WHERE THE NICKELS GO.

STREET RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS DON'T GET THEIR FULL SHARE.

The Art of "Raking Off" Fares—Car Conductors Have Reduced It to a Fine Point—Pulls From Various Quarters—Spotters and Counters.

[From The New York Recorder, Sept. 3.]

"This 'ere syndicate business is jest ruinin' railroadin' in New York," said a recently-discharged conductor, as he emerged from the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Company's depot and joined a group of his erstwhile fellow-workers. "Look at the roads shut up right agen' me now, just because I've got it in the neck here. There's Sixth-avenue, Ninth, the Belt—best road in town—Bleecker-street, Chambers-street, Twenty-third-street and others not worth mentionin'. It gives me a pain. Say, youse fellers, d'ye think Swan 'ud know me next week if I shaved my mustache off?"

In elucidation of this speech it should be explained that conductors for all the New York street railroads controlled by the famous Philadelphia syndicate are appointed at the office of the Broadway company; that all street railroads refuse to appoint men who have worked as conductors on other roads; that, in spite of this, "fly" conductors, or "old railroaders," as they love to call themselves, make it a practice of disguising themselves, adopting an alias, and exerting all kinds of questionable ingenuity in order to compass their admittance to "fresh fields and pastures new" for the "knocking down" of fares; and that Swan is the name of the official at Seventh-avenue and 50th-street who nominally appoints the conductors for all the roads, discharges those connected with the Broadway and Seventh-avenue roads, and with whom the latter most frequently come in personal contact while employed by the syndicate.

Formerly Mr. Swan appointed the "spotters," too. Now they are supplied on contract by a big detective agency.

Mr. Swan knows a good many old railroaders' tricks, and a good many of their faces, too. But they are many against one, and seeing that their enemy appoints on an average of 50 men every week, it is scarcely to be wondered at if some of them get the lead of him occasionally. Not long ago an extra conductor, working on Broadway, was "laid off" by the starter and told that he was wanted in the office. Instinct or conscience told him what the trouble was, and experience suggested that in view of future operations it would be wise not to allow Mr. Swan to become too familiar with his face. He accordingly sought out a friend who had the time to spare and who was perfectly willing to undergo the ordeal of discharge in his stead. The friend sought Mr. Swan's office, where the following dialog ensued:

"What's your name?"

"John Jones, sir."

"Extra?"

"Yes, sir."

"What were you running?"

"No. 10, Broadway."

"Oh, yes, Jones, you're discharged."

"What for, sir?"

"For not registering your fares. You can get your money from the timekeeper."

The substitute turned to go, when Mr. Swan interposed suddenly with:

"Hold on, young feller! Let's have a good look at you. You ain't going to pull another strap on this road."

The substitute bore the ensuing scrutiny with a gleeful grin, drew his comrade's money, and then left to impart to the latter the success of the manœuvre. Within a week the real John Jones had been again appointed by the vigilant, but not infallible Swan, and was sent to the Belt line, where he is working now.

Many old railroaders have worked not only every road in New York—some of them more than once—but also those of Brooklyn, Newark, Hoboken and other neighboring hamlets, where the trolley whizzes, the cable hums, or the car horse stumbles. The more thrifty of them graduate into the police or the saloon business. Others "blow in" their money while working, and starve between jobs. One Third-avenue conductor of mature years owns a thriving farm in Westchester County.

The art which is variously known as "nickeling," "raking off," "knocking down" and "doing business" is one which, to be pursued successfully, calls for the exercise of no little nerve, adroitness, caution, readiness of resource, unsleeping vigilance and acute observation. Given these conditions, with a reasonable amount of luck thrown in, it is possible for a conductor to work undetected on one road for a term of years, and to misappropriate during that period three dollars' worth of nickels daily. Without considerable luck, however, or a strong "pull" at headquarters, the safety limit seldom extends beyond a margin of $2 daily. Nevertheless, many conductors "rake off" as much as $5 a day, and a comparative few—on heavy roads like Broadway—as much as $10. The former are not likely to escape detection over a few months, and the latter deem themselves fortunate if they elude the hatchet for as many weeks. Extra conductors are prone to take more than regular men, particularly if there is not much work for them.

