

DEAD-AND-ALIVE ENGLISH.

He pulled himself up at the hotel table, tucked his napkin under his chin, picked up the bill of fare, and began to study it intently. Everything was in restaurant French, and he didn't like it.

"Here, waiter," he said, sternly, "there's nothing on this I want."

"Ain't there nothin' you would like for dinner, sir?" enquired the waiter, politely.

"Have you got any sine qua non?"

The waiter gasped.

"No, sir," he replied.

"Got any bona-fide?"

"N—no, sir."

"Got any semper eadem?"

"No, sir, we haven't."

"Got any jeu d'esprits?"

"No, sir, not one."

"Got any tempus fugit?"

"I reckon not, sir."

"Have you no soirees dansantes?"

"No, sir."

The waiter was edging off.

"Got any sine die?"

"We ain't, sir."

"Surely you've got some pluribus unum?"

The waiter's face showed some signs of intelligence.

"Seems to me I heard of that, sir," and he rushed out to the kitchen only to return empty-handed.

"Maybe you've got some beef and cabbage and a gooseberry tart?"

"Sure we have, sir," exclaimed the waiter, in a tone of the utmost relief; and he fairly flew out to the kitchen.—Tit-Bits.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

One great lack in this city was brought forcibly to our attention recently. We invite tourists and their friends to the city, we encourage the holding of harbor excursions and picnics, and we like to do all we can to make life attractive and pleasant for them while here. Our Sunday schools and our societies all hold picnics, which thousands of our children attend, and the summer season becomes gay and festive. But has it never occurred to council and to citizens how much we need, for the proper handling of these boat excursions and picnics, proper wharf facilities. We require most decidedly a public landing, a wharf which can be kept clean and reserved for these and similar purposes. Now we are compelled to take our guests, our strangers, our ladies, and our children to wharves where you "sniff the scent of salt fish and molasses," as an American correspondent of a Boston paper says, and unfortunately, too, you must come into direct contact with these articles of commerce, which we all like to see piled tier upon tier.—*Acadian Recorder, Halifax.*

CONSULS IN COLONIES.

We have referred to the matter before, but the point is so important that we take this opportunity of drawing attention to it again, namely, the fact that the mother country is the only trading nation without official commercial agents in its colonies. A reference to the map of Australia that we publish with this number shows that our rivals are represented by consuls in the Commonwealth. Canada has that indefatigable commercial agent, Mr. J. S. Larke, whose admirable reports we frequently notice with pleasure; the United Kingdom alone has no official representative. Of course it is very easy to see how such a state of affairs has arisen. The growth of the colonies has been gradual, and while commercial duties have been grafted on to the consular system, already established in foreign countries, there has been no effort made to give similar assistance to British trade in British colonies—perhaps, even, it has been felt that such assistance was not required. However that may have been, it is certain that that time has passed. With increasingly vigorous competition in our colonial markets, it has become urgently necessary that there should be reform in this matter. We suggest to the Colonial Office that the present opportunity is favorable for the appointment of Commercial Agents to look after British business interests in all our important colonies and dependencies.—*Commercial Intelligence.*

GOOD ADVICE FOR MERCHANTS.

Fire underwriters are very much pleased with the tone of a circular just issued by John T. Hancock & Sons, wholesale grocers at Dubuque, Iowa. After calling the attention of their customers to the recent fire at Riceville, Iowa, which burned out a number of small merchants, many of whom were uninsured, they say:—

"All this can be obviated if a merchant will only carry full insurance in good, responsible companies, to cover their stock and their buildings, if they own them. You may say 'I have been in business for years and never had a fire.' True, but you may have one next day or next week, and when it comes, if you are not insured, your hard-earned savings are gone. Cheap insurance is worth less than none. Do not insure in cheap companies because you can get it at a lower rate, for when the fire comes you may find that they have no money to pay the loss, or you may find that you will have to fight in court for your rights. Carry plenty of insurance, and insure at once. This letter of advice is sent with only the most kindly intentions. We hope it will not be misconstrued. We have no interest in any insurance company, but we have an interest in you, for your interest is, to a certain extent, our interest."

THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL.

There is one part of Canada with whose growth the census affords no ground for complaint. It is the island of Montreal. The growth of the city itself has been from 220,181, in 1891, to 266,826 in 1901, an increase of 46,645. This is 20,000 more than any other city in Canada shows in the same period, but it only represents a little more than half of the actual gain made by the greater city which, with its street system and electric railway service, so nearly covers the whole island that its growth and Montreal's are not separable. The island constituencies, aside from a section of Laval, the figures of which are not available, and their population are as follows:

	1891.	1901.
Hochelaga	35,776	55,869
Jacques Cartier	19,482	25,907
Maisonnette	32,514	64,169
St. Ann's division	24,685	23,366
St. Antoine division	44,626	47,651
St. James' division	35,830	42,926
St. Lawrence division	42,808	48,808
St. Mary's division	34,746	40,432

Total 270,467 349,188

The increase here shown is 78,721, or 13-22 of the entire growth of the province, and nearly one-sixth of that of the whole of Canada. There is one section of the country that has nothing the matter with it.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

They will shortly celebrate at Bendigo, Victoria, the 50th anniversary of the discovery of gold in Australia by holding a great commemoration exhibition of mining and industrial products. If we take as a starting-point the first known actual discovery of gold in our own province, British Columbia's similar celebration is already overdue, for gold specimens were found on Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, as far back as 1850, and there was a pocket of gold worked on Moresby Island, in the Queen Charlotte Islands in 1851-52, which realized a sum variously stated as over \$20,000, and nearly \$75,000. But the substantial beginning of British Columbia gold mining dates back only to 1858, so that in all probability 1908 will be taken as the commemorative jubilee year for our province's precious metal industry. It is difficult to realize that the commencement of British Columbia's gold mining was almost contemporaneous with that of Australia, but it was.—*Van. News.*

—An old Scotch farmer, being elected a member of the local school board, visited the school, and tested the intelligence of the class by his questions. The first enquiry was: "Noo, boys, can ony o' you tell me what naething is?" After a moment's silence a small boy in a back seat arose and replied: "It's what ye gie me t'other day for haudin' yer horse!"—*London Answers.*

FOR SALE—Root and Shoe Business in Port Arthur—stock \$3,500; at rate on \$; good opening. Address Box 229, Port Arthur, Ont.

WANTED—For Retail Dry Goods Store in Winnipeg, doing a high class trade, a capable young man. He must have highest references as regards character and ability. Salary—one hundred dollars a month. Apply to

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT,

P. O. Box 1398, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WANTED—PARTNER with \$1,000, in an established general store in one of the best wheat sections in Manitoba; must be well up in dry goods and well recommended. Box 367, Monetary Times.

The Sun Savings & Loan Company is selling Stocks and Debentures and taking Deposits; these opportunities for investment are unequalled; reliable agents are wanted. Write for particulars to the Company's address, Toronto.

TO RENT

Corner Store, Kerby House, Brantford. Snap for live Drugist, Stationer, &c. Rent low.

Peter Wood, BRANTFORD

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividends for the half-year ended 30th June, 1901, have been declared as follows:—

On the Preference Stock two per cent.

On the Common Stock two and a half per cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 1st October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York and London respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, 1st October, to Shareholder of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

The Common Stock Transfer books will close in London at 3 p.m. on Friday, 23rd August, and in Montreal and New York on Friday, 6th of September. The Preference Stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Monday, and September.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 3rd October, By order of the Board.

Montreal, 12th August, 1901. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Twentieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of business generally, will be held on

WEDNESDAY, the Second Day of OCTOBER

next, at the principal office of the Company at Montreal at twelve o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of considering, and if deemed advisable, of adopting a resolution authorizing the issue of bonds of the Company under the authority of the Dominion Act, 52 Victoria, Chapter 73, to an amount not exceeding four hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling to aid in the acquisition of steam vessels and their equipment, and for securing such issue according to the provisions of the said Act.

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Montreal, 12th Aug., 1901. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.



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