# The Chronicle

# Insurance & Minance.

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A Startling The executive heads of the Canadian Over-issue Bankers' Association have had no more unpleasant duty to perform than that of of Notes. meeting yesterday to receive the report of inspectors appointed by them to examine into the Note Circula tion Account of La Banque Ville Marie. An overissue of notes to a startling amount has been discovered. Under these circumstances the action of the bankers in giving Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minis ter of Finance, immediate access to the information possessed by the Association is easily understood. The warrants for the arrest of those who are now charged with issuing false returns regarding the amount of notes in circulation testify to the intentions of the Government in this very serious matter.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a revelation of the rottenness of the offending bank. The outlook for depositors is gloomy in the extreme. The Banking Act makes the payment of the notes issued by the Ville Marie "together with all interest paid or payable thereon," a "first charge upon its assets," and it is very doubtful if the most skillful liquidation will provide sufficient to even partially protect the unfortunate depositors. Until the report of the liquidators of the bank is made known, it is impossible to state what the assets consist of, but there is too much reason for grave misgivings and uneasiness. The action taken by the Government indicates a very deplorable state of things.

The Transval
Trouble.

The tone of the press of Great Britain, the utterances of her statesmen and the quiet but steady pouring of men and material into South Africa all point to the seriousness of the situation in the Transvaal, and, unless the Boers submit to the demands of Mr. Chamberlain as Secretary of State of the Colonies, war is

inevitable. The Queen's speech must have been an expression of the opinion of an united Cabinet, and when, at the prorogation of Parliament, Her Majesty said the position of her subjects in the South African Republic is "inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon my grant of internal independence to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the peace and prosperity of my dominions in South Africa," it must mean that the ministers have decided that the Transvaal must submit to the demands made in the Queen's name or accept the consequences.

As there are no signs of submission on the part of President Kruger, and the Uitlanders are said to be leaving his country in anticipation of a passport law and the oppressions likely to follow a declaration of war, there would seem to be no chance of avoiding hostilities. Of the final outcome of the fighting in South Africa there can be no question, and for the sake of the people now engaged in the work of converting South Africa into a great and prosperous country, it is to be hoped that the success of the sons of the Empire in the coming conflict may be of the most decisive character. If the reiterated rumour that Great Britain has secured a concession from Portugal providing that in the event of war in South Africa we will be permitted to land troops at Delagoa Bay and march them into the Transvaal, the campaign ought not to occupy many months.

Despite the expensive Peace Conference at The Hague, the savage custom of war seems to offer the surest and speediest road to a settlement of disputes. Moreover, war will never cease while the field of battle is the field of glory, and while the renown of the successful warrior is greater than that of the citizen who scatters blessings on the world in some one of the peaceful pursuits of industry.

Increase
\$53,000,000. The figures showing the enormous increase in the gold production.

COUNTRIES.	1896.	1897.	1898.
United States	\$53,088,000	\$57,363,000	\$64,463,000
Australasia	44,166,386	52.680,656	67,479,943
Mexico	8,331,700	9,436.300	10.301,125
Ru-sia	21,535,800	23,245,700	25,463,497
Germany	1,135,100	1,373,100	
Austria-Hungary	2,152,700	2,235,600	
Sweden	76,100	84,400	
Italy	140,200	194,400	165.929
Spain		38,028	38,028
Portugal	12,300	10,300	10,300
Turkey	7,300	7,300	7,300
Servia	14,317	14,317	14,317
Great Britain	24,600	35,100	
Canada	2,810,200	6,027,100	13,775,420
Newfoundland	62,000	62 000	62.000
Argentine	315,000	137,600	137,694
Columbia	2,165,200	2,095,400	2,125,400
Bolivia	103,000	103 000	103,000
Ecuador	132,900	132,900	40,176
Chili	750,000	725, 330	725,000
Brazil	1,001,100	1,057,823	1.794.420
Venezuela	548,500	1,057,823	1,057,823
Guiana (British)	2,213,100	2,294,600	2.341,058
Guiana (Dutch)	481,800	492 200	517.723
Guiana (French)	2,107,400	1,537,500	1,402,006
Peru	116,600	628,000	628,000
Uruguay	33,600	38,500	38,500
Central American States	470,500	470,500	473,740
Japan	528,929	$503\ 159$	573.600
China	8,238,382	7,478,744	6.009,313
Korea	721,800	1,020,391	1,020,391
Indo-China	413,381	564,910	564,910
Borneo	65,131	65,131	65,131
Other Dutch East Indies		51,248	51,248
British N. Guiana	147,541	147,541	137,541
British India	6,131,536	7,127,371	7,774,823
South African Republic	43,779,669	57,633,861	79,171,162
Other African	801,399	924,821	1,119,491

It will be observed that since 1896 both the United States and Australasia have had to surrender the first place to Africa, and, as the returns of her production for the present year are estimated by some at \$100,-000,000, there is no doubt she will lead the world in the productiveness of gold fields for many years to come. It will also be noted that the prospects of Canada are brighter than those of any other country, the comparative increase in her output of the yellow metal totally eclipsing the extraordinary figures furnished by the South African Republic

A Brief Reign. A dispatch from San Francisco says that Alexander McDonald, known as "King of the Klondike," has failed, with liabil-

ities estimated at \$6,000,000 and assets of uncertain value. He is reported to have started again as a poor miner, leaving his wife in Dawson, after assigning all his interests, both mining and trading, for the benefit of his creditors. The declaration of insolvency was filed at Dawson on July 29. Such, in brief, is the latest story concerning one of whom the London "Daily Telegraph" in February last in a glowing account of his marriage said:—"Mr. Alexander Macdonald was born 30 years ago in the town of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, of Scottish parents." We took occasion at that time to deplore the failure

of the "Telegraph's" editor to become geographically acquainted with this country, and we declined to accept as reliable his version of the remarkable career of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, who, according to this London newspaper, when in Mexico was ruined by "the very richness of his mines;" departed for the gold fields of Alaska (!) in 1895, when Dawson City was a collection of huts; became king of Klondyke and the possessor of twenty-seven millions sterling (\$135,000,000.)

However, the King of the Klondyke romance has had a sufficiently dramatic termination to warrant us in wishing that the downfall of this monarch of the frozen north is not so complete as pictured by the press. To be the possessor of \$135,000,000 in February and a poor miner in July is almost too sudden a transition. But the career of Macdonald opens a very interesting field of philosophical speculation, and would make good material for a stirring drama, especially if the hero could be represented first in the mines of Mexico, then as the comet of a London season, and lastly, while

"sympathetic tears our cheeks bedew."

again donning the rough clothing of a poor miner and leaving the stage for the gold fields of Alaska. Curtain.

One of the prettiest pleas in favour of life insurance recently appeared in the "Equitable Record." The writer has succeeded in gilding an advertisement with an urgent prayer or entreaty to men to perform a sacred duty. The item reads:—

Those who believe that the human mind is handed down, like an heirloom, from one generation to another, must admit that it needs a vast amount of directing while it is in youthful possession. The strong mind, after being transmitted from father to son, may need more guiding than the common mind. Every community furnishes evidence of the fact that many of the sons of superior men do not rise to eminence. Those who do are, usually, lifted by their mothers from the dust in which most men are prone to grovel. Her love, her guidance, her thought, her care is their shield and buckler. The softening, elevating influence of the most sacred form of human love is doing more than blood to fit the rising generation to rise.

All, therefore, who are most anxious that their children shall occupy high places should be eager to give them the full benefit, in the days of their youth, of the maternal guidance that has made great men in every generation. This guidance cannot be given in full measure if the mother must earn the money to shelter, feed and clothe her children. Thousands of fatherless children are daily deprived of a mother's care because they were first deprived of the benefits of life assurance.

The trustees of a non-conformist church A Premature in Haywards, California, cannot surely complain if, in obedience to a sense of humour, we help to circulate the story of their unpremeditated destruction of the sacred edifice committed to their charge. Their action was almost as funny, except to an insurance company, as that of the Essex farmers who, at a meeting called by one of their number to devise some plan whereby a calf caught in a fence could be extricated, decided that the best and only method was decapitation of the calf. Just previous to Independence Day the trustees of the church at Haywards, California, decided to burn the grass surrounding the "meetin' house," lest the celebrants of the glorious Fourth might ignite same with a ricochetting rocket or spluttering fireeracker, and thus destroy the church.

The blaze kindled by these devoted men proved as uncontrollable as a prairie fire, and only a black smudge under the blue sky now marks the place where the Methodist church of Haywards, California, once stood. Whether the unhappy trustees find comfort in the fact that "the loss is partly covered by insurance" we are not told, but we are glad to think they have the consolation of knowing that the church did not burn down on the Fourth. They, at least, prevented that.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has just Our Imperial declared another dividend, and is about to distribute over one and three-quarters of a million of dollars among the holders of its stock and debentures. What a splendid vindication of the boldness of those who conceived such a project, and what a triumph for its financiers. The engineering skill which made the construction of such a railway possible, can only be appreciated by those who have had the privilege of journeying from ocean to ocean over The Imperial Highway. Caviling, carping criticism of our past expenditures upon railway construction is silenced by the success of the Canadian Pacific. To it we owe the development of cities, towns, broad farm lands and innumerable industries, and, as we think of the past and contemplate the present, we doff our hats to those who induced the people of Canada to approve of the credit and the resources of the country being utilised in extending transport facilities and enlarging the conveniences of personal and commercial traffic so as to bring all sections of the country into communication with each other and with the outside world.

The American Currency that extraordinary production and Politics.

Mr. Croker, being construed by his friends and followers as significant of an intention to favour the renomination of Mr. Bryan for the presidency, some of the Democratic politicians are already speculating

upon the possibility of abandoning the cheap money platform, and relying for success upon the growth of a feeling of hostility to the present Administration on account of the continuance of the campaign in the Philippines. The New York "Commercial Bulletin" urges a reform of the currency legislation before the election, and incidentally disposes of Mr. Bryan in the following fashion:—

But the Eastern States, where commercial sentiment is strong, and where the dangers of trifling with the currency are appreciated, will not vote for a cheap money platform or for Mr. Bryan on an evasive platform. If the Democratic politicians of the West hope to get the assistance of the East—and they know they cannot win without it—they must not only conceal the most revolutionary features of the Chicago platform, but they must conceal the candidate of three years ago.

Copyright
of Ideas.

Our legislators at Ottawa and Quebec
will doubtless be surprised at the recent decision of the English High Court
of Justice, by which the London "Times" has been
granted an injunction against the publisher of some
addresses by Lord Rosebery. The New York "Even-

addresses by Lord Rosebery. The New York "Evening Post" is responsible for the statement that "Lord Rosebery himself furnished the clippings to his publisher (John Lane), freely making over all his right and title to them. But the 'Times' contended that he had no rights in the premises whatever; that its reports were copyrighted; and it brought suit to restrain publication of the volume containing the alleged infringements on its own copyright. The Court has now decided for the newspaper, and has granted an injunction against the publisher.

"The case was argued on July 14, and from the views then advanced by learned counsel it is possible to infer the grounds on which the decision was based. It was agreed on both sides that Lord Rosebery himself had no copyright in his oral addresses as such. He might have secured it by taking the steps indicated in the law of copyright to protect 'lecturers,' but he failed to do so. Therefore, his winged words became, the moment they left his lips, public property. The only question was as to the copyright of the report published in the 'Times.'"

It certainly seems, at first sight, a moral if not legal absurdity that one man can so copyright the words of another that the latter has no right to reproduce them. The value of the speeches lay in the fact that they were Lord Rosebery's. The words were his. Is it not of the essence of copyright that it can be gained only by the author of original matter? Is the reporter to be given rights above the orator? Is the copy more sacred than the original? The defence made the most of this line of argument. But the plaintiff pressed home the single legal point which seems to have prevailed with the court. This was that there is no such thing as copyright of ideas; it is all a matter of literary form; and Lord Rosebery

having abandoned his ideas and words to the use of the public at large, the reporter who gave them a a certain form is entitled to exclusive control of that form. Some other report might be used without his consent, but that particular report is his own, the product of his own labor and skill, and cannot be appropriated by another. This was, in brief, the contention of the plaintiff's counsel, and Judge North has evidently upheld it.

After dwelling upon the humorous features of the decision, the "Post" says:-One argument advanced in this particular case was that the reporter's work was analogous to that of a translator. Translations are copyrighted, though without a single original idea; so, it was argued, may be the report of a speech. We do not know how much legal effect was given to this contention; but we do know that reporters often are translators of an astonishing sort. They sometimes put an orator's words into such a shape that, far from wishing to assert any property in them, he freely and even indignantly repudiates any responsibility for them. On the other hand, reporters in the guise of translators have been known to do great service to orators-making their speeches read much better than they sounded on delivery. Dr. Johnson was the original reporter of this kind, taking care, he said, so to report the speeches in Parliament that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it. A modern instance is given in connection with the late Sir John Macdonald. He had given orders to the leading Ottawa paper that his speeches were always to be reported verbatim, as he prided himself on the perfection of his extempore style. But once, when he spoke after dining generously, the reporter's notes turned out so incoherent that the editor took fright, and sent the young man to get Sir John's own revision of his remarks. That statesman gravely corrected the reporter's liberal transcript of what he had said, and as gravely said to him on taking leave, "Young man, let me give you a piece of advice of which I fear you stand in need; never touch liquor."

It seems that Lord Rosebery appreciates the funny side of the situation, and in addressing the boys at Epson College he apologized for the brevity of his remarks on the ground that "there is a question of the copyright of what you are likely to say." The only thing perfectly clear about copyright of a speech was that "the one person who has no property in it is the man who delivers it."

1808 BAD FOR MARINE UNDERWRITERS.—Being of necessity a twelvemonth after the fair, the companies are just now dealing with the result of their underwriting in 1807, and so far as the reports have been issued things do not appear to have been quite so disastrous as was generally anticipated. It will prove a bad year, probably, for most companies, but things will not be quite so black as they were supposed to be. But 1808 is already set down as one of the worst years that underwriters have ever encountered in recent times

#### A REVELATION OF ROTTENNESS.

And the total amount of such notes in circulation at any time shall not exceed the amount of the unimpaired capital.

The bank shall not pledge, assign or hypotherate its notes; and no advance or loan made on the security of the notes of a bank shall be recoverable from the bank or its assets.

The making of any willfully false statement in any return respecting the affairs of the bank is, unless it amounts to a higher offence, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Act Respecting Banks and Banking.

A fortnight ago, in attempting to set forth the lessons of a funk created by the failure of the Ville Marie Bank, we said, regarding the depositors, that they have a far stronger claim upon our sympathy than those who have imperiled their savings by failure to exercise that sober, cautious and rigid economy, that unceasing care and watchfulness of the funds confided to them, which, as a rule, marks the conduct of our bank managers and directors. We also hazarded the remark that the condition of the suspended bank's affairs as revealed by the reasons assigned for suspending payment seemed to indicate that the wise, steady and conservative policy which ought always to distinguish the management of banks chartered by the Government of Canada to receive the deposits of provident labourers had not been adhered to by the suspended institution.

But at that time there was no reason to suspect examination into the affairs of the bank would reveal any such wrong-doing as is now the subject of surprised comment on the street, and righteous indignation among those whose habits of frugality had enabled them to become depositors in the worse than bankrupt institution. Nothing yet to be made known can render the situation more portentous and gloomy for the unfortunate depositors of this institution.

