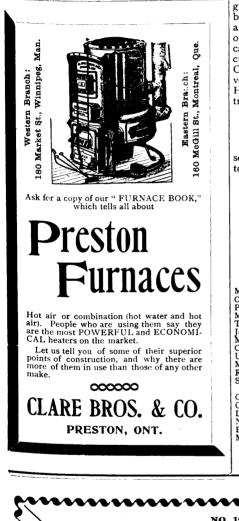
WAYS OF WOMEN IN BANKING BUSINESS.

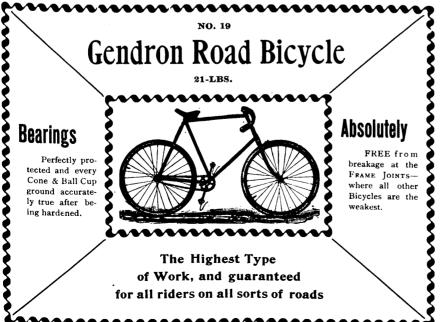
In banks largely patronized by women the clerks say that there are two things that a woman has difficulty in mastering. One is to sign her checks always in the same way and manner in which she has put her name on the books of the bank. "Mary Louise Brown" writes her name in full one day; the next dayshe signs a check "M. L. Brown;" again it will be "Mary L. Brown," and finally, perhaps, "Mrs. M. L. Brown."

The other matter in which woman reveals her womanliness is that of having her book balanced. She hands it in and demands that it be balanced while she waits.

"But there are so many in ahead of yours," the clerk says.

"What difference does that make? I want mine fixed now, and you must do it during the day. I'll be back the first thing in the morning."- Dickerman's Detector.





"BRITISH JUSTICE" IN CANADA.

The insurance murders of Holmes have aroused the American press as to the chances of such a monstrous villain escaping punishment, through laxity of United States legal methods. The Chicago *Yournal* says: "The fathers of the Republic, in their wisdom, adopted the English common law bodily, and their descendants have so corrupted all that portion of it that pertains to the punishment of crime, that it is now nearly worthless. But in every part of the British Empire the criminal laws have been made more stringent, and the execution of these laws more speedy and certain. If Canadian laws and courts are what the people want, why not have them?"

Writing on the same subject later, the Chicago Tribunc says, in very much the same vein: "Criminal justice is administered more promptly and more certainly in the courts of the Dominion than in those of almost all the American States. The probabilities of a criminal's getting his dues there are ten times greater than they are here. A trial here would be protracted for months and probably end in a disagreement of the jury. The criminal law of the Dominion is not defaced by the technicalities and other defects which make it so difficult to punish offenders here. So while the Chicago police ought to go on with their investigations and shed all the light possible on Holmes' black past, Canada is the place to try him in."

EXCHANGE WITH EUROPE.

An easy "first lesson" in finance is to observe how our gold goes abroad while our tourists come home.—Springfield Republican.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28th, 1895.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average price 1894.
Montreal Ontario People's Molsons Jac. Cartier Merchants' Commerce Union Kreleg Rich. & Ont Street R'y do. new Gas C. Pacific Ry Land gr'nt b'nds N. West Land. Beil Tele Mont. 4% stock	$\begin{array}{c} & 170 \\ 138 \\ \hline \\ 101\frac{1}{2} \\ 214\frac{1}{2} \\ 205\frac{1}{2} \\ 56\frac{1}{2} \\ 107\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \\ 159 \end{array}$	210 1 2094 205 54	$1501 \\ 2476 \\ 682 \\ 1670$	$\begin{array}{c} \hline 226 \\ \hline 24 \\ \hline 115 \\ 170 \\ 138_4^3 \\ \hline 165_2^3 \\ 102 \\ 213_2^2 \\ 213_2^2 \\ 205_2^2 \\ 56_1^4 \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 160 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$101\frac{3}{4}$ 213	220 108 120 166 249 110 164 141 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 155 15
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MONTREAL MARKETS.

