

FEWAR'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE GENTLEMAN'S WHISKY.

WE REVIEW ISSUE 16 Pages.



A SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL AND MINING NEWS.

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Montreal Stock Market.

REVIEW FROM AUG. 18 TO AUG. 24, INCLUSIVE.

Much Good Business on Thursday.

SHARES THROWN OVER ARE TAKEN WELL AND MARKET STRENGTHENS.

Western Banks Loan Money in the East.

CONSOLS ADVANCING AND MONEY RATES EASY.

RANGE FROM AUG. 18TH TO AUG. 24TH, INCLUSIVE.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
2,005	Can. Pacific.....	97½	96½	97½
75	Twin City.....	65	.....	65
830	Montreal Street.....	324	322	323½
525	Duluth Pfd.....	15½	14	15½
300	Toronto Railway.....	117	.....	117
100	New St. Ry.....	324	.....	324
4,700	Payne.....	138	136	.....
8,050	*Republic.....	128	126	128
17,265	Montreal-London.....	59	53½	58
2,500	War Eagle.....	358	.....	358
1	Bank Montreal.....	261½	.....	261½
151	C. Bank Commerce..	151½	150	150½
35	Banque National....	98	.....	98
26	Merchants Bank.....	170½	170½	170½
56	Hochelaga Bank.....	152	.....	152
40	Quebec Bank.....	127	.....	127
61	Montreal Cotton.....	162	160	160
2,000	Dom. Ooal Com.....	111	.....	111
505	Royal Electric.....	185	183	185
60	Dom. Cotton.....	108	107½	108

MONTREAL GOSSIP.

There are two classes of shares in mining companies, those which are paid for with actual money and those which are called vendors' shares. The latter are not paid for, at least with money. The Gold Fields of British Columbia Company is in a fix at present from having too many of these vendors' shares. One man, Mr. John Grant, at the company's last meeting, who proposed the Earl of Essex and Col. Anstey be re-elected as directors, is possessed of 110,000 vendors' shares and he claims that he has given value for them, not money, or these shares could not have been referred to. A gentleman, Mr. Grant-Govan, said he had 9000 vendors' shares, but was willing for the sake of the company to give them up and to retain only those he had paid money for. This gentleman also said that the company was smothered with between 200,000 and 300,000 vendors' shares and could not possibly thrive till these were got rid of.

Using this case of the Goldfields Co. as a most striking case of what is perhaps too common, the Exchange News would like to turn the attention of the investing public to what may be, in the present or in the future, an exercise of power on the part of directors, which would need to be strictly limited. Mines, when started and in their first developments, need all the actual funds arising from shares and would be retarded, if agents could not be paid in shares instead of money. But, as the case of the British Columbia Gold Fields makes perfectly manifest, distribution of such shares which have brought no money in, but have only saved it from going out, is apt to be made with a profuseness and want of economy which would not have occurred if ordinary currency had been employed, instead of low-priced shares to pay agents. Such mine shares, though having it may be very little present worth and only the possibility of greater future worth, have a terrible power at the critical period when an ore producer is about to bloom into a dividend payer. Then, those who have paid money for their stock and who hoped to get some profits out of the mine's returns, find that the non-paying shareholders pare down what should have been good dividends, to little or nothing. Besides, this way of paying in kind is abused. Directors' friends are very likely to get stock

handed to them for the most trifling services and which could well be done without. Possibly this overloading of the shareholders' list with names which represent no money invested, but only bogus scrip, will explain why many ore producers like the Gold Fields and like Regina of North Western Ontario, the latter of which clears over \$4,000 per month, do not resolve themselves into dividend payers,—the surplus being too small, perhaps, for division among holders increased, in this way, beyond measure. The case of the British Columbia Gold Fields Co. suggests, at any rate, to mining investors that they should hold managing directors responsible for squandering mine shares, as they would do if they squandered the company's money. Also it suggests to mining directors that they should exercise the right of distribution of vendors' shares, in a very conservative spirit and as close to niggardliness as possible.

There are laws for the enforcement of investors' rights in this matter of bogus shares. Such of these vendors' shares, as have been given for necessary service and in accordance with law, are good shares, but all of them for which little or no service has been received by a company are nothing in law and can be repudiated, while the givers of them can be punished as fraudulent. Also the transference of bogus shares by sale gives no right to their purchaser of action against a company, but only right of action ultimately against the original seller.

Nothing could be better for mining securities and for the best interests of all concerned, directors, shareholders and intending investors, than that some such cases be aired in the law courts. A few sharp punishments inflicted on those, who break the law about shares other than money ones, would go far to keep directors from being slack in their duty as to this and go far to establish confidence in them as careful guardians of their company's mining stock.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The unusual strength of the situation in stocks has been made clear by the quick buying in of all stock in sight this week and at average values. The raid on C. P. R. has thus far been harmless. The bears have been routed and at considerable loss to themselves and have in their defeat only the consolation that they have brought out the real strength of the present market and by awakening public interest have broadened its speculative activity. The whole