The story would be sufficiently sickening, even if it only involved a record of ruinous losses as a result of reckless advances to undeserving customers. But it now becomes painfully apparent that the existence of the Ville Marie Bank has been prolonged for years, and its chances to obtain the savings of the labouring poor periodically extended by the issue of notes likely to have been absolutely of little if any value save for a wise provision in the Bank Act, by which the holders of the otherwise worthless money are rendered safe and will suffer no loss.

The inquiry into a system which made such a state of things possible, and which has been the means of spreading distress and gloom among the prudent and thrifty working-men of the French Canadian population, should be exhaustive and thorough, and will have to be conducted with all the penetrating thought and skill the liquidators are capable of. It is more than likely that much of the money placed in circulation by the directors will have to be debited to the Bank

Circulation Redemption Fund. What then could the managers of our banks do in the matter? Assuredly, they may not be blamed for demanding an explanation from the directorate of the Ville Marie Bank, and, after an examination of its affairs, they have sought the intervention of the Government.

It must be clear to those who know aught of the methods devised by our chartered banks for a daily exchange of notes and cheques and the settlement of outstanding balances at the clearing houses established in the principal cities of the Dominion, that the Ville Marie must have been hard put to it before assuming the terrible risk attached to an over-issue of notes. The ceaseless anxiety connected with the possible presentation of these notes in such quantities as would preclude the possibility of settlement ought to have deterred those responsible for such issue from resorting to such a dangerous expedient. It is a safe deduction from what is now known that the existence of the bank has been prolonged by a perpetual pledging of its assets, and that only by means of the assistance thus obtained was the evil day of reckoning postponed. At last, drained of its resources and with nothing of much value left in its bill case. the final collapse came, and the individual savings of a multitude of working-men and women have been swept away. It is not a nice story, and we do not care to comment upon the conduct of those who may have assisted to prolong the life of this rotten institution, and by unwise nursing maintained it as a menace to confiding depositors. We leave it to the banking fraternity to determine the ethics, the rules of practice in respect to human actions, which ought to govern the conduct of a sea captain who discovers an abandoned, water-logged ship in the path of ocean travel and fails to report the danger to others. Was it not the duty of anyone knowing the condition of the Ville Marie, a financial wreck, to warn others thereof?

In a former issue we attempted to teach what in public opinion seemed to be the lessons of a funk, and the splendid response of La Banque d'Hochelaga and other sound institutions, incidentally affected by the downfall of the Ville Marie, has thoroughly allayed the fears of their depositors and restored confidence in the strength of our chartered banks. In the course of some comments on the situation, we also said that, if the Government should ever condone criminal mismanagement and fraudulent misrepresentation in connection with any of the chartered banks, they would be making robbery of the poor a science and converting the present system of supervision of the banks into a farce.

Our readers may gather from the extracts from the Bank Act used as a text for this revelation of rottenness what is the unpleasant duty of the Government when the Minister of Finance is misled by false returns from a chartered bank. The banking fraternity are concerned in seeing that the lessons of the

Ville Marie Bank are not lost, and if the story of this complete collapse of a dividend paying bank is told in the language of truth, it may prevent the recurrence of such a disaster. The sooner the truth is known, the better it will be for all concerned.

## THE FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Of the convention of the National Association of Fire Insurance Agents, recently held at Buffalo, the New York "Journal of Commerce" says: Agents from all sections of the United States were present to discuss not merely the narrow question of their own commissions but the broad problem of the bad outlook for the fire underwriting interests as a whole. Prominent underwriters were invited to address the agents, and did so in a forcible manner.

The main evils now afflicting fire insurance appear to be the unreasonable hostility of legislatures and the lack of co-operation between the companies. The speakers held that the local agents should institute a vigorous educational campaign to prevent the enactment of further oppressive laws and to repeal those now on the statute books. As to the securing of co-operation, they did not seem to have any definite plan. The agents apparently conceded that they should help in the matter of influencing public opinion, and passed a resolution to petition for a hearing at the anti-trust conference, called by Gov. Sayers of Texas to meet at St. Louis in September.

That the agents could very materially aid in averting expensive and harassing laws is very clear, but underwriters have little hope that they will really bestir themselves to this end. They have their livings to earn, and are not prone to sacrifice their time for the general good of the business. frequently the agents are asked to work against certain bills, but unless their individual interests are endangered they rarely interest themselves. The nature of the fire insurance business is such that without tariffs the competition will grow so fierce as to wipe out a large proportion of the fire companies. laws forbidding underwriters to agree upon fixed rates are becoming numerous and drastic. The Buffalo meeting was like a search-light in turning a glare on the troubled waters without showing how they are to be stilled.

Part of the World's Work.—"It is an utterly low view of business," says the "Pall Mall Gazette," "which regards it as only a means of getting a living. A man's business is his part of the world's work, his share of the great activities which render society possible. He may like it or dislike it, but it is his work, and as such requires application, self-denial, discipline."

#### A NEW NATION.

"A nation is the unity of a people."-Coleridge.

The Australian "Commonwealth" Compared with the Dominion.

By an overwhelming majority the six Colonies of Australia have just decided to enter into Federal unity, as the Provinces of Canada did in 1867. Although, in a general sense, the Constitution adopted by those six Colonies is like that embodied in the British North America Act, there are differences the working out of which will be watched with great interest in Canada, and, if found beneficial, will probably affect our own affairs. The federation is to be entitled The Commonwealth of Australia. There are to be two Houses, the Senate and House of Representatives. Colony or State will have the same number of members, viz., 6 for each State, making 36 senators for all Australia. This will give one senator for each 103,-000 of population, the proportion in Canada being one to each 64,000 people. These legislators are not to be appointed by the Crown, which practically means the Ministry in power, as in Canada, but are to be elected by the people for a six years' term. Power is given to increase the number of senators. House of Representatives is to have double the number of members of the Senate. The principle of representation by population to be observed, the unit to be 50,000, and no State is to have less than 5 members of the Lower House, which will number 76 representatives. In Canada the unit is about 23,000. The two Houses, in numbers and in proportion to population, will stand as follows:-

STATE	Population.	Num- ber of Rep's		each
New Sou h Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	1,346,240 1,175,490 498,533 367,934	26 23 10 7	51,770 51,110 49,853 52,700	224,000 126,000 83,090 61,320
West " Tasn ania	168,150 177,341	5	33,630 35,460	28,020 29,560
TOTALS	4,733,688	7.6	av.49,128	av.103,700

The discrepancy between the number of inhabitants represented by the several Senators, one set of them each representing 224,000 persons and another set each representing 28,020 persons, is, in our judgment, a defect which will give rise to dissatisfaction. Occasion may arise when the six Senators of Tasmania, or West Australia, with each a constituency under 30,000 will outvote the six Senators of New South Wales, who each will represent 224,000 persons, or seven times over the number of the smaller States. Under such conditions friction is certain to arise that may disturb the new Commonwealth seriously. It is arranged that, if the Senate is enlarged, so must be the House of Representatives by their existing pro-So that, as the least portions, that is two to one. number by which the Senate can be increased is six, that is, one for each State, so the least number by which the House of Representatives can be increased is 12, that is, double the increase made in the Senate. How to apportion 12 new members so as to give each State its due proportion will be a puzzle indeed, as, if one each is given to the three smallest, there will be 9 to be divided between three other States, whose exact proportions would be a tenth part, a twentythird part and a 26th part of nine. members of Parliament equitably in such proportions would require anatomical operations. As, however, such re-adjustments will inevitably be required ere long in the Australian Commonwealth, there is every certainty of its passing through a very critical trial. A departure is to be made in Australia from the Canadian pattern in regard to the respective sphere of the Federal Parliaments and those of the several States. In Canada the Federal Parliament is the depository of all national rights, while the Provincial Assemblies have only jurisdiction over such as are specifically allotted to them.

In Australia the State Assemblies will reserve all rights except those which are specifically allotted to the Federal Parliament. The experiment of making a national Parliament subordinate to provincial ones is a constitutional curiosity, the result of which will be awaited with much interest. The Federal House will have the right to regulate trade with foreign countries as well as between State and State. It will also have exclusive powers over Customs and Excise after a certain period has elapsed, and have also the entire control of taxation. In view of the situation in Canada, it is interesting to note how Australia proposes to act when the Upper and Lower House come to a deadlock. The two Houses are to hold a joint sitting, and the final decision is to be by an absolute majority of this combined assembly. This is exactly what Mr. Laurier proposed for Canada. But when a real deadlock occurs which obstructs legislation, urged by the Government, then both Houses are to be dissolved, and an election held for both the Senate and House of Representatives. This is a very novel feature, extremely democratic, and full of hazard to the smooth working of the Constitution. A Senate elected at the same time by the same voters as a Lower House, the issue being as to which House will control the other in regard to a certain line of action, is certain to become a mere side show, an annex, a subordinte department practically of the House of Representatives. Such a Senate will have no independence, nor any reason for its existence. The probability is that Australia will eventually drop its Senate as an excrescence, as, under the arrangements just adopted, the government of the day, when in control of the Lower House, will be able to override the Senate at a joint meeting of the two Houses, and can at any time force a dissolution of that body. We look for lively times in the new Commonwealth over the friction between the two Houses. The expenses of the Federal system are estimated to be very materially below those of the present Colonies. The concentration of the debts will, it is expected, save \$5,000,000 a year. The debts of the Colonies or States, which are federated into a Commonwealth, were as follows by latest returns:

STATE.	Public debt.	Population.	bead.
New South Wales	<b>\$</b> 261,300,000	1,346,240	<b>\$194</b> 13
Victoria	226,530,000	1,175,490	192 00
Queensland	149,112,000	498,533	299 00
South Australia	105,800,000	367,934	287 - 00
West "	15,730,000	168,150	93 60
Tasmania	31,020,000	177,341	175 40
	<b>\$</b> 789,492,000	3,733,688	#v \$211 40
Canada	261,000,000	5,200,000	50 20

It must, however, be remembered that the debt of Australia largely represents capital expended in railways owned by the State, from which a revenue is derived that is devoted to the payment of the interest on the national debt. The consolidation of all the railways into the hands of a national bureau will, it is expected, save two millions a year in operating expenses.

The Australians have decided to forbid any appeal to the Imperial Privy Council on constitutional questions, such as those known in Canada as "Provincial Rights." The expense and time involved in such appeals renders this policy prudent, though it severs one Imperial tie. A curious provision is made that, in case of a plebiscite or referendum, any State having female suffrage will have the sum of its votes, for and against, cut in half! This is done in order to prevent a national issue being decided by female votes. The securities of the new Commonwealth have the following quotations in London on 20th July last:—

	Rate per	When Rede mable	Closing prices.
City of Sydney	5	19 4	105.7
New South Wales	5	1902	101.7
" "	3	1935	99.101
Oueensland	4	1915	105.7
"	3	1922-47	97.99
S. Australia	5	1911-20	104.20
«	4	1916	106.8
"	3	1916	94.95
Tasmania	4	1908	101.8
6	31	1920-40	105.7
Victoria	4	1911-26	106.8
West Australia	4	1931	108.10
West Australia	34	1915-35	104.6
	3	1916-36	96.97

It is evident from the above that the securities of Canada compare favourably with those of the Australian "Commonwealth," which, in future, will be the political title of the six Colonies which have been recently federated. Canada extends her cordial greetings to the Confederation of the southern hemisphere. May its constitution work as beneficially to the people as that of this Dominion, and its inauguration be the opening of an era of peace and prosperity!

### FOREIGN TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR PAST HALF YEAR AND CANADA'S SHARE THEREIN.

As an exhibit of expedition in compiling and publishing very elaborate statistical returns, the tables issued showing the details of the foreign trade of Great Britain for the half year ending 30th June, this year, are remarkable. In less than two weeks after the half year had closed, tables were published of the trade, and navigation returns of the United Kingdom with comparisons of the items with three previous years, and percentages of increase and decrease respectively, covering hundred of articles. Before the full returns for Canada are issued, there will be time to study the British statistics for the entire foreign trade of the Mother country and that portion of it which was the share of Canada in the half year just closed. In view of the alleged inroads being made by the United States and by Germany into the markets of Great Britain, with the very important financial changes such a diversion of trade must involve, the movement of the foreign trade of Great Britain is becoming more and more a financial factor of the greatest interest, as every money market in the world is affected by the conditions of the foreign trade of the old land. The value of money in this, the financial metropolis of Canada, is to some extent influenced by the extent of the imports which are entering and the exports which are leaving the ports of the United Kingdom. The following tables give a summary of British foreign trade for six months in 1899, compared with same period 1898:-

Imports.	Jan. to July 1899	Jan. to J. ly 1898		ease or se 1899
Imports.	\$	\$	\$	
Animals	24,623,000	27,481,000	dec.	2,858,000
Food and Drink	463,820,000	478,640,000	dec. 1	4,820,000
Manufactures	229,338,000	221,210,000	inc.	8,128,000
Raw materials for	220,000	,		
extile goods	189,4.9.000	205,846,000	dec.	16,417,000
Other raw materials	115,853,000	107,153,000	inc.	8,700,000
Metals	69,080,000		inc.	13,976,000
Chemicals, D, es, etc.	16,758,000		inc.	305,000
Oils	22,870,000		inc.	3,062,000
Tobacco	10,897,000		inc.	2,076,000
Sundries	41,0.6,000		inc.	2,620,000
Total \$ Exports.	1,183,684,000	1,178,912,00	0 inc.	4,772,000
	0.000.000	2,729.000	dec.	461.000
Animals	2,268,000			695,000
Food and Drink	26,150,000			7,143,000
Textile goods	239,207,000			8,991,000
Metal goods	90,413,000			5,109,000
Machinery	47,683,000		inc.	26.068,000
Ships, new	26,068,000			575,000
Apparel	22,790,000			1,453,000
Chemicals	23,412,00			15,576,000
Raw Materials	6.,047,00			4,915,000
Sundries	92,560,00			7,668,000
Re experts	167,548,00	00 159,880,000	- inc.	1,000,000
Total	\$800,146,000	722,414,00	0 inc	77,732,000

The net increase of imports was 4.00 per cent., and of exports 10.75 per cent. The excess of imports over exports in the past half year was \$383.538.000, a large proportion of which amount represents the world's contribution to the income of the United Kingdom. The goods classed as "food and drink" are divided into "free" and "dutiable," the amount of

the latter being \$11,375,000, of which about one-third was coffee, one-third tea, and one-third wine

The following were the principal imports into Great Britain of articles from Canada in past half year:—

Imports from	Jan. to July, 1899	Jan. to July, 1898		rease or ase, 1899
Canada.	\$	S		\$
Animals	71,400	40,700	inc.	31,800
Wheat, Flour and Corn	5,685,000	6,258,000	dec.	573,000
Bacon and Hams	1,792,600	2.068,600	dec	276,000
Cheese, Butter, Eggs	3,140,700	2,702,700	inc.	438,000
Fish	2,106,500	3.098,800	dec.	992,300
Pulp	318,890	341,500	dec.	22,610
Wood	5,169,400	1,177,100	inc.	1,992,300
Total of above	\$18,284,590	17,687,400	ine	c. 597,190

The principal exports of Great Britain to Canada from January to July this year, according to British returns, were as below:—

Exports to	Jan. to July, 1899	Jan. to July, 1898		ase or se, 1899
Canada.	5	\$		\$
Spirits	387,140	326,400	inc.	(0,640
Wool and Woollens, .	2,552,700	2,525.800	inc.	26,900
Cottons, Linen, etc	3,498,700	2,937,600	irc.	561,100
Iron and Steel goods	1,307,200	1,008.400	inc.	298,800
Lead and Tin	154,900	108,020	inc.	46,880
Ships, new	26,068,300		inc.	26,068,300
Apparel	895,800	1,022,200	dec.	126,400
Chem cals, etc	275,000	212,100	inc.	62,900
Crockery	322,290	411,320	dec.	89,030
Paper	65,480	52,000	inc.	13,480
Gold		175,000	dec.	175,000
Silver	82,010	104,700	rec.	22,690
Total of above	\$35,609,520	8,883,640	iuc.	26,725,-80

The increase of exports to Canada this year over first half of 1898, apart from new ships, was \$657, 580, which was \$60,396 in excess of the increase of imports from Canada. As the total imports into Great Britain in the last half year were \$1,183,684. 000, and the total exports, \$800,146,000, the contributions to this enormous foreign trade made by Canada were so small in proportion to the whole as to have made no very material difference in the total. The total value of the varns and textile manufactures exported from Great Britain between end of December, 1898, and end of June, 1899, was \$239,208,000, the total of metals and articles made from metals, exclusive of ships, was \$138,100,000, of which \$47,683,-000 was for machinery. If we compare these figures with those representing the exports to Canada, we cannot but be impressed with the unreasonableness of expecting Great Britain to run any risk whatever of prejudicially affecting her vast foreign trade in order to gratify Canada. Great Britain, for years, has been buying from 60 to 70 per cent. of all the goods we have sent abroad, but we have been buying only from 25 to 35 per cent. from Great Britain of what goods we have bought abroad, and our total purchases in the markets of Great Britain have only been about 3 per cent. of the total of her sales to outside customers. Manifestly, the trade relations between the Mother country and this Dominion differ very widely.

