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JOSH	рык	IA MEL.	Reo Vino	Droaldon	• 11 I

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Subscribed, 1 non on	0.00
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Keservo Ludu, 140 AA	0.00
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 Tons.
 Tons.

 Montreal.
 3,284
 Toronto.
 3,234

 Dominion.
 3,176
 Ontario.
 3,176

 Toxas.
 2,700
 Sarnia.
 3,850

 Quebec.
 2,700
 Sarnia.
 3,850

 Mississippi.
 2,680
 Vancouver.
 3,500

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.

Government of Canada Loan for \$4.000.000, 4 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The Minister of Finance for the Dominion of The Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Ganada is authorized to receive tenders for a loan of \$4,000,000 currency bonds, bearing interest from the 1st November, 1883, at the rate of 4 per centum per aunum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November of each year, at his office in the Fin-ance Department, Ottawa. This Joan is issued under the authority of an Act of the Farliament of the Dominion of Ganada, passed during their last session [46th Victoria, cap. 2 ace. 4].

passed during their last session [46th Victoria, cap. 2, sec. 4]. The object of the loan is partly to provide for the payment of debts maturing or redeemable in the course of the current fiscal year, and partly for expenditure on public works. The principal of the loan now offered is to be repaid at Ottawa in twenty years. Subscribers will receive bonds to bearer, which may at any future time be converted into registered stock.

may at any future time be converted into registered stock. The subscription list will be opened on Wednes-day, the 17th day of October next, and will be closed on Saturday, the 20th day of October next, at 4 o'clock p.m., and tenders in the accompanying form, marked on the outside "Tenders for Doben-tarres," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, up to and heluding the latter date, at the hour mentioned. The allotnent of the loan will be made as soon as possible after the close of the subscription list, the amounts allotted will be payable on the 1st day of November next, and Bonds will be issued shortly after that date. Depies of this prospectus and forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned from the several Assistant Receivers General at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Saint John, Winnipeg and Victoria, and from the Dominion Auditor at Charlotteown.

J. M. COURTNEY.

Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, September 21st, 1883.

FORM OF TENDER FOR BONDS.

TENDER.

Government of Canada Loan for \$4,000,000, 4 per Cent Currency Bonds.

SIR.-Sin,— hereby tonder for the sum of \$ nominal capital in the above monitoned issue in bonds to bearer, at the price of _____ per cent, and engage to accept the said sum, or any portion thereof which may be allotted to _____, and to pay therefor at the said price and in conformity with the terms of your prospectus of the 21st September, 1883.

> Name..... Address Date

To the Honorable The Midister of Finance, Ottawa,



Leading Manufactures &c. Leading Manufactures &c. D. Morrice & Co General Merchants Manufacturers' Agents, &c., MONTREAL and TORONIO. HOCHELAGA COTTONS. Brown Cottons, and Sheetings, Fine Bleached Shirtings, Canton Flannels, Yarns & Bags. STORMONT COTTON CO. Ducks, Tickings, Cheeks, &c. Colored Cotton Yarns. VALLEYFIELD COTTONS. Bleached Shirting, Wigans, Silesias, Shoe Drills, Corset Jeans, &c. ST. CROIX COTTON MILL. Fancy Checks, Ginghams, Bleached Shirtings, Wide Sheeting, &c. WINDSOR COTTON MILL. Brown Cottons. STE. ANNE SPINNING CO. (Hochelaga). Heavy Brown Sheetings. Tweeds, Etoffes, Knitted Goods, Flannels, Shawls, Woollen Yarns, Blankets, &c. The Wholesale Trade only supplied. ----THE----Canada Cotton Manf'g COMPANY. 슬라스슬 ONT. CORNWALL, MANUFACTURE COTTONADES, WOVEN DUCKS DYED DUCKS. White Ducks for Sails, Tents, in 7. 71/2, 8, 9, 10 and 12 oz. 0 CANTON FLANNELS, BLEACHED, UN-BLEACHED and COLORED. CRAIN BACS, SUCAR BACS. All orders executed DIRECT from the Mills at Cornwall Accounts opened with the Wholesale Honses only THE Bolt and Iron Co. OF TORONTO Manufacture every kind of **Carriage and Fancy HeadBolts.** Stamped with the above Trade Mark. Buyers will please note Tire and Sleigh Shoe Bolts, thiswhen purchasing. Stove and Sink Bolts. **Railway and Machine Bolts.** CHAMBLY **Boiler Rivets and other Rivets**, GREY COTTONS Railway Spikes & other Spikes, IN THE FOLLOWING WIDTHS

Plough & Special Shaped Bolts. Specify early. Specify now and avoid disappointment in deliveries.

Lag and Gimlet-Pointed Screws



Quality.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS ST. JOHN, N.B. ACENTS: ALEX. SPENCE, WM. HEWE'LT, 21 Lemoine St., Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto. HAMILTON COTTON COMPANY, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON YARNS. White and Colored, Single and Donvie. CARPET WARPS, while and all colors, BEAM WARPS of every description." HOSIERY YARNS And Balled Knitting Yarns, EVERY VARIETY. Denims, Tickings and Cottonades, These goods are universally pronounced by the trade to be fully equal to any made, and for regu-larity and evenness in make and coloring they are unsurpassed. CARPET WEAVERS - You will find our Warps superior to /any in the Market; we ask you just to CIVE ITA TRIAL. If your Dry Coods Man has not got it, write to us, and we will see you are promptly supplied. OUK YAINS of which we make all descriptions, will be found equally good. unsurpass ASK FOR THEM. TRY THEM. This Company was awarded two first prize silver medals at Toronto Exhibition 1881, and three first prizes at Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, 1882. ACENTS: Winans & Co., Toronto, F. McElderry & Co., Montreal. CHAVEN CUITON CO. BRANTFORD, ONT. GREY SHEETINGS. AGENT: S. DAVISON, 16 Colborne Street, Toronto. 26, 30, 32, 34, and 36 Inches. Legal. Kincardine, Ont. Unsurpassed in Make and A. MACPHERSON, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary-Public.

Leading Manufactures &c.

WM. PARKS & SON.

BLEACHERS AND DYERS.

COTTON SPINNERS





a wealthy refired merchant here, who bought him an interest in the firm of J. H. Douglas. A dissolution was effected last Saturday, and Roberts going to the bank cashed a cheque for \$1,100, to which he signed the name of the firm, in which he no longer had an interest. Roberts had, lately been leading a fast life generally, and is supposed to have gone to Chicago. His benefactor, the retired merchant, is said to be ont \$3,000 besides the price of the partnership.—Defaulter Dewey is reported as having been arrested in Texas.

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L.g.

30 per cent. less.

rates.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

C The most perfect BARING POWDER of the age. Warranted vastly superior to any Canadian Powder, is unrivalled by best brands of American, and costs

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. LUNAN & SON,

SOREL, QUE.

Sold by leading Grocers in Canada, Newfound-

COMPLAINTS are frequently heard of the city

price charged for post office letter-boxes, which

was advanced from \$1.50 to \$4 per annum a

few years ago when the delivery by carriers was

begun. Many people, especially business men,

yet prefer calling for their letters, for various

reasons, and would not be deterred from doing

so, were the rent much higher. The object of

the authorities in increasing the price of boxes

was to promote the more general use of the

delivery system, and it is consequently not

likely that there will be any return to former

It is to be hoped that the severest penalty of

the law will be inflicted on 'the " confidence"

man, Hammond, who recently fleeced a farmer

in this city. This kind of game is becoming

altogether too frequent, and a severe example

should be made as a deterrent to others of his

class. Hammoond's was a safer method than the cheque game, for while the value of a

cheque could be ascertained in a few hours, it

is necessary to send to the territory in which

the so-called mine is situated in order to obtain.

proof of the fraudulent character of the mining

stock certificate, such as that used by Ham-

land, the West Indies, Bermuda and South America



mond, and hence the delay in his case. The mine in question is supposed to be located in Montana, and it is to be hoped the search may not prove too laborious.

A DESPATCH Says : Allan Lamont, merchant, of Mount Forest, sues Peter Gow, sheriff of the County of Wellington, and the Ontario Bank, for \$20,000 damages, for seizing and selling furniture and goods assigned to him by Thomas Swan, formerly carriage builder. Gow asserts that he was acting on a writ of fieri facias placed in his hands for execution by the Bank, while the Bank alleges that they recovered judgment against Swan for a debt of over \$4,000, and the writ issued to seenre the amount. They also make a counter claim of \$1,200 against plaintiff, who seized the books of the Swan estate, and collected that amount of unpaid accounts. They also allege that the assignment to the plaintiff was made fraudalently. Judgment reserved.

The Winnipeg Press of 28th ult. says :-Acting upon some facts which were developed in the evidence taken in the Woltz case on Wednesday, Mr. Weston, inspector of the Guarantee Company of North America yesterday swore out an information against Mr. Woltz, charging him with forging the following cheques : Cheque on the Bank of Oitawa, dated July 31st, 1883, for \$900, signed E. Rolland, and made payable to bearer ; cheque on the Federal Bank of Canada, dated July 31, 1883, for \$600, signed Wm. Stephens, and made payable to bearer ; cheque on the Federal Bank, dated July 31, 1883, for S678, signed Wm. Stephens and made payable to J. A. Ross or bearer. The warrant was issued at a late hour last night, and about midnight Woltz" was arrested by Officer Huston and taken to the jail. He was brought before the Police Magistrate but was remanded until Saturday, on account of the absence of - the prosecuting attorney.

Oun neighbors set us an occasional example of vigilance in detecting attempts to defraud the revenue. Muntreal officers have shown themselves not at all slow in this respect during the last year or two, but it would be still better if some attempt were made to put an end to the smuggling of American fabrics across the lines. It is a rare thing to find Canadian cottons on the shelves of many retailers in certain border counties of this and the sister Province. The U.S. officers at Rouses' Point, made a seizure last week, of nine barrels of dressed fowls, consigned by a dealer in that village, from the Canadian side, to a party across the lines, on a charge of undervaluation. The poultry were entered as being worth \$200, while their actual value was over \$300. As they are perisliable goods, they were sold by public anction.

ROBERT STRATURE, or Strathy, is another example of the evil of speculating outside one's business or calling. Strather has been for some years chief clerk in the Halifax branch of the Receiver General's department, but with a soul dishonestly above a salary of \$1100 a year, he made no scruple about using the public funds for his own purposes. He has been known as a heavy loser in connection with the gold fever in Nova Scotia, and his mode of living had in it. more of lavish display than was warranted by his salary. On the 3rd inst. that efficient officer, finance Inspector Tims, visited Halifax, having previously convinced himself that something was wrong with Strather's accounts. Failing to account satisfactorily for the deficiency, the latter was arrested and placed in durance vile. Strather admits having used about \$7,000; but the total defalcation, as far as ascertained, is reported to be about \$25,000, and further disclosures are apprehended.



THE STATEMENT of the Post Office Savings Bank for August shows a balance at the credit of depositors at the end of the month of \$12,219, 615.

A GENERAL meeting of the Montreal & North West Railway Co. is called for the 20th November, for the issue of bonds for the completion of the work.

A GENERAL meeting of the Nelson Valley Railway and Transportation Co. is called for the 24th inst., to consider and approve of the Act of last session amalgamating the company with the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Co.

