

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

CHILDS & HAMILTON,

(Succeeded by W. B. HAMILTON)

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,
TORONTO, ONT.

1873. 1873.

DAVID ARNOTT & Co.,

ARE NOW

FULLY ASSORTED

In Every Department.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

44 Yonge and 3 Wellington St. West.

PHILLIPS, THORNE & CO.,

23 Front Street West. Toronto

IMPORTERS OF

China, Glass, and Earthenware,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Kerosene Lamps, Chandeliers,

&c., &c.,

GILDERS AND ENAMELLERS.

FRANK J. PHILLIPS.

CHAS. E. THORNE.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

SESSIONS, COOPER & SMITH,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

36, 38 & 40 FRONT STREET WEST,

Toronto, Ontario.

JAS. COOPER.

J. C. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.

W. & R. GRIFFITH,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.,

Corner of Church and Front Streets,

Established 1861.

In future the above business will be continued by the undersigned, who begs to assure the customers and friends of the Old Firm that every effort will be made to merit a continuance of the confidence extended to the House for the last Twelve Years.

ROBERT J. GRIFFITH.

Toronto, Aug. 1st, 1873.

Merchant Tailors' Goods

JUST RECEIVED,

West of England Cassimeres,
Scotch Tweeds,

Fancy Coatings,

Worsted Coatings,

Silk Mixed Coatings,

Silk Velvet Vestings,

Rich Silk and Wool Vestings

Tailors' Trimmings.

HUGHES BROTHERS,

No. 62 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

capital was exempt from municipal taxation so long as a particular tax on the circulation of notes was payable to the general government.

8. That, by recent legislation, the repeal of this particular tax was accompanied by a prohibition to circulate notes of small denominations, such prohibition being incorporated in the same act as the repeal, and being expressly designed as an equivalent to a continuance of the tax.

9. That this prohibition has resulted in a greater gain to the government than would have arisen from the continuance of the tax, all which involves a diminution of banking profits—the banks being virtually taxed to a greater extent than before. They claim in equity, therefore, that the exemption should continue.

OIL MATTERS IN PETROLIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PETROLIA, Oct. 13, 1873.

Oil matters about as usual; no great stir. At the same time developing is carried on with a better prospect of getting oil. There are now in course of drilling about 10 wells. The late strike of James Lawson, on the old territory, is now put down as being a 100 barrel well. The Hyde well, which was tapped by Mr. Gibson, has been drilled deeper, and is now dividing its oil with Gibson. The production

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MOFFATT BROS. & CO.

Will show this week their

FALL IMPORTATIONS

Of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS

CANADIAN GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON YARN,

CANADIAN COTTON BAGS.

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Guelph.

MASSIE, PATERSON & Co.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALMA BLOCK,

GUELPH.

ROBT. RAE & Co.,

Wholesale Importers of

CHINA, GLASS,

AND EARTHENWARE,

Lamps, Cutlery, Cruet Stands, Fancy Goods

GUELPH. Ont.

is about the same, and business dull, but better. The shipments from Oct. 3rd to 9th are—Crude, 6,460 brls.; refined, 773 brls.; distillate, 2,490 brls. Total shipments from July 1st to Oct. 9th—Crude, 75,445 brls.; refined, 3,004 brls.; distillate, 25,637 brls.

The Home works are in full operation, and prove to be a perfect success. Refiners are making distillate for it. Refining generally flat. There is a report that a large firm (refiners) have suspended, but nothing definite is known.

The production in the United States is something over 30,000 brls. per day. There are There are 4,163 wells producing oil, and 2,571 new wells drilling.

Crude 80c. to \$1.
Refined 26c.

1. That the banking capital of the Province of Ontario is of the utmost importance to the development of its resources, and the maintenance of its prosperity.

2. That the industrial enterprises which furnish the material for taxation have been fostered by it for years, and rest upon it to a large extent at present.

3. That the taxation of such capital, in the Province of Ontario, will tend to repress the development of its industrial and commercial enterprise, and lead to the transfer of banking institutions to the Province of Quebec.

4. That the effect of such repression and transfer will be a great discouragement to progress; it being within the knowledge of your memorialists that means are now being taken for the removal of capital from local institutions to other fields of employment.

5. That the operation of such a tax will tend to prevent that investment of foreign capital in the monied institutions of the Province which has hitherto so largely contributed to its prosperity.

6. That the continuance of the tax will not only defeat the object of raising a revenue from these particular institutions by causing their removal from the province, but will operate to reduce the general volume of municipal revenue, by narrowing the area upon which taxation is levied.

7. In addition to these considerations, applicable specially to this Province, your memorialists represent that by special statute all banking