So much has been said of late regarding the encroachments made by the United States on the trade

of Great Britain, we turned to the Trade and Navigation Returns up to 1st July last with curiosity to see what traces there were of this inroad. We see no signs whatever. In the first half of 1898 the British exports of machinery and mill work were \$8,514,816; this year, in first six months, they were \$9,536,792, an advance of 12 per cent. In steam engines, locomotives, agricultural machines, sewing machines, mining machinery, textile machinery, the exports of Great Britain increased this year. The same remark applies also to Germany The returns before us afford no ground whatever for the scare which has been excited over goods "Made in Germany," reducing the imports of British goods into that empire. We find the exports from Great Britain to Germany this year materially larger than in first half of 1897 in cutlery. implements, tools, hoops, sheets, tin-plates, cast iron goods, black plates for tinning, and steam engines. The total increase in the value of British products and manufactures exported in the past half year over the same period in 1898 was \$70,062,100, which shows that in the battle for the world's trade victory still perches on the British standard.

#### THE RIVALRY OF THE PORTS.

The energy and enterprise of Montrealers and the expenditure of money in improving channels and terminal facilities and arranging for the rapid and economical handling of merchandize is incidentally made the subject of an interesting editorial in the New York "Commercial Bulletin" of Tuesday last. Under the above heading that excellent journal says:—

"The extended interview with Mr. Smith of the State Commerce Commission published by this paper is probably a pretty good forecast of the report the Commission will make so far as it deals with the existing situation. Mr. Smith avoids the recommendations which ought to be made; he may not have reached a conclusion himself as to this branch of the matter, but the more probable fact is that he does not feel at liberty to anticipate the recommendations of the Commission while the testimony regarding certain salient features of the situation is so clear and so unanimous that no consideration of official etiquette need restrain him from speaking of it; of course he states only his own impressions; he does not speak for his colleagues, but they can hardlly come to any different conclusion as to what the facts are, and we presume that Mr. Smith is not unwilling to have the public understand that so far as this goes he is foreshadowing the report. We have within a few days heard from another member of the Commission, Mr. Schieren, on one important branch of the subject under investigation. We do not attempt to extort from the interview with him a prediction of what the Commission will recommend as to the improvement of the canal; it is enough to observe the impression made upon him by the facts of the present and the

"It is apparent that the Commission will report-as it could not do otherwise-that New York has advantages natural and acquired which put it far ahead of any rival seaport. Its latitude is superior to that of Boston; that it is close to the ocean is a great advantage over the river approaches to Philadelphia and Montreal; it requires no such detour as Baltimore when approached from the North. The Hudson River gives this port an immense natural advantage over these other ports, and that advantage has been not merely supplemented, but it has been multiplied by the Eric Canal, giving access to the Great Lakes. We are not now drawing conclusions either for ourselves or for the Commission as to the future of the canal; but there is no doubt about its relation in the past to the prosperity of this city and of this State.

"The great advantages New York possesses as the gift of nature or the achievement of the past are now experiencing a certain measure of offset in the great exertions other ports are making to improve their facilities, to attract vessels and to reduce the cost of doing business through them, while New York is doing comparatively little in this line. This city is relatively losing because it is relying mainly on its natural advantages and the possession of the canal, while the other ports are spending a good deal of money in improving channels, terminal facilities and the means of quickly and cheaply handling and loading merchandise.

"These are not obscure facts; they have long been conspicuous enough; not all, however, have recognized them, and of those who have done so many have no remedy to offer and perhaps feel no necessity of a remedy, being reconciled to some loss of business due to the enterprise of other ports and confident that our natural advantages are so great that this loss can never be very serious. Of course, this is the vital point. The natural and acquired advantages of this port are indisputable; the much greater enterprise of other ports can hardly be denied by anyone who will look at the facts. We shall evidently get in the report of the Commission a pretty full statement of what the other ports are doing, and this can hardly fail to arouse even the most complacent to a sense of the necessity of doing more here.

"We repeat what we have often said, that we entertain no apprehensions about New York's primacy among Atlantic ports. But is that enough to content New York? We have a vaster population and a far greater valuation here than at other ports. We cannot afford to lose our relative preponderance even if there be no danger that we shall lose the first place. The railroads go far to put other ports on a level with this, and the principal New York road is about to become a Boston road. There is some question of the future of the canal to which in the past this city has owed so much. The disposition of the canal requires ample and serious discussion. We have already lost

something of trade to our more enterprising rivals. We do not believe New York can afford to be outdone in enterprise by the other ports, for every year natural advantages count for less, and energy and enterprise count for more."

# FIRE LOSSES IN CANADA FOR JULY, 1899. (ESTIMATED).

DATE.	LOCATION.	Risk.	TOTAL Loss.	Loss.
July				
	Bothwell	Stores & D'lings	\$30,000	\$15,000
1	Guthby	do do	35,000	23,000
	Montreal	Shirt Factory	75,000	68,500
	London	Brewery Saw Mill & Lum	13,500	13,500
t	Deschesnes	ber	60,000	30,000
6	Cornwall	Store	3,500	2,800
q	Clifford	Cider Factory	2,000	Nil
ı i	Hamilton	Theatre	2,000	2,000
	Cardinal	store	1,000	600
	foronto	stores	3,500	3,500
12	Winnipeg	Livery Stable	4,000	500
12	London	Furniture	8,000	4,000
1	Hamilton	Foundry	30,000	30,000
10	Montreal		4,000	4,000
13	St Rochs	Stores & D'ling.	130,000	65,000
	smith's Falls		1,000	1,000
	St George		3,500	1,500
2	Cote St Paul	Church	25,000	16,000
2	Westport	Outhouses	1,000	500
	Drummondville		15,000	9,000
	Glenville		1,500	Nil
	Emerson, Man.		3,000	1,500
	Gananoque		1,000	1,000
	8 Frenton		7,000	2,500
	Quebec		15,000	8,500
			\$474,500	\$303,900

SUMMARY FOR CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF 1899 COMPARED WITH 1898.

	1899.		1898.	
	Total Loss.	Insurance Loss,	Total Loss.	Ins. Loss.
For January  "February."  "March  "April  "May  "June  "July	\$1,221,240 1,120,920 347,040 418,320 990,240 427,080 569,400	625,560 222,440 356,760 573,160 287,120	\$ 434,280 960,240 558,000 411,960 340,440 451,480 460,920	302,160 531,360 392,760 265,080 201,720 243 240 314,280
Totals	\$5,948,240	\$2,856,620	\$3,517,320	\$2,250,600

RIGHTS OF DEBENTURE HOLDERS.—A company which has issued debentures, and which operate as a floating security, has no power in the ordinary course of its business to make a sale of the whole of its assets unless provision is made for the satisfaction or discharge of the debentures. If such a sale is attempted, it may be restrained by injunction at the instance of any debenture-holder. Foster vs. Borax Company, 68 L. J. Chy. 410.

#### CANADIAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of Officers.

A very important meeting of the Executive Council of this Association was held on Wednesday last to receive and consider a report of the result of the examination made by the bank inspectors, Messrs. Taylor and Nowers, into the note circulation of the Ville Marie Bank. Among those present were :-F. Wolferstan Thomas, General Manager Molsons Bank; Thos. McDougall, General Manager Quebec Bank: D. Coulson, General Manager Bank of Toronto; H. Stikeman, General Manager Bank of British North America; E. S. Clouston, General Manager Bank of Montreal; B. E. Walker, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce; Thos. Fyshe, Joint-General Manager Merchants Bank of Canada; Mr. Richardson, representing General Manager Imperial Bank of Canada; M. J. A. Prendergast, General Manager La Banque d'Hochelaga; Mr. Bogart, representing General Manager Dominion Bank; Mr. Balfour, representing General Manager Union Bank of Canada.

#### PERSONALS.

Hox. G. A. Cox, of Toronto, has been spending a few days in the metropolis.

Mr. J. M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance, visited Montreal in connection with La Banque Ville Marie matters on Wednesday.

Mr. Coulson, General Manager of the Bank of Toronto, was in Montreal on Wednesday last, attending a meeting of the executive of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

MR. J. L. HARCOURT, Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Windsor, Ont., is spending a few days in Montreal. He has many friends in the metropolis to whom his occasional visits are always a source of pleasure.

Mr. Thomas Kerr, of Toronto, who has been connected with the Standard Life for about twenty years, and is well known and much esteemed in insurance circles all over the Dominion, will have the sincere sympathy of his associates and friends in the bereavement he has suffered by the death of his wife, who died suddenly on the 15th inst.

Mr. Wegenast, Manager of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, who has returned from a trip to the Pacific, upon being interviewel by a newspaper man at Winnipeg expressed himself as astonished at the beauty and grandeur of British Columbian scenery and at the splendid future of the western cities.

Mr. J. W. Tatley, Manager of the Phenix of Hartford at Montreal, has selected the pleasant month of September for starting on a journey to Europe, and The Chronicle joins his many friends in expressions of pleasure at hearing he will not travel alone. Mr. Tatley is about to marry a charming American lady who will accompany him across the ocean and on the voyage of life.

# Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for views expressed by correspondents

#### LONDON LETTER.

3rd August, 1899.

FINANCE.

A decrease in the heat of the weather has made the City rather more bearable, but at the best at this season the market places are but poor substitutes for the sea-view promenades, the esplanades and the piers. Business, however, is exceptionally brisk for the time of the year.

The Westralian mining section still leads the way, and the boom in this department shows no signs of giving way. There is a wide market open embracing both high and low priced shares. Bidding up has been a continual feature, with only an occasional and temporary reaction.

Company flotation, or reconstruction, is also more prominent than is usual at this period, but hat dly any of it is attractive. The Argentine Borax Co., Ltd., wants a capital of \$750,000. Two-thirds of this is to go for the purchase of concessions in Argentina. The promoter is Arthur Cohen, who failed a little time back in his attempt to float the Baxter cycle brake. Very insufficient reasons are given for drawing up estimates of profits, and the people who give testimonials about the great value of the concessions are all practically officers of the company.

The Central London Electric railway is making good progress. The whole subterranean way has been dug out and the line laid down. The stations are being rapidly proceeded with, and the boilers, engines and dynamos are being fixed up. Cars are being built, and already 27 electric locomotives have been turned out. The total expenditure of construction so far (to June 30) has been \$14,205,000, and the relief of the congested condition of the streets above the tunnel is worth every cent of it.

This railroad running as it will do under the greatest of all the highways through London must considerably affect the earnings of the bus companies. Apparently, these latter perceive that, and they are now opening up new bus routes running right out into the open country around the metropolis. This kind of adventure will probably counteract the adverse financial effect of the new central competition.

The London Road Car Company, Ltd., already shows signs of an increase—the half-year ending June being nearly \$70,000 in advance of previous periods. Passengers increased nearly three millions. making a total of 32,939,000, and the weekly receipts per car were \$86.75—a decrease of \$1.75.

The shelving of the "Companies Bill" by the fast disappearing session is regretted on all sides. In the face of the pretentious and fraudulent prospectuses that are continually coming out, letting the honest investor into heavy trouble, and at times absolute ruin, something in the cleansing line is urgently needed. But we must wait.

People with money in the dock companies cannot be feeling very cheerful at the way business is going. For instance, the East and West India Dock had, a year ago, after paying debenture and mortgage interest and four per cent. preference stock dividend, a sum of nearly \$40,000 to its credit from the year's trading. This year so far from having such a balance it can only just pay 1 1-4 per cent, towards the full preference dividend. In the case of the London and St. Katherine Docks, the dividend is at the rate of 2 p.c. per annum, in place of a former 2 1-2 per cent., and the amount carried forward is \$59,335, as compared with \$162,705.

The shareholders in the Edison and Swan electric lighting company are also receiving a lessened dividend this year-I per cent. less. The profits have increased, but not sufficiently so to keep pace with the interest on the increased debentures.

News from the Transvaal growing more and more reassuring, Rand shares are getting firmer and firmer, and those operators for a fall who have lately been in evidence are wearing worried looks.

#### INSURANCE.

The British and Colonial Insurance Corporation is a company hailing from that city of alarums and skirmishes, Johannesburg. It commenced doing business here a couple of years ago, and apparently is getting along very well. The cost of the small business which was acquired in England, and the other cost of the extension in the British Isles, falls largely upon last years' account, and leads to a total for expenses of \$74.500 out of a net premium income of \$130,000. The losses are also heavy, but the capital is large enough to guarantee the safety of every contract.

There has been a serious fire at an electric cable company's factory and storeyard at Woolwich. The damage of \$100,000 is spread amongst the Norwich Union, Guardian, Phoenix, Manchester and othersthe total insurance being \$311,000.

The "Paris," which still lies in Falmouth harbor, is at present the object of considerable excitement at Lloyds. There is a remote chance that she may after all be declared a constructive total loss, and the quotations covering this possibility are advancing considerably.

The many anomalies, absurdities and obscurities of the Workmen's Compensation Act continue to find numberless illustrations in the courts. A man employed on furnaces at a Glasgow ironworks lost his eye, a not uncommon risk at his occupation. sued his employer for permanent compensation. The employer, however, brought into court four other men, each of whom, although he had lost one eye, was still able to do his work and earn full wages. the man lost his case, and all the compensation he gets is half wages for a fortnight. If that man, however, gets a spark into his other eye he will cast his then employer three to four thousand dollars for permanent compensation. After the first case of that kind comes into court, it will be very hard for a oneeyed man to get a job as furnaceman.

#### RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

MEANING OF THE WORD OFFSPRING.—The late Colonel Anthony Tabuteau by his will left £1,500 to the offspring of his deceased brother Augustus. It appeared that Augustus had one unmarried daughter, and also two grand-children, the children of his second daughter who was also dead. The grandchildren claimed that they were within the word offspring, and entitled to share in the legacy. aunt, however, would not admit that her nieces were offspring, and so the executors had to seek the assistance of the Court. Various dictionaries and other books were referred to for light on the subject, including different translations of the Bible. Counsel for the aunt cited Dryden's translation of Juvenal's tenth Satire, in which appears the words "To the Gods alone, Our future offspring and our wives are known;" while Mr. Justice Byrne who presided quoted from Milton: "Hail, holy light offspring of heav'n firstborn."

After the many authorities had been discussed, the Judge said that the word might have two meanings. children or issue. So far as the dictionaries were concerned, children was the meaning given first. legal cases cited, he said, were not of much assistance, depending as they did on the construction of particular wills. In the present case he was of opinion that the word should be construed as children. Tabuteau vs. Nixon, 15 T. L. R. 485.

INVITATION TO COME UPON PREMISES FOR BUSI-NESS PURPOSES.—A person who intends that others shall come upon property, of which he is the occupier or controller, for purposes of work or business in which he is interested, owes a duty to those who do so come to use reasonable care to see that the property, and the appliances upon it, which it is intended shall be used, are fit for the purpose to which they are to be put. He does not discharge this duty by merely contracting with competent people to do the work for him. Marney vs. Scott, 68 L. J. Q. B. 736.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., August 16th, 1899.

The value of stocks on the whole has changed very little during the week, the tendency, however, having been toward somewhat lower prices, owing, no doubt to the fact that purchasers during the recent decline, having found that there was not likely to be much further advance at present, have thought it well to realize and take profits.

The London and New York markets have fallen off somewhat for the standard stocks, and the traction stocks have been particularly weak in New York, while on the other hand the steel and iron stocks have exhibited decided strength.

The rates for money show no special change, except in Berlin, where an advance of 1-4 per cent. has taken place.

The expected stringency in New York has not yet put in an appearance, and it is quite possible that matters may drift along without any serious advance in the rates during the fall season.

\* \* \*

Canadian Pacific has furnished very heavy trading during the week, some 5,743 shares having changed hands. The declaration by the directors of the old rate of dividend on the common stock for the half year, namely, 2 per cent., was not received favorably in some quarters, with the result that a heavy liquidating movement set in which broke the price about two and a half points, namely, from 97 3-4 to 95 1-4.

The close in London to-day was at 98 3.4 as against 100 1.8 a week ago.

The decline has been without reason, as the stock is certainly worth as much to-day as it was before the declaration of the dividend, and for that matter has even a greater value, as the directors have strengthened the position of the Company by placing to the credit of the reserve fund the 1-2 per cent. additional dividend which shareholders expected, but will not receive. As the Company's business is almost certain to keep up to the present proportions for a considerable time to come, we look to see the stock recover, and advance over par if the general conditions remain favorable and if money does not grow stringent.

The increase in earnings for the first week in August was \$51,000.

Montreal Street Railway has been quite inactive during the week, only 243 shares having changed hands. The price closes at 322, which is a decline of one point from last week.

The earnings for the week ending Saturday, 12th inst., show an increase of \$3,053.96 as follows:—

	Inc.
Sunday\$4,534.80	*\$355.33
Monday 4,941.28	270.41
Tuesday 5,263.33	469.34
Wednesday 4,711.67	309.95
Thursday 5,125.97	941.38
Friday 5,099.00	878.71
Saturday 5,732.44	539.50
* Decrease.	

Very little has been done in Toronto Railway, only 600 shares having been dealt in. The closing price was 116 1-4, which is a fractional advance over a week ago.

The earnings for the week ending Saturday, 12th inst., show an increase of \$2,335.34 as follows:—

	Inc.
Sunday\$1,906	.74 \$461.75
Monday 5.773	.42 727.91
Tuesday 3,724	.06 295.08
Wednesday 3,645	.05 178.48
Thursday 3,419	
Friday 3,652	
Saturday 4.945	

Twin City stock has had a decline of about 1 point, the last sales having taken place at 64 1-2. The dividend has been paid and the stock has relapsed into a state of lifelessness from which it will probably emerge ere long. The earnings continue large, and for the first week of August show an increase of \$6.574.19.

Richelieu has made quite a gain, having advanced from 109 3-4 to 111 1-2 during the week, closing to-day at 111. The Company's earnings up to date are largely in excess of last year's, and the estimated increase for the season is put down at \$100,000.

Heat and Light stock sold at 25 and the bonds at 85, the latter being an advance of 6 or 7 points over previous sales.

The arrangement which the Boston & Maine Railroad Company have made with the New England Gas & Coke Company is very interesting as bearing on the future of the Heat & Light Company. The Railway Company have contracted to take 400,000 to 500,000 tons of coke per annum, which is practically all that the Coke Company can supply. The President of the Boston & Maine in an interview states, that before the end of the present year they expect to have 100 locomotives equipped for consuming coke, as the utility of this substance as a fuel has fulfilled all their expectations. The advantages it possesses are that it is dustless, smokeless, leaves practically no ashes, and will enable the Company to save a year that it now pays in damages by reason of fires resulting from sparks. Engineers and firemen prefer it to coal, for the reason that it only requires refiring about every 12 miles, whereas with coal constant refiring is necessary.

It is evident that the demand for coke will shortly far exceed the supply, as it is only produced in any quantity by two or three companies on the continent.

In our opinion it will be a matter of but a short time till all the large gas companies will be remodeled on the new system, owing to the value of the byproducts, of which metallurgical coke is the chief.

There is now no reason to doubt a very satisfactory future for the Heat & Light Company, and the bonds at present prices are a purchase.

The changes in some of the other active stocks on the list as compared with a week ago are as follows:

		A week ago.	To-day.
Montreal Gas		203	203
Royal Electric		1761	1774
Dominion Cotton			1071
Halifax Tram	٠.	106	106

We expect to be able to publish each month hereafter the earnings of the Electric Light business of the Halifax Tram Company. These form about 40 per cent. of the Company's total earnings, so that they play an important part in the profits.

Call money in Montreal		 	 	. 5 p.c.
Call money in New York Bank of England rate		 	 2	1-2 p.c.
Consols		 	 	
Demand sterling 60 days' sight sterling	٠.	 	 . 8	3.4 p.c.

#### MINING MATTERS.

Shipments from the mines of the Rossland Camp for the week ending August 12th, were as follows:—

the week	cno	ung	- 4	Lu	Sus		-		,			
Le Roi.												2,175
War Ea	gle.									٠.		1,858
Iron Ma	sk.					٠.						63
Evening	Sta	ır				٠.			٠.	٠.	٠.	157
Centre S	tar		•	٠.	٠.	٠		٠.		٠.	٠.	662
Total.				٠.	٠.					٠.	٠.	4.915

Mining stocks during the week have on the whole shown an upward tendency, Montreal-London and Republic having been particularly strong, while War Eagle remains stationary, and Payne has declined.

The closing quotations and sales for the week are as follows:—

as follows.	A	wk. ago.	To-day.	Sales for	r wk.
War Eagle		360	360	500 sl	iares.
Pavne		139	135	4,750	"
Montreal-London		43	$47\frac{1}{2}$	7,700	"
Republic		1211	125	9.700	"

From the circular issued to the shareholders of the Montreal-London Company containing the report of Mr. Daly, the new Manager of the Dufferin Mine, we make the following extract:—"The estimated "value of the ore is \$4 per ton; the cost of mining and "milling should not exceed \$1.50, showing a profit of "\$2.50 per ton, which when the sixty stamps are running at their full capacity of 200 to 240 tons daily, "should yield \$180,000 profit per annum.

"With the facilities afforded by one of the most "complete surface and underground plants in exist"ence, cheap coal, and low cost of transportation. "there is no reason why the Dufferin, with its magnificent ore bodies, should not become one of the most "steady paying dividend mines on the continent."

If the above estimate is borne out, and it has been made by Mr. Daly after a most thorough examination, it will be seen that the Dufferin Mine alone will return at the rate of over 40 per cent. on the whole capital of the Montreal-London Company, and, when it is considered that the Company has a number of other investments which will certainly yield very satisfactory returns, the stock should not be an undesirable purchase at present figures.

It is the intention of the management of the Republic mine to work the property on a larger scale in the future, and they are now planning to enlarge the mill. Even with the long haul they can well afford to pay the freight charges for their rich ores in order to get the full gold values. They intend to ship to the Trail smelter, shipping about 25 tons daily. When

the railroad is at Grand Forks it will be only 35 miles from Republic. Within a month the railroad will be running into Greenwood, which will ensure a lively winter for Republic.

The Sultana mine at Rat Portage has changed hands, and is now the property of an English company, the price paid being £450,000. The new company will have a working capital of \$2,500,000, and will increase the number of stamps to 100. New shafts will be sunk, and the main shaft put down to over 700 feet. It has been estimated that the projected developments will put in sight a body of ore exceeding £1,000,000 sterling.

Morrison stock has advanced from 12 to 19 during the past few days.

The cause is owing to the cross cut having revealed a fine grade of gold and copper ore. The lowest copper value is 4 per cent., and there is 220 feet of stoping above the cross cut.

The investigation made into the affairs of the Golden Star mine proves that it was worked with the evident object in view of selling at as high a figure as possible.

The new Superintendent in his report states that "the mine is in a depleted condition as far as the bet"ter quality of ore is concerned," but he also states that "it is altogether unreasonable to assume that the "rich body of ore showing every indication of per"manency encountered from the first to the third "levels and carrying high values should be isolated "in this one ore body, and in my opinion the mine "holds forth far greater inducements to prosecute a "reasonable amount of further development work "than it ever did since its first inception as a mining "prospect."

The new management are confident that with purdent and careful handling the property can be put upon a good basis, and they expect to continue the payment of quarterly dividends. The stock is now selling at about 42, and is likely to prove more stable in its movements than has been the case in the past.

The Montreal-Oregon Gold Mines Co. owns the Ashland group of properties in Jackson County, Oregon, consisting of 278 acres. The capital is \$300,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of 30c each. 200,000 shares have been transferred to the vendors, 100,000 shares remain in the Treasury and the balance of 700,000 shares have been sold. The Company has \$50,000 on hand for development purposes, purchase of machinery, etc.

Mr. H. Markland Molson is President of the Company. The value of the ore runs from \$3 to \$200 per ton in gold.

A discovery which is regarded as of considerable importance to Virginia shareholders has been made recently. At a point 200 feet south and 100 feet east of the shaft house a vein of ore has been located. Two shafts have been sunk to a depth of 50 feet, and a vein five feet in width has been opened. The ore from this vein goes from \$8 to over \$100 per ton, and will average \$25 to the ton. The work of exploring for this ore on the 300-foot level is in progress.

The B. C. mine has now half a million dollars worth of ore in sight. Now that a large body has been blocked out, stoping will be commenced in a few weeks. The two dumps already contain 5,000 tons of ore. The new and enlarged plant has not yet arrived from Montreal.

The strike at the Van Auda is reported to be settled, but the news has not had the effect of strengthening up the stock.

Thursday.

The weekly report from the Manager of the Dufferin Mine which came to hand to-day contains the very satisfactory information that ore of the value of \$16 per ton, 40 per cent. of which is free gold, has been encountered in one of the drifts being opened up on the 300-foot level.

The face of the drive in No. 2 East drift on the 200-foot level is in \$7 ore, and in No. 2 West drift in \$4 ore.

In sinking the shaft on the East Dufferin values of \$20 per ton have been obtained at a depth of 70 feet. The ore here is not yet to be had in paying quantities, however, but the indications point to the vein widening into something substantial at greater depth.

The Superintendent of the Slocan Sovereign Co. announces that work on the deep tunnel is progressing satisfactorily and he also reports that the following assays were obtained from ore taken from the 350 foot level of the Argenta during the recent visit of Messrs. Strachan, Beique & Macdonald.

			Gold.	Silver.	Lead.
No.	1	 ٠.	 	\$246	75 p.c.
No	•		\$1 to	2261	

Mr. Macdonald telegraphs to-day that ore has been struck in the deep tunnel of the Argenta now being driven, which proves that the ore bodies are not giving out as depth is attained. The Argenta belongs to the Slocan Sovereign Co.

#### MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, 10TH AU MORNING BOARD.		50	Duluth pfd Montreal Street	51/2
No. of Shares.	Price.	100	Toronto Street	322
25 Pacific		25	Duluth pfd	1236
25 "	9814	1000	Republic	124
24 Bell Telephone	192	55	Dom. Cotton	108
2000 Payne	140	1500	Corporation Fours	105

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST.	TUESDAY, 15TH AUGUST.
MORNING BOARD.	MORNING BOARD.
50 Pacific 98	
75 " 981/8	100 Pacific 96
10 " 98	25 " 95%
80 Royal Electric 1761/	686 " 9514
11 Colored Cotton bds 62 1/2	50 " 95%
500 Republic 123	1050 " 951/2
6,00 " 124	375 " 9538
50 Toronto Street 1161	450 " 95%
1500 Mont. & London 46	25 Bell Telephone 1921/2
10co " " 45	2000 Kepublic 1244
750 Payne 13634	1000 " 125
50 Richelieu III	5 Dominion Cotton 108
50 Duluth 514	33 Montreal Street 323
500 War Eagle 3601/2	20 " " 322
to Dominion Coal 108	50 Royal Electric 177 %
11 Merchants' Bank 169	14 Montreal Cotton 161
66 Ontario Bank 130	5 Gas 205
2 Bank of Montreal., 265	25 Toronto Street 116 1/2
MONIAN AUGUST	100 " " 1164
MONDAY, 14TH AUGUST.	2 Richelieu 1111/2
MORNING BOARD.	25 Cable 1841/2
400 Pacific 9736	4 Bank of Montreal 265
25 Twin City 64%	3 Merchants Bank 16934
100 Heat & Light 26	25 Quebec Bank 126
2000 Payne 135	
1400 Mont. & London 45	WEDNESDAY, 16TH AUG.
1000 " 461/2	MORNING BOARD.
300 4/,2	
500 40	125 Pacific 95%
55 Dominion Cotton 10814	180, " 95%
25 Royal Electric 178	5 Bell Telephone 1921/2
225 Toronto Street 1161/2	25 Twin City 64
12 Mer. Cotton xd 139	125 " 641/2
to Montrea Cotton 160	1500 Mont. & Lond 48
1000 Republic 124	125 Toronto Street 11614
100 " 1241/2	500 Republic 125 1/2
25 Richelieu 1111/2	500 " 125
50 Montreal Street 323	39 Montreal Cotton 161
5 Cable 1851/2	175 Richelien 1111/4
50 Duluth 51/8	1 Molsons Bank 213
14 Bank of Montreal 265	5 205
42 Merchants Bark 170	3 Merchants Bank 1701/8
toco Heat and Light bds. 85	40 Hochelaga Bank 152