THE CANADIAN HOPE Sewing Machine Co., of New Glasgow, N.S., gives notice of application for incorporation. The Alberta Mining Co. gives notice of application for supplementary letters patent, increasing the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$2,000,000.

THE DECLARED value of exports from the Ottawa district to the United States for the quarter ending 30th September, according to returns furnished by the United States Consul in that city was \$1,041,713.15, being an increase of \$12,790.36, over the corresponding period of last year. The great bulk of this was sawn lumber, the value of which reached \$906,660. MESSRS. Albaugh & Bannerman, a firm of contractors at Rei frew, Ont., do not appear to have been much more successful as a firm than the latter was prior to 1879. They assigned on the 15th inst. Bannerman, who formerly carried on a flouring mill, failed about four years ago, and the estate paid nothing. Albaugh is from the neighboring republic The amounts involved do not appear to be large.

THE GALT merchant mistakenly referred to in a recent issue of a Toronto daily as having his stock seized under chattel morgage is likely to be affected by the report. Political papers should confine themselves to their trade.—W. J. DeGranet dit Beausejour, a tailor of Joliette, Que., is in difficulties, and is reported to have assigned. The assets are very inc onsiderable.

F. A. MCUORQUODALE, a grocer of Elora, Ont., who commenced business there some five or six years ago, failed September 26th, and assigned the same day. Liabilities about \$1,100; nominal assets about \$9:0, consisting of stock, shop furniture, etc. No compromise has yet been offered the creditors who are unsecured. The failure is generally attributed to insufficient capital at starting, too much competition, and want of success in securing sufficient local favor. F. A. McCorquodale is the wife of D. S. McCorquodale, who has carried on the business in his wife's name, the money at starting having been supplied by her. H. A. Kittson with W. H. Gillard & Co. of Hamilton is a signee.

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RIGHT-MINDED people will not be sorry to learn that the "Guelph Of era House Lottery ? scheme is being exposed by the leading press of the Dominion. It is looked upon by the people of Western Canada with eyes askance. Its promoter states that he can sell lots of tickets among "those French Canadians," and he avers that it is from Lower Canada his returns are mostly coming. It will be well for the press of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to refer to the matter. The lottery in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral, London, Out., has evidently been frightened into inaction by the recent troubles of the masonic lottery, and some of the faithful are asking after their investments.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders of the Niagara Central Railway was held in St. Catharines, Tuesday, and elected as directors :-L. S. Oille; President; P. Larkin, Vice-President; H. A. King, W. W. Greenwood, J. B. Fowler, E. A. Smythe and R. Wood; G. P. M. Ball was appointed Secy.-Treasurer. There is



referred to some weeks since, do not appear to be any nearer to a settlement. One of the largest creditors, a prominent firm in this city, whose packages of merchandise recently sold to the insolvent were nearly all unbroken, and who made a seizure to protect themselves, refuses to abandon the seizure and accept the partly secured offer of 50 cents in the dollar. Oreditors cannot help thinking there is something not altogether equitable in the result of the joint dealings of the brothers Dubeau in recent real estate transactions. It is a pity that a business of so many years, and the inheritance from a worthy parent, the management of which has hitherto been creditable to all concerned, should be allowed to go down.

THE ESTATE OF Wm. Bolls, druggist, Guelph, Ont., shows liabilities of \$3,800, with assets of Rolls began a stranger in Guelph some four years ago, but, notwithstanding his attention to busiacess, did not seem to succeed,—his manner being, perhaps, too frigid for the thoroughly commercial atmosphere of the place; he, accordingly, made arrangements to give up the attempt, and in February last bought his brother's business at Chatham, giving a bill of sale covering the Guelph stock, to Messrs. Lyman Bros of Toronto. They took possession last month, and, to prevent the whole estate being seized under suits for notes past due, he assigned on the 25th ultimot to Mr. John Smith. It is supposed there is over-competition in this line in Guelph; Mr. Rolls' predecessor in the same street was not successful. Tenders are invited till the 13th inst for the stock at Chatham and the book debts there and at Guelph.

The failure of Geo. Ripple & Co., hardware dealers, Brandon, Man., adds another to the many disasters resulting from real estate speculation beyond one's means so prevalent among business mon during the recent boom in Manitoba and the Northwest. Had the firm retained their limited capital of about \$2,000 in their averted, but the natural anxiety to possess the property on which they carried on business was too strong to be resisted, and the result was a considerable inroad upon their means. They built a second store on a more favorable site, to which they moved, and have been unable to dispose of the former one. The prosperity of 1882 misled them, in common with many others, and they purchased not wisely but too well, so that the reaction found them overstocked with goods on which they have not been able to realize. The liabilities are about \$40,000. The creditors have placed a man in charge, and it is hoped the estate will pay 100 cents in the dollar, and enable the firm to go on. The partner in the business is Mr. John R. Goggin, of Chatham, N.B. Houston Stretty & Co. hardware Winning.

HORBMAN, SKELLY & Co., hardware, Winnipëg, have called a meeting of creditors, to be held in this city next Monday, to consider the position of their affairs. They were formerly in Uxbridge, Out., and sold out at full price to W. B. Stewart of that village. After a trip across the ocean Horseman thought of buying his



Mr: Carnegie did, and one occasion when he was unable to meet the call the bank com-pelled him to hand over a portion of his stock. Mr. Carnegie now alleges that, as a matter of fact, the stock upon which he was called on to pay margins was loaned or sold by Mr. Strathy immediately it came into his possession at a high figure, and that, had the latter gentleman been called on at any time, he could not have produced the stock. The contention of the plaintiff is that Mr. Strathy, as representative of the Federal Bank, was bound to hold the stock intact.

claim of less than \$1,000 on one of his clerks in

claim of less than \$1,000 on one of his clerks in a northern village, to whom he sold some of the stock bought from Mr. Bryce. Mr. McDonald is a well-meaning man. His difficulty has a two-fold origin,—1st, the purchase at too high a figure of a stock largely composed of millinery and fancy goods, which he appears not to have examined with sufficient care, and which even-tually he found rather unsalcable,—and, 2d, the light character of the fall business, through

the lardiness of the producers in selling their

grain and paying up and putting money in

circulation,

A TORONTO despatch says :- Mr. Charles

Carnegie, jeweller, has entered an action to

recover \$1,500 damages and also .certain mar-

gins which he had put up on certain. Ontario

Bank stock. The circumstances of the case are as follows:—Mr. Carnegie obtained a loan of \$50,000 from the Federal Bank upon security of the Canadian Bank of. Commerce and Onta-rio Bank stock, all of which was transferred to Mr. H. S. Strathy as ransegntative of the

Mr. H. S. Strathy, as representative, of the Federal Bank. The Ontario Bank stock depre-

ciated, and frequent calls were made upon Mr. Carnegie to make good these margins. This

WHEN R. H. Bryce left Oshawa a year or two since to go into business in Winnipeg, he disposed of his dry goods and business stock to Geo. McDonald at 70 cents in the dollar, who continued in the same stand, having succeeded in procuring the endorsement and support of a prominent dry goods firm in this city, the amount of the endorsement being some \$12,000 to \$16,000." But business has not been much more prosperous with Mr. McDonald than with



profiting by the general melee which has arisen, in consequence of the absence of any rational provision for the administration of justice, in the case of insolvent estates; while the creditors, who are, in fact, the owners of the property, are effectually prevented from exercising any control over it, and are powerless to arrest the waste of their means, which may only cease when the last dollar has been absorbed, and the army of lawyers, bailit's and court officials have nothing more to scramble over. Come what may, creditors are always the sufferers, and those of them whose property has been placed entirely within the control of the debtor have their losses aggravated for the benefit of landlords and others, who never part with the control of their property, and whose capital is therefore not at stake.

A condition of the laws of a country which not only permits but produces such grievous injustice, is not creditable to the authorities who have the power to abolish the injustice, and do not use the power. One of the greatest, if not the greatest, burden from which the community is made to suffer, is the administration of what goes by the name of justice; any attempt at reform immediately encounters opposition from the practitioners who live by the tax' which bears so heavily on litigants, and, unfortunately for the people, they have tied-and continue to tie-their hands, in a very effectual way by appointing as their representatives the very class whose interest it is that the abuses by which the dispensation of justice is invested should be perpetuated. That the repeal of the insolvent laws, without any provision for the distribution of insolvent estates, was a serious blunder has long been an accepted fact; but, so far, no disposition has been shown by legislators to grant relief to creditors by sweeping away the cumbrous inefficiency of a system which is just as little fitted to the wants of modern commerce as transportation by ox-teams would be.

It is certainly remarkable that in these days of rapid communication and action the practice of law should remain unimproved in point of simplicity, celerity and efficiency—particularly is this the case in the Province of Quebec. To the credit of Ontario be it said, there is a decided improvement in certain respects. In a recent insolvency in Cornwall, seven creditors entered suit on the 8th September; the debtors, under the belief that some considerable delay would operate in their favor, did not accede to the request that an immediate assignment

be made for the benefit of creditors. On the 11th an application was made to the Court that the defences be struck out, and /immediate judgment had; as it appeared that one of the seven plaintiffs would recover judgment in advance of the others, and thereby obtain a preference. After hearing the parties, the judge granted the order asked for, and on the 15th, exactly one week after suit was entered, the debtors were compelled by the celerity of the law to make an assignment for the general benefit of creditors, or allow the active creditors who had demolished their defences, to have judgment and execution, to the detriment of the remaining creditors. Of course the debtors assigned to a trustee of their own selection; but that will always be the case until creditors are vested with the proper control of estates ; and, while all praise is due to the laws of Ontario, which put so much in the power of creditors, there are many evils which can only be remedied by legislation for the Dominion, of the kind referred to by the President of the Board of Trade at the meeting on the 2nd inst. Meantime, the Bar and Legislature of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces might profitably employ themselves in revising and amending the law of debtor and creditor, with a view to place it beyond the power of a defendant to set up an array of defences, every one of which he knows to be false, merely to delay and defeat his creditor while the debtor proceeds with the realization and appropriation of his assets, scathless from any consequences, for having caused to be put on record a number of pleas, in none of which may there have been one vestige of truth. Then, when delay can no longer be secured, there always remains the final move of assigning to a trustee of his own selection. and enjoying the subsequent impotent scramble on the part of the creditors to secure anything out of an estate which, under proper legislation, might have yielded a substantial dividend.

THE METALLIC CURRENCY.

The time seems rapidly approaching when a bimetallic currency will have full sway in the United States, the consequence of which will be a very serious depreciation of the currency which is now accepted, and which up to the present time has been practically a gold standard. It must be borne in mind that in the United States there has always been a double standard, and, although the coinage of silver has been limited by law, the amount coined has been so great that of late it has been found necessary to issue silver certificates, which represent the silver coin in the National treasury. These silver certificates have hitherto been current, except at the national banks, but the amount is increasing progressively, and the time cannot be distant when they will become the standard, gold and gold certificates being at a premium. It has been generally admitted that there has been a considerable appreciation in the value of gold as compared with commodities of all kinds, including silver. The cause of this is transparent. The demand for gold has been increased from two causes, while the supply has been diminished in a progressive ratio. There has been a considerable increase in the demand owing to the greater use for gold in the arts, but the chief demand has arisen from the adoption of a gold standard by Germany, the Scandinavian kingdoms and Italy, while France and other States of the Latin Union have suspended the coinage of silver; thereby practically adopting a gold standand. The popular notion is that silver has materially depreciated in value, but we believe that we are correct in our impression that where silver is the standard of value there has been no material change in the value of commodities, whereas where gold is the standard there has been a general reduction in values.

