemer, and these erders have decreased lately because of the supply on hand, and the advanced asking price. To-day \$23 was bld for a lot said to be 10,000 tons, but the bidders did not need it for two months. \$24 is asked, but 50 cents less will buy. During the past week very considerable contracts were placed, running from 60 to 90 days at \$23 50 to \$24.50 for foundry, and \$19 at furnace for gray forge. The special brands continue to occupy their usual relative positions, and the turnace representatives May that the product has been sold

Manufactured Iron-Blooms are in more active demand than at any time within twelve months, and buyers are unsupplied at this writing, although been made sub rosa. As to prices there orders have been in a mouth. \$45 has leavely little change as compared with fast week, the standard brands not being orders have been in a mouth. 205 has been offered for hammered charcoal for prompt delivery, and the onler could not be filled. Inquiry develops short supplies, plenty of orders abend and advancing figures. A strike took place at one leading works the other day, at another all hands quit on account of heat and went harvesting at \$2.50 a day. A lead-ing maker of muck iron stated to-day he had no muck bara to sell at any price. and would sell none under \$40 if he had Sales have taken place at \$39 50, which sooms to be the ton of the market, but \$39 is a fair average quotation, with little to be had and orders covering production for a-veral weeks to come. liar is stronger than a week ago, and if things keep on the mill price will be 23 and store 26. Every manufacturer spoken to, and I have seen all, say 21 can be had for the asking, but they don't ask.

longer shoul.

The plate and tank mills are so far over-old that new customers have a poor showing. Prices have need quietly growing atronger, and a 31 lase is now quoted, with a plethors of orders, which goes to show that buyers put off buying a long time, and are now seeking to secure supplies to cover future require-ments. Iron cannot be get out as fast as is required. Shoet iron manufacturers report a continuance of the very active trade, and an accumulation of orders beyond present capacity. Wrought pipes are active, and discounts unchanged. Structural shapes are firm and business in excess of facilities. Manufacturers units in reporting an unusual activity and an abundance of orders, which anticipates their output for an indefinite period. Angles are 26; tees, 3.3; beams and channels at combination price. Boiler plate is in special demand. One leading manufacturer stated he had inquiries the past week. Some moderately sixed shipments have been made. Inquiries point to a very active demand in a short time. Orders for spikes and fastenings and joints keep pace with the demand in other branche

Steel Ralls-Since last report orders aggregating 125,000 tens were placed at prices rusning from \$56 to \$60, and makers report other inquiries in hand for as many more. Under the active inquiry and placing of large orders, higher prices are quoted. Much of the Southwestern and Pacific Coast consumption is provided for in foreign mills. It appears there still remains much unprevided for mileage, and conatruction companies are waking up to the fact that accel rails do not grow on trees. Negotiations which should have been terminated in May are now being wound up on telegraph wires, and at prices which indicate that procreatina-tion, which is always the third of time, has in some recent cases been the this of some money. The philosophic ladifference which has animated some buyers is now supplanted by penitential basto, and hence the heavy recent transactions closed and those still banging fire. l'rices abread as per cablegrams are higher, and foreign manufacturers are less able to oblige American custom-

Iron Rails-Irou rails most with moderate demand, and prices are quoted at mill at \$47 to \$47.50, a slight advance. obgage nimself period that time unless that is period to see their business taken from its increasing that stocks are light and saked stops businessome heavy orders to be obtained.

ers than two months ago

Scrap - Scrap sales to mile beprices well metatained, and espit as equal to all requirements Munnkpt selle at \$11 to \$14 Can \$ " to \$20.

New York.

Pig Iron-American With someter exceptions the commission time stylcomplain of the volume of business and claim that their sales do not show the market to be a great deal better than in was a month or six weeks ago. All the furnace agents, and sell-ra in general report an increased trade, however, and agree in stating that prices are deld dis firm at present, with the most encourage ing outlook for the improved price is. ing maintained. On the whole the two interests here would appear to be situat. ol as last work's report represented then at Pittsburg. At all events, the bulk business here is effected without calling in the service of brokers. As a natural consequence, the latter are inclined to discredit many of the sales reported and even go so far as to doubt the prices and to be obtained on many transactions. The result of this is, conflicting reports and some little misrepresentation of th actual condition of the market It is a fact, however, and not an insignificant one at this time, that the commission men are unable to pick low priced stock to offer as an offset to the claims of high prices made by makers and dealers. The actual sales coming to notice indicate a good work's business, aggregating as they do some 6,000 tons various grades and brands, independent of several @21 for gray forgo may be considered the most reliable quotations. It is understood that contracts for 12,000 tons No. 1 X foundry have been closed at \$24.

Scotch-There is still a very fair trade in the leading brands, though the salereported are not quite equal to those of last week. Of the arrivals comparative. ly little is loft over after deliveries on provious purchases are made, and this fact, coupled with the moderate supply in store and a very good demand from consumers, enables importers to main-tain prices. Bome of the 'erge censumers are holding back in auticipation of securing lots that may be attracted on consignment by the good prices now current, as such lots could undoubtedly be secured at lower prices than the regilar importers have authority to sell at The prices to-day are about \$20,00@21 for Egilinton, \$22/22.80 for Caribro-\$26.50 for Glengarnock, \$23/223 50 for Gartsberrie, and \$23.50 @24 for Colt-

ness.
English—Middlesbrough iron of brands in favour among our consumers is roling quite firm on the basis of \$18.80@19 for No. 3, and \$17.50@18 for No. 4, on the spot, owing to moderate stocks, but round lots to arrive could probably be secured at lower prices. Bessemer is secured at lower prices. still quoted at \$23 50/224, but does not appear to find very extensive sale

Steel Rails-There is a great deal of talk about large transactions in both forelgu and American. No particulars regard-

Iron Ralls—Several parcels of American, making in all about 8,000 tons have been reported sold, mainly at Siffs 47 at mill, and none seem to be available now at lower rates. There is some busness in foreign for future delivery at Southern ports, but apparently nothing on local account. The lowest figures now quoted are \$46/247 laid down here.

Old Rails-The cost to import at present, according to the latest advices y cable, is about \$31 for double heads. and in view of this fact holders are not very anxious to sell. Buyers are not pressed for stock, however, and it may be questioned if over \$26 for tees or \$74 for double heads can be secured at the moment. About 1,000 tone of the latter

were sold at the price quoted Scrap Iron-No large lote are selled and the demand seems rarely to extend to more than one or twe hundred tons on a single order. Stocks are cylically in good shaps, and No. 1 wrought rules quite firm at \$28@29 in yard. Some very fair lots of foreign, however, may !had at \$26@27 from atore.

Annie Culien went driving out of Baltimore with Mr. Bouder. When they were several miles from the city be threw a merriage license in her lap and swore that she would never return home except as his wife. This peculiar kind of woolng was temporarily successful, for the gitl went unresistingly to a wayside minister end was married, but on getting back to her parents she refused to even see her husband, and a dirorce is

INSURANCE MATTERS.

CHOPERATIVE ANNUITY COM-PANIKS

Securator' writes to the Ottawa (Secure - | bave received per mail from the syent in this city of the Hartford Life and Annuir Insurance Un certain tire and consist ansurance up certain priorid and other papers relative to the waking of the above company. The spat has made a mistake in banding me agrat the move a missaw in banding me the documents referred to, for I cannot eague to could possibly expect me to take an interest in an illegal company. nog tato detail as to the lifegality tion primit me to state that I am in no way inversited in, or lossived in any life

too printed in, or insured in any life way inversited in, or insured in any life company, so that anything I state may be considered perfectly unblassed.

To begin, I have tefore me the Canada factor of Saturday last containing the list of all companies licensed by the Government to transact business of insurance in Canada, with the name of the agent on whom to serve process when necessary, and the amount of the deposit of each impaor, but I fall to find the Hariford Life and Annuity Insurance Co. on the ut It is not licensed and has no deposit for the recently of the certificate holders. Again, section 25 of 40 Vic., chap 42, the Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877, states distinctly that "no company shall

states distinctly that "no company shall do any business of insurance in Canada (thean Marine excepted) without permis-on obtained from the Minister of Finance, on obtained from the Minister of Plance, sho after report made by the Treasury Council, shall decide in each case whether such permission shall be granted and shether a license shall be proper or necessary to be issued, and whether any not stat deposit shall be required to be made with the Receiver-General

with the Receiver-General

and any company doing any such business without obtaining such primission or license

any area business without obtaining such primission or license

and any person delivering any policy of insurance, or collecting any premium on betaif of such company, shall render themselves respectively liable to the penalties stated in the 13th and 14th sections of this act." The said penalty being \$1,000 left each policy or easition. this act " The said penalty being \$1,000 for each policy or certificate lesued, which penalty may be sued for and recovered on intermation fyled in the name of the Attorney-General of Canada; one-half the penalty when recovered to go to the Crown, and the other half to the in-

The company in question, "The Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Comleast," bas applied to the Government as
to duag business in Canada, and have
been informed, on the opinion of the law
inferrs of the Crown, that they cannot
tegally do business in Canada without
that many cases. The aggregate penalty,
if the procedution proves successful, will
to \$1,579,000, half of which the cemplainant will re-viv.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has
tegally do business in Canada without
just rendered a decision in the case of bisining a flornes from and depositing 1000 with the Dominion Government. brither one or other of these has been done, consequently the "Lactford" is an illegal

congrestly the "" stations" has literal
company in Canada, and no suit would
had good in our course relative to it.

The law officers of the Orown have over
and over again given their opinion that all
such companies as the "Hartford," cooperative, mutual benefit societies, etc,
are illegal and, liable to the penalty heretofore stated, unless duly licensed by and a
deposit made with the Dominaton Government Contecountly the policies or certifiment Consequently the policies or certifi-cates issued by such companies are perfect-ly worthless, and the publicare being im-posed on by such companies and their

fut let us see what the American press, which knows such companies best, say of them. I have before me the Spectetor of the 4th instant published in New York and Chicago, and from it I make the folawing extract.—" As we go to press information reaches us to the effect that the Attorney-General has, at the request of the instance Department, prepared papers for the arrest of all agents of the Hartford Life and Annuity Company doing hashes. the and Annuity Company doing business in this State. The charge is that they are doing business in violation of the law. We hope to see the cases pushed with vigour, that it may be definitely determined whether the co-operative delugion on the prosecuted in the state in defining of the prosecuted in the diate in defiance of the

Agus, a Hartford paper of this month says "We learn that some of the assessment co-operative mutual benefit associatoos have gone into Canada, and are do-ing a rushing business. That is well for the companies, and a little rough on the Uanadians; for every dollar paid for memwhile every dollar which is ever paid for losses, the Canadians agree to pay them selves. It is nevertheless a good joke; pay five or ten dollars a week each, to a on this side of the line without a dollar of capital, which agrees to do noth-ing but assess you for every dollar of losses, which has to be paid on the Canadian side. That is mutual benefit with a vengrance, we got the membership free and annual dees, and the Canadians pay their own losses. We can stand this arrange-

ment as long as they can."
This same Hartford paper, referring to the repudiation by certain prominent men of indianapolis of their names being used as officials of the "Pioneer Relief Association of Canada," another co-operative affair, says. "This is only bettering a little the stample of 'The Hartford Life and Annalty Company,' which continued to publish the enforcement by prominent men of a scheme they knew dotting of, and long after they had dealed all responsibility for it. It is getting so that a man of standing and influence, who values his good name, needs to have it copyrighted in order to the promoter or endorser of some plausible swindle and to avoid the unpleasant necesmit of public repudiation

n the above the public will be able to form an opinion as to the estimate in which such associations as the "Hartford Annuity Co " are held by our American continut, who know them best, and although contini, who know them best, and an invest-encrosching on your space I cannot re-frais from referring to, pechaps, one of a continuous of the kind, vis : the "ladiana Masonio Mutual Benefit Society."

The University of the late The President, Mr. Wooled, at its late Les Insurance Report, 1881.

meeting, submitted, as a part of his address, the following facts and advice:

"Manufacture Report, 1881.

The Union City, Ind. Ec.

of the Masonio Mutual Indeed, it is the experie that such societies are necessarily experie that such societies are necessarily short-liked, and contain within themselves the seeds of dissolution. This subject, "has caused me," says the worthy President, "much thought, and no little anxiety," and to adds:—
"I know that the Masonic Mutual has been found preferred all the little and on the preferred all the little and on the sections are formed."

"I know that the Masonic Motual has herstofore performed all the functions of a reliable insurance company at a much less cost than the average cost of the protection such societies give. It has paid its losses promptly, and now has the funds to satisfy all ire obligations, matured or constingent. Can it in the future do what it has done in the past? There is the question that confront wou to-day. To ignore bas done in the past? There is the question that confronts you to-day. To ignore it would be folly ito meet it is your duty. The average age of your membership is a fraction over forty-its years. It must be kept at that rate or brought lower, else the society's future is pregnant with danger. Should the average reach fifty years, it will be so heavy as to slok the socialty. We cannot stand the cost which an average age of fifty years would entail, for the cost of remaining in the society would then be greater than the cost of obtaining an equal amount of insurance. would then be greater than the cost of obtaining an equal amount of insurance from a regular life insurance company. I need not tell you that such a condition of affairs would be fatal to our society. You know as much without my saying it." I have written the above with no lifefeling to any one but for the nublic good, and in tusticate to the various Lite insurance.

and in justice to the various Lite focurance Ucmpacies doing business in Canada, who have made their deposit with the Government and are duly licensed thereby

The Ohlo superintendent of insumuce on the 28th ult. refused the application of the Mutual Benefit execution of Phenixville, Pa, for per nission to do business in Ohio on two grounds, which may be stated thus: that it is too much of a co-operative for admission as a regular life company, and imitates the regulars too nearly to be admissable as a cooperative.