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Twin City street railways up to the most recent date obtainable, compared with the corresponding period for 1807 and 1808, were as follows:

tor I	897 and 18	98, were as	follows:	_	1899
G	T R.	1897.	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Jan.	7	\$342,187	\$410,885	\$433,911	\$23,062
	14	386,172	463,393		Dec.40,336
	21	398,959	445,851	462,947	17,0,6
	31	512,183	596,203	636,366	
Feb.	7	373,174	395,785	444,913	49,128
	14	355,856	415,437	400,408	Dec.15,029
	21	387,692	411,644	451,427	
	28	405,526	451,587	527,686	
Mar.	7	397.587	445,048	474,617	26,569
	14	4 13.56	476,407	503, 187	
	21	410,545	453,407	479,018	25,548
	31	591,545	674,045	729,537	55,492
April	7	428,875	470,995	473,542	2,547
	14	405.979	469,655	477,486	7,631
	21	420,293	433,595	452,578	18,983
	30	521,703	544,232	538,937	Dec. 5,295
May	7	388,483	429,774	425,361	Dec. 4,413
	14	393,802	475,591	457,055	
	21	409,845	449.483	469,238	
	31	582,672	586,132	686,985	
june	7	418,165	420,025	445,631	
	14	430,782	433.475	466,173	32,998
	21	407,583	429 511	48,,817	
	30	595,655	597.391	662,416	
July	7	427.257	415,554	451,694	33,140
	14	452,025	435,084	400.718	
	21	457,639	419.991	491,133	
	31	655,707	587.255	701,850	
A g.	7	444,338	427.393	513,625	
	14	459,029	439,519		
	21	487,093	40:,794		
	••		44	A	

							Marie Marie Charles	-					
G.T	RContin	ued.			1000	C.	P. R.	NET TI	RAFFIC EAR				
		546,433	535,185 .			Month.		1897.	1898			nc. 1899 \$101,90	
		eta 846	488,840			January		\$373,34 384,82	\$ \$515,6		617,53 <b>4</b> 599,70 <b>1</b>	176,03	
		537,863		• • • • • • •		February.			3 423,6		328,896	75,6	53
30		702,010		••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	March		627,11			20,303	203,21	13
		541,939		• • • • • • • •		April		875,56			032,759	106,00	97
		543,640				lune		886,12	7 817.3	395 1,	023,060	205,66	
	•• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	535,927 726,957				July		914,35	8 730,	588		• • • • •	
		518,569				August		1,004,40	7 883,	026	• • • • • •	••••	
		509,674	521,683			September	r	1,059,89			•••••		
		504,980				October.		1,414,73			•••••		
		629,503	620,593	· • • • • • • •		November		1,189,73			<b>.</b>		
		491,414	454,296		•••••	December		1,053.45	4 .,-/9	,			_
		491,483	428.563			Totals	9	\$10,303.77	5 \$10,475	.371 \$3	,999,193	\$662,9	914
		469,009	499,238 794,844			I Otals.			H SHORE				
3	I	729,945	7941044							1899		rease 18	Roo
Total		23,547,856	\$24,122,040	<b></b>	•••••	Week end		1898. \$24,23		26,984		\$2,749	***
	. T. K.		FIC EARNING	s.	1898.	Jan.	7	25,79	7	39,944		14,147	
		180			Increase		21	27,60		36,146		8,542 12,490	
Month			4,174 \$498		214,221		31	36,49		48,982 31,690		6,801	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			,266	85,579	Feby.	7	24,88 25,64	,	31,879		6,235	
				.717	126,733		21	24,63	10	34,802		7,172	2
April			8,798 630	,917	112,119	1	28	30,29		36,456		6,166	5
May		01		9,171	87,898	Mar.	7	30,89		38,011		7,152	
lune		87			ec. 98,842		14	30,4	70	32,733		2,263	
July	. <b></b>			1,122	9,020		21	31,0	90	25,894	De	20 621	
August	ber		50,338 64 78,081 84	5.788	32,293		31	43,6		64,269		11,153	
	ber			7.033	** 74,277	April	7			41,216		12,23	
Novem	ber			4.630	1,099	1	14			38,348		6,58	2
	er			4,023	" 158,677		21		38	47,500		c. 2,258	8
					<u> </u>	May	7	37.76	4	40,200		2,43	
Tota	for year	\$7.3	11,002 \$7,51	1,211	\$210,219	,	14		3t	46,902		6,52	
		C T	FARNING	e	1899.	1	21	. 41,64	<b>\$</b> 7	45,458		3,81	
		1897.	FFIC EARNING	1899.	Increase		31			71,622		18,52 2,64	
	ending.	\$320,000			\$41,000	June	7			43,405		8,29	
an.	7	325,000		416,000			14			50,543		7,68	
	21	315,000		448,000		1	30			71,94		19,37	
•	31	353,000	472,000	5.8,000	86,000	July	7		86	46,033		9,64	17
Feb.	7	332,000	385,000	428,000			14					• • • • •	
	14	323,000		446,000			23	. 56,4		40,494		15,93	
	21	310,000		449,000	72,000		31	. 58,0	02	84,613	,	26,61	
	28	306,000						*		1,204,220			_
Mar.	7			494,000	2,000			\$1,023					
	21		463,000		Dec.14,000				AL STREET 1898. 18	99. 18	899.	Inc. 18	800.
	31						ending.		\$30,		-	.504	
April	7	379 oc				Jan.		\$26,623	27.			,712	
	14	389,00					21	24,709 24.725		245		,520	
	21			2			31	33,711		296		,585	
May	7				31,000		3	\$	109,768 —	\$1	25,089 —		15,321
May	14		0 501,00	537,000			7	2:,093		,293		3,200	
	21		0 511,00	529,000			14	26,465	28,	.319		1,854 3,538	
	31	608,00		771,00	0 61,000		21	25,180		,718 ,508		2,820	
June	7				0 61.000		28	25,688	102,426	SI	13,838 -		11,412
	14				-	0	_	26,294		3,782	3, 3	2,488	
	21					o Mar.	.7	25,656		3,172		2,516	
July	7		00 481,00	0 522,00			21	26,668		7,500		2,516 832	
,,	14		00 486,00				31	25.850	30	3.300		3,441	•
	21	. 489,00	00 448,00					\$	5114,477		123,754 -	5,694	\$9,377
	31						7	25,044	3	0,738		2,786	
Ang.	7						14	26,425		9,211 9,923		3,735	
	14						21	26,188		0,531		7,572	
	21	40					30	32,962	\$110,619	<del>-,,,,</del> \$	130,406	:	\$19,787
Sept	7						_	26,282		2,272		5,990	
ept.	14	485,0	00 511,0				7	26,737		1,390		4,651	
	21	538,0	00 555,0				21	28,635	3	1,436		2,803	
	30		00 757,0	00			31	41,654		0,368		8,714	******
Oct.									\$123,308 -	\$	145,466	4,984	\$22,158
	14							30,621	3	35,605		6,292	
	21	0					14			35,658		7,030	
Nov	. 7		-2				21	30,513		37.543 48,052		5,588	
1404	14		556,0	00			30	42 464	\$132,964		\$156,858		\$23,894
	21	553,0	576,0						4-3-19-4	_			
		725.0					Totals		\$693,562		\$795,411		\$101,84
	30		000 591,0							36,481		3,991	
Liec		534.		200		10:1							
Nec	7	545	000 566,				14	. 29,873		33,007		3,194	
Nec	14	545.	000 566,					. 29,873 . 33,275		34,354		1,079	11
	7 14 21 31	545. 444. 797.	000 566,	000			14	. 29,873 . 33,275		34,354	\$1c8 676	6,625	10