The battle of the standards has been waging for many years, and there are very high authorities to be found on the sides both of monometallism and bimetallism. The subject was very fully discussed at the International Monetary Conference held in Paris, in 1878, in compliance with an invitation to the Governments of Europe by the Government of the United States. On that occasion the countries represented at the conference were Austria. Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. More than one high English authority may be referred to as admitting that an attempt to demonetize silver generally would be attended with ruinous consequences. Mr. Goschen, who was one of England's representatives at the Congress, took the ground that "the pro-"posal for a universal double standard "seemed impossible of realization-a veri-" table Utopia, but the theory of a univer-"sal gold standard was equally Utopian, "and indeed a false Utopia." Now we imagine that the United States hardly imagined that it would be practicable to have a universal double standard. Its object was to unite the principal civilized nations in the world in a common agree.

ment. Mr. Goschen admitted, as fully as could be desired, that the adoption of a gold standard generally would bring about "a tremendous crisis," and lead to most deplorable consequences; and yet he positively refused, on the part of England, to consider the practicability of adopting a double standard. The authority of Mr. Robert Giffen is admitted to stand very high: that eminent statistician, after establishing, by a table of prices, the remarkable fall in the value of commodities from 1873 to 1879, inclusive, embracing the period of our severe depression on this continent, treats of the causes of the fall, prominent among which was the abnormal demand for gold, and its consequent appreciation in value. In addition to the foregoing cause the falling off in the production must be noted. There seems to be a settled determination on the part of English statesmen to adhere to the gold standard, and it is contended that, as England is a creditor nation and has been lending under a gold standard, it would be disadvantageous for her to consent to the double standard. Now this argument is far from sound, if the fact be admitted that the value of gold has been consideably appreciated. The loans were made when gold was much less valuable, and the debtors have now to pay an increased amount. But there is another way of treating the question : the amount due to England by foreign debtors is very much less than the indebtedness by the class of English debtors to their creditors in England. One item of this indebtedness is that of the nation itself for the public debt, but every debtor on time has to pay an amount very much in excess of what he borrowed. It seems to be forgotten by those who discuss the question of the standards that the effect of the adoption of a bimetallic standard would be to bring the two metals to nearly an equal value, especially if the United States standard were adopted; gold would be depreciated and silver appreciated in value, and they would circulate together as they did in the States of the Latin Union prior to the demonetization of silver in Germany. France has completely solved the difficulty of a fall in the value of one of the metals constituting the bimetallic standard. When Germany demonetized silver France immediately suspended the free coinage of silver, and this made gold practically the standard. If the civilized nations of the world came to an agreement as to a bimetallic standard provision could be made for the regulation of prices by a general concurrence of action on the part of all the nations. Meantime the tendency is to the adoption of a silver standard by the United States, and that is precisely what both Great Britain and Germany would desire. The Eastern banking interest is favorable to the retention of a gold standard, but the popular voice will be favorable to the retention of silver as a joint standard, and, if so, it must become depreciated as compared with gold, and according to an established rule the most valuable metal will be exported, and the inferior will take its place and regulate the prices of commodities.

THE BYSTANDER.

The October number of the Bystander announces the termination of the quarterly issue, which has had even a more ephemeral existence than its monthly predecessor. As usual, the recent number treats of subjects of great interest both in America and Europe, and enables its readers to learn the opinions of the distinguished essayist on passing events. We are inclined to think that those opinions are less favorable to the Dominion administration than those enunciated on former occasions. We shall, how-ever, endeavor to afford our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves. In our last issue we noticed Bystander's opinions on the disputed boundary guestion, which were in substance that the Ontario Government was right in resisting the aggression of the Quebec Bleus. It is to be inferred from the remark that "Sir John Macdonald's dissolution on the "last occasion was equally unwarranted " by principle," with that of Mr. Gladstone in 1874, and from the expressed opinion that the duration of Parliaments should be fixed by law that Bystander did not approve of a dissolution the object of which was clearly to secure for the party in power a more extended term of office.

It is difficult to argue with a writer who entertains opinions so decidedly hostile to the constitution under which we live. Under the British parliamentary system of Government it is essentially necessary that the Crown should have the power of appealing to the people, and even on the assumption that on some occasions such appeal is made with the object of perpetuating the tenure of office of a Ministry, it would be far from desirable to render it impracticable. Bystander prefers republican to monarchical institutions. and is therefore not inconsistent in advocating a fixed term for the duration of our parliaments. We are unable to concur in his opinion that because "a Parliament "does not cease to be representative by "reason of a mere change in the census," that is a sufficient reason for restricting the right of appeal to the people. It is quite possible that there may be a change in public opinion on the subject of the *personnel* of a Government, or new questions may be brought forward all affording ample justification of an appeal to the people. There is a memorable instance of the importance of the power of dissolving Parliament in the appeal! of Pitt, in 1784, to the constituency against an overwhelming hostile majority in the House of Commons.

What Bystander would desire is a written constitution framed by the "sovereign people," and we are inclined to think that, to use his own words, "the only remedy would be revolution" as, while connected by our present ties with Great Britain, we must look to imperial legislation for all constitutional reforms desired by the representatives of the Canadian people. We cannot enter into the various objections to the existing constitution, but we hardly see how a fairer expression of Canadian public opinion could have been obtained at the time when it was agreed to. There ought to be much less difficulty in procuring amendments to the present constitution than there was in framing the scheme of confederation in 1867. Even the reform of the Senate, assuming that any such measure were agreed to by the Commons, would not present any very formidable obstacle. 141

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

After announcing that "the boom is over," and that we have come to a period of depression, Bystander expresses regret that the Finance Minister had not adhered to the policy of common sense. and yet, at the critical period when the people of Canada were invited to sustain the avowed advocates of protection, the influence of Bystander was thrown into; the scale in favor of the principle which he now declares to be inconsistent with common sense. He adheres to his own pet scheme of what he calls "Commercial Union," the practical effect of which would be a still more protective tariff than that which he has stigmatised as inconsistent with common-sense. He, however, shrinks from all discussion of the consequences. There should be free trade between the United States and Canada, but how it is to be brought about we are not informed. It is not the first time that we have had to discuss this subject with the Bystander, but we have never been able to elicit from any of the

advocates of "Commercial Union" the precise mode by which they would effect it. We do not think that we misrepresent the views of Bystander and his allies when we attribute to him a desire for the separation of Canada from Great Britain. We can scarcely imagine that any man of ordinary intelligence can believe that Great Britain would consent to the imposition by Canada of heavy duties on her manufactures, while those of a foreign country were admitted duty free. We waive the discussion of what our own manufacturers would think on the subject. Let us, however, assume that Canada was an independent republic. On what authority does Bystunder assume that "Commercial Union" would be practicable? In our issue of 27th April, 1882, we quoted from a leading Chicago Journal: "We want a commercial union and we " want a political union; to follow in due "time. We want to draw the Dominion " in and have control forever of both sides "of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes and "as far North as the Poles, not by force "but by free consent." A leading commercial journal in New York remarked: "It is impossible that the United States "would ever admit Canada to any voice "in their tariff regulations, and it is "hardly conceivable that Canada on its "side would submit to a tariff in the mak-" ing of which it could take no part."

The inference that we drew some eighteen months ago and which we still think the only legitimate one, is that the real object of the advocates of Commercial Union is a revolutionary movement, with its necessary accompaniment, civil war. Revolutions are not effected even in these days with the same ease as the adoption of a tariff.

PARTY.

The hostility to party government of Bystander and his admirers, including Mr. Collins, whose admiration for Sir John Macdonald, warm as it is, is cold in comparison with that for the editor of B_{ij} stander, has long been well known. Bystander has never denied that there have been periods in our history when party combinations were justifiable ; but he holds that in the present day there are no. public questions that justify party organization. We should have imagined that Bystander had taken the trouble to make himself acquainted with past Canadian history, and yet he has fallen into a most extraordinary mistake in his reference to the history of party. After referring to the period when the late W. Lyon Mackenzie was a political leader, when, as he remarks, there was "a struggle for

a principle," he leaps ever a period of about fifteen years and states that "the "advent of the Hincks administration "marks the opening of an era of mere " party with its combinations and its "tactics." This is professedly founded on the fact that "the struggle for principle was at an end," because Responsible Government had been conceded with "its corollaries such as the secularization of the Clergy Reserves." Is it possible that Bystander can be ignorant of the fact that on "the advent of the Hincks administration " the Clergy Reserve question was still unsettled, as was the increased representation, the seigniorial question, the reciprocal free trade question, the railway policy, the extension of the franchise, the elective Legislative Council, and several other important issues? The secularization of the Clergy Reserves and the abolition of the seigniorial tenure were only settled by the coalition administration which succeeded that which is described as "the era of mere party," as distinguished from that when important measures were under discussion. We shall not on this occasion discuss the cause of the disruption of the reform party, which gave to Sir John Macdonald his long lease of power, but it must be sufficiently obvious that those who brought it about must have believed that there was a great principle at stake when they joined the Conservatives in overthrowing a Reform Government.

CANADIAN COLONIZATION.

The report of the select standing committee on Immigration and Colonization has but recently reached our hands. Several gentlemen connected with the Geological survey were examined at considerable length, chiefly on the mineral and forest resources of the new territories in the North West, including British Columbia, and their opinions will well repay those who are interested in such enquiries. Mr. John Lowe, secretary of the Department of Agriculture, gave a good deal of interesting information on the operations of the department with regard to immigration,-and satisfied the committee that they had been in the highest degree successful. In 1882 the immigrant settlers in Canada were 112,458, while in 1881, which was considered a successful year, they were only 47,991. It is stated that, in addition to the settlers. 80,692 immigrant passengers went through Canada to their places of destination in the Western parts of the United States. It is justly remarked in the report that this affords strong evidence of the growing popularity of the Canadian route for through passengers to the Western part of the continent. The committee were satisfied that the property and effects brought into Canada by immigrants and investors in 1882 was not less than ten millions of dollars, and they justly add that there was a still greater value to the Dominion from the immigrants themselves as producers and also as consumers of dutiable and home manufactured goods.

The expenditure of the department of agriculture in obtaining such a result was \$346,422, which includes the cost of the permanent establishments in Canada, the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe. This was nearly \$150,000 in excess of 1881. It appears that there has been a considerably-increased immigration from the United States, which has been ascertained from a registration at the custom house of arrivals and entries of settlers' goods. The number in 1882 was 30,554, and it is gratifying to find that of these 20,857 were Canadians. The Port Huron question was fully investigated by the committee. It had been alleged, on the authority of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, that there had been an immigration from Canada to the United States of 71,424, whereas Mr. Lowe was able to satisfy the committee that "the net difference between the ins and outs, "that is, between all passengers going " from Canada to all parts of the United "States at that point, as compared with " the passengers from the United States to " all parts in Canada at the same point, was " only 2,442, and the two railways which "cross at Port Huron are the only means " of communication for through travel, as "respects the figures in question, worth "any consideration." The emigration at Port Huron from Canada into the United States was the subject of a good deal of. controversy in the press, and it is interesting to have the result of a careful enquiry into the actual facts. The figures given to the committee were taken from the records of the railway officers, and were officially communicated.