On some roads, notably Broadway, a large staff of counters is at work continuously and systematically, and the conductors whose trip slips disagree with the reports of these people drop off quietly every day in the week. Not content with this, the Broadway people employ Pinkerton men to work as conductors and obtain damaging admissions from old railroaders, find out those who might with advantage be specially watched, and ferret out any incipient plan to form a labor union.

A shrewd and cautious conductor "sizes up" every passenger who rides on his car, and unless he is satisfied of the individual innocuousness of each one—unless he is convinced that he is, in his own language, "carrying a safe load"—he religiously "bangs up" every fare received. "Take 'em when they're late," is the street railroad man's watchword. Under ordinary circumstances the conductor enjoys an even chance in the duel with the "counter." He is constantly on the alert for the latter, and experience has taught him many of his devices—the pretended perusal of a newspaper, the ostentatious interest in the landscape, the assumed drowsiness. Moreover, he knows that the spotter must needs take a good look at the clock when he enters a car and another when he leaves it and that he must keep tab on the passengers who board the car. To accomplish all this without observation calls for as much adroitness on the counter's part as does the successful "knocking down" of fares on the conductor's.

The superintendent of one company has such unbounded faith in the "spotter" system that he does not, or rather, did not, believe it possible for a conductor to "rake off" a dollar before being detected. Another of his eccentricities is his fondness for reading little moral lectures to the conductors whom he discharges. Not long since a particularly "slick" railroad man had been appointed for the third time without recognition by playing the part of a raw farmer's lad from up the state. After working for some weeks and "ripping 'em" very heavily he was called before the complacent young superintendent who, after telling him he was discharged, said:

"Now, young man, you probably took about 30 cents before you were caught, and you have lost your position for it. Do you think it is worth it? You'll find it hard to get another place in this big city, where you have no friends. That 30 cents will teach you a hard lesson, and I hope you will profit by it. How much better it would have been——"

"Thirty cents!" interrupted the discharged man contemptuously; "why, I've made $19 in the last two days alone. See here!" and he pulled a roll of fat proportions out of his pocket.

The superintendent became almost speechless with horror, but managed to stammer out the stereotyped threat to the effect that the offender would not be allowed to pull another strap on that particular road.

"Rats!" exclaimed the other. "Why, man, I've been here twice before, as it is. I'll come back next week, and you won't know me!"

It must not be imagined that the poor drivers do not sometimes profit by this continuous stream of nickels which is being diverted daily from the treasuries of the railroad companies. By making more headway than he is entitled to, and thereby increasing the earnings of the car, the man who handles the lines can become an invaluable coadjutor to the man who pulls the bell strap. For such services he is paid in drinks and in silver.

But the passengers have to pay to ride, just the same.

COOPER & SMITH'S TROUBLES.

Mr. Cooper Tells His side of the Story in an Affidavit.

At Osgoode Hall yesterday W. H. Middleton, on behalf of James Cooper of Cooper & Smith, moved for an order to stay the proceedings of the recent consent judgment against the firm. In an affidavit Mr. Cooper states he knew nothing about the action brought by the executors of the Smith estate until after it was finally settled, and that his partner, Mr. Smith, sided in securing the judgment in order to give the Smith estate the preference over the other creditors. Accountant Cross examined the books of the firm and found that Mr. Smith's account was $70,000 overdrawn. Mr. Cooper also states that some time ago he wished to wind up the business so that all the creditors would be on an equal footing.

Writs were issued against the firm yesterday by the Ontario Bank for $7500 and another by D. W. Alexander & Co. for $2980.

The motion will be heard again on Saturday.

A PRISONER'S UNUSUAL FATE.

Arrested Because He Was Not Able To Get Out of Jail.

READING, Pa., Sept. 7.—L. K. Littleton, formerly of Williamsport, is the victim of a peculiar situation of affairs, and has been arrested because he is unable to leave jail. Littleton was arrested here for neglecting to pay a board bill in Williamsport. He gave bail to appear in the Lycoming County Criminal Court which opened yesterday. In the meanwhile Littleton was sent to jail here for alleged blackmail, and he could not get out in time to reach Williamsport to answer the first charge. When he did get out he was re-arrested by order of the Williamsport police.