15 22 28 28 31 Sept. 7 19 26 30 15 23 23 30 Nov. 7 13 20 30 15 21 21 22 31 23 35 24 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 30 10 21 22 23 24 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 30 20 30 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 27 28 .	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 73 82 91 101 23 20 21 11 18 18 18 19 19 101 21 21 21 21 21 24	5,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,633 1,164 1,675 1,033 1,164 1,918 1,	EET RAILW \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 22,4041 24,823 12,977 28,417 24,823 12,976 23,512 23,512 23,512 23,512 23,69 18,134 24,602 23,943 33,964 34,603 21,972 22,269 18,134 24,602 21,972 21	YAY.	Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.	24	City Rapid 18 \$37,51 36,9 36,9 52,5	1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 90 2014 60 2017 90 2011 35 2117 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 95 22848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 2833 15 37.8 80 5077 10 2:89 40 2015 55 2217 80 2015 55 2210 35 2015 55 2210 35 2015 55 2210 35 2210		Pec. 79 25 94 00 18 40 108 95 87 76 D c 225 95 21 46 62 05 306 73 136 23 Dec 257 05 " 27 22 " 129 60 81 82 " 75 36 " 75 36  Increase \$5,882 3 5,263 6 6,441 8
October November November November November November November Yearly Total Increase or previous year January February May June July 28 31 Sept. 7 12 12 26 30 Oct. 3 13 20 30 Nov. 7 13 20 30 Dec. 5 13 16 24 31 Total	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 82 91 101 23 20 21 11 37 24 18 18 18 17 21 21 21 24 24 24 21	NTO STRI .,546 .,744 .,756 .,461 .,756 .,461 .,531 .,534 .,534 .,628 .,675 .,675 .,648 .,948	82,402 92,318 86,562 82,402 92,318 86,598 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 12,976 23,713 25,365 23,812 13,972 24,023 13,972 24,023 13,972 24,923 13,972 24,935 13,972 24,935 13,972 24,935 11,377 24,935 12,976 18,134 24,602 18,377 24,935 21,976 11,377 24,935 23,766 18,762 23,766	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 100,063 138,928 77,936	Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	24	City Rapid 18. \$37,51	1887 25 1983 35 1883 30 1791 00 2014 60 2014 50 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 05 22466 40 2500 60 2731 05 22848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 3274 30 3274 30 2157 80 22174 80 2171 80 217	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 oc 18 qc 18 qc 87 76 D c 225 93 21 qc 62 oc 136 23 Dec 237 05 27 22 129 66 81 83 75 33
October November November November November November November November Yearly Total Increase or previous year January February March April May June July 28 31 Sept. 7 12 12 13 26 30 Nov. 7 13 20 30 Dec. 5 13 16 24 31	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 82 91 101 21 20 21 11 37 24 18 18 18 17 21 21 21 21 21 21 24 24	NTO STRI .,546 .,744 .,756 .,461 .,756 .,461 .,534 .,534 .,628 .,675 .,030 .,7756 .,041 .,030 .,7756 .,041 .,030 .,7756 .,041 .,030 .,030 .,7756 .,041 .,030 .,030 .,7756 .,041 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,041 .,030 .,030 .,030 .,041 .,048	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 66,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 23,748 23,812 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,041 13,972 24,935 14,663 26,377 28,272 23,766	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 100,663 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	24	City Rapid 18. \$37,51	1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 260 40 2731 05 2848 75 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40 3075 90 2833 15 3261 40 3075 90 2833 15 37.8 80 37.8 80 2074 30 2074 30 2075 40 2076 55 2076 55 2077 50 2076 55 2077 50 2076 55 2077 50 2076 55 2077 55 2077 57 2077 57	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 oc 18 qo 18 qo 87 76 D c 225 93 21 qc 62 05 306 73 27 2c 129 6c 81 85 75 30 75 30 Increase \$5,882 3
October November November November November November Yearly Total Increase or previous year  January February March April May June July 28 31 Sept. 7 12 12 13 Oct. 3 10 15 23 30 Nov. 7 13 20 30 Dec. 5 13 16 24 31	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 82 91 101 21 20 21 11 37 24 18 18 18 17 21 21 21 21 21 21 24 24	NTO STRE .,546 .,744 .,756 .,461 .,756 .,461 .,534 .,534 .,628 .,675 .,030 .,7756 .,041 .,030 .,7756 .,048 .,918 .,918 .,918 .,94	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 65,98 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 12,976 47,713 28,362 22,269 18,13,972 24,933 32,943 33,943 33,943 36,377 18,272 23,766	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,663 138,928 77,936	145,129  Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	24	CITY RAPID	1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 90 2014 60 2014 50 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 95 22466 40 2500 60 2731 95 2248 75 2793 35 3261 40 3261 40 3273 90 2284 75 277 40 3285 30 2289 40 2274 30 2274 30 2274 30 2274 30 22074 30 22075 55 2210 35 2210 35 2	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 oc 18 4c 18 4c 87 76 D c 225 93 21 4c 62 05 306 75 306 75 306 23 7 05 27 22 " 129 66 " 81 83 " 75 33
October November November November Vearly Total Increase or previous year  January February March April May June July 28 31 15 22 28 30 Oct. 3 10 23 30 Nov. 7 23 30 Dec. 5 13 16 24	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 73 82 91 101 23 20 21 11 18 18 18 19 19 101 21 21 21 21 21 24	NTO STRE .,546 .744 .756 .461 .553 .628 .675 .756 .675 .7756 .648 .698 .948	EET RAILW \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 94,120 24,823 12,976 24,041 24,823 12,976 23,512 23,512 24,021 24,023 24,021 24,023 25,023 26,02	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 22600 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3052 25 2977 40 3055 90 2853 15 3707 10 2:89 40 22157 80 2017 30 22157 80 2017 30 2017 30 2018 30 2017 30 2017 30 2017 30 2017 30 2017 30 2017 30 2017 30 2018 30 2017 30 201	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 133 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 oc 18 4c 18 89 87 77 D c 225 99 21 44 62 00 306 73 36 27 27 22 129 6c 81 84 75 33
October November November November Vearly Total Increase of previous year  January February March April May June	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 82 91 101 23 20 21 11 18 18 18 17 24 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	NTO STRE ,,546 ,744 ,745 ,746 ,746 ,756 ,461 ,531 ,534 ,531 ,628 ,675 ,030 ,7,756 ,441 ,641 ,918 ,693 ,7,871 ,908 ,7,871 ,908 ,108 ,	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 93,862 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 23,748 23,812 13,976 22,263 18,134 24,602 18,375 19,923 23,944 34,663 26,327 11,377	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 47,936	145,129  Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2731 05 2260 60 2731 05 22848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 2833 15 3275 90 2833 15 37 8 80 5077 10 2 189 40 2 171 80 2 171 8	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2218 33 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 oc 18 4c 18 89 87 77 D c 225 99 21 44 62 00 306 73 36 27 27 22 129 6c 81 84 75 33
October November November November Vearly Total Increase or previous year  January February March April Aug. 7 15 22 28 31 15 26 30 Oct. 3 15 23 30 Nov. 7 13 20 30 Dec. 5	TORON 1897	NTO STRI .,546 .744 .891 .,756 .461 .534 .531 .628 .675 .628 .675 .628 .675 .628 .675 .918 .963 .948	EET RAILW 1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,129 224,041 24,823 12,976 24,713 28,365 23,742 23,512 13,972 9,365 18,134 24,623 11,972 9,365 18,134 24,637 24,935 19,923 11,935	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 100,063 138,928 77,936	145,129  Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 22600 60 2731 05 2848 75 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40 3075 90 2833 15 37.8 80 5077 10 2.89 40 2.171 30 2.173 80 2.171 30 2.173 80 2.174 30 2.175 80 2.177 30 2.177	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 oc 18 4c 18 89 87 76 D c 225 99 21 44 62 00 306 73 27 26 " 129 66 " 81 81 " 75 33
October November November November Vearly Total Increase or previous year  January February March April April Aug. 7 15 22 19 26 30 Oct. 3 10 15 23 30 Nov. 7 13 20 30	TORON 1897	NTO STRI ,,546 ,744 ,745 ,746 ,746 ,746 ,461 ,531 ,531 ,531 ,531 ,628 ,628 ,638 ,638 ,787 ,641 ,918 ,930 ,7,756 ,630 ,7,756 ,630 ,7,756 ,630 ,7,756 ,630 ,7,756 ,630 ,63	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 96,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 31,872 23,3748 23,8712 13,972 22,263 18,134 24,602 18,375 19,923 33,944 33,943 33,943 33,944	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 47,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2731 05 2466 40 2731 05 2488 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 2833 15 3275 90 2833 15 37 88 40 2277 40 2157 80 2157 80 2074 30 2074 30 2074 30 2075 40 2076 55 2055 36 2006 15 2055 55	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 2399 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 40 18 40 18 40 18 99 87 77 D c 225 99 21 44 62 00 306 77 136 27 26 129 66 81 8 8 75 36
Anuary February April Sept. 7. 12. 19. 26. 30. Oct. 3. Nov. 7. 13.	TORON 1897	NTO STRE .,546 .,744 .891 .,756 .,461 .,531 .,633 .,628 .,675 .,628 .,675 .,641 .,918 .,963 .,461 .,918 .,963 .,461 .,918 .,963 .,461 .,918 .,963 .,461 .,918 .,963 .,461 .,918	824,02 82,402 92,318 86,598 93,862 94,120 28,417 28,417 24,823 12,976 24,823 12,976 23,742 23,512 23,512 13,972 9,365 22,269 18,134 24,623 18,134 24,623 19,923 21,977 24,935 19,923 23,972	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,4306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 90 2014 60 2014 50 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 95 22466 40 2500 60 2731 95 22848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 3273 40 2157 80 2157 80 2171 30 2157 80 2013 40 2016 15 2053 40	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 40 18 40 18 40 18 90 87 70 C 225 90 21 44 62 00 306 71 36 22 70 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28
Anuary Yearly Total increase or or evious yearly April Aug. 7 Sept. 7 10 10 11 12 12 13 16 17 18 19 10 11 12 13 10 15 23 23 Nov. 7	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 73 82 91 101 23 20 21 11 18 18 18 19 19 101 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	NTO STRE .,546 .,744 .,756 .,461 .,531 .,534 .,534 .,531 .,628 .,675 .,736 .,461 .,491	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 66,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 12,976 47,713 28,365 23,812 13,972 24,269 18,134 24,602 18,377 24,935	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2731 05 2466 40 2731 05 22848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 2833 15 37.8 80 5077 10 2.89 40 2.71 30 2.71 30 2.71 80 2.71	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 40
January  Jan	TORON 1897	NTO STRE .,546 .744 .891 .756 .461 .534 .561 .033 .628 .675 .628 .675 .641 .930 .948 .963	EET RAILW 1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 24,977 28,417 24,823 12,976 24,713 28,365 23,512 23,512 13,972 9,365 18,134 24,602	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,4306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept. Oct.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 90 2014 60 2014 50 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 95 2466 40 2500 60 2731 95 2284 75 2793 35 3075 90 2886 30 3075 90 2886 30 3075 90 2887 10 2287 10 2157 80 2171 30 2177 80	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 qc 18 qc 87 7 D c 225 gc 21 qc 62 oc 306 7; 136 2; Dec 237 oc 4 27 22 4 129 64 81 8; 75 3
January  Janua	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 82 91 101 21 20 21 11 18 18	NTO STRE .,546 .,744 .,756 .,461 .,534 .,534 .,534 .,628 .,675 .,736 .,441 .,030 .,736 .,441 .,444	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 66,898 93,862 103,893 21,977 24,041 24,823 12,976 47,713 28,365 23,812 13,972 24,041 24,823 12,976 47,713 28,3612 13,972 24,645 23,812 43,812 43,812 43,812 43,812 43,812 44,602 44,602 44,602 44,602 44,602 44,602 42,46	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 100,663 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 25600 60 2731 05 2848 75 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40 2873 15 37.8 80 57.8 10 2171 30 2171 30	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 od 18 qc 108 99 87 77 D c 225 99 21 44 62 00 306 7: 27 26 " 129 66 " 81 8: " 75 3:
Anuary Yearly Total increase or or evious yearly April Aug. 7 15 22 28 31 Sept. 7 19 26 36 Oct. 3 10 15	TORON 1897 \$74 \$74 \$91 101 21 20 21 11 37 24 18 18 18	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,633 1,164 1,628 1,675 1,030 1,041 1,918	887. 841.W \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 12,977 24,041 24,823 12,976 47,713 23,812 23,812 9,362 22,269 22,236	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug. Sept.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2017 90 2011 35 2117 10 2548 80 2466 40 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 2856 30 3269 40 2833 15 37.8 80 5077 10 2.89 40	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 od 18 49 87 77 D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7. 136 2 Dec 257 0 4 27 22 4 129 6 81 8
Anuary February April May June July April April April April April Aug 15 28 31 19 26 30 Oct 3 10	TORON 1897	NTO STRE .5,546 .7,744 .891 .5,756 .461 .534 .628 .675 .628 .675 .628 .675 .644 .630 .7,756 .644 .630 .7,756 .644 .444	EET RAILW 1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417 24,823 12,976 47,713 28,365 23,748 23,748 21,972 23,748 22,269	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129  Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 25600 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40 3075 90 2833 15 3269 30 2833 15 378 80 570 7 10	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 od 18 49 87 7/ D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7: 27 24 129 6 81 8 75 3
Anuary Yearly Total Increase or orevious year  Anuary Yebusary March April Aug. 7 15 22 31 Sept. 7 19 30	TORON 1897 \$74 \$74 69 73 82 91 101 20 21 11 37 24 18 18	NTO STRI 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,603 1,603 1,604 1,607 1,030 1,604	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 93,862 94,120 94,120 94,120 94,120 94,120 94,120 124,823 12,976 47,713 28,367 23,812 13,972 93,362	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 30 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2117 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3075 90 2856 30 3369 40 2833 15 37.8 80	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 40 18 40 18 99 87 77 D c 225 99 21 44 62 0 0 306 71 136 2 70 27 22 129 66 8 81 8 75 3
January  February  April  May  January  February  May  January  May  January  May  January  May  January  January  May  January  January  May  January	TORON 1897	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,633 1,164 1,628 1,675 1,641 1,628 1,675 1,641 1,630 1,641 1,630 1,641 1,630 1,641 1,630 1,641 1,630 1,641 1,630 1,641 1,630 1,641	EET RAILW 1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417 24,823 12,976 47,713 28,365 23,748	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2560 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40 3082 25 2977 40 3085 3075 90 2856 30 3269 40 2833 15	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 od 18 49 87 77 D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7. 136 2 Dec 257 0 4 27 22 4 129 6 81 8
October November Vearly Total Increase or or or overvious year  I anuary February March April May Is	TORON 1897. \$74 699 78 82 91 101 20 21 11 37	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,7756 1,461 1,534 1,501 1,033 1,164 1,628 1,675 1,030 1,041 1,041 1,918	887. RAILW \$86,562 \$82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,897 21,977 24,041 24,041 24,24,823 24,525 25,3748	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 47,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 25600 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40 3075 90 2836 30 3256 30	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 44 188 91 87 7. D c 225 99 21 44 62 0 306 7. 136 2 70 42 129 66 81 8 1 8 7 5 3
January  January  Jeron Jeron January  Jeron January  Jeron January  Jeron Jeron January	TORON 1897	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,033 1,164 1,628 1,675 1,030 1,756	1898. 1898. 586,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417 24,041 24,823 12,976 47,713	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2560 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 361 40 3082 25 2977 40 3075 90	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 30 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 04 18 44 108 9 87 7 D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7 . 27 24 136 2 136 2 7 24 129 6 8 81 8 75 3
Annuary  Aug.  Aug.  7  15  28  31  31	TORON 1897	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,534 1,531 1,033 1,164 1,628 1,675 1,030	1898, \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417 24,041 24,823 12,976	\$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,663 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40 3082 25 2977 40	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 04 18 44 108 9 87 7 D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7 . 27 24 136 2 136 2 7 24 129 6 8 81 8 75 3
Anuary  April  May  Lung  Lung	TORON 1897- 1897- 574 69 78 82 101 21 23 20 21	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,503 1,033 1,164 1,628 1,675	1898, \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417 24,041 24,823	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 -7,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2600 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 or 18 44 or 18 44 or 18 44 or 18 44 or 18 45 or 18 65 or 18 45 or 18 65
Anuary April Aug.	TORON 1897 \$74 69 78 82 91 101 21	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,503 1,033 1,164 1,628	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417 24,041	\$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,663 138,928 77,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July Aug.	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 05 2848 75 2793 35 3261 40	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 95 2318 10 2283 35 2283 35 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 or 18 4 or 18 4 or 18 9 8 7 7 D c 225 9 21 4 62 or 306 7 136 2 57 or 27 2 0 129 6 0 81 8 1 75 3
Detober November November Vearly Total norease or orevious year anuary February April May uny April	TORON 1897 \$74 69 78 82 91 101	5,546 9,744 8,891 9,756 9,461 9,534 9,501 9,033 9,164	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893 21,977 28,417	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928 27,936	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811 3,483	June July	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 21147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2600 60 2731 05 2848 75	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00 2649 20 2773 45	94 of 18 44 108 9 87 7. D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7. 136 2 25 7 o 42 72 24 129 6 8 81 8 4 75 3
October November November Yearly Total norease or orevious year  anuary February March April May une uly	TORON 1897 \$74 69 78 82 91	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891 1,756 1,461 1,534 1,501	1898, \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120 103,893	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063 138,928	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943 15,811	June July	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2500 60 2731 05	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2649 20	94 od 18 49 108 99 87 70 D c 225 9 21 44 62 00 306 71 136 2 Dec 237 0 " 27 22 " 129 6 " 81 8
October November Occember Vearly Total nerease or revious year anuary Vebruary March May May une	TORON 1897. 574 69 69 78 73	5,546 6,744 6,891 6,756 6,461	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862 94,120	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512 104,306 109,063	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554 14,943	June July	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40 2600 60	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20 2471 00	94 of 18 44 of 18 9 87 7 D c 225 9 21 44 62 of 306 7 136 2 7 2 27 24 129 66
October November Oecember Vearly Total norease of orevious year anuary February March May	TORON 1897. \$74 \$74 69 78 73	1,546 0,744 1,891 1,756 1,461	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898 93,862	1899. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916 8,314 10,554	June	24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10 2548 80 2466 40	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 90 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35 2291 75 2439 20	94 oc 18 44 108 99 87 77 D c 225 9 21 44 62 0 306 7. 136 22 Dec 237 0 27 22
October November December Yearly Total Increase or previous year January February March	TORON 1897. \$74 69 78	NTO STRE 1,546 1,744 1,891	1898. \$86,562 82,402 92,318 86,898	\$99. \$95,690 91,860 103,234 95,512	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458 10,916		24		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35 2147 10	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10 2283 35	94 oc 18 40 108 99 87 70 D c 225 9 21 40 62 oc 306 73 136 2
October November December Vearly Total Increase or orevious year	TORON 1897. \$74	NTO STRE	1898. \$86,562 82,402	\$47. 1899. \$95,690 91,860	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128 9,458		24 1 15 22 29 5		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90 2011 35	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95 2318 10	94 oc 18 4c 108 99 87 76 D c 225 9 21 4c 62 oc 306 75
October November December Yearly Total Increase or orevious year	TORON 1897. \$74	NTO STRI	1898. \$86,562	1899. \$95,690	145,129 Inc. 1899. \$9,128		24 1 8 15 22 29 5		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10 2037 90	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65 1979 50 2099 95	94 00 18 40 108 99 87 70 D c 225 99 21 46 62 09
October November December Yearly Total Increase or orevious year	Toron 1897.	NTO STRE	EET RAILW	7AY. 1899.	145,129 Inc. 1899.	May	24 8 15 22		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00 2014 60 1958 10	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70 1788 65	94 00 18 40 108 99 87 70 D c 225 99
October November December Yearly Total	r i Toron	NTO STRE	EET RAILW	YAY.	145,129	May	24 1 8 15		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00 1791 00	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95 1878 70	94 00 18 40 108 99 87 70
October November December Yearly Total	r i					May	24 1 8		1887 25 1983 35 1833 00	1981 25 2001 75 1941 95	94 00 18 40 108 99
October November December Yearly Total		212,156	131,53	2 82,386		May	24		1887 25 1983 35	1981 25	94 oc 18 40
October November December Yearly Total	n )						24		1887 25	1981 25	94 00
October November December						3 1	17		1979 20		L'ec. 79 25
October November December	1932,255	., 144,411	**,2/5.94	4.,350,329	1,505,020						
October November	. fore are 4		\$1.275.045	\$1.258.220	1.502 628	April	10			2075 70	122 35
ctober		94,800			127,568	April	3			1873 60	195 34
		93.454	100,787	110,698	125.125		20			1907 25	2 73
		102,205			133,420		13		1823 20	2029 35	206 19
ugust		109,316			136,565	March			1816 75	1887 45	70 70
uly	88,114	110,036			143,787		27			1827 75 1855 75	78 14
une		111,149	116,429	130,477	132,964		13			1953 00	133 17
fay		100,600			123,308	Febr'y	. 6		1582 61	1883 85	301 24
March		78,638 84,433			114,477		30			1896 35	123 97
ebruary		66,924			102,426		23			1988 55	235 92 244 68
anuary	56,866	73,910	95,056		109,768		9		1836 18	2072 10	233 47
Month of	1894	1895	1896.	1897.	1898.	Januar	y 2			2194 00	179 45
Total for y	ear \$1	,503,628		••••					•	***	1899*
	\$	127,568 -			•	. eek	ending.	. DIBUIRIC	1898	1899	Increase
31	. 43,656						HALIFA	ELECTRIC			2,513
21							22			25,604 31,652	1,900
ec. 7			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				15	22,53	33	26,670	4.137
	\$	125,125 -				,,	8	22,8	84	26,125	3,241
30	. 36.988			•••••		July	1			24,863 28,877	3,306 4,000
21	. 29,822						17			25,310	2,895
lov. 7			• • • • • •			•	10	21,3	22	24,719	3,397
	2	133,420 -				June	3			23,179	2,262
31	. 40,785			•••••			27			28,542	3,936
21							13		43	22,321	2,278
oct. 7						May	6	19,7	73	21,118	1,345
	\$						20			19,791	2,365
30	40,443		•••••				22			22,467	1,595
21	. 30,786				- 1		8			24,188	3,817
ept. 7					1	April	1			20,231	4,558
ept. 7							25			22,423	3,404
31	45,916	143,601 -					11			21,870	1,022
21	. 32,751		••••			March	4			23,666	1,797
14			36,505	3,945			18 28			22,749	3,089
August 7	1 Street Ry		37,013	4,639			11			22,582	1,751

TWIN CITY RAPI	D TRANSIT COM	PANY Continue	d.	21	40,224			
14 21 28	37,496 50 37,394 30 38,404 45 38,323 55	41,921 90 44,038 25 42,662 30 42,768 90	4,425 40 6,643 95 4,257 85 4,445 35	July 7	50,690 49,310 41,712 43,543 63,250	53,826 3 45,649 89 47,960	6 95 4,516 20 3,936 5 65 4,416	6 95 6 37 6 76
14	37,2c8 55 38,844 75		ec 353 40 5,133 90	Aug. 7	41,896			
April 7	54,471 30 38,195 30 38,061 55	65,299 85 46,874 90 43,844 25	10,826 55 8,679 60	For month of January	1898.	1899. \$189,009	Increase 1899 \$23,760	).
21	37,478 co	42,064 35 54,267 70	5,782 70 4,586 35 3,617 55	February	151,826	178,829	27,003 22,280	
May 7	39,983 60 43,062 55	42,841 45 42,556 55 De	2,857 85 c. 506 06	May	178,816	132,783 195,210 197,936	1 ,049 16,394 28,034	
31 June 7	40,495 75 55,274 15 37,462 00	43,487 40 66,324 50 46,120 35	2,991 65 11,050 35 865,835	June July		221,535	23,718	
14	41,524 45	43,589 10	2,064 65	Total to Date.	1,119,717	1,353,877	154,160	_

# MINING STOCK LIST

Reported for The Chronicle by R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co., 151 St. James St., Montreal.