The committee have noticed with satisfaction that increased exertions have been made to promote immigration from Germany and the Scandinavian Kingdoms with assuring prospects of success. It was anticipated when the report was framed that there would be a largely increased Irish emigration, assisted by Mr. Tuke's committee and by the Imperial Government. The committee have probably been too sanguine as to this branch of their enquiry. Mr. Lowe stated in his evidence that the practical experience of the department is that the immigration of single persons is better than that of families. Single persons come as pioneers, and when they have succeeded in effecting a satisfactory settlement send for their families, but if the latter emigrate together they find it impossible to get on without assistance. Mr. Lowe stated that the chief items of increased expenditure were \$56,000 for publications in Canada, and \$5,000 for publications in England, \$75,000 for assisted passages, and \$61,300 for assisted transport. Ontario has been by far the largest recipient of immigrants. Mr. Lowe was cross-examined at considerable length by members of the committee. It appears that in the Province of Quebec 12,320 Canadians were entered as returning with settlers' goods; of the immigrants into British Columbia, 13,927 in number, 7,727 were Chinese. This was ascertained, by a report from Mr. Trutch, formerly Lieutenant Governor of the Province. Another report gave a larger number of Chinese. From the evidence of the geologists the Western territories have highly valuable mineral deposits.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

It is fortunate that the annual meeting of the Molsons Bank should have taken place so soon after the report of the loss which the Bank had sustained by one of those frauds which are occasionally perpetrated and which no prudence can guard against. In the absence of precise information there was some danger of the public believing the highly exaggerated statements which were current immediately after the perpetration of the fraud. The profits for the year, after providing for the losses referred to, were over 13 per cent on the capital, which enabled the directors, after paying their usual dividend of 8 per cent, to add \$75,000 to the rest, leaving a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss of \$38,427.73. The President, who ought to be a high authority on such a subject, is of opinion that the trade of the country is fairly prosperous, and the commercial outlook. satisfactory. The remarks of the President will be read with attention, although many will, probably, be of opinion that they are rather too sanguine, especially with reference to the harvest.

LEAVING AN INHERITANCE.

We observe that P. S. Ross has been appointed curator to the vacant succession of the late W. B. Simpson, of Cotenu, late collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the port of Montreal, and who for a long series of years has been an

incumbent under government in a similar capacity in one or other of our ports of entry. This appointment of a Curator is in consequence of the action of the heirs renouncing to the estate and succession so as to avoid assuming the liabilities of the estate which they would do if they took possession of the assets.

It was a matter of the greatest surprise to the heirs themselves, as well as to the creditors generally, when it was discovered that the estate was insolvent, in fact so very much so that probably it will not pay twenty-five cents in the dollar. To say that the creditors were surprised does not adequately express their feelings. Few would have imagined, and few did imagine, that the deceased was not a wealthy man. Many considered his salary to be a large one-quite sufficient to give the recipient a fat living, and all the more so when the person lived out of the city and in a place, where there seemed to be neither opportunity nor temptation to spend much. And then some ill-natured people would say "even if the salary had "not been so large ;- in fact that it was "not of so much consequence compared "with the opportunity of increasing it, "which the situation afforded;" and these critics wink and say: "some offices "procure for those who hold them gifts "that (look very much like bribery, its "true, but at any rate) lead on to for-"tune." So, under the circumstances, it does appear strange that the late Mr. Simpson died poor with all the magnificent openings, which his office might have enjoyed.

The late Mr. Simpson was a man of large intellect, cultivated tastes and refined manners, but of a quiet and retiring disposition. His residence on the banks of the St. Lawrence at Coteau occupies one of the finest sites in Canada, and possesses a good deal of the characteristics of an old English manor-houses and rivals even some of these aristocratic mansions. Among the articles of furniture possessed by him are some antiquarian relics that would delight the heart of any one fond of gathering relics of Canadian history. There is a boufet made by the prisoners incarcerated at the taking of Quebec, more than a hundred years ago, which we are sure Mr. Lemoine (who revels in ancient Canadian history) would prize. The library also contains some valuable works.

The investigation has not proceeded far enough to enable the parties concerned to ascertain from what cause the deficiency has arisen, but it is supposed that the late gentleman has expended a large amount in beautifying and fixing

up the residence and grounds, which are well worthy of the admiration of pleasureseekers. Among the creditors are quite a number of the neighbors, who are makers or endorsers of accommodation notes. The extent of the indebtedness is about \$26,000 or \$27,000; and the assets, consisting of the residence, furniture and library, are nominally \$20,000, as appraised in the inventory; but much depends on ? the proceeds of the sale of these, which will take place in a few weeks. The creditors have instructed their attorney. to take action to have some claims set aside, and accordingly the curator has been served with writs by Messrs. Henry. Morgan & Co. and Messrs. Mussen & Co., of this city, to have deciared invalid a deed of donation of a farm to his son. made about two months before the death of the donor. The declaration of the creditors states that the donation of this farm was made for the merely nominal consideration of the future payment of a small mortgage, and was so made when the donor was insolvent, and that the farm is a very valuable one. There is also a probability of further actions being taken, but none of these reflect any discredit on the deceased. It is quite likely, had he lived, that he would have gradually, and by increased economy, paid off his indebtedness. Outside of the banks his debts are, with probably three exceptions, very small, scarcely any amounting to over \$50. Several banks, his widow and mortgages on the property are the principal. creditors.

THE EXCHANGE BANK .-- We had hoped to have had before this some reply on the part of the directors of the Exchange Bank to the very serious charges which have been preferred against the management, and which have appeared chiefly in the correspondence of a Toronto journal. It is of course impossible for outsiders to judge of matters of the kind, without full explanation, and it must be borne in mind that until the termination of the period within which resumption may legally take place it may be argued with some plausibility that it is inexpedient to make the affairs of the bank the subject for public discussion. It is at the same time impossible to prevent the circulation of reports, or to restrain those who are interested as creditors from manifesting the anxiety that they must feel. As we have referred to the period within which resumption may take place, we must add that our conviction is that it will be absolutely necessary, under the circumstances, for the Exchange Bank to go into liquidation, and that the sooner that is acted on the better for all parties.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The remarks of Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune on the subject of public education, before the Labor and Education Investigating Committee recently in New York, apply no less forcibly in Canada: College instruction is conducted with the view of imparting dead languages, elegant literature, and higher mathematics to the students, which is all well enough for the boys of the wealthy leisure classes, but is not best suited to equip the future bread-winners for their work. These academics attract hundreds of thousands of our youth whose purpose is to acquire the art of living by their wits and avoiding manual labor; and this, too, is the purpose of their abor; and this, too, is the purpose of their parents in sending them, there. These schools have flooded the professions with men destitute of natural capacity for them, and have swollen the ranks of office-seekers and speculators and rofessional sharps who subsist by piller and pillage. This system of education has pretty nearly destroyed all cesire on the part of our youths to learn trades and become artisans, and it has crowded the ranks of the middlemen with swarms of seekers after genteel employ-ment at wretched wages. Multitudes of farmers' and mechanics' sons seek to be sales-men, clerks, bookkeepers, or agents; and, failing to find or retain those situations, they become "sports," billiard players, "bur-tenders, con-fidence-men-anything, in short, but haud-soil-ing laborers. We need industrial schools in every city where the youth can learn trades that will equip them for the struggles of life, and increase the productiveless and power of habor and elevate it in the eyes of the rising generation. They must be taught to respect, rather than to despise, handlicraft, and to hold a higher esteem the working bees than the drones in the human hive.

THE SUSPENDED BANK .- The public are still waiting to hear from the directors and president of the Exchange Bank, but no report will be made before the arrival of Mr. E. K. Greene, one of the directors; who sails from England on the 16th inst. Meanwhile the sensational reports in the western dailies are not calculated to still the apprehensions of smaller stockholders, those who generally scream the loudest. Mr. Thomas Craig, the president and marager, maintains the demeanor of one conscious of having acted according to the dictates of his judgment for the best interests of all concerned, but there will doubtless be many whose ex post facto wisdom would siggest a Whose ex post facto wisdom would suggest a different course. Although, as a rule, the public are not much concerned over the fluctuations in bank stocks, there is nothing on which the directorate, especially in smaller banks, is more sensitive, and the manager is expected to account or assign a reason for the merest drop in price. It is therefore perhaps not unnatural that extraordinary methods may have been suggested for bolstering the stock, and the readiest means lay near at hand. Uneasy lies the head that manages such a bank; and the public, however forgiving of bold (if successful) operations, have no sympathy whatever for the unsuccessful manasympacty windows for the unsuccessful man-ger, forgetting that, like all human beings, he is liable to error of judgment. The Exchange Bank succeeded in defeating or deceiving the Board of brokers, but its most vulnerable point, like Achilles' heel, was so far away that Bo one thought of its exposure, yet it weget the no one thought of its exposure; yet it was at the English agency as already noted that the fatal blow was struck. They forgot that the Stock Exchange is, in a way, ubiquitous, and not to be ignored under such circumstances as those of the Exchange Bank. The circulation is being gradu-ally redeemed, being now reduced from \$490,000 to \$350,000. There appears to be little pressure

in this respect, due, probably, to large amount⁸ held at the agencies and in the hands of specu^{*} lators, the circulation being the prior lien upon lators, the circulation being the prior nen upon the assets. The paper of customers is being met in a fairly satisfactory manner according as it fails due, and every consideration is extended to those who need, but there are several yet going about from bank to bank endeavoring to arrange for a line of discount to save them from annihilation, some with reasonable prospects of success, and a few who are merely, warding off from day to day the crisis which they cannot avert.

Beetings, &c.

THE MOLSONS BANK.

The annual general meeting of the Molsons Bank was held at the banking house, St. James street, last Monday. Among those present were Messrs. Thomas Workman, President; J. were Messrs. Thomas. Workman, President; J. H. R. Molson, Vice President; S. H. Ewing, Miles Williams, R. W. Shepherd, A. F. Gault, Algernon Stephen (Sorel), E. H. Copland, David Rae, David Crawford, D. McCarthy (Sorel), J. Tty Davies, Albert D. Nelson, F. W. Thomas and James Elliot.

The President, having taken the chair, said : The President, having taken the chair, said : — Gentlemen, it is now a quarter past 3 o'clock, and time to organize the meeting. I would ask Mr. James Elliot, Manager of the local branch, to kindly act as Secretary, and as there will be two scrutineers necessary, perhaps Mr. Nelson and Mr. Crawford will be kind enough to act; we will not detain you very long. The General Manager will now read, the report. the report.