Railroad companies that fail to comply hour previously. with the requirements of law in keeping Office hours from ham to 8 pm. For Savaxes and saws always ready for use by inest Hank and Money Order business, 9 a.m. the passengers in case of accident, to save life and properly, receive a torcible admonition from a vengeful lilinois farmer. He has commenced 9,000 suits against one con-9,000 suits against one com-pany, for a failure to comply with law in panies fathering the business are all if the prosecution proves successful, will select the following from a dozen in-be \$1,500,000, half of which the com. stances named by the Eagle: "Three

the American insurance company, of Chileago, v. Smith. The facts and the substance of the law laid down were as Several policies, were written on a man follows Defendant was a citizen of Gasconade county. Mo, and insured pro-perty in that county in the plaintiff company, giving a promissory note in consideration of the policy. The com-pany sued on the note, and effered it in evidence, bigether with defendant's ap-plication, and rested. The Circuit Court held that as plaintiff was a foreign corporation, and had failed to show that Is was duly authorized to do business in this state, the note sued on was without consideration, and, therefore, void, and plaintiff could not recover. Held, that under our statute, where the note is offered in ovidence and its execution not denied, it makes a prima focus caso. Defendant admitted his signature to the note, and the policy is presumptively good, there being nothing to show that It was issued in violation of law, or for any other cause illegal and void Reversed and remanded

It was stated in the last report that

1833 were still occupying the field, their years, unable to work, and not expecting, aggregate business having increased in nor by his friends expected, to live long, amount insured from \$65,084,071 at the beginning of 1853 to \$666,892,463 in the commencement of 1850—in increase of taken out. This was at or within a few more than tenfold; and in amount of at- days of the time when he was so seriously mitted assets at corresponding dates, sick that a watcher or attendant was from \$0,821,942 to \$194,724,578—an increases of more than twenty-eight fold. Those seven companies were the Mutual Tife. Manhating and Total \$1,000 to the time when he was so seriously sick that a watcher or attendant was thought probable that his death might occur at any time. He still lives, however." Life, Manhattan and United States New York : the Connecticut Mutual ; the Mutual Benefit, of New Jersey; the Union Mutual, of Maine; and the National, of Vermont. We refer thus to the business of these companies because they are the only ones from other states now left that were authorised in Massachusetts in 1883, and because its results furnish so good an idustration of the surgeous. wonderful growth, as well as the periodical depression, of life insurance in America. Had annual statements been rendered from their first year of business, still greater contrasts would have appeared. While this condition of things is most hopeful and escouraging, it should not be forgotten that oul" by a indictous and just administration of the great and important interests entrusted to them can the present managers of American life insurance expect to cacape the criticisms so deservedly u tered la condemnation of these sacred obligations and the betrayers of counding patrons. From the record of companies remaining in Massachusetts, now so thoroughly sitted, and apparently so free from discreditable association, there seem to come welcome assurances that in their ranks the disgraceful scrafals which have blackened the history of se many unworshy competitors will find no sepatition. That it may be so no honest official, or anxious policyholder, or trusting dependent, can offer a more appropriate invocation. - Massachuertts

The Union City, Ind. Eagle of July 21 people, sucreating their spenges, mains to be shown. It so "Many intelligent men doubt the personal has a local article showing the operations paralyzing their arreagth, producing a that some occurrence of the manner of social sections of social sections of the doubt the plan of the doubt-bed speculators in the generation of infidely and speculation and the doubt take place. The Union City, Ind., Eagle of July 21

POSTAL TIME TABLE.



POST OFFICE, OTTAWA,

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

		_	•	-	_	.	_		_	_
MARCA.	_		Ci	•••		أ	l+	elis —	101	
	٩	W .	<u>-</u>	w	*	M.	۸.	<u>.</u>	P.	۹.
Restern - Mont.,		_	_		_	_		_		_
, Ųμε., etc. ·	ł				*	(∿)	4	00		∞
Maritime Prov	l		1	00					3	oq
Western — Kins ston, Toronto	10	00	l		١.,	φ.		00		∞
l' N., et a Ogrieba		80	. 1	00		8	•	w	7	ະ ພ
Vestern U. 8		ů,	•	•		w	2	00		ő
N. Y. thro mails		α				00	•	••	li	40
Kemptrille, etc		٥u	ı	01	ί.		8	00	į į	(4
MAROTICE .	10	00	ı.			. !			4	40
N'th Gower, Kare	l		լ	w					4	40
Metcalfo, Russell.	110	00	1	45		i			۱.	40
Pembroke, Ren	ı۳	•	l'*	٠,		٠ ا			١,	₩
fram	l g	10	l			50		00	2	00
Aibton, Siltte	ľ		t			•	١,	•	•	•
ville, Hantlay		60	1		:		1		2	œ
l'erthidiatth's	١.		ļ		_	.	١.			
Falls, etc	0	50	ì		. 3	'0	8	00	: 4	00
Sand Point, Arn-	٦	30	•		١.		١.		٦	
prior Reistol, Clarendon		60			٠,	30	5	(4)	ۃٰا	8
Rella Comera	•	•	l				l		1 4	w
Richmond	i i		۱,	140	,		lı۵	30	ł	
Ifull {	6	90	4 -				١,	ĸ		លា
		~	1		8	S	l 2	00	17	30
Aylmor, Kardley,	١.,		ı		١.		Ι.		ı	
elo		O n	1		5	00	; 2	70	l	
North Phore and	١.	00	ļ		ŀ		ı		١.	00
- Montreal Oatineau Route	13				i		Ι.			8
New Filinburgh	ı۳	•	1		۱,	30	hâ	. M		30
Billings' Beldge	1	30	ľ		٠, ۲		١.,		2	ĭ
liritish, esa N.Y.,	.l	•	1		1		1		١-	•
M.T.			1		۱,	. 00	i		ı	
British, via Hali-	1		1		١.,		ļ		ı	
fax, Thursday	1		ı		្រះ	; 00	[n	2000	1	
British, supple-	1		1		I٠	٠.	ı		1	
mentary	1	••	1	•	1,	الو	1	••	ŀ	
	<u> </u>		÷		_	_	<u> </u>	_	<u>.</u>	
. Registered matt	et	100	uŧ	t b	• ;	os!	ed	h	ılt	40

G. P. BAKER, Postmaeter.

vicinity of that town, and it mentious either Obio or Indiana corporations. We aged residents of our neighbouring county of Dark, two of whom at least were in poor health for several years, died recently with colicies, not six munths old, Several policies were written on a man not a dusen miles from hero who was upwards of 80 years of age, stricken with paralysis, and who had as visitors at one and the same time, his physician and an insurance agent—and he considerately passed of" in a very short time afterward. Of course life beneficiaries didn t get the thousands they hoped for but they got somethis g-so also did the companies and their agents-and the dupos who held policies in these companies furnished the money. A young man near here holds a policy on his father's life. One night about a month ago the old gentleman became saddenly and seriously sick. His smart son heard of it, but instead of hastoning to his father's bodside, he saddled a horse and rede for Jear life for a doc-me, for an insurance agent-intent on getting an additional insurance before it should be too late. The funny part of this affair—for it really has funny side—is, the old man got well. Not a mile from the Regie office lives a seven of the life companies from other man, not so aged (about 60 years,) but states authorised in Massachusetts in who has had lung disease for over two

> The United States army of 25,000 men has a medical staff of 200 The navy with 8,000 men, has a medical staff of about 1,000. The marine hospital service, which has about 25,000 patients annually, has but 35 medical officers and the same number of active assistant

The anti-French agitation in Italy has aroused the somewhat astonished atten-tion of Freschmen to the great number of Italians inhabiting France. The floating population of Italians in Paris amounts to the large total of 50,000. The other cities in which they swarm are Lyons, Marseilles, Tonion, Nemes and Beancoon. Une The flucting sees little of them in other places; but where Italians assemble they cluster thick and live together.

When the French President, Grevy, attends the races or any other place of public amusement, he always looks as if he went for duty, not for pleasure, and scarcely a smile relieves the severity of his rather commonplace countenance, Mme. Greey, who always accompanies blim, is dressed plainly, but elegantly, in black, with usually a dark brown bonnet and plumes. She weers a goodnatured amile.

There is no doubt about the conservatiam of the Jewish Messenger, which con-demns the Judatem which is remodelled every decade by the majority vote of a syongogue's members, and says: "This is the course of American Judalaro, despening and poising the moral sensibilities of our

POSTAL TIME-TABLES. POST OFFICE, MONTREAL

MAUS.

LELINIET.

Movratat, July 5, 1880.

ONTAIDO A WEST A.M. F M. EIN PROVINCES.

CEURITO.

R &	} !				1
# 30 4 3.∐	• • • •	Ottome by Influsy .	B 15	800	ı
3.40	•••	*Prosinces of Ontario. Manitoba & British	ĺ		٠
	ا م م	Ledurnhen	\$ 15	3 30	
	ינו פ	Ottawa liver Route up.	6 ə-İ		
- 1		QUEBEC & EASTERN		i	r
]		PROVINCES.		ı	
	8 05	Quebec, Three Rivers, Beribler and Sorel, by		I	
		Q M O & O. R)	- i	1.50	•
# 00 # 00		QMO & U. Ry Quibeo by Steamer. Quebec by H.T.R Eastern Townships.		n 00	E
8 00	. }	Enstern Townships.		ļ	
1		Three Rivers, Artha- backs and liviere do	ſ		
	12 80	Occidental Rr. Maio	_ :	ا""	0
9 20	'	Line to Ottawa Do. St. Jeroma and St	7 ∾	• • • •	ι
11 50		In Branches St. Remi & Hemmins-	• • • •	4 45	1
810		ford Ry	i	200	1
3.0	12 45	bruoke, eto	6 90	2,30	-
8 00	۱ .	Acton & Sorel Ry		8 8) 8 00	١.
10 €0		St. Johns, Stanbridge, and St. Armand Sta-	ı		ŀ
10 00		tion St. Johns, Vermont	6 ∞	•••	1
	'			2 15	ľ
10 00	!.	Rys South Restern Ry (New litturewick, Neva		8 13	•
6 00		NGC	8 00	ľ	
]				l
	ļ	ed dally on Halifat. whence despatch is by l'acket leaving 6th			l
	1	and Sub July			1
		LOCAL MAIIS.			١.
11.3	i	Reanharnols Route.	. 6 ∞		ľ
ii 30)	Boucherville, Contre-		l	H
	1	Vercheres	600	1 ស	!
10 fe	6.34	Cote St. Paul Tangeries West	88	2 00	Н
•	6 3	Tanneries West Co'e St. Antoine and Notre Dame de Urace		12 45	l,
11 ×	··	St. Cunegonde Huntingdon	6 00	200	Ľ
110 6)	llachine	600	2 00 1 45	ľ
0 %		longueull	l	2 30	ľ
10 0	S	l'aprairie l'ont Viau, Sailt-au-	6 W	l	ľ
8 0		Recollet Terreboune ad bt. Vin-	i	3 30	ŀ
53			1	1 06	l
	,4	6 Point St. Charles St. Laurent, St. Mattin and St. Kostache	8 00	L 15	L
١	1	ver medicing the same		112≥ 5	1
10 O		and St. Kostache]{ & 5	l
l		North Shore Land Route to Bout de l'Isle	' "	Ί,,,	١
90		North Shore I And Route to Bout de l'Isle Illochelara	' "	1	١
90		North Shore Land Route to liout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES.	' "	Ί,,,	١
8 1		North Shore Land Route to liout de l'Isle Rochelara UNITED STATES. Routon and New Pag	5 ×	Ί,,,	١
8 1	6 3	North Shore Land Route to liout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES.	5 ×	Ί,,,	
8 1	8	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng- iand States, except	5 ×	3 30 2 60 & 5]	
5 4 10 3	8 3	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng land States, except Maine New York and South	5 oc	3 30 2 60 4 5]	
5 4 10 3	8 3	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng land States, except Maine New York and South	5 oc	3 50 2 60 4 5) 3 40 2 154	
5 5 6 10 3 8 0	8 3	North-Shore land Route to Rout de l'Isle o Hochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng- land States, except Maine	5 oc	3 50 2 60 4 5] 3 40 2 154 2 30	
5 4 10 3	0 8 3 0 0 0 12 3	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Route de l'Isle Route de l'Isle Route de l'Isle Route de l'Artes Route de l'Artes New York and Southern States Reisend Pond, Portland and Maine	5 oc	3 50 2 50 & 5] 5 40 2 154 2 30 (3: 8	
8 t 8 4 10 3 8 4 8 4	0 8 3 0 0 0 12 3	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle llochelara UNITED STATES. Breton and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- ern States Disjand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States	5 00 6 00	3 50 2 50 & 5] 5 40 2 154 2 30 (3: 8	
5 4 5 4 10 3 8 0 8 de	0 8 3 0 12 3	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle llochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- eng States Disjand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC.	5 00 6 00 5 1:	3 50 2 60 2 60 2 154 2 30 (3: 8	
5 4 5 4 10 3 8 0 8 de	0 8 3 0 12 3	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle llochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- eng States Disjand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC.	5 00 6 00 5 1:	3 30 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 154 2 30 (3: 8	
5 4 4 10 3 8 0 8 de By	o 8 %	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Route de l'Artes Route de l'Isle Route de l'I	6 od	3 30 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 154 2 30 (3: 8	
5 4 4 10 3 8 0 8 de By	o 8 %	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Route de l'Artes Route de l'Isle Route de l'I	6 od	3 30 2 50 4 5] 3 40 2 154 2 30 (3: 8	
8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle llochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- eng States Disjand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC.	5 oc	3 30 2 50 2 50 2 50 2 154 2 30 2 154 2 30 2 154 2 30 3 8 66	
States and a state	0 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New England States, except Maine New York and Southern States Olisiand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Han Line (Friday). Han Line (Supplementary day) Han Line, Uermany (Friday).	5 oc	3 300 2 56 2 56 3 5 40 2 154 2 2 154 3 8 60 7 0 6 22 2 15	
States and a state	0 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New England States, except Maine New York and Southern States Olisiand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Han Line (Friday). Han Line (Supplementary day) Han Line, Uermany (Friday).	5 oc	3 300 2 60 4 5] 5 40 2 150 2 150 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 15 2 15 2 15	
8 t 9 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle Hochelara UNITED STATES. Broton and New Eng iand States, except Maine New York and South- ern States Distand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Han Jine (Supplementary day) Han Jine (Supplementary day) Han Jine, Germany (Fri- rd (Monday) entary, see P.O weekly et from New York for I (Wednesday). urg American Packet to ay (Wednesday)	5 oc	3 300 2 56 2 56 3 5 40 2 154 2 2 154 3 8 60 7 0 6 22 2 15	
S. A. A. By C. By	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I Rochara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- ern States Olisiand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Rian Line (Supplementary day) Rian Line (Supplementary day) Rian Jine, Uermany (Yri- rd (Monday) untary, see P.U weekly et from New York for (Wednesday), ung American Packet to ry (Wednesday)	5 oc	3 300 2 60 4 5] 5 40 2 150 2 150 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 15 2 15 2 15	
S. S	0 8 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I focut and New Eng Inni States I focut l'end, l'ortend and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Illan Line (Friday). Illan Line (Supplementary day) Illan Jine, Uermany (Friday). Illan	5 oc 3 1:	3 300 2 60 4 5] 5 40 2 150 2 150 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 15 2 15 2 15	
8 4 10 3 8 8 8 4 10 3 8 8 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8	0 8 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I flock de l'Isle New York and New Eng Inni States Olisian I fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Ran Jane (Friday) Ran Jane (Supplementary day) Ran Jane, Germany (Friday) WEST INDIES. etc., prepared in New whence mails are de-	5 oc	3 300 2 60 4 5] 5 40 2 150 2 150 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 15 2 15	
8 4 10 3 8 8 8 8 4 10 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I flockelara UNITED STATES. Boston and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- expertance of the Control and Maine "Western and Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Rian Line (Supplementary day) Rian Line (Supplementary day) Rian Jine, Uermany (Yri- rd (Monday) Routerlay). WEST INDIES. etc. prepared in New whence mails are de- de day and West Indies, etc. packet indies, etc.	5 oc	3 300 2 60 4 5] 5 40 2 150 2 150 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 15 2 15	
8 4 10 3 8 8 8 8 4 10 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I flock de l'Isle New York and New Eng Inni States Olisian I fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Ran Jane (Friday) Ran Jane (Supplementary day) Ran Jane, Germany (Friday) WEST INDIES. etc., prepared in New whence mails are de-	5 oc	3 300 2 60 4 5] 5 40 2 150 2 150 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 2 15 2 15	
S. 4 & A. 10 3 8 & A. 10 3 8 & By in a 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I foliout d'ond, New Englishe States I foliout d'ond, l'orthand and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Illian Line (Friday). Illian Line (Supplementary day). Illian Line, Uermany (Friday). Illian Line, Uermany (Friday	6 or	3 50 2 66 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
S. 4 & A. 10 3 8 & A. 10 3 8 & By in a 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I foliout d'ond, New Englishe States I foliout d'ond, l'orthand and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Illian Line (Friday). Illian Line (Supplementary day). Illian Line, Uermany (Friday). Illian Line, Uermany (Friday	6 or	3 50 2 66 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	
S. 4 & A. 10 3 8 & A. 10 3 8 & By in a 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	0 8 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	North Shore Land Route to Rout de l'Isle I Roston and New Eng inn't States, except Maine New York and South- grand Fond, Portland and Maine "Western and Pacific States AT BRITAIN, ETC. Han Jine (Supplementary day) Han Jine, Uermany (Yri- rd (Monday) mitery, see P.U weekly et from New York for (Wedneslay). WKST INDIES. etc. prepared in New whence mails are de- d. herery Thurslay p.m.	6 or	3 50 2 66 3 3 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	

Registered Letters should be posted 15 minutes before the hoar of closing ordinary Mails, and 30 minutes before closing of English Mails.

a race of bigh-souled, ardent Hebrews, filled with the sprit of an Esra, a Mac-cabes, a Juda Hallevi, a Frankel—but a breed of indifferentiats, who sneer at the synagogue, and whose ignorance is a greater source of evil than the bugbear of radionlism." The Messenger also applies the rod to those wealthy Jews who "fancy that their money absolves them from com-pliance with the laws and statutes of their falth, and whose consciences are fulled to sleep by timid and accommodating babies.

