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THIRTEENTH YEAR.

SIXTY-FIVE CENT DOLLARS.

HOW THE SITUATION IS VIEWED BY BANKERS.

The Dangers Are Obvious and Great, Unless the American Currency Circulation in Canada, created by the Government, is reduced to a level which will prevent the evil influences that are at work.

The editorial in the World of yesterday in reference to American currency circulation in Canada, created by the Government, is a most substantial Canadian article.

To bankers the article did not reveal much that was not already known to them, but it revealed to them the next door to imparting fresh information.

Canadian bankers have been exercising a closer scrutiny of American currency.

Meetings of bankers have been held with a view to discussing ways and means for minimizing the evil.

A Fifty-Five Cent Dollar.

The silver market continues to be downward.

Yesterday's market was 82 1/2, the lowest point on record, and the silver dollar, as pointed out in a subjoined item from a United States paper, is only worth 60 cents.

So disastrous to financial and mercantile concerns is the situation that in case silver payments are not made in gold, the same course will be followed.

One of the World's Young Men yesterday ran across a couple of local bank managers.

Mr. Harrison, who did not know the World's article, all held their breath.

Mr. Stralby, manager of the Trade Bank, did not wish to speak for publication, but when the question was asked, "Do you consider the situation dangerous?" he removed the plug.

"Most certainly I do," he said, "but the American people are too practical and too shrewd to allow the situation to develop further.

But if they follow the present course a crisis must inevitably take place. There is nothing to prevent it, and it is no common thing for a crisis to be averted.

There is an insurance policy added to the insurance policy, which I took out with an American company about a month ago, but which was only a policy on paper.

"If I pay my premiums in gold is it not your right that I should demand that the policy be issued in silver?"

"Why, we won't take it at all," he said, "we won't take it at all."

"The Canadian banks some time ago discussed thoroughly the question of taking American currency into circulation."

"Canadian banks do not, unless in exceptional cases, take American currency into circulation."

"New York, so that the risk of our being caught with notes on hand is reduced to two or three days."

"Now what does the fact that the amount of American silver in circulation is 60,000,000 silver dollars."

"Now with regard to the kind of money effect in the United States."

"I think, but I am not sure, that the amount of money in circulation is not large."

"The amount of money in circulation is not large, but the amount of money in circulation is not large."

"If the people of the United States become alarmed and the duties and taxes due to the United States were paid in silver notes."

"It is a good thing for all that. It is a good thing for all that. It is a good thing for all that."

"The silver dollar's value."

"A Reputable Philadelphia Journal Places It at Sixty-Five Cents."

"The silver dollar's value."

HE WILL GO TO OSBORNE.

WITH A COMPLETE LIST OF THE NEXT CABINET.

Gladsstone Maintains Absolute Silence on Proposed Appointments - Discussed the Disposition of the Cabinet with His Chief Advisers - Lord Rosebery to be Secretary of State - Mr. McKenna to be Secretary of the Admiralty.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Gladstone will go to Osborne House on Monday with a complete list of the next cabinet to be formed, but in pursuance of constitutional usage he maintains absolute silence on proposed appointments.

The new cabinet, it has been impossible to conceal the arrangements made for Sir William Harcourt as the Exchequer, and for Mr. John Morley as Irish Secretary, but Mr. Gladstone's intentions regarding other Ministers are not known, even to some of the most intimate of his advisers.

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THE WORST FOR YEARS.

So say the Telegraph Officials of the Electric Storm which Raged Yesterday.

"There's a great electric storm raging over the country," said Mr. E. F. Dwight, general manager of the G.N.W., yesterday to a friend who was interviewing him.

"How wide does it extend?" was the newspaper's first question.

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PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

A Question Asked by the McKinley Bill - Discussion of the Bill - Mr. McKenna's Reply - Mr. McKenna's Reply - Mr. McKenna's Reply.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. J. W. Lubbock, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, in response to a question asked by Mr. Mandell, said that the Government had no representations or remonstrances to make to the United States Government concerning the McKinley tariff bill.

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ABOLITION OF THE REBATE.

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION FEEL THAT THE ABOLITION OF CANAL TOLLS ALTOGETHER WOULD BE THE BEST WAY OF SETTLING THE WHOLE MATTER.

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CANADIAN CHARGE.

The Dominion Commissioner in Toronto - Preparations for the World's Fair.

Mr. J. W. Robertson, the Dominion Commissioner in Toronto, has just received mail advice from Liverpool to the effect that the Canadian cheese shown at the Agricultural Exhibition in Liverpool on July 15, 1892, and carried to the United States in the classes open to the States and Canada.

Mr. Robertson is now arranging to have an exhibit of Canadian cheese at the World's Fair. The exhibit will be divided into two classes, cheese manufactured in 1891 and prior to the date of the Government to issue circulars inviting the cheese makers, salesmen and representatives of the various provinces to send four samples of two cheeses each to Montreal or London, O.T.

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