

conference objected to have anything in regard to it published. According to a cable dispatch the American delegates submitted a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the conference, it is desirable that means be found for an increasing use of silver in the currency systems of the nations. In a document presented with the resolution they explained that they wished that an opportunity be afforded to consider their plans. At the same time they submitted a general plan on bimetallicism offered by the United States, setting forth that the reestablishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefit to the World, and that these ends would be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing, and the coinage of silver into full legal-tender money, restoring by international agreement a parity of value between the metals at such a ratio as the conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement, they urged, should be:

"(1.) The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power.

"(2.) The fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals, and

"(3.) The establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for mining gold and silver coins."

The market for silver bullion has been slow to respond to the influence suggested by the conference at Brussels. Speculative opinion on this side of the ocean was apparently influenced by the confident tenor of European opinion that no tangible results would follow the international assemblage. It is therefore worthy of note that the present week has witnessed a decided speculative movement in silver in London. Prices for bars have advanced sharply in that market, accompanied by a marked demand for India exchanges. It is,

however, equally if not more remarkable that the quotations for silver in American markets have merely followed the movement abroad, which to all appearances is of a purely speculative origin.—*Broadstreet's*

Beech & Clubine have dissolved partnership in the livery business in Morden, Man. Mr. Clubine will carry on the business in future.

M. Haunon & Co., wholesale cheese and produce dealers, Montreal, one of the oldest firms in the city, have failed. Liabilities from \$115,000 to \$120,000, \$63,000 of which is due to the Bank of Toronto.

The single tax association of Toronto has prevailed upon the city executive to submit the question of the abolition or reduction of taxation on buildings and other improvements to the electors in January.

The glass works in Pictou county, Nova Scotia, have been closed and all the moulds sold. Two hundred men are thus thrown out of employment at the beginning of winter. It is generally believed the works were stopped at the dictation of a combine.

The Millwood roller mills have been running day and night for the last two months, principally on gristing, there being as many as thirty teams with loads in one day. The mills having been thoroughly overhauled and new machinery added, are giving satisfaction to all.

During November the C.P.R. land department have disposed of 33,500 acres of land in Manitoba and the Territories, on which they have realized \$124,000. For the corresponding period of 1891, \$41,000 was the total amount received for land by the company. November sales, as compared with a year ago, show an increase of about 300 per cent.

About 150 families moved from Michigan into Manitoba and the Canadian territories during the past summer. Mr. Holmes, immigration

agent, says the indications are that Michigan will send between 500 and 600 families into Western Canada next year, as excellent reports have been sent by those who have already taken up land.

Total bank clearings at Halifax, Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton amount to \$10,564,000 this week, a decrease of 17 per cent from the week before, and of 5 per cent from the total in the like week of 1891. Montreal banks disbursed \$1,250,000 in dividend on Thursday, and the tendency of money market is towards greater ease. There were thirty-five business failures in Canada this week. In the week before the total was twenty-seven, and one year ago thirty-five.

It appears that C. F. Church, the Winnipeg commercial traveller who perished from exposure in the far west, had been out for a long time. With a driver he started in the morning, on his way from Pincher Creek to Lees Creek. The driver lost his way, and the day was spent in wandering over the prairie. In the evening the rig broke down. The driver started on horse back and eventually arrived at Macleod. Church remained in the rig, and when a party arrived early the following morning from Macleod, he had succumbed to the prolonged exposure, the day being a very cold one.

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