There is a fakir at Lucknow about whose miraculous doings the native papers tell the most astounding stories His latest exploit was to sit " cool, quiet and perfectly unconcerned " close alongelde of an enormous fire. The 1 at was so great that the crowd of spectators could not approach within 200 yards of the blazing mass, which was composed of eleven care-loads of highly combustible material. The native scribe who chronicles the feat asserts that the fakir remained "in this interesting position" for four hours without taking the slightest harm. Of course, the fame of the devotes spread abroad like wildfire, and from all parts of Lucknow came pious Hindoos bringing offerings to the incombustible saint. Ho great at last became the concourse of pilgrims that a detach ment of police had to be stationed on the spot. How the trick was managed remains to be shown. It seems established that some occurrence of the sort describ-

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



Canada Central Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME and ofter MONDAY, 23st IUNE, trair will run as follows -

Western Express Train, making close connection with Grand Trunk Isatiwas for Toronto and all points West, arriving in Toronto at 11.15 a m Toronto at 11.15 a m Toronto at 12.15 a m to the first of Perth, Smiths Falls and Brockville 11 30 a.m.

two m.

Processille

Regress Train from the West, leaving Toronto at 7.35 a m.
Express Train from Brockellie, Petth, Pembrote, and all inter-6.45 p.m. mediate stations 1.60 p.m. Trains run on Montreal time *These trains make only four stops between Ottown and Jirochevis Junction.

Connection made at brockville with the Utica and Black River It IL for New York, Alban and all points South Albat and all points South
T.A. & KINNON, ARCHER BAKER.
Superintendent, General Manager.
Brookville, Out., 21st June, 1890.



S7.LAWRENCE&OTTAWA

RAILWAY.

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

ERATE (TTATE Por the East, West, South and South-Rest... For the East and West...

2 00 p.m. ARSITING IN CITAWA.

Prom both East and West.
From the East, South and South-Rat!
Prom the West. 6 M a.m. 4 00 p m. 6 20 p.m.

Rast 4 00 pm.

Prim the West. 6 20 pm.

Gloing West take the 11 a.m. train Ample
time for dinner at Prescott Junction.

Sare Connections with Grand Trusk Trains
to and from both East and West, and with
those of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg and Jake Champlain and Uties & Black
liver Rallways at Ogdensburg, to and from
New York, Boston, and all points South and
East.

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

A Steamboat Express Train will feave Ottawa on Tuesdays, Theredays, Saturdays and Rundays, at 8 a.m., connecting with the different lines of steamers on the St. Lawrence, for both Past and West.

A Sofa Car will be ran on the Night Trains between Ottawa and Prescott Junetion.

Trains are run on Ottawa time.

WALTER BILANLY General Manager, Ottawa, Ottawa, July 25, 1860.

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

COMMENCING on Weinenlay, June 23rd, 1890, trains will run as follows

	Mized.	Mail.	Esptess.
Leave Hoche- laga for Hull Arrivent Hull	1.00 a.m. 10.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m. 12.40 p.m.	&15 p.m. 9.25 p.m.
lochelaga. Arrivo at	1.00 a.m.	\$,20 a.m.	ఓ≪ р ⊞.
Hochelaga.	19.30 a.m.;	12.30 p.m. Night Passyager	1
Leave Hoshe- laga for Que- beo	6.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
bee Leave Quebec	8.00 p.tc.	6.30 a.te.	9.20 p.m.
for llocke- lags Arrive at	5.30 p.m.	9.30 p m.	
liochelaga Leave lioche- laga for St Jerome .	8 30 р.m.		1
Arrive at St. Jerome.	,	Mixed.	
Jerome for Hochelaga.		8.45 s.m.	
Hochelaga.		9.00 a.m.	

(Local trains between little and Aylmer.)
Trains leave Mile Knd Station even mi

utes later.

All Marmifeent Palace cars on all pass enger trains and elegant sleeping care on night trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains.

Trains to and from Ottawa connect with trains to and from Quebec,
Sunday trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.

All trains run by Montreal time.

ORNERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes Square.
TICRET UFFICES, 13 Place d'Armes and 3v2
St. James St., Montreal, and opposite the St.
Louis Hotel, Quebes.
L. A. SENEUAL,
General Superintendent.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENTS, commenced in 162 14th June, 1880:—
Through Express Presencer Trains; a daily (accept Sunday) as follows:—

"Halifax. 10 45 p.m.,
This train connects at Chandlers Curve with
Orand Trank train leaving Montreal at 10 p.m.,
The trains to Halifax and St. John run
through to their destination on Sanday.

BU The Pellman oar leaving Mentreal on
Monday, Wednesday and Friday, runs
through to Halifax, and that leaving on Tuesday, Thurnday and Saturday, to St. John.

BU The trains leaving Halifax at 6 p.m.
and St. John at 10.25 p.m., and whith teach
Montreal at 4.30 a.m. by connecting at Chradiere Curve with the Grand Trunk train at 8.36
p.m., remain at Campbellion over thunday.
For information in recard to passeager fares,
tickets, rates of freight, train arrangements,
etc., apply to
CAPT. MacCUAIG,
Bparks St., Otlawa.
D. POTTINGER.

D. POTTINGER, Sperm Chief Superlatendent.

DOMINION TRADE REGISTER

480 INDUSTRIAL DIRECTORY.

ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

N. WHITING MANUFACTURING CO. Colar liste, firt. -- Manufacturers of scribes, fork-thore, etc. forkisher, etc.
WELLAND VALE CANTIPACTIFING
Oil, frek No. 2. bt Cathetiers Ont.
Canada - Mai affectives: I gam, expites,
Loths, here, rakes and edge tools.

ANILINE DIES EVIL THOUGHT & CO., Municeal - Agents
for K. Hebler, infeabach U. M., Vermany BRASS WORES

II N TABILA CO., Montersi —Brase Calabore and fusidate, bear pump manufacturere BRIDGE BUILDERS.

TORINTO HILLING CV. Toronto - Dailders of Atr.) and Iron, Hellows and Highway Bridge.

Caps and furs.

J. JOHNSTON, Toronto, trat. - Manufac-turers to the trade only.

CARPETS. PKTLRY & (V). studies sinfin, 125, 120 and 12 Kins Street East, Toronto.—Wholesale catpet dealers.

COTTON BROKERS. M. WRIGHT, Dendas, Ont -viole agrat in tanada for Uniway & McCuire, cotton factors, Nabrille, Tenn

COTTON MILLS. DUNDAS COTTON MILLS CO., Dundas, Ont.
—Grey domestics, denius, tickings, yarns,

etc.

HAMIITON COTTON MILLS CO., Hamilton.

— Desime, tickings and paras.

JOHN MACKAY, Dundar, Out — Manufacturer of every description of gotton marge

and rains.

ESSE TOOLS.

R. T. WILSON, Bendar, Oat.—Manufacturer of also, picks, seatoche, grab hose and railway contractors anyone.

ENGINES AND BONERS.

JOHN PENROM. Toronto. Engineer, Ma-chiejst, etc. Manufacturer of hydraelic, steam and hand power passenger and goods electors.

ERBRAYERS, ETC.

JOHN VIRVING & SON, Onborne St. Toroute, Out — Electrotypers, segrators on
wood, designers, sie.

FRES. THOS. GRAHAM, Toronto. Manufacturer and recuter of Birs and rasps.

PREDERICK HAUSCH, Cote St. Paul, Montreal.—Manufacturer of avery description of band made Blue and rasps.

11 No. Application.

of band made him any raspe.

FILE & BPRING CO., Cote St. Paul, Mon-freal.—All kieds of fire and agrings. Mis-reest. Sele manufacturers of Shauldings' patent sevented spring

G. OUTRAM & SON, Dominion File Works. Meetreel.—Manufacturers of every descrip-tion of Size and Tapps.

FURMITURE

OSHAWA CABINET CO., Oshers, Ost.~ Furniture Massinsterers. Toronto brench, VI Yonge St.; Montreal branch, 447 and 560 Notre Isana St.

AMERICAN BRAUKET CO., Hamilton, Ont.
—Manufacturers of all hinds of fancy furnifure, brackets, etc.

TERS & CO., 11 St. Bonaventure St., Monireal.—Manufacturers of office decks and
province bankers.

teretries bookeanes

JAMES WRIGHT & CO., 11 to 17 Hermice St., Mestreal-Caures, bank, herse, stere and office fittings, art faratture and iniaid Score, etc. GLASSWARE

HAMILTON GLASSON, Hamilton.—Mane Reteres of Sint and green glassware. SLOVE MANUFACTURERS

W. H. STOREY & SON, Acton, Ont. - Manufacturine of the glores and mitte in every variety and style. HARDERS.

HENRY II. WARREN, Cate St. Paul, Mon-treal.—Hassiscturer of every description of hammers, alongue, hatchets, contracture' tools, etc.

4

MUSI, SPORES AND SENT SCORE,
P. W. HORE & SON, Hamilton, Dat.—Manuflatarara (halo, spokes, rime, shalls, poles, sleigh and outler staf, etc.

INES. P. P. DALLEY & CO., Hamilton Out.— Manufacturers of Into Mindian Authors offs, perfumery, etc.

Holl Works, CANADA SCREW CO., Dendas,—Manefac-teners of Iron and bruss serows, boits and

tivets.

COWAN & CO., finit.—Manufacturers of every description of wood working machinery.

DOMINTON BOLT CO., 120 Pront St. Rost,

DOMINION BOLT CO., 139 Front St. Rost, Toronta.—Manufacturers of every description of holis, bot presend thus, vallway spikes, bridge, belief and fron rivets.

H. R. IVES & CO., Montreal.—Hardware manufacturers and fonaders; fron railing and ornamental fron work a specialty.

HAMILTON BRIDGE & TOOL, CO., Hamilton.—Iron railway and highway bridges and from work, 1g machinery.

MCKECHNIE & BERTRAM

McKECHNIE & BERTRAM, Dandas.
Mashine tools and wood werking mashiner THE OSHAWA MALLHABLE IRON CO., Cohawa. Out.—Massincturers of malicable iron t also patest acres wrosedes.

OLMSTED & SON, Hamilton, Out.—Massingtoners of femalaise, feasoe, creeticas, vasse and statusty, wagon skeine, etc.

eseet, creeti Bakelas, etc. JENSE WORKS THE WITTMAN & BARNES MANUPAC-TURING CO., St. Catherines, Gat.—Mon-thetievers of moving and resping machine knives, soutiless, geard plates, estiting apparatus complete, spring keys and sotters,

KNITTING MILLS. F. LENNARD & BONS, Deaden - Manufac-turers of plain and fancy horiers.

LASTS, DIES, ETC.

LEATHER BELTIME.

DOMINION BELT AND HIGH CO., Toronto,
—Oak tauned beiling, lace leather, etc.

ROBIN & SADLER, Mentreal.—Manufacteres of every description of leather beiling.

ORGANS AND PLANOS.
WM RELL & CO., Uselph, Out.—Manufacturers to the trade
BOLTON & SMITH, 167 Mountain, St., Montreal.—Tuning and repairing tended to,
DANIEL BELL. treal.—Tening and repairing tended to.
DANIEL BELL & CO., Toronto.—Manu.
factorers of the "Excelsion" organs.

DOMINION ORGAN AND PLANO CO., Sevente de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata de la contrata de la contrata del contrata de la contrata del contrata del contrata de la cont

ORGANS AND PIANOS - C Attaunt. Will Nightin a king, No. 6 Adolaids He Earl Toronin Which sale important of panewardens and hoth covers, and manu-lecturers of plan of order.

INTINITY AND A CV. 117 King Mt. West libean figures frombe, test — Meaning testers of plano The latest Wissip, Policy turbles and Essa Sire, to tustich, Out. — Manufacturers of Reed feet by the Residence.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

PARER MRSUISCIDERS
CANADA VANER IN. Illmitch. Ill. Tit &
CANADA VANER IN. Illmitch. Ill. Tit &
CANADA VANER IN. Illmitch. Ill.
CANADA VANER IN. Ill.
Land In

JUIN FIFIER & SONS, Dundes - Manu-facturers of printing and wrapping papers LINCOLY PAPER MILLS (N. Merriton, Unt. — Manufacturers of every variety of paper, paper lags and Sour sacks.

WM. HARBEIL & HRUN. Georgetown.—
Manufacturers of book and due papers

SAW MARUFACTURERS In M. Marurabiumens.
B. H. RMITH&OO, Rt. Onthatiesa.—Manafacturers of all hinds of saws, plastering
trowels staw knives, sto. Sole massizatarers for the fountains of Canada of the
celebrated Supendictar."

BijURLY & DIKTRICII, Oalt, Ont.—Mann-facturers of circular and even-out saws, plastering thomels, etc.

SEWING MACHINES, ETC W WILKIE, Outlieb, Out. - Manufacturers of sewing machines, apple perers, egg beators, and irons, akates and hardware moreties.

SCALES. CANADA SCALE WORKS, Jac. O. White & Co., Toronto, -- Manufacturers of all hinds of standard seales. Pactory 102 Adelaids 51: Kist.

DI. Hast.
C. WILCON & SON, 45 Replanade Rivest,
Rest, Toronto.—Manufacterers of the improved Wilson Heales. Designers to the
Uoversment Received M first prises,
medal and Governor General's grand
diploma.

HOWE SCALE CO., 65 Young Street, Toronto
—Those in want of seales will find a larger
and better assertal stock with as then at
any other House in Ontario.

Prices, EIE.

R. D. VAN DE CARR & 80N, Toronto.

Manufacturer and important of softens,
epicer, eroem to large, mustard, cit.

STEREOTYPERS, EMPRAVERS, ETC. SPICES, ETC.