DIDN'T TURN OFF THE GAS.

One Man Found Dead In the Room and the Other Unconscious.

TORONTO JUNCTION, Sept. 7.—William Outhwaite, plasterer, of Shelburne, and Robert Carr, farmer, of the same place arrived here last night and engaged a room at the Peacock House. As they did not come down stairs this morning, their room was visited and found full of gas, which had escaped from the burner. Outhwaite was dead and Carr unconscious, but he was brought around all right by Drs. Gilmour, Clendennan and Williams. Robert Outhwaite of this place is a brother of the deceased.

The Ontario Express Company Again.

Chancellor Boyd enlarged for two weeks an appeal entered by a number of Montreal stockholders against the judgment of the master in ordinary in June last holding them liable for large amounts of stock in the insolvent Ontario Express Company. Among the Toronto shareholders held liable, some of whom have also entered an appeal, is D. H. McKay, who was held for $1000. Among the others are J. A. Banfield, $2000; J. Knox Leslie, $800; F. P. Cleghorn, $800; J. W. Hickson, $800; J. Leckie, $1600; Thomas Dunnett, $800; C. H. Bishop, $800; G. F. Bostwick, $800; Charles Potter, $800; W. H. Blizzard, $2400; J. Pape, $800; Mrs. J. E. Hallam, $900; J. A. Taylor, $800; D. McCaul & Co., $800; James Orr, $800; C. E. Nurse, $900; F. H. Merishaw, $800; M. A. Armstrong, $2400, and E. J. Lawrence, $2400.

Punched and Sent to Jail.

Wednesday afternoon John R. Peters, Cooksville, imbibed too much liquor and laid down in Murray-street to sleep it off. John Teiffe and Nellie Downs took advantage of his tired state and made off with his coat, vest, jewelry and 75 cents.

Teiffe was sentenced to the Central and Downs was given 40 days in jail. When Teiffe appeared in court he showed signs of having been badly punished by some one. He claims it was done in the Agnes-street Police Station. An investigation will be held.

Successful Law Students.

The following successfully passed the law examinations at Osgoode Hall under the old curriculum:

For call, without an oral—R. M. Graham 1, F. A. O'Rourke 2, A. McCrimmon 3, H. M. Graydon 4, H. H. McIntosh 5, A. E. Fripp 6, E. M. Vance 7, J. M. Dromgole 8.

With an oral—G. D. Duncan, F. D. Bogg.

For solicitor—R. Y. Sims 1, A. E. Fripp 2, H. N. Graydon 3, H. H. McIntosh 4, G. N. Vance 5.

Brought His Bride From Britain.

Mr. Thomas V. Lithgow, steward of the Albany Club, was married Tuesday evening at All Saints' Church by Rev. Mr. Boyd. The bride, Miss Ellen Walpole, had arrived from Woking, Surrey, Eng., only a short time previous to the ceremony. The wedding was attended only by the intimate friends of the happy pair, but they have a wide circle of well-wishers.

The Ladies Want Damages.

About a month ago a lady passenger on the Cibola complained that her purse had been stolen. Three young ladies named Harriet, Ida and Bertha Scott of Ridgeway were suspected and searched. They now claim damages and have issued writs against the company for $10,000 each.

Mr. John Anderson, Grassmere, Ont., writes: "The Vegetable Discovery you sent me is all gone, and I am glad to say it has greatly benefited those who have used it. One man, in particular, says it has made him a new man, and he cannot say too much for its cleansing and curative qualities."

Pain & Son Must Pay Duties.

The Customs authorities yesterday became suspicious that Pain & Son, who supply the fireworks portion of the show at the Fair, were not paying duty on the full value of the goods brought in from New York. An expert was called in, and the result is that Pain will have to raise the limit about $1500.

Nothing looks more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure?

Liberated on Bail.

Benjamin Plowman of Weston, who is charged with bigamy, gave bail yesterday afternoon for his appearance before Justice Wingfield on Tuesday next. The amount of the bond was fixed at $800, with two sureties of $400 each.

CAUSE OF TORNADOES.