Corrected to August 16th, 1899, P.M.

NAME.	LOCATION	Nature of Proposition	Capital.	Par value of one	Mark value one Si	of	Divi- dend.	Divided when payable.	Revenue at present	REMARKS.		
				share.	Ask d	Bid.		payaoto.	prices.			
habasca	Seine River	Gold	\$1,000,000 1,000,000 1,500,000 3,500,000	1 00	\$ c. 23 39 14	\$ c. 18 37			р с.			
andon and Golden Frown		Gold Gold	1,500.000 300,000 1,000,000 1,000,000	1 00	29 60 12 11	25 59 5						
riboo Hydraulie riboo McKinney mmander	Rossland, B C	Gold Gold Gold Gold Coal	890,00	1 00 0 1 00 0 1 00	1 51 1 30 7 54 00	1 46 1 25 19 00	le.	Monthly	9 22			
еса	Slocan, B.C	Silver, Lead	. 1,000,00	0 1 00 0 1 00 0 1 00	11} 30 3; 18 64	14) 16 2 15						
rening Star drview Corporation, orn	Rossland, B.C Fairview Camp, B.C Slocan, B.C Lower Seine, Ont	Gold	1,500,00 4,000,0 200,00 1,250,00	0 1 00 0 .25 0 .25 0 1 00	10) 81 30 85 6	9 8 22 	5 p.e.		4.20	One Dividend paid,		
ammond Reef awatha omestake	Seine River, Ont Upper Seine, Ont Seine River, Out Rossland, B.C.	Gold	1,000,00 1,000,00 500,00 1,000,00	00 1 00 00 1 00 00 1 00 00 1 00	42 26 27 4	221 25 3						
on Colton Horseon Mask	Trail Creek, B.C	Gold Gold Gold Gold	1,000,00 590,00 500,0	00 1 00 00 1 00 00 1 00	12; 9 30 93	60 25						
nob Hill e Roi innehaha lonte Christo lontreal Gold Fields	. Camp McKinney, B.C. . Rossland, B.C.	Gold	£1,000,0 1.000,0 2,500,0 \$800.0	00 £ 5 0 00 1 00 00 1 00 00 .25	6 £ 6 20 9	£ 6 10 7	i					
	Slocan, B.C	Gold Silver and Lead	1,000,0 1,200,0 1,000,0	00 1 00 00 1 00	21	18	1					
ayne ay Ore.	Lower Seine, Ont Camp McKinney, B. Sandon, B.C Boundary, B.C	Gold	1,000,0 1,000,0 2,500,0 1,000,0	000 1 00 000 1 00 000 1 00	83 14 1 46	1 30	1 p.e	Monthly	8 57			
athmullen ambler Cariboo epablic . E. Lee	Camp McKinney, B. Slocan, B.C. Eureka District, Was	C. Gold	2,500,0 1,000.0 3,500.0	000 1 00 000 1 00 000 1 00	30	3.	1 p.		9 60	1		
awbill sentinel slocan Sovereign muggler st Elmo	Upper Seine, Ont Seine River, Ont Slocan, B.C Fairview Camp, B.C Trail Creek, B.C.	Gold	125. 25 1 1,500. 1,000.	000 1 00 000 1 00 000 1 0	25	8 2 2 8 4	6 1 1					
an Anda lictory Triumph lirginia lirtue	Trail Creek, B.C Rossland, B.C Baker City, Ore	Copper and Gold	5,000, 1,000, 500, 1,230,	000 1 0 0 0 1 0 000 1 0 00 1 0	0 10 0 2 0 2 0 4	0] 1 7 2 1 5 4	1					
Waterloo War Eagle Winchester White Bear Winnipeg	Rossland, B.C Fairview Camp, B.C Trail Creek, B.C	Gold and Copper Gold	1,750, 250, 500,	000 1 0 000 1 0 000 1 0	0 3 6 5 1	5 36	84 11e 4 34			:		

# STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith. Meldrum & Co., 151 St. James Street, Montreal.

Corrected to August 16th, 1899, P.M.

BANKS.	Capital subscribe	Capital paid up.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	of Rest to paid up Capital	Par value of one share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend for last half year.	per cent. ob investment at present prices	prices (per cent. on par.)	When Dividend payable.
				-			Per cent.	Per cent,	Asked. Bid.	
Aritish Columbia	2,920,00	2,920,000	486,666	16.66	97,34	109 50 306 19	2	3 96	1124 107	January July April Oct.
British North America	4,866,60	4,866,66	1,460,000	30 00	213 50	75 75	31	4 61	1514 149	April Oct. June Dec.
lanadian Pank of Commerce	6,000,00				•0	46 00	3	5 22	116 111	Mar 1 Aug. 24
Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.	1,500,00	1,500,000	1,500,000	100-00	50	134 00 77 25	30	4 47	268 265	Feb, May Aug. Nov
Castern Townships Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	1,500,00				70	74 00	31	4 72	106 105	February Aug.
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth,	280,00 500,00		375,000	75.00	20	31 30	3	4 48	1564 158	February Aug
lalifat Banking Co	1,499.70	1,494,520	1,000,000		100	150 00	3	4 14	155 151	June Dec.
dochelaga	1,250,00 2,000,00		1,300,000		100	219 00	4 & 11	4 10	219 216	June Dec.
mperial A Banque Jacques-Cartier	500,00	500,000	265,000	53 00	25	28 80	3 3	6 25	96	May Nov.
A Rangue Nationale	1,200,0	00 1,200,000 20 200,020	150,000	12:50 3:47	32 44	45 42	4	5 71	140	January July
Merchant Bank of P E.1	6,000,0	6,000,000	2,600,000	43,34	100	152 00	3	4 06 3 89	172 1693	June Dec. February Aug.
Merchants Bank of Canada	1,957,5		1,394,495	82·37 75,00	100	206 00	4 4 11	4 36	206	April Oct.
Mojams,  Iontreal  www.ibranswick  Nova Scotia  Ontario	2,000,0 12,000 0		6,000,000	50.00	200	524 00	5	3 81	262	June Mec. January July
Naw Brunswick	500.0	500,000	600,000		100	220 00	6	4 00 3 50	22)	
Nova Scotia	1,697,5 1,000,0		1 850,070		100	134 (0	24	3 73	134 133	June Dec
Intario	1,500,0	00 1,500,00	1,170,000	78:00	100	200 00	4 & 11	5 22	115 111	June Dec.
People's Bank of Halifas	700,0				150	250 00	1 4	5 33	166	
	180,0 2,500,0		700,000	28.00	100	125 30	3	4 80	125	June Dec April Oct
Standard	1,000,0	00 1,000,000	600,000		100	100 00	2,	4 21 5 00	100	April Oct
t. Stephene	200,0 504,0		75,000		100	100 00	3	6 00	100	February Aug
St. Hyacinthe.	500,2	00 261,499	10,000	3.82		*****	5	-111		
Summerside P. E. I	48,6	66 48,660	18,000		100	213 00	5	4 11	243 736	June Dec.
People's Bank of N B. Junebec standard 44, Stephens 54, Hyacinthe 54, John Summerside P. E. Foronto Fraders	2.000,0	700,00	70,000	10 00	100	116 00 74 00	3	5 17 4 73	148 146	June Dec. Feb. 28 Aug. 31
Traders Union Bank of Halifax Union Bank of Canada	700,0	500,000			190	120 00	34	5 00	120	February Aug.
Union Bank of Canada	2,000,0			2.08	100		3			June Dec.
Ville Marie Western	500,0	00 387,73	118,000	30-43	100 75	117 00 90 00	31	6 00 4 16	120 117	Feb. 1 Aug. 1.
Varmouth	3(0,0	300,000	30,000	10.00	10	30 00	-	• • •		
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.	3,168,0	00 3,168,00	800,000	25.25	100	192 50		4 15	1924 190	Jan. Apl. Jul Oct.
Rell Telephone Canada Colored Cotton Mills Co	2,700,0	2,700,00	f		100	65 00 95 50		6 15 4 18	65 60 951 95	April Oct.
anadian Pacific	1,250,0	00 65,000,00 00 1,250,00	.0		1.00	1 21	1:	9 90	121 115	Monthly
Cariboo McKinney Gold Mines	1: 000.0	00 10000.00	2,608,329		100	187 00		4 27	187 183	Jan. Apl. JulyOct.
Dominercial Cable, Dominion Coal Preferred	2,000,0	00 2,000.00	175,029		100	55 00			57 53	
do Common	15,000,0 3,033,6	00 3.033.60	M		100	108 00	110	5 57	1071 107	
Dominion Cotton Mills,	12,000.0	00 12,000,0			100	5 38 15 00			13 12	
Duluth S.S. & Atlantic do Pref Grarantee Co., of N.A	10,000,0		0		50		3			
	668,6 800,0	0,008 00	10 43,999	5.50	100	110 00		4 54	110 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Jan. Apl.JulyOct
Intercolonial Cost Co					100	60 00			60 40	Jan.
do Preferred	250.0 600.0				106	156 00	4	5 13	156 165 162 155	
Merchants Cotton Co	1,400.0	00 1,400,0	90	21.122	100	162 00 82 00		4 93 4 87	205 202	April Oct.
Montreal Gas Co	2,997,9 432,0				24	00 48	113	9 00	48 47	Monthly.
Montreal-London	4,000,0				50	161 25	24.	3 10	3221 320	Feb. MayAg. Nov
Montreal-London wontreal Street Railway do do New Stock	1,000,0	UK)			46	68 80	21.	4 65	172 170	
Montreal Telegraph	6,000,0	81 1.467,6	81		25	3 75	5	13.85	15	
North-West Land, Com	5,642.9	25 5,642,9	25		100	50 00		8 57	140 175	
Payne Mining People's Heat & Light of Halifax.	2,500,0				100	24 50	)	2110	26 2	van
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co	1,350,0	0.00 1,350.0	00 223,920		100	111 25	3	5 40 4 49	178 174	May Nov. Jan. Apl. July.
Hound Plantrie	1,500,0	00 1,500,0			100	1 2		9 60	12 4 12	Monthly,
Republic Consolidated Gold Mining.	500.0	50 0,00	00	1222	lim	150 00		4 00	1161 116	
Possesto Street Railway	6.0 0.0	0,000,0	00 717,016		100	64 50		3 44	64) 64	ij
Parin City Rapid Transit Co	15,000,3		00		100			1111	1224 27	
WarEagle Gold Mines	1,750.0	1,750,0	00		1.00	110 0		4 93 5 45	365 360	
W ndsor Hotel	6-10,6	600,0		1				1		1
BONDS.	Rate of interest per annum.	Amount outstanding.	When Interdue	rest W	here Int	erest pay	yable.	Date of Redemption	on. Latest Quota- tion.	REMARKS
			t Llan 1	Apl. L.		1 1		11.len 020	07 103	
Commercial CableCoupon		\$16.000,000 3,423.000	I July 1	Oct. New	York or	London	London	1 Jan., 239 1 Oct., 1931	1 111	Redeemable at 110
Canadian Pacific Land Grant	5	3,423.000	1 Apl. 1						100	
Can. Colored Cotton Co	6 5	200,000	1 May 1	Nov. Merch	ants Bar	k of Can	Montrea	2 Apl., 190 1 May, 191	25 115	
Bell Telephone Co	5	940,000	1 Apl 1	Oct. Bank	of Montr	est. Mon	Montreal	1 Apl., 195		Redeemable at 11
Domittion Coal Co	6,	£ 308,200	1 Mch. 1					1 Jan., 191	16 95	Redeemable at 11
Dominion Cotton Co					v Canti	a Hal o	w Mentron	1 Jan., 19	16. 107	Redeemable at 100
Halifax Tramway Co	5	\$ 600,000 350,000	1 And 1	July Bk, of				I Apl., 191	18 98	
Intercolonial Coal Co	5	900,000	I Jan. 1	July Compa	ny's Off	ce, Mon	treal	ouly, 192	21. 102	A STATE OF THE
Montreal Gas Co	5	£ 60,000	1 Mch. 1	Sep.   Ban	of Mon	treal, Lo	ndon, Eng	1 Aug. 195		100 July 1998
	**	£ 140,000	1 Feb. 1							Dadamakla
Peoples Heat & Light Co.— First Mortgage		\$ 700,000	1 Apl. 1	Oct.   Mere	hante	Bank of	Halifax	1 Ap 191	17 85	Redeemable at 11
Garage A Mantagan		100,000 623,167	1 Mch. 1	Sep. Montr	eal and	London	al	1 Meb., 19	15 100	Redeemable at 11
Second Mortgage				Oct. Bk. of	Montrea	I. Mout	or Londor	1 Oct., 191 1 May, 195	14 . 105	Redeemable at 11 5 p.c. redeemable
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	41	£ 130,900	I Apl. I							
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Electric Co. St. John Railway	5	\$ 475,000	1 May 1	Nov. Bank	of Montr	eal, St.	John, N.B.	1 July 19	14	yearly after 190
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. Roral Electric Co.	4)	\$ 475,000 600,000	1 May 1	July Bank Aug. Ban July Winds	k of Scot	land, Lo	ndon		14	yearly after 190

<sup>·</sup> quarterly. ! Honus of : per cen. ! Monthly ¶ Price per Share.

SMOKELESS FUEL. The President of the Boston & Maine Railroad makes the interesting announcement that the locomotives of his company are to be adapted as fast as possible to the burning of coke. Ordinary gas-house coke has been used to a limited extent for fuel purposes rather of a domestic character than for making steam, but Mr. Tuttle says: "Coke as produced by the New England Gas and Coke Company is a perfect locomotive fuel." It costs no more than bituminous coal, and it possesses the great advantage of giving off no dust or smoke. It makes scarcely any ashes. Bituminous coal requires constant firing of a locomotive, while coke requires firing only about every twelve miles. The Boston & Maine road expects to save at least \$100,000 that it now pays for damages by fires set by sparks. That this fuel is smokeless is quite as great a recommendation for its general use in a city as for its use on a railroad. The object of the Boston & Maine road is not only, or primarily, to save what it pays for fires set by sparks, but to attract the travelling public. "Through the oiling of our roadbed and the burning of coke we will be able to give a passenger service as clear as electric roads." The absence of smoke and ashes and dirt ought to be as important a consideration to the public itself as it is to railway companies that seek the public's patronage.

