

hung to iron frames, and the combined openings on any one floor cannot exceed 100 square feet.

No steam-boiler or furnace can be set above the cellar floor except upon iron beams or brick arches.

In all new buildings all external parts above a height of forty-five feet must be of brick, stone, metal, or other incombustible material.

All outside openings on buildings hereafter built or altered, except dwellings or office buildings, that are within thirty feet of an exposing opening, must have approved shutters put up on them.

All receptacles for ashes, waste, and other substances liable to spontaneous combustion or otherwise to cause a fire, must be made of incombustible material.

All buildings hereafter erected or enlarged, to be used as lodging houses, tenement houses, or dwelling houses of five stories or more in height, must have the basement and first floor entirely built of incombustible material, and in such building no closet can be constructed under the first story stairway.

All shafts hereafter built for elevators, hoists, dummy waiters, lifts, light and ventilating shafts, or other air ducts, must be constructed of, and if they do not pass the upper floor, their tops shall be covered with incombustible material. Such shafts hereafter built for elevators must be of brick, at least eight inches thick, or of metal covered on both sides with at least one inch of plaster applied immediately on the metal, or with some other equally substantial non-inflammable, non-conducting material. All inside elevator shaft openings must be furnished with metal-covered doors.

Every steam boiler in a building used for business purposes or as a lodging or tenement house, must be enclosed in a fire-proof room, shut off by fire doors from the rest of the building.

All buildings hereafter built within the building limits must be either constructed of non-combustible material or must have a fire stop at every floor, covering the entire floor of each story, extending through all partitions to masonry walls. This must consist of at least one inch of tile, brick, terra cotta, plaster, cement, or other approved material.

The spaces between stringers or staircases and the joists of landings, unless unsealed, must be stopped with incombustible materials, or at three places in every flight of stairs, to prevent the passage of air.

No wood covering can be used against or around any chimney, but the plastering must be directly on masonry or on metal lathing.

Every building hereafter erected or enlarged as a hotel for the accommodation of transient guests, and containing more than 50 rooms above the first floor, must be entirely built of incombustible material.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19th, 1892.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1891.
Montreal.....	231	230	104	232	230½	226
Ontario.....	110	108	75	109½	108½	113½
People's.....	175	172	123	.....	.....	98
Molson's.....	120	120	4	120	.....	157½
Toronto.....	162	161	25	163	161	225
J. Cartier.....	145½	143	30	145	144	101
Merchants.....	150½	148½	2622	149	14½	150
Commerce.....	69	66	40	68	66½	132½
Union.....	245	237	1416	242	241	.....
M. Teleg.....	225	221	1602	221	220½	112½
Rich. & Ont.....	87	86	1730	86½	86½	54
Street Ry.....	220	220	21	221	.....	185
do. new stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. new stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. P. land b'ds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W. Land.....	163½	163	300	164	162½	89½
Bell Tele.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78
Montreal 4% ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136

—“Here is something I can recommend,” said the salesman. “You see, the wheels of this little wagon are pneumatic-tired, so it is practically noiseless.”

“I am not buying a wagon for the neighbors,” answered the woman. “I want it for my little boy.”—*Indianaopolis Journal.*

A THIRTY-DOLLAR BANK NOTE.

A curiosity in the shape of an old continental bank note has been received at the Merchants' National Bank from E. H. Carr, teller of the Bank of Montreal, Hamilton, Canada. Mr. Carr wished to know if the note was genuine and if it was still current. The note is 2½ by 4 inches, printed in black ink on white paper. On each end of the obverse side is printed “Continental Currency, Thirty Dollars.” These words, with “The United Colonies,” at the top and bottom, form a border on the note. To the left of the middle is a circle inclosing the words “Si Recte-Facias.” The central design of the circle is an altar erected among mountains. A wreath rests upon the altar. To the right of the circle is the following inscription: “Thirty Dollars. This bill entitles the bearer to receive thirty Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Baltimore, Feb. 26, 1777. J. Barney.” The reverse side has a border and two circular designs, representing scenes on the ocean. “Thirty Dollars” and “Printed by Hall & Sellers” are the words stamped above and below the designs.—*Baltimore Sun.*

—The greatest triumph of mind is when a man knows enough to mind his own business.—*Meriden Republican.*

Commercial.

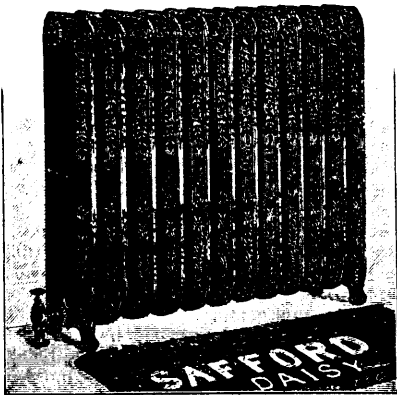
MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19th, 1892.

ASHES — Ashes again show an upward movement, and first quality pots have been bought from makers at \$4.92½c.; seconds as high as \$4.25; from \$4.90 to 4.95 may be given as a fair range for first pots. Pearls are still dull, but from \$5.25 to 5.50 is a fair quotation. Receipts show some little gain, but are still very light.

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