The Meeting of Head Winds From North and South.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole and from the lakes to the Rocky Mountains is a vast extent of country crossed by no mountain chains to intercept or retard the velocity of air currents. The extent of this country is equaled by none on earth. Cold air being heavier to the square inch than warm air, the cold air, when coming in contact with a warm current from the south, always predominates, forcing the warm air into the upper currents.

The cause of cyclones is the meeting of a headwind from the north with a headwind from the south. They meet like two vast armies of men. The pressure at the point of meeting is so great that the air, by compression, becomes heavier to the square inch than wood or the human body, hence either one will float in the same manner that wood will float in water—it floats because it is lighter to the square inch than water. Place water in an ordinary wash bowl and remove the plug and it will be observed that in passing out the water forms a circular reaction. Air being a liquid does the same in passing either upwards or downwards; hence the funnelshaped spout of the cyclone center. When two immense bodies of air coming from opposite directions meet, the only egress is upwards and sideways, and in passing upwards it forms the funnel the same as water passing out of a washbowl downwards. The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd. Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump, and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of a cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Good Cooks and Happiness.

The cook of the future will come in the morning and leave again in the evening when her work is done, to secure greater independence than she can have when living under her employer's roof; or even if central kitchens for the cooking of dinners were to be established generally (such institutions could only supply the needs of a certain number of people in towns), cooks will always be wanted; there will always be abundant employment for capable persons. One of the chief causes of friction between mistress and maid would be removed. The cook would no longer work in the dark, harassed by the want of knowledge she has had no means of obtaining, and which she is at present so unjustly blamed for not possessing.

A good cook is a treasure a mistress rarely wishes to offend. How often does one hear a woman say something like the following, after recounting faults of a most serious character on the part of her cook: "Still, I cannot afford to part with her, for she is a far better cook than I can get elsewhere. She satisfies my husband better than any we have had; and you know how difficult he is to please. There is no peace if his dinner does not please him."

A great cause of friction between husband and wife would also be removed. "If a woman is at the mercy of the cook, and she is not good," as a writer I have already quoted has remarked, "her table will soon become intolerable. Bad soup, soft and flabby fish, meat burnt outside and raw within. The husband will soon fly from the Barmecide feast, and take refuge in his club, where he will not only find food he can digest, but at the same time fly from the domestic discord that usually accompanies ill-cooked victuals at home."

Bad cookery may seem a small thing in comparison with other evils, but the results are as dire as those that followed the proverbial lost nail in the horse's shoe—wasted incomes, impaired health, drinking habits, family discord. Bad cookery, more often than not, causes "the little rift within the lute" which, and by, makes the music of married life mute. "Whom God hath joined in matrimony ill-cooked joints and ill-cooked potatoes have often put asunder."—The Nineteenth Century.

FACE AND FIGURE show it, if you're a healthy woman. They'll have a beauty of their own, no matter what your features. Perfect health, with its clear skin, rosy cheeks, and bright eyes, is enough to make any woman attractive.

To get perfect health, use faithfully Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That regulates and promotes all the proper functions of womanhood, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health, flesh and strength.

For periodical pains, prolapsus and other displacements, bearing-down sensations, and "female complaints" generally, it is so effective that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back. Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good."

Dr. Fowler's

Extract of Wild Strawberry is a reliable remedy that can always be depended on to cure cholera, cholera infantum, colic, cramps, diarrhœa, dysentery, and all looseness of the bowels. It is a pure

Extract

containing all the virtues of Wild Strawberry, one of the safest and surest cures for all summer complaints, combined with other harmless yet prompt curative agents, well known to medical science. The leaves

of Wild

Strawberry were known by the Indians to be an excellent remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery and looseness of the bowels; but medical science has placed before the public in Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild

Strawberry

a complete and effectual cure for all those distressing and often dangerous complaints so common in this changeable climate.

It has stood the test for 40 years, and hundreds of lives have been saved by its prompt use. No other remedy always

Cures

summer complaints so promptly, quiets the pain so effectually and allays irritation so successfully as this unrivalled prescription of Dr. Fowler. If you are going to travel this

Summer

be sure and take a bottle with you. It overcomes safely and quickly the distressing summer complaint so often caused by change of air and water, and is also a specific against sea-sickness, and all bowel

Complaints.

