

The Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

THOMSON and BURNS,

IMPORTERS OF

Shelf & Heavy Hardware,

Crockery, China, Glassware,

AND DEALERS IN

Canadian and American Manufactures

OF

HARDWARE AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS,

10 & 12 Front Street West, Toronto.

FALL 1875.**GRAY, RENNIE & Co.,**
25 Front Street West, Toronto.

WE ARE

FOR HEAD QUARTERS

Gents Furnishings,
Ladies Furnishings,
Corsets and Skirts,
Knitted Wool Goods,
Haberdashery and Trimmings.
ORDERS SOLICITED.**GRAY, RENNIE & CO**

THE value of the wearing apparel, woollens, cottons, silks, velvets, and fancy goods, imported at Montreal during the first nine months of this year was \$8,199,961 against \$10,535,332 in 1874, and \$9,145,113 in 1873 for the same period.

IN the dry goods trade in St. John, N.B., two failures have taken place quite recently. Messrs. R. S. Staples & Co. are successors of the old firm of Staples, Spencer & Hampson, who failed in 1870, and paid 50 per cent. of their indebtedness, which was supposed to have left them a surplus of \$21,000. In 1871 Mr. Spencer withdrew about \$7,000 in cash and goods, and retired from the concern, which has now assigned with liabilities of \$31,000, and assets valued at about \$25,000. Messrs. Lansdowne & Martin in February, 1872, purchased the dry goods stock of Messrs. Magee Bros. for \$62,000, giving the firm a bill of sale on their stock. Owing to the dullness of trade and the heavy stock they were carrying, they were also obliged to assign with liabilities of \$110,000. \$65,000 of this amount is due the old firm.

THE assignments for the past week include the following: Douglas—Messrs. Culberson & Co., saw-mill owners. Stayner—G. L. Darby, general store-keeper. Port Hope—E. Shepherd, dry goods. Lucan—J. Gleeson, grocer. Windsor—Wright & Tisdale, tobaccoists. Toronto—Peter Barclay, flour dealer; D. McDonald, grocer and liquor dealer. Prince Arthur's Landing—R. B. Horner & Co., general store-keepers. Stouffville—G. Shankel, saddler. Montreal—Messrs. Cote, Gougeon & Co., leather merchants. Quebec—Francis Gingras, hatter. St. Henri—Felix Charron, boot and shoe dealer. St. Jean Baptiste Village—Edouard Ferland, cabinet-maker. Portland—W. C. Black, dry goods. Amherst—Rogers & Black, stationers. St. John—R. S. Staples & Co., dry goods.

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WALKER, EVANS & Co.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 15 PHENIX BLOCK,

FRONT STREET WEST,

TORONTO.

P. G. CLOSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

G R O C E R S,

TORONTO.

59, 61 and 63 Front St. East,

OUR readers may remember that about a year ago a sensational paragraph appeared in the daily press of Canada stating that Messrs. Emmanuel & Co., of Montreal, had entered an action against the proprietors of this journal claiming damages to the extent of \$200,000. One Heyneman who was managing partner in the above named firm, immediately after their suspension commenced business in Tobacco, Cigars, &c., under the style H. Heyneman & Co. His wife he stated had furnished a cash capital of \$10,000, and if necessary was willing to invest about \$8,000 more in bonds &c. In our comments upon this affair we intimated that possibly Mrs. H., had made substantial savings from the old firm, as we could not understand where the new capital came from. This we presume was the cause of the bluster about a libel suit and also of a personal threat of shooting a gentleman upon the staff of this journal for writing the paragraph referred to. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Heyneman reported that their business was a prosperous one, that they had during the year added about \$6,000 to their capital. If this be true it is hard to discover why the concern should now want a compromise from their creditors. This fighting partner the other day gave an exhibition of his prowess in first throwing a tumbler at the head of a New York creditor, and afterwards drawing a knife upon him. We have not a statement of their assets and liabilities, but understand that they are mainly in Germany and New York. We are very much astonished to learn that a Canadian bank, after knowing the history of the old firm, should figure among the largest of their Canadian creditors.

A TEMPORARY reduction has taken place in the American drawback on sugar. Until the 3rd of last March the government of the United

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**HENDERSON,
BOSTWICK
& CO.,**

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

STRAW & MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c.

NO. 58 FRONT ST., TORONTO.

1875. FALL. 1875.

STOCK COMPLETE,

LARGE, WELL ASSORTED,

AND UNSURPASSED IN VALUE.

**DOBBIE & CARRIE,
9 FRONT STREET WEST**71 Cannon Street,
Manchester, England.

TORONTO.

States allowed the refiners an export duty of \$3.75 per hundred pounds, less ten per cent. which they claimed as expenses for the cost of collecting the duty. Under this regulation the drawback amounted to \$3.37½ on each hundred pounds sent out of the country; but after the 3rd of March the ten per cent. was reduced to one per cent, and thus the drawback advanced to \$3.71½. Last week the Secretary of the Treasury without any intimation of his intentions to the refiners reduced the rebate of duty to \$3.18 per hundred pounds exported. Secretary Bristow appears to be desirous to pursue a sound policy in the matter, but the difficulty of rightly adjusting these duties is not one of the easiest, as the recent difficulties existing between Britain and the Continent will tend to show. The interest of the refiners and merchants in this connection appear to be in conflict, but why they should be so has never yet been reasonably explained on sound principles. The suspension of operations by Messrs. Redpath & Co., will only be of short duration. We are informed that it is their intention to resume refining in the course of three weeks.

THE counterfeiting of trade marks is a crime much more rarely met with than the counterfeiting of coin, and the conviction of a man named W. H. Monsell, on this charge, lends interest to a trial which took place last week in Montreal. The prisoner was a manufacturer of liquor in that city, and had succeeded, by means both fair and foul, in establishing a thriving business as a compounder of gin and foreign wines. Labelling his gin bottles with a false trade mark of John De Kuyper & Son, the celebrated liquor dealers of Rotterdam, and employing the marks of Martel, Hennessy, and such other names of reputation as suited his