

ber was loaded. On the same day J. R. Booth and Bronson & Weston did some shipping also: their men were hustled and threatened but not injured. It is stated that 350 of the strikers have left Ottawa for the Georgian Bay Lumber district, and that 668 have gone to the States.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30th, 1891.

STOCKS.	Highest.	Lowest.	Total.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Average. 1890.
Montreal	228	227	62	230	225	230 1/2
Ontario	115	112	115	112	115	115
People's	97	97	40	99	94	99
Molson's	162	155	165	155	165	165
Toronto	224	224	224	224	224	224
J. Cartier	101	100	563	105	100	100 1/2
Merchants	152	152	19	153	149	147 1/2
Commerce	132	131	2	133	132	129
Union	112	111	100	111	109 1/2	99 1/2
Mon. Teleg.	54 1/2	54	146	56	52 1/2	57
Rich. & Ont.	193 1/2	192 1/2	150	193 1/2	190	188
Street Ry.	191	189	50	192	183	183
do. new stock ..	207 1/2	207 1/2	35	202	197 1/2	204
Gas	189	185	411	200	185 1/2	185 1/2
do. new stock ..	89 1/2	89	1400	89 1/2	89	78 1/2
C. P. land b'ds ..	82	82	8	81	80	79 1/2
N. W. Land	142 1/2	140	117	140 1/2	137	137
Bell Tele.	142 1/2	140	117	140 1/2	137	137
do. new stock ..	142 1/2	140	117	140 1/2	137	137
Montreal 4%	142 1/2	140	117	140 1/2	137	137

STOCKS IN THE STATES.

The following is from Henry Clews & Co.'s circular of September 26th: A surprise has come at last. Missouri Pacific broke nearly 10 points, and the "street," disgruntled at this stoppage of the boom in prospect, holds Mr. Gould responsible. A reaction in stocks, however, was desirable for prudential as well as speculative reasons. After a rise of 8 to 20 points in all the active shares, the danger of a sudden break was imminent; and that it did not occur sooner was simply due to the extraordinary character of the present market.

The recent upward movement on the Stock Exchange proved irresistible. Nothing equaling it either in force or character has been seen in years. Based on the soundest of all foundations, the profuse generosity of nature and a healthy national prosperity, it is evidently impossible to seriously check the spirit of buoyancy thus imparted. In the course of time it will undoubtedly run to excess; it will also be accompanied by fluctuations of varying severity; it may be that in some instances the advance is already beyond reason; but the one great fact remains, that of all nations on the earth we are this year most wonderfully favored in respect to the products of the soil. With assured plenty at home and scarcity abroad, the farming classes of the United States have before them a period of prosperity to which they have long been strangers. Not only the railroads and business interests generally will benefit directly from large and paying crops; but in another respect, so far not fully appreciated, will they receive advantage. The farmers of the Northwest have for years been overridden with debt; and the discontent thus promoted has been at the bottom of all the injurious currency and anti-railroad agitations. If the estimate that our wheat, corn, oat and cotton crops will prove worth 2,000 millions of dollars, and there is no reason to doubt these figures, it is safe to assert that hundreds of millions of farm mortgages will be paid off, in part or full. Lenders have had such unpleasant experiences with this sort of security that they will be glad to regain their money; and borrowers will be equally eager to escape the heavy interest charges which swamped hard-earned savings. Contentment will succeed discontent amongst the farmers, and we shall hear less of the crazy currency and silver agitations which have held capital in fear and trembling the last few years.

For the Farmers' Alliance there will be no further use whatever; and we may also hope for more decent treatment of railroad interests from the various State Legislatures. On the other hand, the capital released from farm mortgages must find investment somewhere;

and this, as already said, is a point often overlooked in estimating the future demand for stocks. Such influences as these are at the bottom of the present movement, and account for the stubbornness with which the public are holding fast to stocks.

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30th, 1891.

ASHES.—Receipts for September are a trifle ahead of last year, probably induced by the late spurt in prices. Values are a shade easier for first pots than last week, and we quote \$4.60 to 4.65; seconds scarce and steady at \$3.90 to 4.00. No business has been done in pearls since last report. Export movement has been fair, and stocks of pots in store are reduced to about 60 brls.