F. DIVER & CO., Totosto.—Rectivitypers and storeotypers. Designers and engravers on week.

STOVES. WM. CLENDINNENO, Montreel-Stores, ranges, farmaces, railway and machinery castings.

TELEPHONES. HOLT TRIKPHONE CO., Toronto.—Tele-phones sold entright \$6 to \$20 per pair; wire 3e, to 5c, per red; werks two tella-

TRIERS.
BUTTER & CHEER THIERS.—Robert
Donaldam, Montreel, manufacturer of
pump suggest, butter, obsess, Sugr and
suggest fraces.
WIRE WORKS.

GRENING & CO., Hamilton, Ont.— danufacturers of wire ropes, clots and gen-

oral wire workers. MAJOR & OIBN, 886 Crais St., Montreal.— Meaufacturers and importure of wire cloth and wire goods and dealers in railway and mill supplies.

mill sapplies.

TIMOTILY URKENING & SONS. Dunder.

Out—Manufacturers of the strongest description of steal wire cloth, mailt kiln Soors.

and general wire weavers.

WOODEN GOODS

T. DRANDON & CO., Terento—Have special facilities and machinery for the manufacture of all binds of wooden articles. Correspondence solicited.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr., 62 Obligge Rt., Montreal
—Manufacturere libar poly patent safety oil
ochinets: also, refrigerators, children's
ochin, wagoos, sleighs, and general weoden
ware.

Water Fr. Manufactures

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS. J. ROUTH & CO., Cobourg.-Woolles Manu-

JOHN WARDLAW, Galt, Out.-Manufac-furer of Soutch Asserting, whosting and kalt ting yarns.

WOOLS ARE COTTON WARPS. WINANS & CO., Toronto. - Dealers in wools and sector warps.

PETROLEUM.

CANADIAN MARKETS.

(Petrelia Advertiser.)

The market is firmer, if possible, then last work, notwithstanding the few good strikes made in the interim. The price 6 IS BIRG With vary faw taba ducers still confident of getting \$2 in the Dear Astone

Refined is about the same as last week 17fc. to 18c. a gallon for the best A1 "Water White Oil." Little or no transactions are being made at present, but we de look for better prices and livelier times for the refeers in a short time, and think they are justly entitled to it.

The market bere for crude oil, by the carload is from \$1.80 to \$1.84 per terrel Lab.

This is the price obtainable for the crude oil or warehouse receipts issued by the different Pipe Line Companies at Petrolia Out, and fac tos the pipage charges of from 3c to 7c per burrel accordleg to the distance of the producers' well from the shipping tanks at the railway.

The price of American crude oil in the various producing districts of Oil City, Parker, Titusville and Bradford, by the latest quotations is 770 to 78c per barrel in tanks at the wells for United Pipe Line crude oil certificates-to this price has to be added the pipuge charges of for per larrel for pumping on board the When a producer has his own lipe lipe he obtains from 10c to 20c per larrel more for his oil than the price at the wells, but he does not get the adrantage of a certificate in case be wishes three or four of them particularly so to hold his oll for a rise and get money advanced on IL

REFIRED OIL MARKET,

Prirolia (Out.) . \$0 175 per gull. \$60 days.
London
Toresto 0 15
Ottawn
Jimetral (P Q) 0 27
Jentral (P Q) 0

The above are wholesale because the Imperial gallon at which refined on is ould by the car had the price per which tarrel is generally from it to it almos-

The lates refined all quotations in New York market are as follows -Cargo lots for export 110? busning test by the Raybold tester Ric. Reduced oil for the New York City

trade, in lots of 50 to 108 barrels, tous riash took by the Tagliabue pyrometer, Renard off of 150% Language test, in

to 15s, according to brand. This is the kind of American sul mausity pur-chased for the Canadian market, and is coming late general use in the United Blatce.

Cases of refined oil for export, 1100 butning test, cargo lote, 111c to 121c. eccording to brand.

PATROLEUM PRODUCTA Taibricating \$2.00 wello in yer libt.
Ther 0.00 wh 1 (i)
Identifies 0.00 wh 1 (i)
Identifies 0.02 wh 0.51
Furnise Candias 0.12 wh 0.55
Furnise Candias 0.13 wh 0.55 per lib
If an 0.00 wh 0.19

THE DRITISH MARKET.

ARTRER REGINA OG'S PETROLEUM SEPORT

Lesson July 25th [8s]. Refined Petroleum Oil-Spet further declined last week about id, but quickly recovered, and forward business has been good at slightly advancing prices. Prime and Standard White Pennsylvan. British America ian on spet sold at Cirl to Cid. per gal-ion, the month at Cid. August Cid Hept Oct. Dec. 81d. to 7d, Jany. Febr. 1882

To-day's market closes stoady, anot fid stept. Dec. td.

Naphtha - Virm; 10d on spot for ordinary, and 101d to 101d for refined.

Coal Oil .- Noglerted.

32e Gd to 37a. 9d, mouth \$1a. to 37a. 3d, Sept. Dec. 31a. 6d. to 32a. Today's market closes steady, spot 33a. 6d. The stock at the Whatres to-day is 9,978 terrels, landings during past week, in-cluded in stock, 2,032 parrels, and de-liveries 1,518 barrels.

PRIBOLEDN CIL

Prices of & W. Poiron louss	Y. York. 71. Losdon 614	Loodos	S:
	Ratined. Cre	Refeed C	~
Stook this	200 ch	113,010661. 1,660 ee 6,215661s	_
Delivered	1,022 PPT	2.001 661.	•
	COAL OIL.		_
	166	iq (sei)	
	Reseal. Cre	Resped. Cr	~
orek this day	Redayd. Cre	Respond Co	
. dar	1	`\\-	

Abore represents stocks and morements at London Public Wharves, excluding St. Lon-mani's and Thames Haven Wherves.

PETROLIA WEEKLY OIL REPORT.

Nothing of a startling nature has onthange in any way in the markets of al. ther crude or refined. The greatest ac-tivity in the drilling line prevails throughout the whole territory, and it will be a wonder indeed if some sew and valuable territory is not brought to light before long. Several very good strikes have been made of late, and, fortunately for the market, have been made in old and well tested territory. This is good in more ways than one, it shows plainly that the supply of crode is inexhaustible. This is clearly proven by Mr. Lawyers well, which is in the very centre of old projecing wells-wells of crude this morning on the open mar- that have been producing for yours part, and this well is yet pouring it out without any apparent sign of diminution. Then there are the recent strikes of Mesers, Fitzgereid & Fellows, Mr. Chamberlin, l'almer, McMillan and others, which have all been got en old territory, showing conclusively that the whole town and tempelity possessess millions of berrels of crudo oil easily accessible by the drill. We about think that the recent strikes ought to be a sufficient preventative for any man from leaving Ennishillen to squander their money in wild catting " for ell asymbers outside ... (t-particularly in

the direction of Sarnia. Among the new ventures that are to be made at once is that of Mr A. C. Edward, late manager of the Western of Casada, who intends sinking 6 wells on his farm just at the outskirts of the fows, where he will be doubt be succesful to getting good wells. Masses. Rainsberry & Co. bave succeeding in getting a five barrel well on the Killott farm, while Mr Peter Taylor has secured a similar prise in filliadala. In the North-wort, Mesers J McMillan, on the L'chillan farm, and J Walker near the "Burops House," have each got a would show. Altogether most of the reginres of late bare been paying once, and

ELST ESA

Taking a lasty glance over the territory, things indicate a lively time in the Olosson has struck a well which is good drilling lise for some time to come The recet important strike during the gang from Petrolia are cagaged in sink. work was made by Mr. Chemberlin on long the Lemion Company's well a the old race course, East East. It started hundred test deeper. Mr. Crocker's wells mean of at 80 barrels, but has now fallen to are still pooring out the liquid in good paper 20. In this locality things are style to the tune of 40 barrels a day tion.

CARLOW BUNKE 1,60 MD
20-1 AC 20-20 TAMO
1 AC 2 Canadian Hank of Commerce 14+ 01,445 02,04 02,04 02,04 02,04 03,04 03,04 04,04 in Imperial Nerchants' Hank of Canada Maleri's Hank Moutreal 15 210 12 (DU) 1 WE 131 14, Hutanu Deab ntenden Turvota SHUID! 10 710 20000 200000 Anti-Canadian Mortgage Ca Justing and such Association Uniting and such Association United and Credit Co Canada Fernancot I. A R. Cu Canada Fernancot I. A R. Cu Canada Fernanco I. A R. Cu Canada Fernanco I. A R. Cu Canada Fernanco I. A R. Cu Fernanco I. Canada Fernanco Justinia Baringa A. Lana S. Y. Imperial Baringa A. Lana S. Y. Imperial Baringa A. Lana S. Y. Imperial Baringa A. Lana S. Cu Canada Lan London, Janitoha K. N. Y. L. A. Lav't Co National Investment Co Octario Lana & Debenture Co Octario Lana & Debenture Co Octario Savinga & Luver't S. Y. Popie's 400,000 730,000 1,500,000 412,500 800,000 1,057,260 1,000,400 1,000,400 31,411 7,5,214 080,314 2,000,000 300 \$0,700 145 11000 277,776 625,676 286,810 1 20 511,500 511,500 511,500 511,500 511,500 l ti 11.5 1,000,000 600,000 1,000,000 431,700 110 Me too 1,000,000 121 ίį People's Real Estate Loan & Dhatr's Co Injon Loan and Savings Co Western Chanda Lock & S. Co-105,000 Ĺ

THE MONEY MARKET.

TOBOSTO STOCK REPORT

Capital (aplia)

onbed. Said by

BASKA

IMBURANCE, AC.

Divident .

211

1424

100

65

Rest.

50 300,000 40 500,000 400 1,000,000 50 600,500 50 711,700 60 2,000,000 640,004 400,000 125,000 500,000 711,700 500,000 Vestern Amerante
Canada Life
Canada Life
Controleration Life Association.
Consumers' Uas
Dominion Telegraph
Mentrual Telegraph
Ulobe Printing Co ž DEBENTURES, 40. WHERE PATABLE. Dominion Corm't stock, 5 per et. 30th April and Ottowa, Moutreal, and Sist Out ... Toronto Creaty (Outerio). 6
Township A
Diry of Toron's 6
Townsto, U. & B bonds, 6
Toronto and Niplasing bonds

MONTHEAL STOCK REPORT.

January and July London (Kas), & Toronto January and July Toronto

Capital sub-scribed. Dividead Capital paid up Closing Prints NAME. Rost. je Mnaths British North America Casadica Plank of Com Dominion Hank Du Pangle Kasjeny Tymphine, 2 d Nathange Hank Pederal Bank Hamilton (lankiton (lankiton Lankiton Lankiton Lankiton Jecuse Cartier Harilton Herbante B. of Cd'a Honor's Hank Montreal 1 AGE AND 6 ADD ADD 970.250 1 ADD ADD 1 AGE ADD 1 ADD ADD Sellete Bayer [46] Ħ 000,000 300.000 50,000 220,000 1,000,000, 1,000,000 745.100 80,000 188 1,000,000 900,000 100,000 tas' 300 8,506,000 [21] 201] 52 102] 88 88 18 1 Jun 100 12 000 000 1 000 000 1 000 000 2 000 000 (201) M 100 111 Nationale
Untertie liank x d
Quebes liank
Etandard
Tevento x d
Union Bank
Ville Marie
Chanda Colton Company
Domision Telegraph Co
Montreal Telegraph Co
Montreal City Gas Company
Montreal Lix & Morigany Sy
Hontreal Lix & Morigany
Rayal Canadian In. Co
Graphic Private Company
Rayal Canadian In. Co
Graphic Private Special
Montreal Special
Do. The Stock
Montreal Special
Do. Walterworks da.
Montreal Building Asso
Canada Shipping Company
Canada Castral Heads
Joel Tourne Ummany
Canada Castral Heads
Jivil Tubephone Company
Champleir Recet Nationale Unterte linek x d . . . 2.000,000 2.000,000 160 2,000,000 2.000.000 500,000 100 빏 डिस्टिस्ट इस्टिस्ट 1 000 000 CHARLE IN 711,700 711,700 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,800,000 600,000 600,000 1,000,000 600,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 **2**} 73,000 10.7 2 104 1051 los 101

very brick, particularly with the drill, with every likelihood of continues. well struck by the Western of Canada Company, on the Brydges farm, is good for five terrels; Mr. Christopher McKensie's well near his store is good for two barrels ; Peter Keck was rewarded with a three barrel well on the Ballwin property, James McOill with a two barrel well and Elias Durham with a small well on their respective properties. Mr John Bennet has a rig ready on the flate near our old printing office, while on the opposite side of the road we understand Mr. J. H. Pairbank intends sinking some 30 wells. Mr. Edward Beceey is sinking his well deeper, and William Staples has commenced drilling on his lot and expects to be finished by our part lame. Mr. Cooley has list the ountract for four wells is the vicinity of his rink, while Mesers. Wordward, Simmons and Holston have let contracts for six wells each, all to be commenced immediately.

Some transfers in property have recently taken place. Momes. Sours & Kelth have disposed of ton sores on the Wyoming road to J Hosery & Co. for \$2,000 there are several small wells on the property. Mrs. McDougall has sold to Mr. R. A. Beine ten acres of good oil ferritory on fot 7 fn the 12th, on which are three good producing wells, two boilers and an engine, for \$2,000 cash.

OIL MEMOR There is considerable activity guing on here in the drilling line, besides what is being done with the pump. Mr. for 15 barcele; Mr. A. McCarren and a

Several rooms wells are now under may welch will be watched with great analoty, as the territory is looked spen as being very good.

The excitement in this region but died out as saddenly as it came is Nothing but dry heles have been revealed by the drill, and we need est expect the market to be flooded by all from that territory for some-contains -Parelia Advertiser

Lord Napier of Magdala is at press; in London. His tenure of office st Olbrahar will expire in October sext. when, being seventy-one years of age, be will, according to the present regulatines, be compelled to retire.

A few weeks sing, when be presided over the annual receiving of the Work-mea's Civic Association, Donn Stanier mid, somewhat humorously, to a triesd before the mosting began that he did not like other men, realise much mustartion through his senses, as he bed only about one half those allowed to ordinary mortals. The conversation, which took place in the Jerusalem Chamber, began thus: "llow benetiful the cedar wood ameliet" "Yes," said the Deen, "to they tell me: but I cannot smell asy. thing." He then went on to my how but sense of sight was falling him, and the! his sease of hearing had always been in perfect, as he could scarcely ever div tingulah musis from noise, be not coly had no ear for music, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase, last what to other people was music gare bim no milene-

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

PHOTON AROL WAS

V L Men autile Journal 3

16 Limesth dis goods no ossential publitate terbied since our last reone in couth all dejartmonta there the stand annuation and a package tur i er trait proportion has born trausa tel in steple goods both cotton and we to murated dress goods, glughams, control town buyers on the market rule very firm is to . I'm the early period of the sen ton the are kiving a good deal of atmed to a cateful discrimination in the problem their exections sinount s meiderable aggregate. Worsteil to really as to result in a very liberal and sales toty movement Dress ginghad been also moved quito freely at and autout the seme as ruled last seaon follon goods continue very firm in the trive roads some slight adest cause certain makes of brown and habed sheetings and shirtings. Prints Last to in in somewhat freegular demand, cet a tau bustuces ben been done in dark limits of which agents are now showing a rate full assortment of fall styles. The olding trade is showing algus of returnig animation and some of the leading sin tuyers from distant mariets, who are to pluming to arrive in considerable mulate Value ere well enstained and w banges are noted in quotations.

the market for foreign dry goods hone rather more animation. Import the assortments and there is a more ties inquiry for goods, though actual matters is still of moderate preportions specialities and novelties seem to be fit med mytest, and buyers are very critical in their relections. Staple dress goods sis to civing rather more attention, but still rule quiet. Low priord fancy fabery teir aggregate Blike and sating ult quiet and unchanged Volvets are more logated for and cotton relvets are repretally active. Linens move very moderately, but values are well sustainof liamburg embroideries show increated activity and a fair distribution has been made from first hands and through suction rooms. Laces, buth just for moderate sixed parcels. Fora bo important movement in any doacription.