Price 35c. Beware of imitations and substitutes sold by unscrupulous dealers for the sake of greater profits.

PERFECT MANHOOD!

How attained—how restored—how preserved. Ordinary works on Physiology will not tell you the doctors can't or won't; but all the same you wish to know. Your **SEXUAL POWERS** are the Key to Life and its reproduction. Our book lays bare the truth. Every man who would regain sexual vigor lost through folly, or develop members weak by nature or wasted by disease, should write for our sealed book, "Perfect Manhood." No charge. Address (in confidence),

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Made almost wholly of MALLEABLE IRON and WROUGHT STEEL, will LAST A LIFETIME if properly used.

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Shares $100 each, payable in weekly instalments of tencents each share.

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Both sexes can obtain remedies strictly successful in the cure of all diseases of a private nature and chronic complaints cured.

DR. ANDREWS' FEMALE PILLS.—They are nothing new, having been dispensed by the Doctor for more than 45 years. No experiment. Price one dollar, by mail on receipt of price and six cent stamps. Circulars free. Letters answered when stamp is enclosed free of charge. Communications confidential. Address R. I. Andrews, 27 Shuter street, 4 minutes' walk from Queen-street west car Toronto, Ontario.

W. H. STONE, UNDERTAKER, 349—YONGE-STREET—349 OPP. ELM. Telephone 932.

TENDERS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

RAILS AND SCRAP.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Rails," or "Tender for Scrap," will be received until MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, from persons wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the following:

Twelve Hundred Tons Scrap, 38 lb. Iron Rails; also three or four Tons Fish Plates and Bolts.

Four Thousand Eight Hundred Tons serviceable Second-Hand Steel Rails, four inch and four and a quarter inch, fifty-six pounds to the yard, with bar plates.

Two Thousand Six Hundred Tons Scrap Steel Rails.

Two Thousand Six Hundred Tons Scrap Iron Rails.

Five Hundred Tons Cast Iron Car Wheels.

Three Hundred Tons Steel Scrap.

One Thousand Two Hundred Tons Wrought Iron Scrap.

Fifty-six tons Scrap Brass.

One Second-Hand Locomotive Boiler.

The 38 lb. Iron Rails and the three or four tons Fish Plates and Bolts will be delivered free of freight charges at Summerside or Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

The other Rails, Scrap and Boiler will be delivered free of freight charges at any station of the Intercolonial Railway, the tender to state the place and time that delivery will be required. Payment is to be made in cash on delivery. A deposit of five per cent. of the amount of tender will be required from each person whose tender is accepted. This deposit may consist of cash or an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Honorable Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the contract is not carried out. When the contract is completed the deposit will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the highest or any tender.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., Aug. 29, 1893.

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ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

Massachusetts Benefit Association.

GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD, President.

Home Office, 53 State-street, Boston.

The Policies of the Massachusetts Benefit Association are the best issued by any Natural Premium Company in existence. The policy is incontestable after three years. Dividends may be applied to the payment of premiums after one year. Dividends may be drawn in cash in three years from date of policy. Cash surrender value in five years from date of policy. One-half the face of policy paid to insured during his life in case of permanent total disability.

Estimated Cash Surrender Value of Policy Carried to the Life Expectancy of the Insured.

AGE, 40 YEARS, $10,000.

Annual premium	$ 300 10
Amount paid in 28 years, or until age 68	5,611 29
Dividends averaging 15 per cent.	$ 841 11
Net contribution to Emergency Fund	1,052 10
Accretions from lapses	3,156 30
Total credits	$5,050 03

Canadian Government Deposits, $50,000. Reliable live men wanted to act for this Association in all unrepresented districts. Liberal inducements offered.

THOS. E. P. SUTTON, Manager. Freehold Loan Building, Toronto.

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IS OUR TELEPHONE NO. TELEPHONE THE ORDER—WE WILL ATTEND TO IT. ALE AND PORTER FOR INVALIDS (BETTER THAN DRUGS) —$1.50 A KEG— SPADINA BREWERY, KENSINGTON-AVE.

WHEAT MARKETS STEADY.