The General Manager, Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas, then read the following.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Gentlemen,—At the last annual meeting appearances justified your Directors in fore-shadowing an increased dividend for the ensuing year. Our expectations have been realized, and a dividend of eight per cent. has

within a week of the closing of our finan-cial year, we felt assured of our ability to have increased the rest by \$100,000, besides carrying forward a considerable sum to profit and loss forward a considerable sum to profit and loss account. A serious loss, however, has been entailed by advances on forged bills of lading, for which full provision has been made. After, amply appropriating for all other bad and doubful debts, and carrying, forward to profit and loss account \$38,427.78, your Directors have still been, able to add \$75,000 to the rest, which inow stands at \$500,000, equal to 25 per cent. on the Bank's capital. In May last a new branch was opened at Avimer, Out. which hids fair to be prolitable.

Aylmer, Out., which bids fair to be prolitable. Since we last met, all the branches of the Bank have been inspected and found in good order.

We again express our satisfaction with the manner in which the officers of the institution have performed their duties.

THOMAS WORKMAN President.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Of the affairs of the Molsons Bank on the 29th September, 1883 :---

Capital subscribed 2,000,000

" Liabililies.

Capital paid up	\$2 000 000 00
Notes in circulation.	1.854.010 00
Dominion Govern-	
ment deposits pay-	신간 영상 문제 것
able on demand	
Provincial Govern-	
ment deposits pay- able on demand	
Other deposits paya-	4,011 95
ble on demand	2,223.601 03

Other deposits pay- able after notice	9 447 967 14
Due to other Banks	2 ₁ 441,201,14
in Canada	225,419 95
Due to other	00 005 07
Branches Due to agents in	22,605 87
United Kingdom	255,014 96
Due to Foreign	물건 가슴 옷을 가지 않는 것이 많이 많다.
agents Profits and Loss	37,460 20
Rest	38,427 73 500,000 00
Fifty-sixth dividend.	80,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	4,070 10
Interest, exchange, &c., reserved	75,508 61
	\$9,808,122 28

Assets.

Specie\$313,557 55			
Dominion	es d'agrès		
notes 443,144 00			
	5 756,701	55	이 아님.
Notes and cheques of			网络 化合成
other Banks	248,595	49	
Balances due from			
other Banks in			
Canada	109,029	27	
Balances due from	영화 소리 문제		
Dominion Govern-		신문공원	an de la
ment	6,043	60	
Balances due from			
Agents in United			
Kingdom	6,791	00	
Balance due from		19 C. C. C.	
Foreign Agents Loans and bills dis-	30,342	91	
Loans and bills dis-		(1,2)	
counted on bonds			1
debentures, &c	316,218	00	
Loans to Corpora-			
ations	855,219	25	
Bills discounted and			
current	7,122,646	95	
Bills discounted,			
past due, secured	71,628	03	انتینید <u>زرد می</u>
Bills discounted, past		영국 문화	1997 - 1995 1997 - 1995
due and not	한 것이 같은		
secured	17,631	81	
Real estate, other			
than Bank premises	87,545	88	
Bank premises at head office and	- ,		
bead office and			
branches	184,000	.00	
Other assets	5,698		
			8,122 28
The Moleone Roy	1		-,

The Molsons Bank Montreal, 4th October, 1883.

Profit and Loss Account.

Balance at profit and loss, on 30th September, 1882...... \$ Net profits of the year, 9,241 79

after deducting ex-penses of management, reservation for interest accrued on deposits, exchange, and also making amule provisions for bad and doubtful From which has been paid : 55th divi-dend, at 4 per cent, 1st April, 1883..... 56th divid-...\$80.000 00 end, at 4 per cent. 1st October, 1883... 80,000 00 160,000 00 104.185 94\$113,427 73 Leaving a surplus of From which deduct amount transferred to rest account 75,000 00

Leaving at credit of profit and loss, on September 29th, 1883.... \$38,427 73 The president then said :--Gentlemen, you have heard the report which has just been read. If you have any question to ask in reference to it or this condition of the bank, we shall be very glad to answer them. This is the annual meeting and the day on which the stockholders have the right to put questions and make enquiries.

No questions having been put,

The president said :-Gentlemen, before moving the adoption of this report, permit me to make a few remarks upon the past years business, and the hopes your directors enter-tain with reference to the one on which we have just entered. The losses alluded to in the report, although not very serious, are very annoying. They are nearly all the result of well-plasmed forgeries and plansible frands, against which it is difficult at all times to against which it is diment it all times to guard. We have, however, provided for them in full, and, should anything be recovered hereafter, it will be so much to be added to our profits. Notwithstanding these losses, your directors entertain the hope that the results of the year's business will meet with the approval the year's business will meet with the approval of the stockholders. As already stuted, we have paid two half-yearly dividends of 4 per cent, have added \$75,000 to "the rest," and increased our profit and loss account by \$29,000. Until very lately, we hoped to have done much better than this, but have been dis-promited. The business of the burk is appointed. appointed. The business of the bank is increasing in volume and importance every increasing in volume and importance every year, and yoar directors have well grounded hope of a continuance of the same. The trade of the country is fairly prosperous, and the commercial outlook, on the whole, satis-factory. The supply of money is ample for the legitimate requirements of business at fairly remunerative rates. The returns of the harvest just secured, particularly in the Province of Quebee, are satisfactory, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results to both business and banking. The over-produc-tion in some branches of manufacture has. tion in some branches of manufacture has, I hope, been checked by judicions concerted action; we may, therefore, reasonably anticipate goods. The lumber trade, although not so remunerative as last year, is in good shape employing a large number of men and disburs' ing much money. Our exports of cattle, butter and cheese have increased enormously, and prices are, I am informed, highly remnierative to the producer if not to the exporter. The construction of the Ganadian Pacific Railroad is making rapid strides towards the shores of the Pacific. The vast sums of money disbursed by this company have tended very materially to the present case in the market, and have been important factors to our prosperity. I might mention many other works of a similar character from which the country is deriving much benefit, but i will not detain you longer on such subjects. Finally I indulge in the hope that this prosperous condition will continue to bless our country, and that Molsons Bank will share in it, and be able, for the year on which we are just entering, to pay its 8 per cent. dividend and further increase its rest, to which \$400,000 has been added within the past four years. Gentlemen, with these few remarks I beg leave to move the adoption of this report. Mr. J: H. R. Molson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. McCarthy; of Sorel, then moved, seconded by Mr. D. Crawford, That the thanks of the shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to

the interests of the Bank during the past year. The President in returning thanks said :--On behalf of myself and the Board of Directors -perhaps some other gaitlemen may say a word or two also-1 have to return our sincere thanks for this resolution. The Directors gen. erally, I assure you, pay a great deal of atten-tion to the Bank, and we hope in future to continue that work, and also to show as good results, if, not, better.

Mr. A. F. Gault said : Gentlemen, on behalf of the Board of Directors I beg to return thanks

for the compliment that has been paid them, and though one of the youngest here—I do not propose to say much—I can only say that I have never been on any Board where all the affairs of the institution in all parts of the Province and all the details are brought more promptly before the Board than here. There is no transaction that is not brought before the notice of the Borrd, and I am sure that the Directors have given the affairs of the Bank every attention that it is possible to do. I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done

us. The ballot having been taken the scrutineers presented the following report :-

To the General Manager of the Molsons Bank.

Sn,-We, the undersigned, acting as scruti-neers at the annual meeting of the Molsons Bank this day, beg to report the following gentlemen re-elected to act as directors for the ensuing year :

Thomas Workman, J. H. R. Molson, R. W. Shepherd, Miles Williams, Hon. D. L. Macpher-son, S. H. Ewing, A. F. Gault, Albert D. Nelson, David Crawford, Scrutineers.

The meeting then adjourned.

meeting of the Board of Directors was A meeting of the birth of the b

Shepherd and unanimously resolved that Mr. Thomas Workman be President for the ensuing year.

It was also moved by Mr. Ewing, seconded by Mr. Williams and unanimously resolved that Mr. J. H. R. Molson be Vice-President for the ensuing year.

AMBROISE CHOQUETTE has long been the trusted secretary-treasurer of what is known as the Fabrique in this city, but was more especially connected with the disposal and regulation of their cemetery property, for which purpose he resided in the vicinity, off the Côte purpose he resided in the vicinity, off the Oôte des Neiges road, in an elegant house sur-rounded by pleasant grounds. In his suburban retreat he often read of fortunes made by the investment of a little money, and not content with doing well, he took the fatal step-depremiere pas qui coute. He invested his own means at first, but impatient of the small oper-ations possible on a salary of \$1,200 a year he concluded to borrow the funds of his colesins-tient employers. The fativities had, for some tical employers. The Fabrique had for some time performed the functions of trustees for those who wished to entrust them with their savings, allowing the rate of interest usual with the regular savings banks. This was discon-tinued some time ago, but some occasional depositors still made their appearance, and Mr. Choquette accepted the money. A short time since one of the priests asked to see the deposit necount books, but an excuse was made to defer examination. Mr. Choquette pleaded an engagement in the country, and would go over the necounts on his return. In his absence it was discovered that he had made free with the funds entrusted to him to the extent of several thousand dollars, exactly how much is not known, as the leaves containing some of the recent entries have been torn out of the account book. Mr. Choquette is in disgrace, and is supposed to be solourning in some safe retreat across the lines. Negotiations are said to be in progress looking to his return. Mr. Choquette is a lawyer by profession and a man of about 40 years of age. One cannot keep recalling the old saw, "The nearcr to church, the further from grace."

Tue Hamilton absconder referred to last week is D. B. Chisholm, barrister, &c., formerly mayor of the city, an ex-M.P.P., and, till his departure, president of the Canada Loan & Banking Co., the Standard Fire Insurance Co., and the Federal Life Assurance Co., all of that city,

Mr. Chisholm left the city on the 17th ult., for the purpose, it was supposed, of visiting his mills and timber limits up north, where he was engaged in a large railway-tie contract, and where he had latterly spent much of his time. where he had latterly spent much of his (ime.) His financing was done through the Exchange Bank, the suspension of which probably put him in a corner. His departure is character-ized by many people as foolish, as he is said to have had friends who were willing to help him through. The only funds said to be misappropriated are some \$6,000 belonging to clients entrusted to him for investment, and these he evidently intended to make good out of his shortly expected discounts from the bank. Writs for about \$8,000 have been issued against him. There are rumors of heavy defalcation but nothing definite is known. The Loan and Banking Co, has elected Mr. W. Kerns, M.P.P. for Halton, in his place, and the Federal Life has substituted Mr. Jus. H. Seattie, of the Northern Transportation Co., both of which are a decided improvement and cannot fail to add to the prestige of the companies. Our worthy citizen Mr. Wm. Drysdale, has also been added to the directorate of the Federal Life. The Standard has not elected a president as yet, but will probably do so next week. Beyond a certain degree of unpleasantness, it is understood that the affair cannot in any way affect the three local companies with which he was connected.