The movement of cotton goods from arethe wou but his died as abred tend ius askregated a considerable volume, the deliveriou absorbing to a large extent the current receipts from the wills. There has been no essential hange during the last week in the general fostures of the market. Stocks of all the popular makes are either tosely sold up to production or well in hand, prices are well maintained. The quotable changes in agenta' pricos are w, but a slight advance has been made in certain makes of brown and bleached ottons, cotton flannels, etc. The Jobring market rules steady with a somewhat improved demand. Prices are maintained by jobbers with a fair degree of steadiness, the gla agents' figures are eccasionally sha of in order to 'atimulate trade. Cotton flannels continue in stive request and prices very firm. Further considerable deliveries have teen made on account of back unders sad stocks are well sold up. Laconia tiannels have advanced | cent per yard. released cottons have received a tale degree of attention, and there has been a strady request for medicate sized errels of dillia, denims, striper, checks, port movement the past week has if the ladies of the arisk The reported shipments for the week have been 740 packages from 1314 packages for the week, and for the expired portion of the year a total of "2,780 packages, against 67,880 packages, for the same that year, \$2,694 packages u 1870, and 18,405 packages in 1878

During the past werk no new foature has apposted in weallen goods. Bustness has been largely confined to filling orders placed some time alone. In fact. essimeres moderate duplicate orders are being placed. Worsted centings are reriting some duplicate orders, and desirable styles are not in stock cloakings and sackings there is an irregular cell, only the best styles taking. heniucky joans and doeskins in the belter grades are less active in first hands, though prices are steady; but in lower varieties quito an activite has manifested liself in certain quarters. Finnuels are in light supply and well sold out at hem prices illankets are in like condition and "slugs firm. There is an incressed demand for shawls at low but firm prices. A satisfactory business has bera dono in deelrable makes of felt skirts. Carpets are receiving more innairy from distant buyers while local trade shows signs of improvement. Values are firm

In equals' quotations, use noted;—I this school bare independ restotive of British Matudacturing Company's 1-4, 61. Nepouset 4-4, 54. In the felbing trade Doubles as le tather quiet, the plete as lece tions reaching only a muderate aggregate. In bleeded statitum and shrellugs in himself, dry going no essential there is no important change to note logether depends upon the readiness of the in the general features of the There has been a steady dreament of the public to take up the enothus given medium grade ablitime and a, out bue | I cless ladies of all classes abow themsherlings and camera. Low grade selves willing to war the new fashioned shirtings here received rather heads. Dresses, the sfort of those in the highest fention, and some assumulation is circles with avail little Buch a graceful noticeable in certain makes. The supply of fluo and medicine to ware feat, and medicine the num i sheetings in light and steer generally

Prints are receiving in reseal attenthen, and a touth es or fuir proportions gour Mail flar are giving a grown through the bas been done in popular nucles of the careful distributation in and 7 cent fancies. Buyers are inclined to be very cultical as to atvice, etc. and make their selections with great care The agents are now making a jurity full display of new dark prints suffed to the fall scaron, and a large and varted assortment of styles ain offered wome of which ato very effective. There has been a fatpackage inquiry for robes, trimming prints, patchworks, Turkey rais, tidigo blues, of With pibbers business is will quiet, but shows some improvement The jubbing trade are showing some Year good lines of full prints and make tain prices with a fair degree of atendi-11074

> The cetton mark shows a good deal of strength, and piece, after slight daily fluctuations, tears off a few points higher than we reported last week fluver more very carcially, refusing, for the must part, to go beyond absolute wants Owners, on the other hand, are equally careful, and do not press the toucket Speculators follow their bent with no rule, but the bulls have a little more than held their ground since our last Foreign advices are not very stimulating, but their traor shows rather an absence of spirit than any really discovered From the South accounts tendency are in the main of the same tenor as heretofore. Some sections, however, report drouth, whileh, if continued, must very seriously curtail the corp bales" of cotton are appearing in various places, and, when sold, commanding about the customary premium.

There is very little doing in the week market, manufacturers being, as a rule. unwilling to go much beyond the supply of immediate wants-which are limited. as stocks in their hands have for some time been quite full. Owners, on the other hand, are facilized to be firm, though a few weak holders soon willing: to listen to offers below what have been quoted as market rates. Altogether the tendency now is in buyers' favour, but it is claimed that when the demand in the goods market starts up better times must come for the sellers of west Fureign advices report wool as " steady," holding firm ; buyers indifferent

BNOLISH LADIKS AND HOME IN-DUSTRIES.

The ladies of Great Britain are taking such vigorous and kindly steps to amelia-rate the distress caused by the depression in the woul trade that their efforts have only to be known to comm. nd general aid and approbation. Proofs of the decline referred to are numerous and well known. The number of sheep in the United Kingdom in 1874 was 34,867,597, but in 1880 it was reduced to 30,239,620 Parmers who realised in former years LI,400 a year for their clip are box forced to be content with less than the half of the sum. One reason for this depression is only too obvious, but fertun-ately it is also remediable. In 1859 we only imported woollen manufectures and yarns to the value of £1,227,000; but twenty years later we flud the value of these imports rising to £7 055,000. ticks, plaids, etc. Prices rule steady, English ladies have in years past been stocks of all desirable makes being of accustomed to prefer foreign goods to stocks of all desirable makes being of accustomed to prefer foreign goods to moderate proportions. Orain bags are those of home make, to the serious delifin good demand and in moderate supply, ment of their countrymen. Fashions have been against British woulden goods, prices ruling firm. Warps, yarns, batts, have been against British woulden goods, itc have a steady call at firm prices, and tradesmun are beginning to see that teen of light propersions owing to the the fashon of woaring clothes made of inability of the milie to make prompt our own wool a trade revival would The lesson fellowed come promptly out is one that Mr. Ruskin has impressed this port, 495 packages from Boston and supon tile readers again and again, and is 51 packages from other ports-in all one of the few liems of his somewhat Utopian chemes that come within the limit of practical application. Woolled goods of stillish make are beautiful, (variortable and economical, and a fastlen that prescribed their use would not only be wholesome in itself, but would be of the greatest conomic and hygicaic value to those of the middle class whose position demands a gentility which in many cases their pursue are ill able to afford. Gontlemen of all classes would be gial to bave their wives, sisters and daughters dressed in consfortable woollen instead of the firmer silks and sating to which they are now accustomed. The merement to sitale this end has the support of so many noble dames that its fallure cannot be contemplated even as a Amongst them are-the possibility Amongst them are—the Duchesses of Athole, Maribicough, Resburghe and Sutherland, the Marchio-nesses of Allosbury, Hlandford, Conyngliam, Downshire, Hoedfort, Londondorry and Halisbury; the Counterses of Bradferd, Broadalbano, Bective, Dudley, Delawarr, Dartrey, Yeversham, Fitswilliam, Harewood, Hopetoun Hichester, Lathom. Rosslyn, Sondes, Wharncliffe, Yar-torough and Zetland, and many other ladica of distinction Those ladics have Brown shirtings and sheetings will had the furethought to secure the co-

goods to be su readiness for the change of fashion. A similar movement was pross of the French with the very best The success of this attempt alendravour to milikatediatres will, bowever, communid general symicity, when it is considered that it proceeds from those who personally are least affected by the fluctuations of compones. - Give-

BUITISH IMPORTS

It appears from an English Exchange that the imports of unrehandize into Great Beltaln for the year 1880 were valued at £411,229,000, the highest amount over yet reached. In 1879 the value was 4,362 991,000, so that the incrosse was 44 millions, or nearly 13 per The value of the total quantity of food imported was first :21,000, and after deduction Liv. 1.33 900 as the value of the food exported, we find that there was left for consumption in this country fuel of the value of £105,781,900, As against £153,552,000 for that relatived fue a similar purpose in 1879. The lucrosso is conspicuous in such articles as butter, cattle, cheese, dead meat, raw fruit, maise and wine, these showing an increas of £12,000,000 The Increase in the total value of the ford imported was # 3 per cent , In exportation 5.3 per cent., and in consumption 80 per cent, on comparing the figures relation to 1879 The value of imported artiand lags cles most commonly usua as materials fur the manufacture of textile fabrics was £83,585,000 and the value of the exports £12,024,000, leaving Lalaci,000 as the value of this class of goods used in the country, against £51,810,000, the value of those similarly retained in 1879, being an increase of £9,751,030 or 18 7 per cent, as is shown in the following table :-

51,150,000 3,554,000 1,091,000 3,257,000 3,754,000 21,356,000 42,772,070 4,774,000 1,967,000 4,013,000 Wool of all kinds 12,461,000 EXFORTS. 18.8 1140 5,465,000 4,318,000 Cotton, new 43 000 ias 000, AVE; 000, 90% 000ء اک Wool of all klode 14.411.000 14177.00 22,024,000 20.654.000 Retained for Home Consumption. 1879 1880. 1880. \$7,907,000 3,902,700 1,479,000 3,002,000 41 A 2,000 Cotton, mw

Cotton, ray

Haz ...

15.9.

In England the proportion of university students to the population is one to 4,500. In the German empire it is one to 1,400.

Kilk, raw Woole of all kinds.

1,178,000

2,118,00L QUQ 181,01

51.510.000

2,400,000

61,561,000

Land (English) says that the most profitable crop garnered in England this seen is on a sandy form of 60 acres. It consists of pheneants eggs which sell The whole at from 25 to 30c. a piece. crop has been sold for \$10,000.

The Caer, Curina, and Charewitch on Tuesday, without ceremony or important except, left Peterbolf for St. Petersburg on a steam yacht, landed at the English quay, and drove in an open carriage to attend mass at the Fortress Outbedral.

was under 1 second on 31 per cent of coul works, buying coal and lend at high the days of observation, between 1 and prices, and then adopt a system of min-3 seconds on 47 per cent. Tand 3 seconds ing which deprives them of thirty or 3 seconds on 47 per cent., 2 and 3 seconds on 18 per cent., and 3 and 4 seconds on 4 per cent.

One of the first laucheon parties at the new Bachelom' Club at London was given a fortuight ago by the Duke of Albany to his brother, the Prium of Wales, the other guests being the Viscountees Mandaville, Miss Innegs and Mr. Augustus Lumier.

A French writer describes Buckingbam and St. Jame's Palaces not Inaptly when he calls the first a house of the hourst bourgeols sort," and the second " that scattered, disherolled construction of bricks, which may be a school, a hospital, a barrack or a jail."

In London vouse girls wear the mixed costumes with party effect. One young miss of thirtoon is described as wearing a short blue pettioost, with an overdress of white, telramed with blue ribbons. The last's wore one bine stocking and one valle, a hine resette on one shoe and a white one on the other, and the effect was said to be charming.

Sarah Bernhardt, le quite se much of a social favourite in Loudon as ever, and receives more invitations for dinner pertion and breakfast parties than she can possibly accept. She appeared lately at a large diamer party given in her honour in a tollet composed of a culture cornege have a liberal mevement both on old operation of many of the principal in a tones composed of a current composed of a current composed of a current composed of a current current composed of the principal in a tone composed of a current cu

mining news.

NEW MINING COMPANY.

Kutice is bereby given the within one Notice is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this nutter, applicating will be made to like Excellency the Convertor-lieueral in Convertor for a charter of incorporation by letters pains; under the Great heal of the Dominion of Unneda, and in accordance with the provisions of the "Canada Joint Biock Compenies Act of 1877." for the nursuan of constitution trends Frederick purpose of constitution tenras Frederick purjose of constituing the results. Augith. Thomas Ferris Nellis, William Rean Thistle, Alexander Walter Ogilese, Jueph Merrill Currier, McLeod Stewart, William George Perley, John Alexander Gemniti, William Anderson Allan and such others as may become shareholders in the approach formand a hody politic tea in the proposed company a tody politic and corporate under the name of 1. "The Austin Vining Company"

2 That the purposes for which in-corporation by the said company is sought are to purchase or otherwise acgoing and work hites, minerals and mainting rights, lands, herectaments and chattels in the Dimpinion of Canada, and io crush, smelt feduce and amelicamete the one, and render marketable the duce and develop the resultries of the mines, and to crush, amely, reduce and amalgamate the produce of any mines whether belonging to the company or not. Also to congruer, or aid in and subscribe towards the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads, tramways, docks, piers, wherea, viaduct, aque-docts, finnes, ditches, quartz mills, ors-houses and other buildings and other works which may be recessary or ourevaluat for the purposes of the company. Also to construct, charter, purchase and amplay result for the purposes aforesaid, and for the purpose of transporting the produce of the mines and works to any place or places within the Duminion of Capada or elsewhere.

3 That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Uliy of Utiams, in the Province of Courto.

4 That the intended amount of the cap-ital stock of the said company is two bun-dred and fifty aboused dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be fifty thousand, and the amount of each

share five dollars 6 That the names in fall, addresses and callings of the said applicants are:—Geo Fred Austin, of the Unity of Uttawa, cittle cagineer. These Fetria Nellis, of the same place, battlest-at-taw, Wm. Ryan Thistle, of the same place, battlest-at-taw, Wm. Ryan Thistle, of the same place, lumber merchant; Alex Walker Ordivis, of the City of Monarcteal; Joseph Merrill Carrier, of the Ulty of Uttawa, McLeod Stewart, of the City of Uttawa, McLeod Stewart, of the City of Uttawa, humber merchant. Juhn Alex-Ormilli, if the City of Uttawa, bartastratelaw, and Wm. Anderson Allan, of the City of Uttawa, market all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors 6 That the names to fall, addresses and are to be the Brat or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

WASTE OF COAL IN MINING.

