

he could not identify himself further than to submit a lithograph poster 'biling' his performance. In it he was represented with his head between those of two bulldogs and he was trying to look more ferocious than the dogs. No sooner had he unrolled the poster than I said to him, 'If you make that face, I'll pay you the money.' He whipped his hat off in an instant, tumbled his hair, and leered at me through the bars of the window wicket. There was no doubt in my mind then, and I paid him the money. He seemed much amused at my plan of getting at his identity, and as he walked off he said, 'I'll use that again!' —Evening Post.

### ONE WAY TO GET RICH.

If you had not a cent in the world and wanted to be a millionaire how would you set about to be one? Would it occur to you to buy an unimproved plot of ground uptown on credit—a building lot, all covered with rocks and thistles, tin cans and old shoes and the ashes from the neighborhood stoves? Some men would consider themselves still worse off, with the plot to pay for, than when they were simply penniless.

Some would, yet others would consider themselves launched on the trip for a fortune. There are men in this city of New York who are very rich, and who began their moneyed careers in just that way. First they got a building lot "on tick." Then they dug a cellar, also "on tick." The moment they had the hole dug they could borrow money to build the first story of a house. The moment the first story was up they could borrow more money with which to add a second story. With the completion of each new story more capital was obtainable and so the house was finished, on credit. At this stage they were still penniless, but owed for a building lot and a fine building. Then they sold the building for as much more than it cost as they could get, and the balance of profit was the nest egg of their fortune. This mode of getting rich is being practiced all around us every day by many men. It accounts for the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of handsome large apartment houses we see decorating all the upper avenues on this Island.—Julian Ralph.

—The total freight handled by the Soo Canal for July was 5,082,398 tons, compared with 4,781,072 tons in the same month last year, or an increase of 301,326. During July the American Soo handled 4,558,462 and the Canadian canal 523,963 tons.

A NEW body has been organized in Montreal under the name of the Steamship Checkers' Association, with officers as follows: President, W. B. Aird; Vice-President, Jos. Desy; Secretary, J. Doolan. They are asking for higher wages, but want to come to an amicable settlement.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, August 20th, 1902.

Ashes.—About \$4.20 is the general quotation for first quality of pots, and \$3.75 to \$3.80 for seconds. Pearls are scarce and would probably bring about \$6.25. Receipts of all kinds are small.

Cements and firebricks.—The shortage in American and Canadian cements still holds, and imports of foreign goods have been increasing, the figures for the week ending to-day being 6,780 brls. of Belgium and German; imports of firebricks 44,580. A fair aggregate of business is passing. We quote: Belgian, \$1.70 to \$2.10; English, \$2.10 to \$2.20; German, \$2.20 to \$2.40; Canadian, \$2.10 to \$2.25; firebricks, \$16 to \$21.

Dairy Products.—Quite a tone of dullness has prevailed in the cheese market during the past week, exporters find difficulty in getting bids from Britain and exports are showing a falling off. We quote fine Ontarios 9½ to 9¾c.; fine townships, 9½ to 9¾c.; fine Quebecs, 9¾ to 9½c. The butter market is still a slow one, and ship-

ments in this line also show a decline. For fancy creamery 19¼c. now appears to be the outside limit, fine to finest ranging from 17¾ to 19c.; dairy makes, 15½ to 16c. The shipments of cheese last week were only 39,368 boxes, as compared with 65,823 boxes for same week of 1901. Of butter there were shipped 11,621 pkgs., as against 26,066 for same week a year ago. The gross aggregate for the season thus far, however, is much ahead of the same date last year in both lines.

Dry Goods.—In dry goods matters are comparatively quiet, as a good many travellers have been taking their holidays, but most of them will be in harness again at the Toronto and Ottawa exhibitions. The main rush in the delivery of fall orders is about through with, but warehousemen still have considerable quantities of goods to despatch. City retail trade still rules quiet, but is expected to improve shortly, as families get back from the country for the school openings.

Groceries.—While business is not particularly brisk, a very fair movement is reported for August, and general payments

## Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, over \$33,000,000

Policies Free from Conditions.

Full information sent on application.

W. H. BEATTY, Esq., - - - - - PRESIDENT.

W. C. MACDONALD, ACTUARY. J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

## The National Life Assurance Company of Canada.

ELIAS ROGERS, - - - - - President.

W. D. LONG, A. S. IRVING, - - - Vice-Presidents.

R. H. MATSON, Managing Director.

F. SPARLING, Secretary.

The Guaranteed Reserve and Option Policies of "The National Life" are the best contracts of life insurance obtainable, and guarantee Free Residence and Occupation, Automatic Non-forfeiture, Cash, Loan, and Paid-up Values, One Month's Grace for Payment of Premiums, Thirteen Months for Revival of Policies. For explanatory pamphlets apply to HEAD OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Active and reliable agents wanted.

## The Mutual Life of Canada

(Formerly the ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE)

Head Office, WATERLOO	Interest Income	Death Claims Paid	Interest Exceed- ed Death Claims Paid
For last year, 1901	\$255,817 02	\$188,510 50	\$67,306 52
Past five years	\$1,040,065 64	\$848,622 48	\$191,443 16
Past ten years	\$1,701,879 82	\$1,488,118 48	\$213,761 34
Since Company was organized, 1870.	\$2,227,926 07	\$2,182,471 88	\$45,454 19
ROBERT MELVIN, Pres.	GEO. WEGENAST, Mgr.	W. H. RIDDELL, Sec'y	