# CITY of MONTREAL

31 PER CENT. BONDS, \$50 Each, at Par.

**REDEEMABLE BY SINKING FUND in 1939** 

## Interest to Run from 15th Sept.

The City of Montreal is prepared to issue, at par, \$222,000 of 3j per cent debentures. having 40 years to run, and bearing interest at the rate of 3j per cent, per annum, payable

#### SEMI-ANNUALLY.

This issue will be confined to citizens of

Montreal.

Applicants for from one to five shares will be allotted in full (up to the amount of the issue); applications for larger amounts, pro

issue); applications for larger amounts, pro-rata.

Interest coupons, of this issue, will be ac-cepted, in payment of taxes at any time dur-ing the year of their currency.

Applications, giving the full name and ad-dress of the applicants and marked on the en-velope "Application for 3) Per Cent, Bonds," will be receiv d by the undersigned up to 3 celock p.m. of FRIDAY, THE 15TH SEP. TEMBER.

W. ROBB.

City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, City Hall, Montreal, 1st August, 1899

# THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CUMPANY.

Dividends for the half year ended 30th June, 1809, have been declared

On the Preference Stock two per cent. On the Common Stock two per cent.

On the Common Stock two per cent.

Warrants for the Common Stock dividend will be mailed on or about 2n October to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books in New York and London respectively.

The Preference Stock dividend will be paid on Monday October 2nd, to Shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the Company's London Office, I Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.

The Common Stock transfer books will close in London at 3 p.m on Friday. 25th August and in Montreal and New York on Friday. Sth September. The Preference Stock books will close at 5 p.m. on Fri lay, 1st September.

By Order of the Board.

By Order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,

MONTREAL, 14th August, 1899.

Secretarn.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

ON

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#### THE

# North Star Mining Company

LIMITED.

## OF EAST KOOTENAY, B. C.

Non-personal Liability. Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia Companies' Act, 1897.

### AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

In Shares of One Dollar each, of which 1,040,000 Shares have been allotted in full payment of the Properties and 480,000 Shares have been placed in the Treasury to provide for working capital or other purposes of the Company.

#### DIRECTORS:

D. D. MANN, Esq., Contractor, President, Toronto. H. S. HOLΓ, Esq., President Montreal Gas Co., Montreal.

President, Toronto.

tireal Gas Co., Montreal.

CHAS. E. L. PORTEOUS, Esq., Secretary-Treasurer, Montreal.

Hon. A. A. THIBAUDEAU, Senator, Vice-President, MontrealWM. MACKENZIE, Esq., Pres. Toronto Street Railway, Toronto.

BANKERS: BANK OF MONTREAL.

#### Transfer Agents and Registrars:

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited, CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

### PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed under the laws of British Columbia, nonpersonal liability, with all the objects set forth in the Memorandum of Association.

The company owns the following silver lead properties, comprising the will-known North Star mines, near Fort Stee'e, in Fast Koctenay, which include the mineral claims 'North Star,' 'Buck horn,' "Dreadnought," 'O. K.," "Maverick" and "Daffodd," containing in all about 275 acres, situated on Huckleberry Hill, about 20 miles from Cranbrook Station, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and about the same distance from Fort Steele.

DEVELOFMENT. — The development of these mines has been going on stradily for three years, but, until the advent of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the cost of transporting the ore to the smelter was considered too great a waste of money, and consequently no attempt has been made to make a showing of the mine's capability.

SMELTER SHIPMENTS.—Over seven thousand tons, however, were shipped to the Great Falls smelter, Montana (22 miles by waggon, 160 miles by river and 480 miles by rail), which, according to the smelter returns in possession of the company, yielded an average gross value of \$62 per ton.

REPORTS.—The following extracts and statements are from reports made by experts:

made by experts:

W. A. Carlyle, Esq., late Provincial Mineralogist, and at present
Chief Engineer of the British America Corporation, Rossland, B.C.,
in his Annual Report to the Government of British Columbia, says:—

"The lede was located in 1892, and since that time has been so developed as to expose one of the largest bodies of silver bearing galena ore yet uncovered in the province."

Mr. G. F. Kellogg, Superintendent, and Mr. H. H. Browne, Assayer of the Mines, in their report of February, 1st, say: -

"The plan shows an ore body having a length of 450 feet and an extreme width of 60 feet. Although ore is known to exist outside of these limits, with the exception of what is called "New Discovery," none of it has entered into the calculations from which the amount of ore in sight is determined.

"The quantity of ore blocked out in the mine ready for extraction amounts to 23,500 tons, the average contents of which per ton are 39.1 ounces of silver and 52.4 per cent. of lead.

At this rate ore in sight has a gross value of \$6.91 per ton, equal to \$1.458,355; which, after deduction of cost of mining, transportation, Juty and treatment, will yield a net profit per ton of \$22.21, or a grand total of \$521,035, available for dividends. This will enable the Company to pay 1 per cent. per month on \$1.300,000, the pre sent issued capital, for a period of over three years from ore in sight

N.B.—Since the date of this estimate, the increased price of lead will yield an additional profit of over \$60,000.

will yield an additional profit of over \$60,000.

Mr. Frank Robbins, M.E., who made an exhaustive examination of the property early in June of this year, reports as follows:—

"As to the quantity and value of the ore in sight, I have examined the statements and assay records, and find that over 7,000 tons have been shipped. The value of this averaged as follows; Galena, 30 oz. of silver and 60 per cent. lead. Carbonates, 50 oz. silver and 50 per cent. lead. I need not say that this is splendid ore. At the present time there are some 400 tons of first class ore in the ore bins, giving a value of 32 oz. silver and 58 per cent. lead, and some 140 tons of record class, of a value of 32 oz. silver and 39 per cent. lead.

"There are also several tons of good ore in the dumps which can be sorted out to advantage. I cannot see how itwas allowed to be thrown into the dumps at all.

"Careful surveys and estimates of the quantities of ore in the mine in sight have been made. These conservatively estimate that there are over 22,000 tons, averaging 39 oz. of silver and \$52.5 per cent. lead.

A very good thing in itself, and if nothing more was to be expected; but this is not the case, and I think, when the area between the west boundary of the Main Stope and the tunnels and pits higher up the mountain is taken into consideration, this will be quite manifest. You will understand that the estimates are based only upon the ore blocked out by excavations, and no credit is allowed for the area referred to."

Active development work will be continued with a view to keeping the one reserves well in advance of the shipments.

Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway to construct a branch line from Cranbrook to the Mines which will probably be completed by October. The company will contribute \$50,000 towards the cost; but this amount will be refunded by a rebate of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the charges on all freight going over the line until the \$50,000 is fully repaid, when the Railway Company will own the branch.

The Directors believe that the above reports have been computed by men thoroughly competent, in whose honesty and integrity they have confidence.

Two hundred and sixty thousand shares of the Treasury Stock have been sold, affording ample cash capital to provide for equipment and operations, leaving the total earnings of the mine available for dividends. This will leave 200,000 shares unissued.

Arrangements have been made with the National Trust Company of Ontario, Canada Life Building, Montreal, to act as transfer agents and registrars, and all transfers must be made at their office; no Certificate will be valid unless countersigned by them.

The following contract has been entered into: An agreement dated thirteenth of July, 1899, between (the old) North Star Mining Company, Limited Liability, and the North Star Mining Company, Ltd., Non-Personal Liability, providing for the transfer to this Corporation of all the property and assets of the said North Star Mining Company, Limited Liability, subject to the payment of all the existing liabilities of the vendors, for and in consideration of one million and forty thousand shares of this Corporation, fully paid and non-assessable, amounting at their par value to one million and forty thousand dollars.

One hundred shares is the qualification of a Director, and each Director holds, at least, this amount. The estimated amount of preliminary expenses is less than one thousand dollars.

#### MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1st. The name of the Company is the North Star Mining Company, Limited.

2nd. The registered office of the Company will be situated in the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.

3rd. The liability of the members is limited, and no liability beyond the amount actually paid upon shares or stock in the Company by the subscribers thereto or holders thereof shall attach to such subscriber or holders.

4th. The capital of the Company is one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into one million five hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

5th. The objects for which the Company is established are: The acquiring, managing, developing, working and selling mines, mineral claims and mining properties, and the winning, getting, treating, refining and marketing of mineral therefrom.

Names of signatories:

WILLIAM BAIN, Toronto, bookkeeper, one share.
WALTER GOW, Toronto, bookkeeper, one share.
E. W. McNEILL, Toronto, solicitor, one share.
JAMES S. LOVELL, Toronto, solicitor's clerk, one share.
ROBERT GOWANS, Toronto, accountant, one share.
July 31, 1899.

-THE-

# Great-North Western Telegraph Co.

Direct and exclusive Cable Connection through Canadian territory with the Anglo-American, Direct and also with the French and American Cables.

Money Orders by Telegraph between the principal offices in Canada and also between this country and the whole of the Money Transfer offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

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	, DOMINION"	Twir	1 5	cre	ws	,					•		6000	tons.
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From LIVERPOOL.	STEAMER,	From MONTREAL
	LAKE ONTARIO	Tuesday, May 2
From LIVERPOOL.	LAKE SUPERIOR	Wednesday, May 10
	A STEAMER	Wednesday, May 17
Wednesday, May 17	do	Wednesday, May 24
	LAKE ONTARIO	Thursday, June 1
Wednesday, May 17	LAKE ONTARIO	
Steamers sail from	Montreal at daybreak	; passengers embark the

RATES OF PASSAGE :

FIRST CABIN—Single, \$42,50 to 50 00. Return, \$80,00 to \$90 00. SECOND CABIN—Single, \$42,50. Return, \$61,75. STEERAGE.—Outward, \$22,50. Prepaid, \$24 00.

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The Dominion Government, for the protection of policy-holder, requires all Life insurance Companies to make a deposit with it of \$50,000.0. The Imperial Life has voluntarily made a deposit of five times this amount, \$250,000.00, being the largest deposit made by any Canadian Life Insurance Company.

The whole subscribed Capital of the Company-One Million Dollars (\$1,000,00,00)-forms a substantial and tangible security to policyholders that every guarantee and condition will be fully and minutely carried out.

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# London & Lancashire Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORT 1898:

 New Policies issued for 1898, 2732,
 \$4.468 380

 Premium Income
 1,204 584

 Total Income
 1,455.047

 Added to Funds during Year 1898
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 Total Funds
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Low Rates. Absolute Security. Prompt Settlements

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Assurance Company of London.

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Revenue
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5,714,000
200,000

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1850

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 Subscribed Capital,
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 Paid-Up Capital,
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 Invested Funds Exceed
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E. P. HEATON, - Manager.

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When a man and a woman are married there is but one person as important as the minister, in the new, sacred (and to the state, serious) situation so created—because of the utter and complete dependence upon the husband of the wite and helpless children—and that is the life insurance agent, for absolutery alone in life insurance is there protection for them.

North American if the gives the best of all that's good in life insurance. See an agent of the North American Life without delay. They are almost everywhere, and will cheerfully give you information helpful in choosing a plan to meet your needs; or write to us,

L. Goldman, Secretary.

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Ault & McConkey. 180 St. James St., Montreal, Managers for the Province of Quebec

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DAVID BURKE, General Manager Head Office, MONTREAL.

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# THE MANCHESTER

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\$10,000,000. CAPITAL

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HEAD OFFICE.

MANCHESTER. ENG.

Canadian Branch Head Office, TORONTO.

JAMES BOOMER,

R. P. TEMPLETON.

Assistant Manager

INCORPORATED 1848.

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LIBERAL, DESIRABLE, VALUABLE

In the present advanced know-ledge of Life Insurance . . . .

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Life-Limited Pay-ment - Endowment. Tontine-Annual Dividend or Renewable Term

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WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 151 ST. JAMES ST.,

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# The Imperial Insurance Comp

OF LONDON, ENG.

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Assets, Dec. 31, 1898	258,369,298.54
Assurance Fund (\$198,898,259.00) and	
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Antwerp—La Banque d'Ainters,

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES:
New York—Mechanice' Nat. Bank, National City Bank, Hanover National Bank, Morton Biles & Co. Boston—State National Bank, Sidder, Peabody & Co. Portiand—Caseo Nat. Bank, Chicago—First National Bank, Chicago—First National Bank, Burkalo—The City National Bank, Milwaukeo—Wine Counsin National Bank, Burkalo—The City National Bank, Milwaukeo—Wine Counsin National Bank, Burkalo—The City National Bank, Milwaukeo—Wine Counsin National Bank, Burkalo—The City National Bank, Milwaukeo—Wine Country National Bank—Philadelphia—Cort—Exchange National Bank—First National Bank—Philadelphia—Cort—Exchange National Bank—First National Bank, Tolado—Second National Bank, Butte, Montana—First National Bank, San Francisco and Pacific Coast—Bank of British Columbia,

Ag Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

# Confederation Life-

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ASSOCIATION

27 Years' Record to January 1st, 1899.

INSURANCE IN FORCE
NEW INSURANCE (Written and taken up 1898.)
INCOME 1898
ASSETS
CASH SURPI.US above all liabilities, Covernment Standard

\$29,677,418.00
3,106,550.00
1,231,197.39
6,825,11 6.81
416,206.05

Total Surplus Security for Policyholders \$1,416,206.05

HON. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, K.C.M.G., C.B.

PRESIDENT.

J. K. MACDONALD,

ACTUARY.

W. C. MACDONALD,

 PROVINCIAL AGENCY STAFF.

Manitoba and British Columbia:

MUNICIPAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

D. McDonald, Inspector.... Winniped C. E. Kerr, Cashier........ Man. Ontario and Quebec :

J. TOWER BOYD, Superintendent... TORONTO H. J. JOHNSTON, Mansger...... MONTREAL

# British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company

FOUNDED 1847

MONTREAL

# SECOND to NONE in Canada for:

1. Strength of Reserves, as measured by Stringency of Valuation.

2. Low Cost of Working; the Ratio of Cost (Commissions and all Management Expenses) to the Net Life Premium Income in 1898 was only 16.83%.

3. Bonus Yielding Power.

Next Valuation and Bonus Division, as at 31st December, 1899.

Bonuses Steadily Increasing
Valuations made increasingly Stringent, and
Reserves further Strengthened

At each Successive valuation.

Openings at Halifax and Vancouver for reliable Agents showing a good record.

Applications to A. McDougald,

Manager for Canada.

# THE FEDERAL LIFE

Assurance Company

Head Office. .

Hamilton, Canada.

Capital and Assets . Surplus to Policyholders Paid Policyholders in 1898 \$1,475,283.41 717,884.21 143,702.25

MOST DESIRABLE POLICY CONTRACTS.

JAS. H. BEATTY,
President.

DAVID DEXTER,
Managing Director.

J. K. MCCUTCHEON, Supt. of Agencies

H. RUSSELL POPHAM,

Provincial Manager.