DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK .

In 10 000 Shares at \$50 each.

President. HON WM. CAYLEY.

Treasurer Hon J McMURRICH.

Secretary,

H. B. REEVE.

Connect.

MERSES CAMERON & MOMICHAEL.

General Superintendent, MARTIN RYAN.

Directors :

Hon. J. Moliurrich & Co.,

A R MOMASTER, Esq -A. R McMaster & Brother, Toronto.
n. M. C. CAMERON,—Provincial Secretary, To-

ronto.

JAMES MICHIE, Esq.—Fulton, Michie & Co., and George Michie & Co., Toronto.

How. WM. CAYLEY.—Toronto.

A. M. SMITH, Esq.—A. M. Smith & Co. Foronto.

L. MOFFATT, Esq.—MoSatt, Murray & Co., To-

ronto H. B REEVE, Esq.—Toronto, MARTIN HYAN, Esq.—Toronto.

PROSPECTUS.

The Dominion Telegraph Company has been organized under the Act respecting Telegraph Companies, chapter 67 of the consolidated Statutes of Canada Its object is to cover the Dominion of Canada with a complete net-work of Telegraph lines.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS \$500,000,

Divided into 10,000 shares of \$50 cach, 5 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing, the balance to be paid by instalments, not exceeding 10 per cont. per month—said instalments to be called in as the works progress. The liability of a subscriber is limited to the amount of his subscription.

The begings of the of the Canada and the subscriber is limited.

The business affairs of the Company are under the management of a Board of Directors annually elected by the sharebolders, in conformity with the Charter and By-laws of the Company.

and By-laws of the Company.

The Directors are of opinion that it would be to the interests of the Stockholden generally, to obtain subscriptions from all quarters of Candon, and with this view they propose to divide the Stock induces the different towns and cities throughout the Dominion, in alloiment suited to the population and business occupations of the different localities and the interest which they may be supposed to take in such an enterprise.

CONTRACTS OF CONNECTIONS.

A contract granting permanent connection and extraordinary advantages, usa already been executed between this Company and the Atlantic and Pacific Company of New York; thus, at the very commencement, as the Lines of this Company are constructed from the Suspension Bridge, at Clifton, (the point of connection) to any point in the Dominion, all the chief cities and places in the States, touched by the Lines of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, are trought in immediate connection therewith.

A permanent connection has also been secured with the Great Western Telegraph Company of Chicago, whereby this Company will be brought into close con-nection with all the Lake Ports and other places through the North Western States, and through to California.

All classes of Society are interested in extending the use of the Telegraph, at LOW NATES, and the Directors are satisfied that the adoption of a scale of charges considerably below the rates now exacted in Canada, will, by encouraging a much more extended use of this medium of communication, not only prove a real and substantial benefit to the public generally but will also ensure a safe and profitable return to the Investor.

On the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868, the DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPAN'S was duly CHARTERED according to Law

The admitted importance and value of Telegraphy and the admitted importance and value of Leigraphy, would, in the opinion of the Directors, have rendered any introduction of the Dominion Telegraph Company to the Cauadian Public unnecessary, had it not been that previous attempts to establish Telegraph Companies in Canada, to shape the business with the Montreal Telegraph Company, had been allowed to full theory.

The success of a Telegraph Company will mainly-depend on its ability to meet the comeans of the Public, and consequently it should possess, at least, equal facilities with any other Company. Of access to all quarters with which its outtoners may desire to have communication.

communication.

This important requisits has not been, until now, within the reach of an, Company entering the field as a competitor with the Montreat Company in consequence of the close and exclusive connection formed between that Company and the Western Union Company of the United States, the latter by virtue of certain patents, having, until within those two years, monopolized nearly the whole of the telegraph business in the neighbouring Lepublic.

the monopoly so long onjoyed by the Western Union lins ceared to exist.

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The Atlantic and Pacific, the Great Western and other American Companies, have invaded the field, and have become successful competitors for the public patronage and support. These Companies, acting on the cheap postage principle, have forced the old monopolist to a reduction of rates which has resulted in a more widely extended use of this means of communication, and much to the surprise of the Western Union itself, has increased its profits, whilst sharing its field of operations.

With these new Companies the Dominion Telegraph

With these new Companies the Dominion Telegraph Company of Canada have entered into most satisfactory business relations, and confident of the soundness of the principle which led to the adoption of the penny-postage system in Great Britain, the voluntary reduction from \$100 to \$18 65 por ten word message by the Ocean Cable Company, and the successful operations of the Companies recently established in United States, invite the business and mercantile community of Ganada to join them in the promotion of an enterprise, based on the principle of moderate rates and extended business, which, while injuring no one, they contidently expect will result in securing a large return to the investor, and prove a vast benefit to the community.

Allusion has been made to the voluntary reduction

Allusion has been made to the voluntary reduction of rates by the Atlantic Cable Company. A Chicago paper, writing on the subject of the growing use of the Telegraph, gives the following return, as obtained directly from Cyrus W. Field showing very conclusively the benefit both to the public and the Company of the reduction of rates.

AVERAGE DAILY RECEIPTS.

From \$100 per message of ten words. \$2,525

An advertisement has recently appeared announcing to the public that the rates from 1st September, proximo, will be further reduced to \$16,65 per ten

The following table shows the reduction which has been effected in rates in the neighbouring States arising out of the construction of competing lines.—

	Former	Present
From New York to	Rate.	Rato.
Boston	\$ 60	\$ 30
Bangor	1 20	65
Portland	90	<i>E</i> 0
Philadelphia	40	60 25 35
Baltimore.	70	35
Washington	75	40
Augusta, Mo		60
Cincinnati		1.00
Buffaio		53
Cleveland		100
Pittsburg	1.15	45
Louisvillo	1.96	1.00

This reduction took place in November, 1887. A comparison of the receipts of the Western Union since that period with the corresponding months of the previous year gives the following results:

Gross Receipts for—December, 1863, \$55197140; December, 1865, \$576.133.19; increase, \$24.6579, January, February, March, 1867, \$15.78.39.55; increase, \$183.23450; April. May, June, 1867, \$1.55.78.79, \$183.23450; April. May, June, 1867, \$1.55.778.79, \$25.75.