BUT REPORTS SAY THAT IT WILL NOT LAST.

All the Markets Advanced at the Opening, But Fell Off Towards the Close—New York Stock Market Irregular and Heavy—Local Markets Still Strong and Active.

Cotton closed in New York yesterday at 7.88 November, 8.01 for December and 8.11 for January.

Silver is quoted in New York at 73⅝c per oz.

Oil closed in Oil City yesterday at 63.

Consols are cabled at 97 5-16 for money and 97 9-16 for account.

Canadian Pacific opened in London at 77¾ today and closed at 77⅞, or ¾ above last night's close.

Sugar—Firm, standard A 5 3-16c to 5 3-8c, confectioners' A 5 1-16c to 5¼c, cut loaf and crushed ⅝c to 5 13-16c, powdered 5 7-16c, granulated 5 3-16c to 5 1-8c.

MONEY

Alexander Boyd & Sons

Will advance money to purchase dry goods, general and other stocks. Cash advances to merchants, manufacturers and others. Excellent storage accommodation. Bond and free warehouse receipts issued. Prompt attention to all business. Immediate replies, consignments and correspondence solicited. No. 11 Front-street west, adjoining Custom House Toronto. Tel. 1058.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7.

Trading continued active on the Stock Exchange this morning and prices strong. The total sales aggregated 308 shares. Quotations are:

STOCKS.	Wednesday 1 P.M. Asked	Bid	Thursday. 1 P.M. Asked	Bid
Montreal	220	....	220	215
Ontario	114	110¼	114	110½
Molsons	....	....	165	....
Toronto	245	239	245	238½
Merchants'	160	149	160	149
Commerce	138	132	135	133½
Imperial	178	175	177	175½
Dominion	264	252	269	261½
Standard	164	159	164	159
Hamilton	156	152	156	152
British America	....	115	....	115
Western Assurance	143	141½	145	142
Consumers' Gas	183½	180½	182	181
Dominion Telegraph	108	107	106	104
Can. Northwest L. Co.	78	....	78	....
Can. Pacific Ry. Stock	77	75¾	77	75¾
Toronto Electric Light	190	....	190	....
Incandescent Light	117	110	129	....
General Electric	110	....	110	....
Commercial Cable	130½	130	130½	130
Bell Tel. Co.	139	138	141	138
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	56	....	58	49½
Montreal Street Ry.	175½	170½	181	175½
Duluth Common	....	....	9	....
" Pref.	....	....	18	16
British Can. L. & Inves.	119	....	119	....
B. & Loan Association	....	101	....	101
Can. L. & N. In.	133½	....	133½	....
Canada Permanent	....	....	196	....
" " 20 p.c.	....	....	....	....
Central Can. Loan	122	....	122	....
Consol. Land & Inv't Co.	....	....	....	142
Dom. Savings & Loan	94	....	94	....
Farmers' L. & S., 20 p.c.	199	....	....	....
Freehold L. & Savings	139	....	140	....
" 20 p.c.	128½	....	128½	....
Huron & Erie L. & S.	....	160	....	160
" 20 p. c.	....	152	....	151
Landed Banking	116	....	116	....
Imperial L. & Invest.	123	....	123	....
Land Security Co.	165	150	165	150
Lon. & Can. L. & A.	....	126	....	125
London Loan	108	....	110	....
Manitoba Loan	112	....	112	....
N. of Scot. Can. M. Co.	....	160	....	160
Ontario Loan & Deb.	....	130	....	130
People's Loan	100	....	109	....
Toronto S. & Loan	120	119½	122	119½
Western Can. L. and S.	169	....	169	169
" 20 per cent.	....	159	....	159

Transactions: 10 Ontario at 110½; 10 Western Assurance at 140½; 20 Consumers' Gas at 183½, 8, 17 at 183 reported, 11 at 183, 10, 10 at 183¾ and 100 at 183½; 35 Commercial Cable at 130; 6, 8 Canada Permanent at 195; 30 Farmers' Loan & Savings, 20 per cent., at 117; 52 Imperial Investment at 121.