Mr. William Wilcox, Minn Inspector for the first bluminous roal district of Pennsylvania, in his annual report, bas the following to say upon this important

There is no product of nature, et which we have any knowledge, of greater importance to the human family than cost Not only is it important to us, but it is just as important to future gencrations who are to follow in our footsteps Nature has been lavish in furnishing us with unlimited coal supply. Not only has this been furnished us, but It has been placed within easy access, and, because of this, it would seem that we are mining out cost fields in a very wasteful manner. A system of mining has grown upon the producers of coal and coke which may, with troth, be called reckiese and wasteful. Whilst many operators are beginning to see the evil of this system, and, to their credit be it said, are taking steps to check it, yet many go along in the old way, content with getting out sixty or seventy per cent. of the coal. It seems strange The errors of the great Parliament that sharp business men will invest a forty per cont of the coal. This coal is not only lost to them, but to all others, as it is left to such a shape that it is a dead waste. I do not wish to be understood as saying that coal can be mined without waste, but I do mean to say that a botter system can be adopted, and that from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of the coal in the Pittsburgh seem can end ought to be removed. Iron the mine and sold in market Again, when we take into censiders-

tion the effect this waste has on the mine, it is more a subject of wonder why it is so strongly adsered to by some operators. On the Monongahela river, a Durham & Westmersand slack in the gob is carried on the land 17 land 17 land 17 land 18 ing process commences which sometimes lasts for weeks and months, until the roof can make a heavy fall, and remove be weight from the pillars. Often, before this takes place, the heading pillars are ground into slack. In this con-dition they offer but little resistance as supports, and the beating or headings care in, and their nee, however much deaired, are lost, together with all they contain. When this takes place new headings are opened, often at great expense, and the same course pursued as the Midland, which includes the West before, until another squeeze overtakes Riding of Yorkshire, Derbyshire and

them. In such a case as the above, timber to used to little purpose. There is but one relief, the roof must come down, until this is done, and all settled, In the Canada Garrie Mr. J. A. Cleme There is, also, a great amount of coal mill, solicitor for appealants, gives the left is the mine, in the shape of not coal following notice. and slack, which ought to to utilized its value will never be felt until a sierity of cost takes place

In the Connellaritie cake region the mines of that region forty per cent of the coal is lett in the mine home of the operators say it will not pay to mine it because it requires timber to support the foul while the pillars are being removed. Others luste the coal in the mine to support the roof, so the ground on the surface will not fall to. But this object will not be attained in a few ware the timber in the rooms will tolthe out will soften and fall to, leaving a very upoven suiface to alough over. This cool, left in the ground, is of far more value than the land itself, as can be seen by the following 12,000 tons of cont can be infined per acre, if one-third of the coal be left in the miss this will amount to 4,000 tons jet acre take the surface at one hundred dollars per acre and the royalty at ten cents per tup, then we have the following -

Royalty of 4,000 tons, at ten cents. Value of autises land. .. \$3.0 Lass on each acre of land

BRITISH COAL PRODUCTION. The agetegate production of coal in

Great Britain during 1880 was 147,085,-208 tone, or alout six times the cost production in the United States. This output, to the estonishment of the coal owners and the public, when it was computed, was found to be an excess of nearly 14,000,000 tons as compared with 1879. The drain thus made upon English reservoirs of fuel was far beyond envilling which had been suffripated by those who have taken the most possimistic views as to the duration of the British coal fields, as well as the report of the British Royal Commission of 1871. In the report it was statud that in the United Kingdom there was a total quantity of 139,000,000,000 tone of coal available at a depth of 4,000 feet, which, at the rate of 110,000,000 tone, as minel In 1870, would be sufficient to last 1,283 years. The most sanguine of the ex-perts who gave evidence before the Ruyal Commission estimated the annual increase at not more than 3,000,000 tons, and pour of them ever dramoul that it was possible for the increase in any one year to be close upon 14.000,000 tous, or that in the course of twenty-one years the excess would be at such a rate as in that time to deable the production. The last year, however, has clearly showed that every improvement for the economising of labour has resulted in fucreesing the consumption of coal, which, being the source of power, and required for the extension of every great industry, the absorption of it must keep pace with the progress of population and the development of manufacturing and other industrial pursuits. The singular matter in connection with the excessive British production is, that prices of oosl were exceptionally low in 1880, so that the usual axiom as to the law of supply and demand did not apply, for bundreds of mine owners made no profit whatever, while colliers' wages were lower than they had been for some years previously. It was suggested that any increase in the production of coul last year should be attributed to the large quantity of from and steel that was made. But no connection whatever exists between the two for the economising of fuel for smelting purposes has been of a marked character. Last year, we are told by Mr. Smith, the manager of the great liarrow works in Lancarbire, the quantity of coal connot more than what it was in 1869, although 21 million tone more pig was made in the former period Not so long store a ton of fron mile required sa exlarge amount of capital in bailding up penditure of at least five tons of coal, but now steel rails are made at a cost of \$5 cwt of coal. As the iron and sket trades should not load to the vest increare in the consumption of coal in 1880, the only inference that can be drawn is that the British demand for fuel for manufacturing purposes was mole than neuelly large and may in all probability be in some measure dee to the low price of fuel. Then the con-sumption of the torn populations also gradually and constantly expands. As to the increase itself, it may be said that it is by no means general, as will be seen from the following table :--

Tons 1879. Tons 1800. Northsuberland & N 15,167,380 15,806,9.9 5,000,700 2,660,000 TANKIN 152020

127,720,343 147,000,376 Total Of the increase, it will be neen that the collieries in the north of England are credited with no less than 6,285,830 ions, or nearly one-half, so that at the tate of production in 1880 the coal fields in the North of Kagland would be exbausted in about 260 years. The largest coal field in England is that known as

150

Noticing the remarks of a Connellasille peper that easke made from the nashni toni is more expensive, and at all times an inferior furnace fuel compared with the first grade of the Con-nellatitie coke, the Iron Age remarks the cost with approved appliances and tut a few cents per fon But it is not frue that coke made from washed coal is more expensive than Connolisellie As the rule, and one which holds good in l'enpsylvania, the cost that is washed for the manufacture of coke in slack having little or no value, which is or bas often been, sold delivered on care at the cost of leading. Nor is it always frus that a coke from washed and is an inferior furnace fuel Indeed the tule is just the opposite. A washed coke made from a given coal is in most esses better than the nameshed. It is true that washed coke made from other coul is not as good as the unwashed coke made frem Connellerille coal, but It is a question if Washing Connelleville coal would not give us a better coke. Even the best Connellsville coke contains a much larger amount of sah and sulphur then Duthem, and both could be isseemed by washing. The ash usual-ly cradited to Conneliavillo coke is 10 to 12 per cent. This could be reduced to 7 or 8 per cent, or lower, perhaps, by proper crushing and washing. The sutthur in Connelleville coke could probails be teduced two-thirds by washing. We do not intend in what we have said to disparage the character of Connellaville coke; all things considered, it is the best furnace fuel in this country; but as in the nature of things it must cost more in the near future, it is a subject that should be seriously considered. whether the reduction in ast and sulphur that will result from washing will not make a fuel enough better to pay its costs, and more too Certainly there would be an economy of Insi, a more regular working of the furnace and a super'or product.

Our Covernment has received information of the purchase by a wealthy London house of the great copper mines of Bests Cove, Little Bay and Robetts' Arm, the now well known mining cenires of Notre Damo Bay, from the original English and Scotch proprietors of these hilace. A New York company, incorpotated as the Consolidated Copper Mining Company, effected some months since transfer of this property. The sum of \$200,000 was paid down in cash, and the company, having watered the mining stock up to \$3,000,000, attempted to float it on the money markets of Europe. It being, however, rejected both on the Bourse of Paris and on the Exchange of London, the company threw up the sponge and withdraw their stock lists. The London house reterred to has assum. ed the entire money liability to the forcign company, and has paid off the advance made by the Consolidated Copper Mining Company. The terrific forest fires that lately reged around these mining colonies, while they appeared to be mere emissaries of ruin, have proved to be absolutely beneficial. Themsands of acres of valuable timber were indeed laid low, but the fires that wrought such destruction to the forests have laid bare a vast metalliferous area hitherto unanticipeted and undreamed of. Over this Bround sager prospectors and explorers ground sagar prospecies and training local in desence or the por are now builty engaged locating local ment at Washington. and tracing veins of copper ore. The Crown's Land Office is daily besieged with auxious applicants for licenses of search and for land grants. These are all met with a uniform refeasi, for until the New York Railway Company alfoded to have selected all their eight mile blocks along the whole 400 miles of railway guarenteed under the existing conwith the company, the Newfoundland Covernment has no authority to convey or grant to outsiders any of these mineral lands - St. Johns, N.F. Dispatch.

1

An Obio woman owed her bired man \$310. She married him to square the account, and then for \$60 got a divorce thus mying \$200.

The polo quadrille, just introduced at the watering places, is much like the ing wares. The situation to-day has no old lasket quadrille, and the feature is a very supid all bands round.

Lord Dudley, who min bed braith, has sub-les Blackmont Forest, which he Irasea from Lord Brandalbane, to Alsopp the brower, for \$20,000 the accoun

Eighty thousand acres of Arkanses land have been bought by the Catholic Colonization Society. The aim is to induce irishmen to become farmers.

A society for the Promotion of Marriage was statted two years ago in Cin-cionati. An inaugural pic-nic was given and one of the ceremonies was the marriage of James McHagh and Bolle Walker. The society died quietly soon afterward. Its memory has now been revived by the brutal murder of Mrs. Meliugh by her husband.

guess they are our taters too," retorted more at all Frue Traders who

B Wise's answer to the Cobien Club themselves with some portion of the tract onlitted "The Westein Farmer of general tankrupter and distress of the America" The Coblen Club is an asso-cultivators of the soft. To-day Iroland clation of Free Traders. It counts two asks for relief with hitterness in her hundred members of l'arliament among its members, and several of the ministers of Mr. Gladstone's Cablnet. The very essence of Liberalism would seem to be uictation, and Froe Trade is the Lack-bone of the Liberal party. It is true a large number of Conservatives are Free Traders; but not in the aggressive spirit of the Coblen Cinb, which souds its er-world attacks landlords and the present rogant missives to all the countries of land tenure. Lut the English farmer the earth, forgetful of the proverb that fanous that he curnot grow wheat in wwhat is one mean's drink is another competition with his American rival. man's poison."

"Jonathan B. Wise" is the som de plume of Dr. John L. Hayes, of Cambringe, Mass, and he has his the Cobden Club very hard in his demonstrations of deel of meddling impertinence in the Cobien Club's voluntary advice to Westcandidate for the House of Stapresentawill accept with patience the dictatorial and to equalize prices as against high turers have made "shoddy" goods, and so the country sustains a double blow.

T's worst of John Bull is his extremes. carrying it out he "goes the whole hog."

His proper course to day and for years circumstances. He should bare admitted food free always and have taxed fuxuries. He should have fought "bount-ies " with " Customs tariffs." Then he would not have to lament the annihilation of the silk and other kindred manufactures and the rule of his anger trade. If all the rest of the world posttively refuses to accept his views, his Bull's proper course 's surely to fit them to the necessity of the times; not to steed and " bully creation " because creation will not dance to his pipe. Free Trade is a fine thing in theory. Protection for new countries with industries to boild up is equally fine in practice. A reasonable and expedient combination of the two is the "happy mean" which governments quite as enlightened as that of England recognise; and I am glad to see that America does not allow the Colden Clay to Indulge its penchent for "warning" and "cautioning" the nose, as I think of it now. Universe without a reply. The story of the boy and -our hoge le quite answer opengh even without being backed by argument; though Mr. Wise has pro-pounded some unansewerable "points" la defence of the policy of the Covern.

The points which free traders, who refuse inquiry tate the present condition of things, porsistently ignore are, the gradual falling off of our exports, and the equally certain and steady rise of our imports, coupled with the improved manufacturing methods of other countries, which for the Bret time in the history of English industrial supremacy have shown that they can make the very goods upon which we pride ourselves better and cheaper than we do... I do not my than we can. The differ of the two periods before and after protection was not aggrerated by the fact that the world bad shown itself capable of manufacturing for itself; nor had the foreigner, while shutting us out of his ports, come into our own with competparallel in the past, and the difficulties of it are not to be good-pooh-If England is to mere residential country, then the fate of our saills and factories is of no great moment, but if we are to maintein our position as a great manufacturing nation, he traders who pay taxes at home and

duties abroad should be liourd and legis- that the other nations, seeing our provlated for when they say, "Place the foreign re on an equality with us in our home markets at least." Tale seems to me to be as far as "the simpletons" go at prosent. Their first request is only for official inquiry into the entire queetion. That they are entitled to this, and possibly to much more, is shown by the Traders say the few must suffer that the

Note, and it will be soon that the extra discussion in the store of fuel in those countries during the last year was a store in the midst elemin, adders to their impacting \$12 more and a peur in French could only find a work. To also in the midst elemin, adders to their impacting \$12 more and a peur in French could only find a work to give a chiefly accrement to which to your plusted and elemines the first pears the greatest the New, absolute to the New, absolute to the New, absolute to the New, absolute to the first pears the greatest the New, absolute to the notice of the could be the first pears the greatest that it is also the notice of the could be the first pears the greatest that it is also then the first pears to a first pears the f stuple opportunities of making complete have to pay tribute to the dignity with able lumins?

Six Lister's figures which have farmers during the fast.

This continual separation of the prosome further extracts from his new comparative activence to payerly. The
continual separation of the produce and consumer in an industrial more than a million and of the
comparative activence to payerly. The
contribution is not because the payerly for
contribution is not payerly for
contribution in the prosome further extracts from his new comparative activence to payerly. to Boy, said a New York traveller to a accumulating wealth, the English farmer lace, for, seafaking, and many more lace ling the key of the custom because stripling who was sunning him. Is a ruined man. The chief source of a uries. Tax them, and give the poor linds, but, taking all cure of that breakfast tuble we have been manufactured we are actually expensively. pared with the first grade of the Con- seri on a country sencess poy, the noise prosperity. The contrastor of that breakfast table we have beard to manuscentres, we are actually expenses nelles the fron described from described from the first grade of the front described from the first grade of the front described from the first grade of the front described from the first grade of the following from the first grade of the first grade of the front described from the first grade of the machinery, including handling, being the youngster, without stirring. This credit for every kind of industrial and tout a few cents per for little is not seeme to be the tackbone of Br. "John material progress must surely debit material progress must surely debit asks for relief with hitternoss to her beart, and a gun in her hand, to-morrow England will follow sult, but without the gun Keither of them date blame Free Trade, which is a sort of fetlah to the Liberals, and a something the Tories dam not touch, lest they be pointed at, and carled "lunstics" and failled out to bus "sabargorier" competition with his American rival, and that he is even bit in the matter of stock raising, and no amount of "tenant right" and land reform will belp blm; but he and his family will go to the workhouse or act on Lord Derthe difference between the position c: by's advice and emigrate with the heavy the American farmer and the English consciousness that they are victims to termer. There is unquestionably a good the maintenance of a giorious principle. martyre to the virtue of that self denying Christianity which, struck on one cheek, era fermers wto give their support to no turns the other to the smiter. In the beight of our manufecturing distress the tives who does not pledge bimself, if bonourable member for litemingham elected, to vote for a reduction of tive himself spoke with some serious misglyper cent every successive year on the lugs about the future of England It import duties that the whole are about was on the occasion of some celebration taked." Nobody doubts that the time at Manchester. Mr. Bright was the has arrived when certain tariffs can be chief guest at a great banquet. No reduced, but the time will never arrive wonder that, standing or the sown hill when any country, much less America, of life, though at the aummit of his greatnes, two friend of Coblen, and laterference of the Cobien Ciub. Tering Joint founder of the famous Manchester to compete with America, in America, school in politics, Mr. Bright should experience sensations of sainers as well as tatiffs in other lands. English manufact of pride. In the great prose writer's turers have made "shoddy" goods, and so "American Note Book" there is a pathetic suggestion for a story or an essay : "An old man, on a summer day, a te on Given a principle accepted, in a bill top, or on the observators of his house, and sees the aud's light pass trom one object to another connected with the past would be found in a modification of results of life past life—as the school tree Trade comportable with existing house, the place where his wite lived in her meldenbood-lie setting beime fall-

ing on the churchyard."