While these beneficial results were flowing to the Western Union Company, from the reduction of rates, the new Companies had created a business more than sufficient to all their wires. In proof of this the following extract is taken from the raport of the Atlan tio and Tacific Company, made July 23th, 1863:

"In April last we resched the maximum espacity of our wires, and have since been compelled to refuse business delly. The Committee, therefore, have reached the conclusion from the actual experience of building and working the present lines—that

"Telégraphic business is growing faster than Tele-

"Telégraphic business is growing faster than Tele-graphic facilities."

graphic isculties."

As further proof on this point, the low rates have so presed the wires of both Companies with business through the day, that pasters have been placed in all the main offices proclaiming that double the number of words would be felographed at night at the same price as helf the number of words by day.

In support of the observations quoted above, the telegraphic basiness is growing factor than telegraphic familities, the following statement exhibiting the wonderful increase in the tree of the wire, within the last tix years, cannot be without interest to our readers. The gross earnings of all telegraph lines in the United States for the following years were:—

1846	 \$ 4,223,77
	63,333,98
	103,860,84
1532	 2,734,960 40
1800	 822 412.63
1831	 8,732,245.40
1885	 4,420,263,83
19:3	 5.024.501.20
15/77	 7 617 559 47

Showing an average increase of a million a year for the last up; years.

A comparison of the number of meseages sent, and persons using the wire in Canada and the States, fornishes a further proof. The advantage to the public and corresponding bewilt to the Companies arising out of a reduction of rates.

The business relations between these two Companies

The published returns for 1857, show that COLOTO
continue in fail force, but the patents having rim out,

the United States for the same period exceeded 20,000, 000, the f rmor being less than one message to every six persons, the latter, two to every three. From these returns and results it may be reasonably inferred that a reduction of rates to a tariff at which the wires of both Companies can be filled, will secure a fair field and good prospects to the Dominion Company, without it nay way prejudiong the interests of the Company now monopolizing the ground.

The particulars submitted above are sufficient in the opinion of the Directors to establish the facts that low rates, by encouraging a more general use of the tolegraph, are more profitable than high. It is not however solely in the light of a safe and good invostment that the Directors desirethat this enterprise should be viewed. They feel that their object will be but indifferently attained unless they can satisfy the public, the business and commercial men, that ALL who use the telegraph as a medium of rapid communication, are interested in the establishment of what may be called a competing Line. As in the administration of public affairs, a strong, watchful opposition, is the best security for good and careful government; so in commercial matters an honest rivalry in the various pursuits and branches of trade furnishes the best security that the public shall be well served.

To apply the argument to the purpose in hand the following table showing the inconsistencies and in

well served.

To apply the argument to the purpose in hand the following table showing the inconsistencies, and, in many instance, the excessive rates now charged on messages passing between the cities and towns of Ontario, Quebec, and the United States, will, it is believed, convince the reader that an honest competition is needed, not only for the reduction and adjustment of rates, but also to ensure that attention and care which would of necessity be enforced on the Companies competing for public favor, and thus tend greatly to promote the general interests of the community.

EXAMPLE OF PRESENT TARIFF RATES WITH DISTANCES.

From	Toronto to	Suspension Bridge 82	Canada Money 400
**	**	Montreal 833	80c
**	"	Mitchell, Seaforth, Both- well, Aitan Craig, Cale- donia, Chatham, Dun- ville, Newbury, Port Bur- well, Port Colborne and many other places , j	40c
66	4.5	Kingston160	250
"	**	Oneben	50c

Example of present tariff rates to Buffalo, and from thence to the following places, in U. S currency, which reduced to Causda money, at 45 per cent premium, makes the actual cost, as the second column.

PRICE COLLECTED AT	ACTUAL COST	ACTUAL COST, noth Tariyps.	
TORONTO.			
	From Toronto to Buffalo	00.03 - 08.03.	00.03
To New York 80 80	Buffalo to Sow. New York \ 500.	Reduced to \$ 80 85 Canada Money.	80 55 − \$0.60
To Philadelphia 81.07	From Toronto to Buffalo	Reduced to \$ \$0 53	\$0 30 — \$0.00 \$0 63 — \$0.00
To Washington81.39	From Toronto to Buffalo Buffalo to 900.	Reduced to \$ 50.62 Canada Money. \$ 50.63	50.03 - 50.03
To Baltimoro \$1 30	From Toronto to Buffalo Buffalo to \$850 Baltimoro \$850	Reduced to \$ 20 59 Canada Money \$ 20 59	8 93 - 93 93 1 83 93 1 83 93
To Chicago	From Toronto to Detroit. Defroit to \$ 750.	Reduced o }	50.62 - \$1.12
To New Orleans	From Toronto to Buffalo Hustalo to Now Orleans \$2.76	Reduced to anada Money.	\$1.90 - \$2.20 \$1.90 - \$2.20
Norn.—The same illustration ma	NOTH.—The same illustration may be applied to all places in the United States. Canadians are obliged as a profit on the published rates.	g United Blates, Canadians are	obliged

Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Company, 83 King Street East, Toronto, and No 6 Indian Chambers, Hospital Street, Montreal.

H. S. REEVE Secretary.

W. G. BEACH, Agent. Montreal, 12th October, 1889.