

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

Are daily receiving deliveries of Canadian Staples for Spring Trade.

Grey and White Cottons, etc.
Cottonades, Shirtings,
Flannelettes, etc.

Stock still well assorted in

Men's Neckwear, English Collars, Half
Hose, Gloves, Waterproofs, &c.

Smallware Department,
including Hosiery and Ladies' Gloves, well
assorted all the year round.

Wyld, Grasett & Darling

Wm. Parks & Son

Limited.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS

AGENTS—WM. HEWETT, 30 Colborne Street, Toronto. DAVID KAY, Fraser Building, Montreal. JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Special Agent for Beam Warps for Ontario.

Mills—New Brunswick Cotton Mills, St John Cotton Mills.

TO KEEP WARM WEAR



Fibre Chamois Vests

Windproof
Warm
Light
Healthful
Convenient



Three Styles—\$4.50, \$8.50, and \$12.00
per dozen.

Your trade will readily appreciate the qualities of these Vests, as more comfort is obtained from them than from any other garment at three times the cost. Make us a sample order and see the goods.

Manufactured by

The Ever-Ready Dress Stay Co.
WINDSOR, ONTARIO

Toronto . . . Cold Storage Co'y

Rates on application 13 Church Street
W. H. LECKIE,
Manager.

Mercantile Summary.

THE Ottawa shoejobbing firm, Pratt & West, whose unexpected suspension we announced a fortnight ago, have made a proposition to pay their creditors at the rate of 70 cents on the dollar, in instalments at 3, 6, 9, 12 and 15 months. Their statement, submitted at a recent meeting, shows liabilities of \$61,000.

THE following failures are to be noted in St. John, N.B.:—Robertson Bros., doing a small grocery business since 1893, have assigned.—G. J. Babcock, grocer—formerly Babcock & Short, who started little more than a year ago—has also assigned, owing about \$1,500.—H. J. Armstrong, printer, is in trouble, and has stopped payment, owing some \$9,000, it is estimated. He failed in 1887.—Hugh Stevens, tailor, who has been trying to arrange liabilities of \$6,000, at 25 cents on the dollar, has now assigned.

IN Quebec Province the following commercial casualties outside the cities are to be noted during the week. L. Weinstein & Co., general dealers, St. Jovite, are reported embarrassed, and an accountant is taking stock on behalf of Montreal creditors. Mr. Weinstein has been using his wife's name since his difficulties at Coaticook.—A. Gammond, merchant and brickmaker, of St. Jean d'Eschailons, is offering 25 cents on liabilities of some \$30,000.—E. T. Leprohon, of Fraserville, storekeeper, dealing in agricultural implements, has made an assignment; he owes \$6,500.—M. Laganier, of St. Alban, was formerly a peddler, and started a store about a year ago. He undertook to undersell all the established merchants, and has now gone under altogether, and has made a voluntary assignment. No one is sorry.—The Cookshire Machine Works Company, at a recent meeting of shareholders, decided to go into liquidation. The company was organized in 1891, with an authorized capital of \$30,000.—H. N. Turcotte, of St. Ephrem de Tring, has done a moderate store business for some years, with fair results. About a year ago he undertook to build quite a fine store, which cost him some \$3,000 more than he could well take from business, and he is asking an extension.

WOOL MAY BE TAXED.

The Republican Congress of the United States proposes to restore protection to the wool growers of that country. The classifications of the McKinley bill are to be revived and 60 per centum of the tariff on the several classes. Canadian fleece wool is included under Class 2, upon which, under the McKinley Bill, there was a tax of 12 cents per pound. Thus, if the proposed measure of the Ways and Means Committee becomes law, Canadian fleece wool upon entering the United States will be subjected to a tax of 7.2 cents a pound. It would be a waste of time to speculate upon the possibility of the measure receiving the approval of both Houses of Congress and the final sanction of President Cleveland. Strenuous objections will certainly be raised by American manufacturers and those interested in cheap clothing, before wool is removed from the free list. A tax upon the exportation of wool from this country would not be so fatal to the industry in Canada as first appearances might suggest. Canadian wool has a specific purpose in the manufacture of lustre goods, and American manufacturers will find it exceedingly difficult to obtain a domestic substitute for the coarse wools grown in this country. The importer must pay the duty, and the burden of the tax will rest upon the purchasers of American cloths.

A LECTURE ON BI-METALLISM.

On Thursday night of last week the regular monthly meeting of the Institute of Accountants in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Toronto, was addressed by Mr. P. H. Burton, of the wholesale house, Caldecott, Burton & Spence, upon the subject of "Bi-Metallism from a European Standpoint." The lecturer had provided a number of charts, containing statistics of production of principal commodities for a series of years; the advance and recession of prices; the output of gold and silver; the purchasing power of the pound sterling and the rupee, etc., etc. And by these he sought to illustrate and enforce the views of the advocates of bi-metallism. The lecture occupied about an hour, and at its close the chairman, Mr. Edwards, president of the Institute, called upon a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Creighton, the assistant receiver-general at Toronto; Mr. Hedley, of THE MONETARY TIMES, Mr. McCabe, F.C.A., Mr. Eddis, formerly a banker in Australia, Mr. M. C. Ellis and Rev. G. A. Milligan, for expressions of opinion upon the lecture. While not admitting the economical soundness of the position taken by the lecturer, and without denying their faith in mono-metallism, some of the gentlemen above named acknowledged that new light had been thrown upon the question by Mr. Burton. As no gathering of fifty or a hundred business men could be expected to agree with any lecturer advocating protection as the *summum bonum*, so there were in this case differences of view, with the balance of opinion in favor of mono-metallism. To any one but a person determined to admit nothing, there is some significance to be allowed a movement to which some of the ablest men in Britain and the continent have given in their adhesion. If Mr. Burton did not make any converts to bi-metallism, he at least stimulated some of his audience to inform themselves more fully on a subject of such importance, and on which views so diametrically opposed are yet so firmly held.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

The closing exercises at the British American Business College, on Friday last, were of an interesting character. The college occupies a handsome suite of chambers in the Confederation Life Buildings, at Yonge and Richmond streets, Toronto, and during the afternoon a number of visitors were busy examining the machinery of "imitation practical business," as one gentleman called the books, slips, notes, drafts, acceptances, invoices and other concomitants of banking and commerce, to the proper use of which the students of this institution are trained. Nor were the specimens of the scholars' handwriting without their deserved admirers; this is a branch in which the school has long held a foremost place. Short-hand and type-writing are latter-day departments to each of which a room is devoted and for which special teachers are provided. Lectures are given several times a week on commercial principles and usages, banking and jurisprudence.

At three o'clock the chair was taken in the main hall by Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, president of the Board of Trade, who had on his right His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mr. Herbert Mason; on his left Professor Goldwin Smith and James Beaty, Q.C. In opening the proceedings the president of the college, Mr. Edward Trout, expressed the pleasure it gave him in being favored with the presence of the distinguished gentlemen on the platform, and bespoke for them the attention