Mr. Bright at Manchester reminded me of Hawthorne's tnumb nail picture. The great politician looked back over his past creeer and the sun which has set on his political work-for John Bright is white haired and totters somewhat is his gait, though the iamp of his oloquence burns brightly as ever. is something poculiarly sorrowful in the anecdotical episode of his speech, in which he referred to a visit to the rules of Tantalion Castle thirty-five years ago: "As I walked among those ruins my friend Mr. Ashworth stopped me, and turned round, with a look of sadness, and said, slow long will it be before our great warehouses and tecturies in Leucashire are as complete a wreck as this castle? I have thought of that several times thought of it with and-

Bu lat as I can estimate the results of my luquiries, they are unfavourable to the considuation of a one sided arrange. the sooner we return to l'rotection the coner will hagiand soo her working people ence mute fully employed and her great factories busy with profitable orders. If giving the continent our pig from, and receiving back, free of duty, the raw material manufactured to undersell our own artificers, while the continent closes her markets to our manufacturers, is Free Trade, then Free Trade is no longer a boon to England It was all very well when England had a monopoly of machinery and mechanical power; but to-day we are fighting our own inventions; to-day we are competing with the very machines we have sent abroad; to-day the pupil is as clover as the teacher; to-day Jack is as good as his master. The free traders, in those past days when fingland was the chief workshop of the went, told us that pediency! America would give us lier produce, and weshouldgive becore was manufactures. But to-day we are paying for that produe not in hardware, unt la machinery, not in cottons, not in silks, not in carpets, but in gold. Mr. Bright told us perity, would exculate us. Franco is held up as one of our converte. Yet France con beyond the onlinery lines of I'retection. She gives bounties to her sogar rofiners, who undersett us in our home markets, and sugar redaing in England is a rulard ladustey. The so called Free

Income as with which Free Toulers over providing to suffer for the few " We are successful as mucel, too of the

comparative activence to payoffer for country on hear lingland is fully. We depreced, and that we have a fingle the American against cultures in import heads, china cheks, embroiders, which has special adsorbages, for the country of the key of the key of the country. the labouring classes, as those who know anything alous the small shop keepers, clerks, countermen, and the middle walks of English life can testify. The French treaty is the one triumph of the litight school, and England is con- tack in his teeth Mr Bright's epithed gratulated to-day because there is a fee they who wish to have the approspect of a renewal of it. Mr. Lister, argued out and arrive at the truth are a practical authority on the question of not innatics, but have and wice as Mr. textilo manufactures, anamera this in a fow telling lines :--

"beeing that they have under the former treaty entirely destroyed our silk trade, and have under that treaty increased their experts of silk manufactures to England from £580,000 before the treaty to from nine to ten millione lest year, while we have the additional blessing of about five millions from other countries, I think they may well be cortest with their share of that trade, as practically we have now got hone ieft. And now for worsted and wool-lens. In 1817 they sent us £3,838,000, and we sent them £3,073,000, so that in this branch of industry they sent us more by .0800,060 than we cent them; and the returns for 1878 show, as do those of 1879, that while they have been galaing ground we have been losing; and as they charge duty on all we send them, and this crass admits all their goods free, I think they may well be content with that part of the bargain also. But we must come to cotton. sent them in 1877 £2,649,000 against their £692,000, or two millions more than they sent us. Now, it is those two millions of cotton goods that they intend to handlesp with jurther dulies, and then they think they will almost be Free Truders. And this is Mr. Forster's promising consert! They have destroyed our alle industry under the old troaty, and have further shaken Bradford to its foundation, for it will only require a dicadu to make it a second Covenity. We might se well fight syninat the winds and the waves as fight against seventy-two hours with fifty.

"But," sav the Free Traders, here given you cheep wines, and Mr. Gladstone has blessed the country with Free Trade in wines and spirits." În America, where they have no Mr. Oladstone to give them cheap wines, they have established an enormous trade In cheap and wholesome ate, lager beer. The rich, who drink wice, are ountent to pay a duty for the benefit of the country; and the poor, who drink the mild, wholesome best of the onugery, are soberer than our poor, who cannot afford claret, and have no chosp form of mild, invigorating ale to drink. It is questionable whether the English are morally or constitutionally better for the forcing upon them of the thin wises of l'rance. France. The old 'ale coming' in modern shape, under modern administration, and the fostering of the national beverage, would possibly be more bene-ficial then the philanthropic development of French industry and the advancement of the Freuch wipe trade. In America you rarely, if ever, see a girl ment which is establishing foreign or woman go into a tar to delak. This judged from that narrow ground, and manufactures, and crippling those of kind of promiseuous uppling used to be England. Hostile tariffs against us in confined in England to the lewer classes. explain beforehand clearly and explicit every land, met with free imports at But Mr. Cladstone, from the highest hume, is not Free Trade. If it is, then motives, no doubt-for all he does is, of course, eminently conscientions-made every confectioner's shop a drinking shop, so that the women of the middle of the upper classes could so out and tipple as well as their poorer sisters. And they do it. Mr. Oladetone's farming free trading measure has increased drunkenness among the women of England to an alarming extent; and the cril was in no wise neutralised by the very opposite principle of restriction applied to men drinkers in the Licensing Act of Mr. Gladetone's Covernment, The "principle" of Free Trade in that case did not prevent Mr. Oladatone from protecting the subject against the publican, and to that extent he is to be commended for not letting the bogy of so-called "principle" frighten of su called "principle" frighten brother the producer, I will make a little him from an alliance with "national ex-

The English people have been so transcrated with principle" in the matter of Free Trule that, in accepting the "theory," they have not discriminated about the "practice," so long as the exactly how itustic about the governor country was prosperous Until quite in what relationship Turker should recently, if one deteil to quoetton the stand to Kutope; at what are a Zalo traults of au called Free Trade, it was to have your life made a misery to you about Free Trade and Protection in by the ancers and set arguments of ag- not fet him. Settle with yoursels with Excesive politicians of the Bright school (and how aggressive they are, except blin, and at the next election let the when the national honour abroad is consciously who could always theorize you cline. Lavo the first place in four off your less. Lavour to the could be considered by the course of
very fileen years our imports of taulmanufertures bare increased to the 018,000; so that, taking all our day industries, while our exports have only increased 23 per cent, our imports laincreased 120 per cent. And I flor lack in his teeth Mr Bright's epoche not innatice, but brave and wire as by Bright was when he stood before his fel four men to preach unwholesome traths and was called "madinen" in his tun

"Free Trade" is not " Free Trade, if only confieed to buying, you must bar-Free Trade to celling as well That is Reciprocity But it does not matter whether you call it "Reciprocity or "Free Trade, or Protection, if it is a just thing, and proper to the happy and prosperous government of the country The other nations of the world will an consent to be governed by England they will not consent to confine them selves to growing or making what they can do best; they prefer a variety of or cupations; they like a many sided life If each country would counse itself to its own steple commodity, and such in terrhango its goods with the other, one giving wheat for implements, another wool for cloths, and so on, then we should g.t slong to Mr linght's satisfic. tion; we should sale our lives with a beautiful Quaker like simplicity, and go to licaren with a certainty lim beither Am sice, France, Itale, Germany, Space Russ a, nor any of the nations of the world will play at this saint like game not even the colonies will take a hand in it. How, then, shall we go on platlug, siving foreigners all the trumps and court carde?

Mr Bright, with all his theoretical worship of freedom, would coerre the colonies. Perhaps a confederation of England and her presessious for commercial purposes would be a better expedicut than vulgar coercion Day experfence is not in favour of dictation and " the liberty of the subject" should not be forgotten even when -Free Trade principles are in question A special duty on luxuries imported into hagiend, or a 10 per cent, duty all round on foreign importations, : retalutory tariff against everything brought in under the "bounty" system, and is per quarter on whoat—the sum is too small to bust the consumer, and it is large enough to influence the ference considerably-these, I hold, are duties worth consideration. A registration fax on imports and exports, helping the revenue and giving us valuable details of trade, published every week, would enable us to judge bow trade is going, into what channels it u moving, and keep manufacturers and traders on the alert to its changing for-tunes. I throw out these suggestions with all bumility; but at the same time standing on a basis of hard facts, I consdently ask every elector in the United Kingdom to consider the prestion fairly for bimself; to form his own honest judgment about it on its merits, not from a justy point of view (for this question of the hour should not be explain beforehand clearly and explicaly what he means to do when l'arliament tas to review our commercial policy Warn you have thought it out I think you will come to this conclusion If England is to become a sucre terr

loubled country for well to do foreigners and Britons, then let us continue our freescut miscalled system of Free Trad-If England is to continue a manufactor ing country, and maintain her place in the van of commerce and cirilization sho must give her Industries fair play in competition with rival nations 11 you are content to look at England from the meto consumer's standpoint you may, in the cynical philosophy of dilettentelem. vote for the residential view, if you are not assumed of ocing called a patriot you will say, "If I am to be benefited as a consumer to the destruction of my and for the happiness and glory of one common country." In either ener but it to the candidate for your antiregra and have a clear understanding with him You will probably fluit that he knows should marry ; but he will ham and have you think is right, and then settle with tigures previously shown.

There is something truly admirably passing that ancient lend mark. Not as noble as turning your other cheek te subject be above party and legost the few but the many—are they not be the excite, as sweet as humility, and as project.—Neck.

LUMBER TRADE.

ESTON BELLING

to at of first. Journal, July 213

if the count to the proofme to or tunde etall) apreculationes seem membertat tides a real fracting houses enter. no the combin that prices will not , of next to keep the wants of the preit work emicrorics will tule as the son draws towards its close.

Jig. Gest einibg

. un pine are commanding very high et et timber of a well known cull, that , to years ago fetched for the same class sar for 13 cents, making a difference of year measure, equal to 7,500 Petersburg scut moderate scale prices will not intetenderds, the born secured for the flier recede. The market will soon get i giled "tale" market.

The do-k deliveries landly came up cases to this date the Suncy Commerad locks have delirered to the public : 112 standards of deals and slowing in ruse of last year, and of hown timber core a sadards of all sorts,

There is nothing particular to record There is nothing particular white has about the same that, and work for the found to give any advance not be found to give any advance transpire There is every probability business was done in the elteration in the rate of examination on liustic will have the effect of suching arters and the effect of antique transpired and the effect of coors shipments.

We spoke to our last of a linevy sale "Swidish white battens to a Hull firm; we bear now that a large line of Finnish initens. Iixbi und 23x7, were sold last week to a Scotch house at a similar rate, viz. L3 all round, averaging 3rds. the north of Scotland, however, things are reported very quiet and busiures to the fo.b. trade almost at a statistic

Wiborg shippers are still standing ont for fell quotations. The prices now de-manded are £9 for 3x11, £8 10s for 3x9, abatement business in that quarter as vgards this market at feast fe at a stand-

ensideration when making comparisons

lathwood, we understand, also is dull The competition of the band made laths depresses the price of the raw "'and very considerably, the effects of the best price we have heard of is £3, in a parcel of 8 and 4 ft.

tink staves coutinue firm, and little no alteration is observable yet in that branch of the trails, if anything, prices are inclined to advance yet fur-

We have remainly pointed out, in drawing attention to the fluctuations of opinion as to the timber production broad that whether it were too much " too little for us in this country was a pestion of the condition of trade genrially at home, and during the first half I the present year it looked as if a very omittles suited exactly the comparafively sinuli demand which was likely to " experienced to our own During the tions the fron trade gradually gave was business was doing and oniers acre said to be plentiful to some quariers, but they were insufficient to render is from at the beginning of the proout month was down as low as about

frust, and the rully to the autumn two. That region we are modeled to the allture for its growth is again found. The la freshall trade is still considered
trace at the we have mover despaired of value shocks of a report by Professor G
tree attains a large size on the coast, generally by the gentry an occupation
time has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
time has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have one of the lawyers, do notes,
the has number with have been do notes. thereaber this year, and that gold on, and though high prices are Aretic nershin demand supplied though in then ter tofere, and in faction with rection of the trade being this year serithere is an enterious quantity of lather to have animated than impressed the position of the interior of the procolor, up to the Nwedlah streets, and the trade there, and as the quantity of
the position of the interior of the procolor position of the procolor procolor position of the procolor position of the procolor position of the procolor position of the procolor proc prise out there, and two mile, it is re- prices obtained by the cargo in the sense containing about 500,000 cubic open market do not reimbure the in-I guards only I cente, has been sold this more difficult to peme at each succeeding This latter, we are imformed, in which it cannot be bought chraper is the highest price that has ever been bow than it could twelve months exo, altert for equate pine in Canada. On and in Liverbook itself if a cargo average internal a portion of the cut of two sales EC 10s by public sales the importer mil a which have hitherto produced may consider himself rather fortunate

Rtines. by giving credit. The public sales pick the exclusion of office species of times of this date the Suncy Commercial up the ready money, except what is done ber by retail. This applies chiefly to Bristol, its loads less. The difference in fasour of this year is, therefore, at least deals have usually been 10s to 10s a standard better there than in Liverpoool but at the fact mien they were beld at about the same rate, and buyers could

In Ituli we are told there is more taking prices out there firmer. Lo will selling luland than has been the case for to the quotation now ruling for well some time, and the market boars in con-Arquence a firmer and more actifed tone. This is the sort of information which coming from a port in large and approxiequal pretensions to the advantages, dues not appear quite so sanguine

THE AUSTRALIAN TIMBER TRADE

Mesers & tamell, Tuckett & Co., in and I to 16 10s for 2127, according to bourne. June 6th, state that the improved shipment. These figures are for 1st demand for all descriptions of building justify redwood fob, with 30s off 3in. materials has been maintained during Lake to the bend or knos. A few spectard 30s off battens for tower qualities, the past month, and the list of sales by mens occur on the Skeens River. It is The majority of buyors on this side, suction show that a large amount of

American Lumber. - Salos ex Titan, Edmund l'Ainney, Great Surgeon, frum the United States, and Treellyes and The fail freights are expected to be gan clear pine brought £18 2s 6d to £27 of things, when storing and dark nights orthioge, when storing and dark nights inferior; Canadian clear, £17 10s to £17 calance the perils of the voyago. If it 5e; ilzy Canadian clear, from London, is so, however, it will admit of the good condition and fair quality. £15 15s ariuma goods being brought to market to £16 5s; 7x3 to 17x3, coarse and to co equal terms, but the insurance, with bad condition, £7 12s &d to £1 2s &d; w. youd that point is only found on the patient item will be considerable, how-ter, for if freights decline insurance will always, 12 in wide, £12; do, wide, the sea. It is found on the upper part will always, and, after next month, the £13 &d per m ft. super; market running into it, but about forty-dwell and terms are always and the sea. entenced rate will have to be taken into closing firm at these rates, with good

Norwegian and Scotch Flooring - A large animunt of business has been car-Tiou through at nuction during the month, compilsing the cargoes ax Birchwhich are now being felt. Lie is the large panels from the United Kingdom. be ket notice when here here wood, but Privos, on the whole, have been well Price, on the whole, have been well austained, and, an abij racuts advised ate moderate, we look for present rates being maintained.