RENTS COLLECTED ESTATES MANAGED JOHN STARK & CO Telephone 880. 26 TORONTO-STREET

MONTREAL STOCKS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—Sales of stock to-day comprised 100 shares of Cable at 130, 10 at 131 and 25 at 132½; 10 Montreal Telegraph at 159 and 35 at 159½; 101 Street Railway at 177¼, 40 at 178, 50 at 179 and 50 at 180; 25 Bank of Montreal at 216, 10 at 215½ and 27 at 215; 14 Merchants' at 159; 3 Commerce at 133½.

ROBERT COCHRAN (TELEPHONE 315.) (Member of Toronto Stock Exchange.) PRIVATE WIRES Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange. Margins from 1 per cent. up. 23 COLBORNE-ST

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The fluctuations in the New York Stock Exchange to-day, as reported by Monroe, Miller & Co., are as follows:

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Sugar Ref. Co	88	89¼	87½	87½
Chi., Burlington & Q.	85⅝	85⅝	83¾	84½
Chicago Gas Trust	63½	63⅝	59⅝	59⅝
Del., Lac. & W.	138⅞	139½	138¾	139¾
Erie	14⅝	15	14½	14⅝
Lake Shore	121½	121½	120½	120½
Louisville & Nashville	55⅝	55⅝	55¼	55¼
Manhattan	121	122	120⅞	121¼
Missouri Pacific	26	26¼	24¾	25
Nat. Cordage Co.	22¾	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England	22⅝	24	22¾	23¼
N.Y. Central & Hud.	102½	102¾	101¾	101¾
Northern Pacific Pref.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅝
Chicago & N.W.	99½	99½	99	99
General Electric Co.	46½	47	44	44
Chi., R.I. & Pac.	65¼	65¼	64½	64¾
Phila. & Reading	19	19¼	18⅝	18¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	60	60⅝	59	59½
Union Pacific	23½	23½	23¼	23¼
Western Union	82¾	83¾	81½	81½

ALEXANDER & FERGUSSON, STOCK BROKERS. British, Canadian and American Stocks Bought and Sold. 23 TORONTO-ST. TELEPHONE 1352.

TIPS FROM WALL-STREET.

Monroe, Miller & Co. of New York send the following despatch over their private wire to their Toronto office, No. 20 King-street east:

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stocks were irregular at opening, but inclined to be heavy. Gas and sugar were the most active, the latter being fairly held at fractional concessions from last night's close. Gas was not supported, and lost a point in first dealings, and showed a decidedly weak tendency. Western Union was also noticeably weak. N. W. was the steadier of the grangers. Burlington and R. I. recorded 1 per cent. decline from closing figures. Stocks are in good supply in the loan market, and bears find no difficulty in borrowing all they require at their own figures. At noon prices rallied fractionally on traders' purchases, but no improvement. Offerings are more liberal. Market dull. Rice's persistent attacks upon the Reading management continue a fruitful topic of conversation. The receivers claim that they are not at all alarmed at his alleged exposure and that they do not believe that he will succeed in having himself appointed by the courts. The coalers were strong on the decision of the anthracite agents to maintain prices. Not much of a short interest has been developed. The market remains dull, with a weak tone, which is a natural consequence after such a brief rally. As far as manipulation is concerned it looks as though the professionals were waiting for a lower range of prices. The clearing house Loan Committee has cancelled $170,000 loan certificates this morning. Total outstanding $37,940,000. The market sagged off at the close on offerings by the room traders. The Cammack brokers attacked the Grangers. W.U. is heavy, with a block of stock hanging over the market. On any concessions to-morrow morning stocks should be a purchase. Money opened: Offered 2, highest 4, lowest 2, closing 2.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Quotations are: Bank of England rate, 5 per cent.; open market discount rate, 3¼ per cent.; call money, Toronto, 7 per cent.; call money, New York, 4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of exchange, as reported by Wyatt & Jarvis, stock brokers, are as follows:

BETWEEN BANKS.

	Counter.	Buyers.	Sellers.
New York Funds	¼ to ¼	1-64 pr	1-32 pr
Sterling, 60 days	9 to 9⅛	8⅝	8¾
do. demand	10 to 10⅛	9 7-16	9½

RATES IN NEW YORK.