CEMENTS, &c.—Cements are about 10 cents a barrel dearer for importation, owing to higher freights, but stocks on spot are still full, and English is quoted at \$2.40 to 2.60; Belgian, \$2.25 to 2.35. Bricks, \$17 to 18 for ordinary; Ramsay, \$21; Glenboag, \$24.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—In butter better prices prevail, and holders are very firm in their ideas. We quote September creamery, 22 to 23c.; August, 21 to 21 1/2c.; Townships, 16 to 18c.; Western, 13 to 15c. Cheese is dull; we quote finest, 9 1/2 to 10c.; fine, 9 to 9 1/2c.; mediums, 8 1/2 to 9c. Eggs are in demand for export, not only to the U. S., but to England, and fresh bring 14 to 15c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Heavy chemicals are not yet moving very freely; the sorting trade is described as of a steady character. Few changes can be noted in values: quinine remains dull and depressed; opium has rather dropped off again. We quote:—Sal soda, \$1.15 to 1.25; bicarb soda, \$2.50 to 2.60; soda ash, per 100 lbs., \$2.00; bichromate of potash, per 100 lbs., \$11.00 to 13.00; borax, refined, 8 to 10c.; cream tartar crystals, 27 to 28c.; do. ground, 29 to 31c.; tartaric acid, crystal, 45 to 47c.; do. powder, 46 to 48c.; citric acid, 60 to 65c.; caustic soda, white, \$2.50 to 2.75; sugar of lead, 10 to 12c.; bleaching powder, \$2.50 to 2.75; alum, \$1.75 to 2.00; copperas, per 100 lbs., 90c. to \$1.00; flowers sulphur, per 100 lbs., \$2.75 to 3.00; roll sulphur, \$2.50 to 2.75; sulphate of

copper, \$4.50 to 5.00; epsom salts, \$1.65 to 1.75; saltpetre, \$8.25 to 8.75; American quinine, 35 to 40c.; German quinine, 35 to 38c.; Howard's quinine, 40 to 45c.; opium, \$3.50 to 4.00; morphia, \$1.50 to 1.70; gum arabic, sorts, 60 to 80c.; white, 90c. to 1.00; carbolio acid, 35 to 50c.; iodide potassium, \$3.75 per lb.; iodine, re-sublimed, \$4.75 to 5.00; commercial do., \$4.25 to 4.75; iodoform, \$5.50 to 6.00. Prices for essential oils are:—Oil lemon, \$2.75 to 3.75; oil bergamot, \$4.70 to 4.90; orange, \$4.00 to 4.50; oil peppermint, \$4.00 to 5.00; glycerine, 20 to 22c.; senna, 12 to 25c. for ordinary. English camphor, 65 to 70c.; American do., 65 to 70c.; insect powder, 30 to 35c.

DRY GOODS.—The hot, not warm, weather we have been having for the last two weeks, has not been altogether favorable to the sale of fall dry goods, though the city and suburban trade has been almost wonderfully kept up since the last cool spell. Travellers are all out again, now that the Exhibition is over, but can hardly be expected to do much until stocks are more broken into. The slight improvement in collections lately noted, seems to be maintained, and hopes are expressed that the coming 4th October—a heavy day for payments—may show good results. A couple of rather prominent retail failures in Quebec are noted in our summary columns. Values of all domestic textiles are steady, and a scarcity exists in certain lines of cotton manufactures, such as cotton bags, &c. A rapid advance in jute goods is reported from the other side.

FURS.—It is still too early to give any accurate ideas of prices as they may prevail for new catch of furs, but it may be said that the general condition of the market is not only healthy, but strong. An active demand already exists for mink, and it is pretty certain that good figures will prevail for beaver, skunk and otter. Country dealers are urged to discountenance and discourage as much as possible the too early catching and killing of fur-bearing animals. Of late years especially, numerous consignments of un-prime, ill-conditioned pelts have been early sent to this market, which in some cases have not realized sufficient to pay charges, while if trapping had been deferred two or three weeks, fair prices might have been realized.

GRAIN.—The local market is quiet, farmers offering but little grain. We quote oats 32 to 33c.; peas 78 to 79c.; corn 60c. in bond; barley (feed) 48 to 50c.

WHY INSURE AND KEEP INSURED —IN— THE TRAVELERS OF HARTFORD, CONN.? BECAUSE It is the Pioneer Accident Company of this Continent AND IS THE LARGEST, BEST, STRONGEST AND SAFEST IN THE WORLD

All you buy in an Accident Policy is **Protection**. Be sure you get it, and don't forget that protection that doesn't protect is dear at any price.

THE TRAVELERS

always has **sufficient funds** on hand to pay the **biggest claims** that can arise. The TRAVELERS has attended funerals of scores of Accident Companies who have **sunk Millions of Dollars** in fancying business could be safely done less than the TRAVELERS' rates, but who when too late have found out to their own and customers' cost it could not.

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	SURPLUS
\$12,750,596 16	\$10,551,614 19	\$2,198,981 97

WILSON IRWIN, District Agent,
Queen City Chambers, 32 Church Street, Toronto.