Baltio Red Dala-Shipments or Bol-Trerellyen, from United Kingdom, and ca Scandia and Benien from Norway, brands, realizing 644d to 84th and from Norway 844 to 44th per ft of 923, 12 ft. lengthe and up; the market closing strady at three rates.

THE TIMBER RESOURCES OF DRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Province of British Columbia including Vancouver laland and the Queen Charlotto Islands and others along the coast, has an celimated area of 213,000 equero miles, and a population, the trade film, and prices continued to including Indians and Chinese, of 80,000 one of ly little and little, till Scotch souls. Of this area it is computed 110,souls. Of this area it is computed 110. India 000,000 statute acres -a space amount. Ianda ing to two-thinks of the whole and more;

from important paries of restring communications part of the continuing series and there is a more hopeful feels region of Western America, may be respect to Eastern Hemiock (I Constants) inclination for some time past. Less four great groups the West Coast, the tree-docs. dentity a good deal of futing abroad is Western Interior, the Candlein, they In the Queen Charlotte Islands it to

and a presently stocks will be very shipping hading in the littleh America vince, and presents as its most striking for only obtained for similar description of the first is not advisable to chatter as far as 51 degrees much with low to thather, we understand wants and while the fold rates are maintained on farming the folders and with the folders are maintained on farming the folders are maintained on the folders are main way, in fact, exin with the present every Mountains It may be said to extend

There is scarcely an Emalish port | ions confinent to the northward of the great plains, and characterizes a region with inoderately abundant rainfall, sammere not very hot, but winternacecee

The Arctle or Alpine flore is that of Sirily for the English market, amount, then otherwise. But it is easy to predict Hountains, where link plants which the Skales siver, and a few were observed that it is importation keeps to its pred only deploy on lower ground on the 13 miles below vermillan Lake. The only deploy on lower ground on the shored of Hutson's Bey, Belstog's Stratts and the les Sea

In these notes the conferm are placed to the mark this week... In fact, they are a good deal of husiness to be done, but in portaince, as well as on account of the sale de low the corresponding week of the timber trade profit is only to be got task extent of country they cover, to

Pseudotenga Douglacie, Lindl. (Dougwhich has its enablished auction sales has Spruce, Bouglas Fir, sometimes the same as London and Liverprof, with named Oregon l'ine) - This is the most important timber tree in British Columbla, and the only one of which the word has yet become an article of export on a The the exposed western coast, but dues not but the shipper's name did not market was not strong, but a good deal of occur in the Queen Charlotte Islands, or coast archipelago to the north of Vancouver. On the mainland, near the 49 occurring even on the eastern slopes of fibre or the liner back for repenaling the flocky Mountains. In the dry and other purposes,—limber Trades southern partion of the interior of Brit. Journal. mate connection with the south of lish Columbia it is confined to the higher Sweden, may be considered a favourable uplands between the various river valsign of the times, but Grimsby, with lers. Northwant it comes down to the general terul of the country, it does not extend into the mountainous and comparatively humid region of Cariboo, and is probably absent from the higher porgenerally. Its northern line is singularly irregular, it is tound about Fort Goorge and north-castward as far as McLeod's Lake, but does not occur on common about Fraser and François lakes. It is found from the France to the ceast mountains on the fine of the Chilcotin, and occurs on the Nasco and up the Blackwater to the mosts of the Iscultaesii, but is absent from the extensive country bounded by the last named localities to the south and east and extending north to the François Lake. It occurs abundantly on the coast of the mainland as fer north as the north and of Vancouver Island, but bemiles from calt water becomes small and

> is still uncertain The best grown specimens are found near the coast in proximity to the waters of the many bays and inlets which in-dent it. Here the tree frequently exer de 8 feet in dismeter at a consider. able height above the ground, and teachers height of from 200 to 300 feet, forming prodigious and nark forcets. The Haltio Red Leula-Shipments or Bol-wood varies considerably in appearance in Abbry, Cedric the Saxon, Rielio, and and strongth, according to the locality of growth and other circumstances. admirably adapted for all ordinary pur-Lave been placed at auction, parcels poses of construction, and of late has from United Kingdom, DOM and WSW obtained favourable notice to shipbuildobtained favourable notice to shipbuildlag, remaing sound in water for a long time. For spars and maste it is unsurpassed, both as to strength, straightpers and length. Masta ter export are usually hearn to an octaronal shape from 20 to 32 inches in diameter and 60 to 120 feet in length. To special under they have been shipped as targe as 42 Inches ir diameter by 120 feet tong Lands are generally bown out of 12 to 24 inches in dismeter and 50 to 102 fost long. Maste and space are generally acut to Great Britain, other forms of lumber to South America, Australia, Inilia, China and the Sandwich Is.

atunted. The extent of its range to the

north-castward on the Rocky Mountains

Truga Mertennane, Lindl. (Wostern than three and a half times as large as Hemlock) - The hemlock occurs every-We are glad to see that alone then the England and Walco-ere covered with, where in the vicinity of the coast, and mand, with for home and foreign use, tember extends up the France and other rivers.

For he appears notes on distribution to the boundary of the region of abundance. he are glad to see that since then the rengence and common description of the france and enter rivers description. The reports are tavoured for the annexed noise on distribution to the boundary of the region of abundable from most districts, and with them and commit values of the printipal contraintall. It response in the Scikirk tomes a better account of the timber varieties of timber found within this and Gold ranges, where sufficient mois-

the last number will have full on read. Canadian theological nurvey.

It is the presentation of the last full of the last the last full of the last such that the such that he are the last such the last full of the last such the last full of the last such that the last full of the last such the last full of the last such that such that the last such that such that the last such that such that the last such that
particularly abundant and large states of the preforward to now with more confidence equally climate and heavy ratically is it is not found in abundance beyond to problem through the though the though the though the three means characterised by a corresponding furnities from the sea, at an elevation of are now going to elect, has been for about this time will inleas the rection of the trade being this gene arts of constitute especially of forest. It excurs again, aparinally, years agitating for some change in the most trade being this gene arts of crowths. The draft all marked, and however, on the four part of a filbulary representation of the Irish parage. ordy to a few spote-and those depends of the last, and within the coast range In the quarters the impression seems, ping houses. Liverpool, being still well ing on the despense of settle summer to the last, and within the coast range in said agreement that there will be a supplied. Is cauteusly natching the months, owing to local characteristic pools in the non-time of importation from the nests of miles from the course of importation from the nests. wer a scamp representation of the sea, at an elevation of 2220 feet. On up but however that may be, imports ward, and unwilling to open its mouth of out to the continuous fine the first soon, but the new arrhals seem coast occur.

I mere is an envirous quantity of tables to law animated than depresent.

The second occurs that of the south occurs occurs.

The second occurs that of the south occurs occurs occurs.

Since our has advices some important last year at this time, there is a good that of the interior bests of Ctah and free in its distribution pearly follows alient pine timber delivered at Quebec chance that prices will not further alvo Nevada, and the plaine est of the lineky that of the hemioch, abounding along the coast and lower muta of the rivers while the fob. rates are maintained on lated patches in warm spots as for as the dry, central plateau, but reappearing on their passent high scale, because the lilackwater the stopes of the Scikitk and Gold and Coast Reage, being unknown in the prices obtainable by the cargo in the The third region, the mustiven part of Ranges. On the Salmon sirer the cedar open market do not reimbire the first the interior, has the same it is as the cease at 45 miles from the head of vestment it is in vain that shippers eastern parts of Landa, although mixed Dean Init, at an elevation of 2,400 ft. prove to us that spruce is dearer and with unfamiliar strangers. This flows although, like the hemical, it is again appears to extend right across the Amera found sparingly and in a stunted form in loan continent to the northward of the the lower part of the litasyoure Valley. On the Homathen it ceases at 63 miles from the coast, at an elevation of 2,720 ft. On the l'e-til-hose it ends with the

hemlock about 8 miles east of Boston the high summits of the coast at it flocky lier. Colors are also sparingly found on 13 miles below Vermillon Lake. The codar extends acstward from the flinks of the Gold Range, in the Coldstream Valley, sparingly, within 8 miles of the In the west of England there is also first, as being of greatest economic in- head of the Okanagau Lake. It abounds on the shores of the north-east part of the Shuswan Lake, and on the North Thompson Valley, to within 20 miles below the mouth of the Clearwater. A small grove is said to exist on the Frager

below Fort Oconge. On the coast the ceder not unfrequently surpasses 15 ft in diameter, with a height of 100 to 100 ft. But such large trees are invariably bellew. The woon large scale. It is tound in all parts of is good, pale yellowish or reddish, but Vancourer Island, with the exception of has not yet been extensively used except has not yet been extensively used except for shingles. From this tree the Indians spilt out the planks which they nee in the construction of their fodges along the coset, of it, in the north, they make business doing in buying for import and deg. parallel, it extends from the sea to the carved posts which ornament their the liocky Mountains, growing at a villages. They also hollow their large height of 6,000 feet in stunted form, and and olegant canoca in it, and use the and ether purposes Imber Trades

WUDGED.

The Irish poers are evidently alarmed for their position, as ther have decided to elect a Liberal representative peer. They have (in rummon with the beotch poets) intherto been a close Conservative

METAL& RUBBER STAMPS

Kenyon-Stewart Mfg. Co.

Manufacturers of the largest variety of bating, tillne, Paliway and Buriness Stange, egals, etc., in Canada. Awarded Ronte Model at Toronto Industrial Rubbition, 1897. Ulicoand Manufactury:

36 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

NAPANEE BLANKET MILLS

Special to the Trade:

WHITE BLANKETS, SHANTY BLANKETS. HORSE BLANKETS ETC. ETC., ETC.

HAYING SPECIAL FACILITIES For the manufacture of

Every Association of Alenket,

I am prepared to offer at a VERY LOW FIGURE.

Arthur Tromey,

NAPANEE.

Excelsior Organs

Acknowledged to be the most serviceable Organ in the market.

tourse, June 6th, state that the improved the Parenip River Is extends about half demand for all descriptions of building was up Tacla Lake and on the Babine

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.

DANIEL BELL, SONS & Co.

Manufacturers to the Trade.

56 to 64 Bolton St., Toronto.

P.S.-NO BRANCH FACTORY AT GUELPH OR ELSE-WHERE.

. 1

CANADA Marbleized Slate HAMILTON, ONT MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE

MANTELS. J. M. DURWARD

Successor to R. Hanner.

Imande.

R. d. Smith & Co.

(Successors to J. FLINT)

Sole Manufacturers in the Dominion of Canada of the

SIMONDS' SAWS

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Role Manufacturity of the genuine HALLAN, IMPHOVED DIASIOND, MARKET DIASIONAL TO SERVICE OF THE
THE LARGEST SAW WORKS IN CANADA

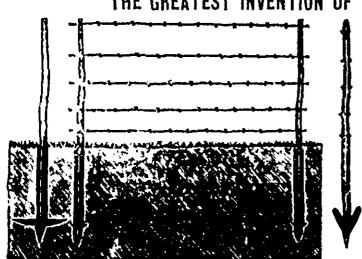
COUGHLIN'S

PATENT FROST AND FIRE PROOF

IRON PENOD POST

GRATENTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.



Le Portel er etter Wire kenste, the

BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE

FFNOR POST over loventy or too Led for man with the discount of post holes, etc.

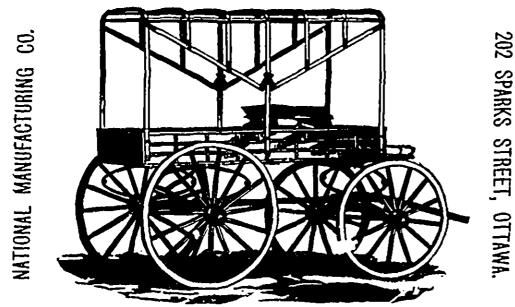
I will build Barbed Wile Fonces with the Patent Iron Post at a VERY LOW FIGURE,

For particulars send for circular

Parties designes of becoming Iscal Agents, or obtaining county rights, please softy at once to

P. COUGHLIN, PRESCOTT, ONT.

THE CELEBRATED



NOVELTY

WAGGON TOP.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. 7630

McCOLL BROS. & Co.

TORONTO,

Were awarded the FIRST PRIZE for their LARDINE and other

MACHINE OILS

At the great Industrial Fair, Toronto, 1890, and

Four First Prizes and Gold Medal

At the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880.

AT Their Lardine Machine Oil was used, by authority of the Association, on all the machinery at both Fairs Juring the four weeks, and proved a very superior oil.

Oshawa Cabinet Company,

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

OSHAWA.

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

RETAIL WAREROOMS:

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

GALT FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

COWAN & Co.

Ir Franders and Manufacturers of all kinds of WHOD-WORKING MACHINERY, with all the latest improvements,

Steam Engines and Boilers,

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.

22 Our REVOLVING BED MOULDING MACHINE stands unrivalled, and has never yet been leaten to meating.

NORTHEY'S STEAM PUMP WORK

BOILLER FEED FUMES,
IR AND CIRCULATING PUMP;
STEAM FIRE PUMPS,
WRECKING PUMPS.

WRECKING PUMPS.
WRECKING PUMPS.

LIAM STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

HART Emery Wheel

COMPANY
GLIMITEDS
HAMILTON, CANADA.

MANUFACTURERS

Emery Wheels

FOR

FOUNDRIES,
MACHINE SHOPS,
SAW MILLS &
PLANING MILLS.

Soud for Circular.

Emery Wheel

ALSO

MANUFACTURERS

MACHINERY.

Illustrated Price List sent on Application.

ANILINE DYES,

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

The Trade supplied at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES through the Agency in Canada.

Emil Thouret & Co.,

STENCIL PLATES.

STEEL STAUPS for marking tools, etc.,

STAMPS AND SEALS of every description

Pritchard & Mingard,

SPARKS ST., OTTAWA

SEND FOR ESCHARTS.

SHURLY & DIETRICH

GALT, Opt.,

Sole proprietors of the comment of t

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



CIRCULAR SAWS, CROSS-CUT SAWS AND HAND SAWS.

Are WARRANTED superior to any male in Cuida (Retail telle), 1874)

THE LARGEST SAW MANUFACTURERS IN CANADA

WIRE ROPE.

POUND and flat holding repeated hast brands of Bessence and pulleys.

MANUS STREET BY

B. GREENING & Co.

FOR SALE.

STOVE PATTERNS

Fitled to Mould Boards in good craw

Teakettles & Hollowware Pattern

AND ILON FLASKS.

The above will be sold at a largum 10. CC or just in an expital in a new concern.

For further information, address

H. R. IVES & CO.,



THE TUPPER GRATE BAR.

Thoroughly tested and approved. One are a several of any other kind, and save a large in fuel. For steamboats, stationary boilers, etc.

H. R. IVES & CO.

Finadica & Hierbeare Missificturers, Owin M. W.

ORGANS & PIANOS

f [1] [1] In rest and most complete factory in the Is 180×100 .

Highest honors even awarded to any Makez m^{10} .

Fer Medal and Inglow a at Centenniol. In Zer Medal and Diploms at Sydney, Av fro Fer Gold Medal at Provincial Exhibits n. I Zer Highest award at Industrial Exhibits of

We are now manufacturing Square and by Rest to the market.

Co requirelence solution. Sen 16 x 11 x 12.

Matted free.

ADDRIVES

Dominion Organ Company

BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.