

deal of light for private use. The Incandescent now wants the Toronto to give up the latter branch of its business, and confine itself entirely to the supplying of electricity for the streets. This the Toronto company refuses to do, and a war of rates is threatened in consequence.

Since the failure of the Cochrane Company, St. Thomas, Ont., some years ago their large manufacturing establishment, which passed into the hands of the Molsons Bank, and which is one of the largest buildings of the kind in the country, has remained vacant. The bank is now negotiating with Mr. James Robertson, the dry goods merchant, who contemplates establishing a mercantile business such as Eaton's, of Toronto, and with a Milwaukee manufacturing firm who are thinking of starting a branch business here.

The Master-in-Ordinary at Toronto has accepted the tender of George A. Hogaboom for the Central Bank assets. The amount of the tender was \$44,500. This tender will enable the liquidators to declare a further dividend of 6 per cent., which will bring the total dividend up to 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents on the dollar. On the assets of the bank the liquidators had realized altogether \$2,069,609.31. Out of this the dividends have been declared, and all legal and winding up expenses paid. The face value of the assets sold to Hogaboom is about \$850,000. The expenses of winding up was 6 or 7 per cent.

The bill to confirm the charter and organization of the Ontario Express and Transportation Company, limited, has passed the Senate. This will be cheering intelligence to the 345 shareholders of the new company, as well as to the thousands of people who are indirectly interested in the enterprise. Although the name of the Grand Trunk Railway has been used as the opposition to the Ontario Express Company, it is generally understood that the real opposition originated with a company which has enjoyed a monopoly for some 30 years, and is naturally desirous of maintaining it.

Negotiations have been pending for some months between an English syndicate and the owners of the Hamilton and Burlington Glass Works for the purchase of the works. Owing to the unsettled state of the money market the proposed purchase has fallen through. It was the syndicate's aim to buy up, besides those in Hamilton, the glass works at Montreal and the crockery works at St. Johns, P.Q. The amount of capital to be invested was considerably over \$1,000,000. The price asked for by the Hamilton firm was \$350,000 for the real estate, plant, goodwill and a portion of the stock of both factories, the firm to retain the bulk of the stock and all the book debts; and the offer was favorably received.

By virtue of powers given to the trustees for the debenture holders by indenture dated 1st June, 1885, all the lands, buildings and machinery lately occupied by the Dundas Cotton Mills Company, in connection with their business at Dundas, Ont., have recently been sold by public auction, realizing \$200,000. The ostensible purchaser was a member of the law firm of Thompson, Henderson & Bell, Toronto, acting, it is said, on behalf of Messrs. Gault Bros. and the Dominion Cotton Mills syndicate. The original cost of the property sold exceeded \$500,000. After payment of \$150,000 to the bond holders out of the proceeds of sale, the balance will remain