THE Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N.B., is being very well attended, and appears to be quite a success. Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick have been taking nearly all the prizes in horses and cattle. In sheep, Prince Edward Island is again to the front, whilst Nova Scotin' carries off the palm for fruit. Montreal exhibitors are well to the front. For Montreal exhibitors are well to the front. For cotton goods Messrs. D. Morrice & Co. have been awarded one silver and six bronze medals, besides nine diplomas for distribution among the houses for which they are agents. For bleached cottons Messrs. Cantlie, Ewan & Co. agents for the Montreal Manufacturing (Co., have obtained the first prize, a silver medal. Mr. Wm. Evans exhibits a great variety of seeds. Mr. J. A. Egginton has a very handsome ex-hibit of glass panels and bevelled plate. The Williams Manufacturing Co. have an extensive display of sewing machines. Mr. P. Ledoux has an exhibit of the various styles of carriages. Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., silk manufactur-ers lave an attractive exhibit in the form of a silk loon in constant operation. Johnston's Fluid Reof is the object of a genet' manufactura silk loon in constant operation. Johnston's Fluid Beef is the object of a great many in-quiries. Among the Quebec exhibits Messrs. J. H. Botterell & Co. have an extensive display of boots and shoes.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- A case of some interest from a financial point of view, as well as being a reminiscence of the famous J. S. Hunter, came before the Circuit Court here recently. It appears that C. S. Hunter, son of, the notary, being in want of cash, drew a cheque dated 29th July, 1883, upon the Union Bank which he had endorsed by a confiding friend named Church, and subsequently took to a note discounter named Lord, who agreed, for a con-sideration, to cash the document. Lord, who was guite well aware that there were no funds for the cheque at the date it was drawn, pre-sented it about a fortnight afterwards, when payment was refused. On the 2nd August, he again presented it, and had it protested and notice given Church, Hunter having left the Province in the meantime, Church's lawyers, Messrs. E. A. D. Morgan and R. D. McGibbon, Messrs. E. A. D. Morgan and R. D. McGibbon, argued that Church was discharged and the judge decided that he was. The judgment that the cheque not having been presented the fol-lowing day Lord should have proved that there were no funds on that day and that his delay to present it did not work prejudice to Church, and that, not having done this, his action should

be dismissed. The court further laid down the general principle that the endorser of a cheque, like the endorser of a note or bill of exchange, should have notice of its formal presentation the day following the transfer of the cheque, and that if he does not receive such notice he will be discharged.

AMONG the exhibits at the recent Great Central Fair at Hamilton was that of Messrs. B. Greening & Co., of that city, which consisted of samples of perforated zinc, fanning mill webs, ornamental flower stands, moulders' supplies, brushes and riddles, sponge baskets for chemists, bellows, rat-traps, fine brushes, wire rope, etc. Messrs. E. & C. Gurney & Co. made a large exhibit of their superior make of stoves, for which a silver medal was awarded. The Hamilton Cotton Co. was also awarded a silver medal for their display of domestic cotton fabrics.

IN Prince Edward Island the price of potatoes at place of shipment is from 15c to 20c a bushel. The starch factories buy them at 14c, and farmers have to haul them as far as eight miles and sell at these prices.

Market Reports.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. THURSDAY, 11th Oct., 1883.

The weather during the week, while favorable to threshing and the gathering of root crops, as well as to the operations of the fair shoppers, has not been propitious to the usual seasonable purchases of heavy goods; nevertheless a satisfactory business is being done in most departments,-satisfactory because of the greater prodence shown by retailers in stocking up, most of these buying only for immmediate wants. The invitation to examine more goods usually receives for reply,-" O, thank you ; this will do for the present; I'll come in again when I want some more; you can take us good care of them as I can." As it is not probable that there will be any abnormal diminution in the amount of goods absorbed by the country, this increased caution on the part of buyers should tend to greater stability, and stocks being kept better assorted, the prospects of a safe trade are better. Wholesale firms are also exercising due caution, and there is no apprehension that any great quantity of goods will be held over. The demand for money is not as urgent as expected, but considerable advances have been made to move the crops, which have thus far been nore inert than usual. The stock market for the week has been fairly active, with Richelieu and Gas as the chief objective securities. See quotations elsewhere.

DARY PRODUCS.—There is but, little movement in butter, and the market is quiet, buyers and sellers still regarding each other with distant looks. Buyers insist on a quotation of 20c for fine creamery, but others claim there isn't a package in the city to be bonght at less than 22c. The warm weather has probably put a damper on the feelings of buyers and taken the speculation out of them; and there is little probability of much stir until cool weather sets in. A few orders are coming in, and sales of Townships have been made in carloads at 21c to 21c for fresh purchases. Western dairy has also sold well at 17c to 18c. In Morrisburg there is nothing doing, owing to the high price at which the goods are offered. Trade on the whole has been quiet, with the tone of

the market slightly in favor of buyers. Receipts have been i larger than for some weeks, and there is some little accumulation of stocks to note. Lower prices are not anticipated by the trade, but the wish is doubtless not father to the thought. Sales of September creameries have been made as high as 24c, but offerings are light. Gity jobbers and grocers are taking hold freely on fall-made goods at 1c to 2c above our quotations. *Cheese* has been a slow trade all week, owing to holders asking higher prices than shippers can afford to pay. No large sales are reported, although several foctories have been placed at our top quotations. Stocks are quite large, and the market is inclined to weakness. Holders ask from 114c and 114c to 12c for September and October makes.

DRUGS AND CHEMIOALS.—A fairly steady demand exists for all leading lines of goods. The volume of business is, so far, less than at same period last year. Prices are, if anything, a shade weaker, without any notable change however. The English markets by last report were quiet, buyers being unwilling to follow advancing prices further. The consequence has been that here and there sellers have been willing to accept a shade lower price than prevailed recently. *Bleaching Powder*—The advance has checked the demand and price has fallen off, £8 105 to £8 15s are current prices for prompt delivery and £9 for delivery to end of year.

Day Goods .- The local trade has been fairly active this week. Stocks, as a rule, held by the suburban retailers are not, we are told, as large as they have been some years; prudent buyers prefer allowing the wholesale people to carry stocks for them and to sort from. Travellers are now out on the usual trip at this season of the year. So far as heard from, they are doing fully as well as was expected. Buyers are placing orders for Cottons with apparent greater confidence. The recent advance in prices by the selling agents of some of our argest grey cotton mills will prove to the trade that bottom has been touched, and that higher prices all round for Canadian manufacture may now reasonably be looked for. Owing to the unsettled state of the market, large stocks of such goods as are made in this country are not held by the retail trade; indeed, buying from hand to mouth; has been the rule, not the exception. The—by some dreuded—4th is past, and notes have been paid much better than was expected; in fact, some people tell us, better than usual, and since that date money has come in more freely. We are also told that the proportion of those who take advantage of cash discounts, is on the increase. The general uscounts, is on the increase. The general assortment held by the trade is, with few ex-ceptions, well kept up, and the impression which new second to concern the impression. which now seems to prevail is one of cheerfulness; and the addicipations are that a satisfac-tory business will be done are the close of the year.

FISH.—The Labrador Herrings referred to last week are selling slowly at \$6 for No. 1, and \$5 for No. 2. The quality is not first-class. Some 3,500 barrels were shipped to Chicago, but without the Montreal brand. Shell oysters are reported scarce. Other goods as reported last. week.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The Wheat market is decidedly flat, with small sales, principally carloads of Canada Wheat at quotations. There is no demand from Europe, the markets there being already glutted, and until stocks are worked down a little, which is hardly expected within a couple of months, business will be quiet. It is unfortunate that in a senson of exceptionally low yield in fall wheat, and with the limited acreage in spring wheat, the markets of the world should be in a condition to make bad worse in Canada. Corn in fair demand; prices have declined, but this week

closes with better demand and firmer prices *Pacas* in fair demand; 3 or 4 cargo lots have been placed at 964c. to 974c. Market drooping, and lower prices anticipated; 95c said to be obtainable for cargo lots for present month's delivery. Carloads have been selling at 93c to 94c. *Rye*, no demand. Continental markets do not seem to want it at present. *Plour.*—Prices are lower and drooping in sympathy with English and Western markets. The short supply in Canada has evidently no influence on the markets of the world. There is even less than the supply, and stocks are slowly increasing, notwithstanding the small supplies. Owing to the continuous decline in England, dealers are cautious about buying, and only operate from hand to mouth. In the Eastern Townships Spring. Wheat having been a good crop, there is more gristing done down here, and this lessens the demand from the west. American wheat also is so much lower than Canadian that their mills are offering flour in bond at 50c a barrel loss than Canadian mills can do. They offer Superiors at \$5.20 in bond, and our mills would lose money at \$5.70.

FRUITS.—The market is a little easier. Apples are in fair demand, good fall stock bringing \$2.75 to \$3 per brl. A fine mixed car lot sold yesterday at \$2.90 per bbl. Winter apples have not arrived as yet. Almeria Grapes are a little cheaper, at \$5 to \$5.50, a large consignment being on the way from Liverpool. The lower grades bring 5c to 6c per lb. Bartlett Pears are very scurce, at from \$10 to \$12 as to quality. No Plums or Oceoanuts in market. Onions are quoted at \$2.50 to \$3 bbl: Sweet Potatoss nominal at \$5.50 per bbl. Oranges \$6 a crate ; Lemons \$54 per box. New figs (Elema) are quoted at 17c for cases; new almonds 15c. The prices of new raisins and malagas not established as yet.

Funa.—Later advices from Nijni Novgorodindicate a better senson for Persian Lambskins than was anticipated, the supply being fully equal to that of last year; prices are consequently from 10 to 12 per cent lower than seemed probable at the time of the former, report.

GROCERIES .- Sugars have held a firm position, with some advance on last week's prices. Granulated is at least 8% to 9c for quantity, and 9c to 91c in ordinary way. Yellow Refined scarce, 7gc to 8gc to 8gc. New York market while steady and firm for Raw Sugars, is reported rather easier and quiet, for Refined. Teas.-Late Japanese advices show steadiness for good Teas, at slight advance, and report is to effect that lower prices not expected. There is a moderate business to note here on about basis for some time current. China Teas firm for choice Greens. Molasses.—Not a deal doing with a market showing inthe in the way of change. Syrups of high class firm at advance. Rice, slightly higher but not active. Coffees. —Improvement in values at most points of-prominence. Business not heavy at the moment here. Spices.—Pepper 16c to 174 for Black; White, 25c to 264c. Nutmegs 57c to 90c. Bast India and African Ginger in small — State St with a market showing little in the way of supply and firm. Jamaica not active. Pimento and Cassia dull. Cloves recovered a little from lowest point. *Fruits.*—Arrivals of new crop. Valentias still small, a few, days should bring fall supplies on the spot, 8c to 9c are ordinary figures. A reduction to arrive would be taken, although quotations in Denia keep up. Malaga Fruit for old crop nominal, only small lots of new at hand. Currants scarce for crop 1882; new Currants 61c to 74c. Almonds firm. Filberts rather higher.

HANDWARE AND INON.—The usual seasonable trade is reported, but stocks of all kinds of heavy bardware are light; there are said to be only about 500 tons of pig iron in the yards. Coke and charcoal wasters are even being inquired for. Warrants are up to 465 9d. Two small transactions in Summerlee transpired this week at rates much below our quotations; and here ir may be remarked that while wholesale men ask the prices given in our tables, instances are not unknown of slight shadings even off inside quotations. No more Summerlee could be had at the figures referred to above. Canada Plates are not over pleutiful, and holders are not pushing sales. Area.—Single steel and double steel are added, both iselleville and Montreal makes being \$11 for SS, and \$13 for DS, with 25 to 30 per cent discount. A slight change will be noted in Langloan Pig and in Sleigh Shoe Steel.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Combinations are the order of the day; the tanners, by concerted action, have forced a drop in Green Butchers' equal to one cent per lb. from recent figures. Quotations are now \$7, \$6 and \$5 for numbers 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Sales are reported of a car-load of *Dry Montana* at 174c. There is little enquiry for Canadian Hides.

