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Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL GOSSIP.

BEVIEW FROM NOV. 3rd TO NOV. 9th INCLUSIVE.

MONTREAL HOUSES CHARGED AROUND 6 HERE AND 9 AT NEW YORK.

Startling Disclosures About Large Local Contracts.

Little Hope for a Good Bank Statement.
RANGE FROM NOV. 3BD TO NOV. 9TH,

INCLUSIVE.

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The stock market is in a rut, both bulls and bears having temporary advantages which neither presses to any extent. The enormous amount of cash seeking investment seems ballast enough to right the list under any adversity. The bears are so entirely out of practice they do not know how to take advantage of the squalls which have struck the ship of speculation. The decline some time ago in the mining list was an instance of how weak the bear portion of the Exchange was. The advance which succeeded demonstrated the activity of the bulls. The past week has eitnessed recessions in stocks brought asset he sheir own weight. The strength of the bull party must be admitted by all as in many instances there is scarcely any more room for advance, yet stocks decline but little and in the case of bank shares they keep continually adding to the already high price of their quotations.

The very good railing dearnings which extend over the whole continent bespeak good business and probably served as an excuse for resuscitating the Duluths which though among us lave not been with us for several years. It looks as if they might yet be taken hold of and advanced Should such happen, there will be nothing further necessary to prove that the bulls are in complete control of the situation

plete control of the situation

Business bulletins record the continuance of wonderful activity in all departments of trade forced on by a demand far greater than present supply has been able to satisfy. With this have come advances in the prices of raw materials of all kinds and of the manufactured article of every description, cotton, woolen, wooden, metallic, etc. The unprecedented activity in transportation shows as yet no signs of abatement, but rather is on the increase Perhaps the only lessened movement is in the volume of loan transactions. The enormous amount of work done in these two last forms of business, with the corresponding profits, they bring about has suggested to United States legislators a new departure for raising national income. Since loans are a means of earning profits and similarly transportation franchises, they have been laid under tribute which if not yet collected is already in shape for being collected. The transporta-

tion franchise tax has been before the public and Traction companies have had orders to collect them. Taxes on call loan have been publicly issued during the past week. Transportation facilities and call loan transactions are not products like the commodities that have been taxed previous to this time, but that they are taxable as being means of profit seems to be the principle the legislators have assumed. This principle the taxees are contesting, and in the case of money traders a - devising means by which the tax may be evaded by dividing one large loan into several small ones. The proposed tax being 25 cents on every \$590 over a \$100,000 loan, they propose splitting up say a \$100,000 loan into one hundred senarate \$1000 loans. Each of the \$1000 loans is exempt from tax, so that by this simple artifice money traders are hoping to millify the new tariff and carry on business as they did before. Holders of franchises have no loophole like this. They will have to prove that the principle is an unjust one. The question is one open to much argument. In brief the case for both sides is this: Transportation companies being profit earners should be taxed like other businesses run for profit. On the other side transportation companies are not producers and having no products to tax, they should work untaxed.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Market conditions which were unfavorable for voluminous transactions in many stocks appeared to have less effect in this way on the Canadian Pacific security. It was active, and its activity was healthy. The selling was liberal, but not excessive. It was put through under no sort of pressure, such as money or discontent, or bearish purpose. Selling orders were in the room, but from holders who were not disposed to throw off their stock except for the equivalent of firm prices, which were received in all cases this week. These steady valuations when looked at in the light of monetary affairs by no means without stringency yet, and the war seeming even more serious, demonstrate that this stock is thoroughly trusted in. Buyers have readily taken up all offerings and at the citse of each day's business have found the stock at no time weak, but steady and occasionally with indications of strength. In the very mactive market of the early week it was the only good working stock and had some influence thus in rousing the general list to the activity it displayed on Wednesday. With