	Posted.	Actual.
Sterling, 60 days	4.83 to 4.83½	4.82¼ to 4.82¾
do demand	4.87	4.86¼ to 4.86½

Bank of England rate—5 per cent.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS. ICE PICKS & TONGS. SUCCESS WATER FILTERS. RICE LEWIS & SON (Limited), TORONTO.

Grain and Produce.

Wheat is steady with a better feeling. Red winter sold at 58c and white is quoted at 59c. Spring steady at 57c and 58c. No. 2 Manitoba hard quoted at 75c west, and No. 3 hard sold at 71c.

Oats are easy, with new selling at 29c outside west and at 33c on track.

Peas—The market is dull with new quoted at 59c west.

Barley—Trade dull and prices unchanged.

Bran is firm, cars being quoted at $12 to $12.50, same freight as Toronto, and shorts at $16 to $17.

Flour unchanged, with straight rollers nominal at $2.90 to $3, Toronto freights.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT. SIDNEY SMALL, 20 Adelaide-st. East, Telephone 1154.

The Street Market.

Receipts on the street to-day were: 200 bushels of wheat and 500 bushels oats. Quotations are: White wheat 62c to 62½c, red 61c to 62c, spring 60c to 61c, goose 59c to 60c; oats, new, 35c to 35½c; peas, 55c to 57c; hay, timothy, $10 to $11; clover, $8 to $9; straw, bundled, $7 to $8.50; loose, $6.50 to $7; dressed pork, $8 to $9.50; butter, crock, 20c to 22c; rolls, 22c to 23c, choice dairy, 25c; eggs, 11c to 12½c per dozen; turkeys, per lb, 10c to 12c; ducks, per pair, 90c to $1.20; chickens, per pair, 65c to 70c; potatoes, 90c; apples, $1.75 to $1.90; beef, fore, 3½c to 5c, hind, 6c to 8½c; mutton, 6½c to 8c; veal, 8c to 10c; spring lamb, 9c to 10c per lb.

Monroe, Miller & Co. 16 Broad-st., New York. TORONTO BRANCH, 20 King-st. E DEALERS IN Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions.

Direct private wires to New York and Chicago. Montreal stocks dealt in. Members of or represented on all New York Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.

The Fruit Market.

Peaches are still in good supply on the docks and Crawfords are still selling at from $1 to $1.25, and prospects point to lower prices yet. Common peaches are selling at from 75c to 90c per basket. Pears, 75c to 80c per basket; tomatoes, 20c to 30c per basket; grapes at 2½c to 3c per lb by the basket.

PROVISIONS.

Quotations are: Butter, dairy rolls, 21c to 23c; dairy tubs, 16½c to 20c and 14c to 15c for medium; creamery, lb rolls, 27c; tub, 22c; cheese, new 9½c, old 10½c to 11c; hams, smoked 13c, green 12c; bacon, smoked 13c; Canadian mess pork, $19 per bbl; shoulder meat, $13; short cuts, $20; lard, in pails, 12½c, in tubs 12¼c; evaporated apples, 9c; dried apples, 4c.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. All kinds of MONEYS bought and sold; drafts on New York and Europe. A. F. WEBSTER, Exchange Broker. 135 Corner King and Yonge-streets.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following are the bank clearings for the week, exclusive of the Bank of Toronto:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Sept. 1	$1,106,854	$ 406,726
" 2	798,353	107,002
" 4	640,730	88,002
" 5	1,067,837	157,054
" 6	1,086,302	222,810
" 7	1,398,902	130,545
Total	$6,104,578	$1,157,139

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Fluctuations in the Chicago grain and produce markets, as received by John J. Dixon & Co., were as follows:

	Open'g	High'st	L's't	Close
Wheat—Sept.	65¾	66	64⅞	64⅞
" —Dec.	69⅝	70¼	69⅛	69⅛
" —May	77⅛	77⅝	76⅛	76⅛
Corn—Sept.	39¼	40	39⅛	39⅛
" —May	43	44⅛	43	43½
Oats—Sept.	25	25	24⅛	24⅛
" —May	30⅛	31¼	30¼	30⅝
Pork—Oct.	14 47	14 47	14 35