Commercial.

MONTREAL, Aug. 28th, 1895

ASHES.—The market is a shade easier, probably owing to the fact that the foreign demand has slacked off. Liverpool advices quote slightly lower prices, viz., 21s. 9d. to 22s. for No. 1 pots, standards. From \$4.10 to \$4.15 would be about a present quotation for first quality pots, though extra good tares would probably still bring \$4 20, seconds, \$3.90 to \$4: pearls about \$5: a small lot has been bought within that figure.

BOOTS AND SHOES - The larger manufacturers here are now shipping off fall goods pretty freely, and payments are reported as fairly satisfactory. A good proportion of orders are still expected from country dealers who bought sparingly from travellers on their first trip, so that it is calculated the factories will be fairly busy up to the close of the season. Further trouble is reported in the Quebec trade, the large shoe manufacturing concern of G. Bresse & Co. being shut down, and a smaller concern is reported in difficulties.

CEMENTS AND FIREBRICKS.—A sale of 2,500 barrels of cement is reported for Government purposes on the Trent Canal; the figure is reported to be equal to about \$1.92 to 1.93 on spot. Apart from this transaction, business has been quiet. Receipts last week were about 4,000 barrels of Belgium and 1,500 of English. We quote \$1.80 to 1.95 for Belgian; English, \$1.90 to 2.05. Firebricks quiet at \$15 to 18.00 for ordinary; Glenboig, \$20 per thousand.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Shipments of cheese last week, across the ocean, showed a gain of nearly 13,000 boxes over the corresponding week of last year, the figures being 63,455, as against 50,697. The total aggregate to date is 844,081 boxes for 1895, and 868,995 for same period 1894. The price has shown some increase of firmness, and French make of good quality has sold pretty freely at 73 to 8c. per lb., though Western does not seem to bring beyond 8c. The movement is light, exporters not being free buyers, and last week's shipments were only 1,581 packages. We quote 17 to 18c. for best creamery; Townships dairy, 14½ to 16c.; Western, 13 to 15c. per lb. Eggs, 11 to 12c. per doz. for choice stock.

DRY GOODS.—The usual autumn excursion for country buyers has been arranged by the railways; tickets are good coming to Montreal on August 30th and 31st, and September 1st and 2nd, returning from Montreal any date up to September 17th. The millinery openings take place on the 3rd of the month, and the Montreal Exhibition from the 12th to the 21st, so that there should be a fair influx of buyers. As yet business remains quiet in both wholesale and retail circles. Letters from wholesale buyers now in Europe report continued advances in many lines. For mohairs, last bought at $6\frac{1}{2}d$. and $10\frac{1}{2}d$, the figures now asked are $8\frac{3}{2}d$. and $13\frac{1}{2}d$ respectively, or an advance of a full 30 per cent. Supplies of the raw wool are very scarce, and it is reported in Bradford that only about 4,000 bales of mohair wools are yet to come forward. In henriettas and cashmeres buyers say they find an advance of 10 per cent. from last purchases, and manufacturers will not undertake to repeat at even these figures. Velveteens are firmer, and there is a difficulty in getting orders filled for the cheaper grades of black surah silks.

GROCERIES.—City retail men complain that the summer business has been quieter than usual, and wholesale houses doing most largely with city customers report payments accordingly slow. With the country there is a moderate trade passing in general merchandise, with some fair ordering ahead in new crop of dried fruits, though values in these lines are hardly established yet. Some moderate sample lots of new Valencia raisins are now on the way out via Liverpool. As far as can be judged by reports received, the new crop of these goods is large, and the quality good. It would seem as if currants were to open rather stiff, and one local agent reports receiving a cable instructing him to withdraw quotations. Bosnian prunes are reported at about two-thirds of a crop; French will be a fair average, but California prunes are expected to make a strong bid for public favor this year. The canners' combination is broken, and peas, corn and tomatoes