LEATURE.—The period of between seasons is at hand; the customary hull is experienced, and dealers are busying themselves over samples, and making an occasional sale at prices at and about the prices quoted in the tables elsewhere.

LUMMER.—No clunge in the state of the market. There is the usual amount being sold for present consumption, but no inclination to stock up for winter requirements. Consumers have found that with the large railroad facilities, lumber can be purchased all the year round at nearly the same figure. And when there is such a large amount holding over, no great stir may be looked for before next spring.

OILS.—These are moving off in a moderate way. Cod Oil in large lots at 60c, and for small orders at 65c to 67c. S. R. Scal, 70c to 75c, according to quality. Cod Liver Oil, which had declined to SL20 to SL25 in anticipation of large supplies, has jumped up to SL70 to SL75, with scarcely any to be had in Newfoundland, the stocks having been bought up for the English markets. Linseed Oil is still weak; considerable quantities are moving off at various figures, according to quality. There is a greater variety of price in this article than in any other in the market. Country orders for good brands are being filled at 572 to 60c for Raw, and 61c to 622c for Boiled.

PETROLEUM.—During the week there has been an advance in price, as quoted, with the prospect of a further rise.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair business doing, and the market seems steady all round; with the hope expressed that bottom prices have been seen. Eggs—In sympathy with New York, eggs have advanced to 26c. for fresh gathered, and 22c to 23c for held. Some limed lots have been offered at 20c a dozen. Honey offered at 13c. Nothing doing in Cake Tallow, and quotations remain unchanged at Sic for Cake and 72 c for Rough.

SALT.—There is a considerable advance on last week's quotations for Liverpool coarse, the price now being 47c for 12s, 55c for 11s, and 65c for 10s.

TOBACCO.—Manufacturers are very busy, and trade is brisk with a good demand. Orders are taken only at open prices. There is a firm suspicion that a further advance will take place shortly. Frosts in Virginia are reported to have injured the crop, and there is expectation of a shortness, owing to unfavorable weather. Advices from Wisconsin report an advance for Western. Retailers will bear in

mind that our modified quotations are for large quantities. Small r ders will probably be charged 2c to 3c per lb. more. An advance in cigars may be looked for later on, in sympathy with that in tobacco.

VEGETABLES.—Polatoes, Early Rose sell at 70c per bag by the carload, and retail at 85c to 90c. The tubers are reported scarce in the west, but quite abundant in Prince Edward Island and the neighboring districts. Calbeges are worth \$31 to \$4 per crate. Turnips, wholesale, \$1 per bri ; retail, \$1.25 for Quebec Swedes.

Woot.—No transactions of any moment have taken place, and the market is quiet. There is some indication of a demand for domestic wool, and considerable sales are expected in a few days. A few small lots have changed hands at about our quotations. The last sale of Cape was made at 18c. A cargo of this wool is shortly expected. A small lot of Natal was sold a few days ago at a price somewhat in advance of quotations, but this was for a special purpose and afforded no indication of standard value. Manufacturers are well stocked at present.

The Price of the EL-PADRE is 10 Cents THE SENECAL 10 Cents THE CABLE 5 Cents. MANUFACTURED BY S. DAVIS & SON. 54 & 56 MecGIII SL., 3 & 75 Grey Num St., MONTREAL

AMERICAN MARKETS

Boston, Oct. 11.—*Flour*, demand. moderate, prices almost unchanged. Western Superfine sold at from \$3.25 to \$3.75. Extras from \$4 to \$4.50; including choice Bakers, from \$450 to \$6. Patent Spring range from \$7 to \$7.50, and Patent Winter from \$6 to \$6.75. Cornmeal in moderatic demand, sules at from \$2.80 to \$2 85. Oatmeal sold at from \$4.75 to \$5, for Western ground, and from \$5.75 to \$6.25 for Choice and favorite brands. May firm, demand stendy. Sales of choice new at \$17, and choice old at \$18, Medium ranges from \$14 to \$16. Butter, market unchanged. Choice grades firm and in stendy demand; other kinds quiet. Sales of choice at from 13c to 125c, fair to good 10c to 11c. Eggs firm, and have been in demand, with sales of choice at from 25c to 26c; Canadian at from 23c to 25c; Canada Peas in steady demand, prices steady; sales of choice at from \$1.10 to \$1.15. Politoes frmer, have been in demand; sales of dillerent kinds range from 50c to 60c.

Chicago, 2.00 p.m. - Wheat, Nov., 931c; Dec., 941c; Jan., 954c. Corn, Oct., 483c; Nov., 48c; Year, 464c. Oats, Oct., 28c; Nov., 284c; Year, 28c. Pork, Oct., \$10.621; Nov., \$10.371; Jan., \$10.85. Lard, Oct., \$7.46; Nov., \$7.322 Jan., \$7.35.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, October 11, 1883.

Trade is quiet, generally, but there has been an improvement in some lines. It is thought that business will be steady on the existing basis. Payments are moderate, and better times are confidently looked for immediately. Dry goods are rather quist, the business consisting of sorting up orders. Cotton goods have advanced 5 to 71 per cent, on prices of two weeks ago. Woollen goods are rather quiet, and prices generally easy. Money is abundant in the banks, but there is a hardening process going on. Rates are firmer all round, with a probability of continued steadiness. This will be the case at least until a free circulation has been reached by a larger movement of produce. The demand for discounts has not yet been large, as the crops are still, to a large extent, in the farmers' barns, Commercial paper is discounted at 7 per cent for first class. Time loans are easier at 61 to 7 per cent. Call loans are still quoted at 61 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 60-day bills quoted at 108% to 108% between banks, and 1083 to 1087 across the counter. Gold drafts, 3-16 between banks and 1 to customers. Stocks have been irregular. Bank shares are generally lower in value than they were a week ago, but the decline is not significant of any event Montreal, Commerce, Toronto and Dominion are lower : the other shares have been slightly irregular, but less depreciated. Loan shares have been generally quiet and unchanged. Miscellancous shares were irregular. North-West Land Co. has been very irregular, generally weak : Ontario and Richelieu Nav. declined several points. Following were the bids to-day compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.	Bid Oct. 4	Bid Oct. 11	Loan Cos.	Bid Oct. 4	
Montreal Torente Ontario Merchanta Commerce Dominion Hamilton Stand'd Federal Imper'l Molsons	1961 179 1141 1191 129 198 118 118 1161 1611 142	179 114 118 127 197 118 115 157 142	Cau. Permanent Freehold Western Can. Bidg. & Loan . Loud. & Loan . Loud. & Cau'dn Iluron & Erie Dom. Saving Ontario Loan Ilamilton Prov. Imperial Savin's	125) 140 162	167 194 102 125 162 162 114 114

FLOOR AND MEAL.—Business has been generally quieter, and values have suffered some depreciation during the week. This was predicted in hast week's report. The outside markets have been rather quiet, both British and American. There have been only a few sales during the week. These ranged from \$5.35 to \$5.49. On Tuesdav the market was desidedly easier: as Superior Extra would have been taken at not over \$5.30; while Extras were quoted at \$5.15. At the market to-any there was a decided dullness. Superior Extra was quoted at \$5.25 by buyers, and Extras at \$5.10. There is no demand, and prices are said to be too high for speculation. The stock on Monday last, was reduced to 65 bbls; against 107 on the Monday previous; 2,500 bbls. Oct. 9, 1882; and 625 bbls. Oct. 10, 1881. Skorts for feed in small demand at \$15 to \$16 per ton. Bran, demand fallen off; and prices \$11 to \$11.50.

WHEAT-The market is rather unsettled. The demand from millers has fallen off, and buyers are not anxious to speculate at the existing prices. Fall Wheat, No. 2, is worth \$1:10; and No. 3 has offered on Tuesday at

S1.08. Spring Wheat is nominally worth about the same as Fall. The receipts are very small for this season of the year. The Liverpool market continues so quiet that it hinders speculation here. Chicago prices are also regarded as very low. The prospects here are not bright for even such prices as are paid at present. At the market to-day there was no nomination. Fall and Spring, No. 2 old is quoted by buyers at about \$1.09 to \$1.10, and No. 3 at \$1.06. Produce dealers look for lower prices, as these figures are still loo about the exporting basis. There is no speculation. Stocks in store here on Monday last were 37,174 bushels; against 33,531 bushels on Oct. 1; against 33,570 bushels Oct. 9, 1882; and 100,082 bushels Oct. 10, 1881.

COARSE GRAINS.—Barley is not reaching here yet in quantities at all equal to what was expected. Prices are merely steady: No. 1 is quoted nominal at 71c, and No. 2 at 66c to 68c. Extra at 60c; and No. 3 at 53c. Stocks on Monday were 44,713; against 70,113, Oct. 9, 1882; and 366,595 bushels, Oct. 10, 1881. Oats are rather quiet and demand slack; good western have been sold at 37c, in car Ints; eastern oats are quoted at 36c. Stocks are *nil.* Peas are not offering: quoted nominal at 72c to 73c. Stocks on Monday were 635 bushels; Oct. 10, 1881. Hye nothing doing; prices nominal at 60c. Corn quoted nominal at 67c to 68c for American. The stock of grain in store here on Monday last was 92,793 bushels, grainst 75,287 bushels Oct. 2; against 114,536 bushels Oct. 9, 1882; and 578,247 bushels Oct. 10, 1881.

GREEN FRUIT.—There is yet a week or ten days of the fruit season. The late peaches are reported good still, and sell at 90c to \$1.50 per basket, small winter peaches at 35c. Pears preserving, at 35c to 40c; fine table 80c to \$1, per basket. Grapes are inferior to last year's crop, and sell: Concords. 34c to 44c per lb.; Rogers' best, 7c to 9c; Sweet Waters; 10c to 11c; green grupes, 6c to 7c. Apples, good cooking, \$2 to \$2.50; choice, \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel.

GROCERIES.—There is a fair trade reported. Sugars are firm at an advance of §c on yellows and §c to §c on granulated. Tens are in fair demand with an advance in the cheaper lines of young hysons and blacks, of 2c to 4c. Syrups are 4c to 5c. higher. Coffees are also firmer with advance probable. New Valencias are not expected for three weeks yet; but old are selling at 8§c to 9c. Currants arealmost done, and new crop expected in ten days. Fish.— Lake Superior Trout \$4 and white fish \$4.50, and very firm. Sugars in good demand: Porto Rico, dark to fair, 6§c to 7c; Canadian refined, 7%c to 8%c; granulated, 9c to 9%c; Paris lumpl 10c to 10%c; Scotch refined, 6%c to 7%c. Syrups common, 5%c to 56; amber, 60c to 6%c. Prices are slightly advanced.

HANDWARE.—The market is quiet; prices are generally unchanged and steady. Quotations Nails, 10d to 60d, \$3,10; 8d and 9d, \$3,35; 6d and 7d, \$3,66; 3d and 5d, \$3,86; 3d, \$4,60, Barbed Wire fencing, Galvanized, 7dc; pointed, 7c. Bar Iron, ordinary, \$2 to \$2,10. Hoops, coopers', \$2,50 to \$2,60; band, \$2,50 to \$2,60. Lead, Pig, 4c; Bar, 5c; Sheet, 5c; Shot, 6c. Tin, Bar, 26c to 28c; Ingui, 24c to 25c. Zinc, 54c to 53e. Manilla rope, 12dc to 13c; Russia 14c to 16c; Sisal 9c to 9dc.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There is no change in prices. The supply is quite equal to the demand in hides. Green hides are bought at 73cand 83c for cows and steers respectively. No. 1 Gured selling at 84c to 83c. Calfskins buying green at 13c for No. 1; cured selling at 15c. Sheep and lamb skins buying at 70c, with pretty large supplies.

COAL.—Prices have advanced. Chestnut and stove is sold at \$7 per ton delivered; egg and grate, \$6.50; soft coal, \$6.50; blacksmiths' coal, \$6; hardwood, \$6 per cord.

COAL OIL.—There is a good business being done. Prices of Canadian refined are advanced le, common selling at 18c; carbon safety at 19c for single barrels. American refined unchanged

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Trade continues very good; Quote: castor oil advanced to 11½ c and 12½ c; Cape alocs 20c to 25c per lb. Optim, \$4.30; Fresh Ergot, 55c to .60c; Glycerine, 32c to 35c; Castor Oil, 10½ c to 11c; Oils.—Sweet Almonds, 60c per lb; Lemon, \$2.75; Peppermint, \$3 75 to \$4; Wintergreen, \$3.75 per lb. Quinine, Howard's, \$2.25 per oz; German, \$2 in ounce bottles; Alcohol, \$2.75; Morphia, \$2.70 to \$2.80 per oz; Tartaric Acid 63c to 68c per lb.; Cream Tartar 38c to 40c Taryentine, 67c to 70c per gallon; Linseed Oil raw, 60c; boiled, 65c to 70c per gallon; Marder best Dutch, 12c to 14c per lb.; Newfoundland Cod Liver Oil, \$2.25 per gallon; Norwegian, \$4 to \$4.25 per gallon. Beeswax, 45c per lb. and scarce.

LEATHER.—There has been a falling-off in trade. Prices are steady. Sole, Spanish, 28c to 30c; No. 2, 25c to 28c. Slaughter; heavy, 28c to 30c; light, 27c to 28c; Buffalo sole, 2ic to 23c. French kip skins, 75c to 95c; English, 70c to 75c; Chicago kip, 65c to 75c; native 45c to 60c. Splits, large, 28c to 33c; buff, lüc to 18c; rusets, shoc, 40c to 50c; saddlers, \$8.50 to \$9; French calf, \$1.10 to \$1.40; hemlock, light, 60c to 70c; extra, 75c to 90c.

Livie STOCK TRADE.—The market is generally easier. Prices in the British markets are about ½d to 1d below those of a week ago. Shipping cattle are not offering largely here, but are quoted at \$5 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs. Good to choice butchers' cattle are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50, and inferior to fair at \$3 50 to \$4.- Good stockers are, wanted, and bought at \$4 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs., live weight. There were about 250 head of cattle at Tuesday's market. It is thought that prices will be lower. Sheep are dull, bought at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per head. There was a large number of lambs, and a number were bought for the Buffalo market. Prices ranged from \$3.25 to \$3.80. Hogs are easier, selling at \$5 to \$5.50. There are not many coming, in yet. Calves nominal, at 7c to 8c per, 1b dressed weight.

PROVISIONS, ETC.—Trade is moderate. Meals continue dull. Bacon selling in ton and box lots 74c to 84c; C.C. at same figures. Hams, nominal at 144c. Lard, 11c to 12c, according to size of package, and quantity. Pork nominal, at \$16 for single barrels. Beg' in moderate demand, at \$15 for prime, and \$16 per mess. Butter, good to choice, 17c to 18c; selections, store packed, 15c; inferior, 11c to 12c. Eggs, scarce and firm, at 21c to 22c for case lots of fresh. Beans, very few in market, quoted at \$1.80 per bushel. Apples, dried, common, 10c; evapotated, 15c, with small demand; green selling at \$2.50 for fair, and \$3 for fine barrels on the market. Pointoer, bags, car lots selling at 80c to 85c; in small lots at 90c to \$1; American about 10c dearer. Hoys, dull, old can be bought at 22c to 23c; new at 25c. Bnyers are not anxious; and there are not many offering. Hogs on the street market are selling at \$1.35 in car lots; and \$1.50 in small lots for Canadian barrels. Liverpool, coarse, bags, car lots at 66c; fire small lots of 66 lb bags, at 48c to 50c, according to quantity.

Wool.—There is no change in this market. Cotswold fleece is bought at 17c; Leicester 19cto 20c for fine fleece; Southdown is bought at 26c; Southdown grades and other downs at 23c. The demand from factories is only moderate, and there is some use made of fleece in making coarser goods. Pulled wools sell at 26c for supers; Extra Supers sell at 28c to 30c. There is no prospect of any improvement in prices.

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standing are wanted by the New York Life Insurance Company (Invested funds \$52,000,000, Fifty two Million dollars) to take agencies in unrepresented districts throughout the Dominion.

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We have much pleasure in announcin g that our Stock for the approaching Autumn and Winter Seasons will be one of the most complete in all respects we ever imported. As heretofore, our object will be to have the

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in every department; and this season we are safe in suying that we shall far excel all former efforts; so that our customers may rely upon seeing the

VERY LATEST DESIGNS in French, British and other European products.

We beg to call special attention this season to our carefully selected and fashionable stock of

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Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the airrival of the enstern and western malls, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlarge-ment of the upper entrance of the Uornwall Canal. Also for the construction of a lock (ogether with the enlargement and deepening of the upper en-trance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals. Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 27th day of Novembor next, for the extension of the pierwork and deepening, &c., of the enland at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. A map of the head or upper entrance of the Ganal at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. A map of the head or upper entrance of the Ganal at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 38th of October next, where printed forms of the der can be obtained. A map, plams and specifications of the one at the head new this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing. A map, plams and specification of the works to be done at the head or the gath of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. A map, plams and specification of the works to be done at the head new files Ganal can be seen at this office and at the lock keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 18th day of No-vember next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

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By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawn, 28th Sopt., 1883,

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D. C. ROSS' "DEWOFBEN WYV48

In Qr-Casks, Octaves, Half Octaves and Cases, Quarts and Flasks.

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THE GALT FOUNDRY Engine and Machine Works, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY. ENCINES (Slide Valve, or Corliss BOILERS, SHAFTING, HANCERS AND PULLEYS, COWAN & CO. GALT, Ont,



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eached Shirting. BB ntons. A Brown B Brown H Brown Blenched Leached Shirting. CA Blenched Shirting. CE do do BB do do	$\begin{array}{c} -8. \ 0. \ 8 \ c \\ -0 \ 10 \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 003, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 003, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 003, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 003, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 003, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 013, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 014, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 014, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 014, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 014, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 014, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 014, \ 0 \ 00 \\ -0 \ 005, \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 0 \ 00 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 $	AB Blue B Brown. B Brown. BB Brown. SB Brown. SB Brown. SB Brown. SB Brown. A Caledonia Canada. Stortings C Canada. Lybster No. C. Canada. Stortings C. Conix. H Brown SJ C. Croix. H Brown SJ C. CC. B. Windsor. Z Sa. Yaints White Lead., No. White Lead Yenotian Red Lead Venotian Red Cohres. White Bricks Sa. Liverpool C (Canadian pe Factory fille Eureka facto Timber, Lu: Ash, 1 to 4 in.	y. y. y. de Checks. 3, 30 in evy D 30 in eeting. 		Birch. 1 to 4 in., M Basswood Biack Walnut, culls Do do 1st & 2nd Do do 1st & 2nd Cedar, fat. lineal foot Cedar, aquare, lineal foot Cedar, aquare, lineal foot Cedar, aquare, lineal foot Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M Hemlock, 1 to 3 in., M Maple, hard, M Soft, do Oak, M. Pine, slear, M 2nd quality. Ao Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M Tobacco (In Bond.) Black, Chewing in boxes " " in caddles Mahorsanies, Smoking "Do Chowing Brack to Says Black, chewing boxes 10's Do Chowing Dock 10's Solace Fair" " Good Bright Smoking, 3's & s Do Faney Chowing 6's&S's Solace Common Solace Fair" " Good Bright Smoking, 3's & s Do Faney	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jules Duret & Co) gal Pinet, Castillon & Gogal Pinet, Castillon & Gogal A. Matignon & Co. (al M. Boitard, Gal. "Case	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline \hline \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
B Security and he Rate-Inlaid Account to 10 PER CENT. One DAY to Free by Mail WILLING (C. 1	Shippers of D DOMES SULS, G REET EA DN, O DN, O DON & ERCHAN RODUCE TO DON & ERCHAN RODUCE TO DON & STOREAL.	TIC S T, NT . CO. , IS , CO. , IS , CO. , IS , T . CO. , T . CO. , T . CO. , T . CO. , T . CO. , T . T . T . CO. , T . CO. , CO. , T . CO. , CO. , C	Importe OF EV 9 MA GOLD LARDINE B MCC TI MACH SC SC SC SC SC SC SC SC SC SC SC SC SC	CHIN AND SU COMMO CHIN AWA AND SU C, CYLIN OLT CUT MANUFAC COLL B TORC COLL B TORC HE L INE I INE I INE I INE I INE I Shaftin all descript TS OLLERMARI A and order	RDED LVER MEDALS. DER, TING, WOOL OILS. TURED BY ROS. & CO., DNTO. ONDON ON ONDON ON ONDON ON ONDON ON ONDON ON ONDON ON ON ONDON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON O	OI ANNUA Re-insur propes Head C D. J. S We are in the Dor CONSIGN KIPPERI &c., BI CANNEL NUTS, OI D. H 18 DELA Bulk av The I	THE OW & LONDON II F GREAT BRITA AL INCOME - \$1, rauces accepted on all deser- try, upon which liberal com are allowed. Office for Canada-M STEWART-BROWNE, I ESTABLISHED 1874 the largest receivers of SMC indon, and are receiving reg MENTS, of the best FINNA CANNED VEGETABLES OMEATION & BOMSECOURS ST ANDERRIES & FANCY G IATTON & BOMSECOURS ST MONTREAL. ESTABLISHED 1880 WARE DYSTER SHIPPERS OF Id Shell Oysters; CI Argest Oyster Firm in No	AIN. 000,000 iptions of missions Montreal. Manager.



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CITIZENS *	INSUBANCE COMPANIES CANADIANMontreal Quotations, Oct. 11, 1883.								
INSURANCE COMPANY, of canada.	NAME OF CONPANY.		No. Shares.	. Dividend.	Share par value.	Amount paid per	Canada		
CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000. CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1883; per Government Blue-Book 407,987.89 Deposit with Dominion Govt 122,000 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1883, 1,954,13 / Income 1882 343,660 DIRECTORS: President:-HENRY LYMAN. Vice-PresidentANDREW ALLAN. N.B.Corse. Robert Anderson. J.B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost. C.D. Proetor. ARCH. ACCOUN, SECTHEAS. GERALD E. HART, GRN'L MAN'B. CAPT. JOHN LAWRENGS, Special Agent.	British America Fire & Marine. Canada Life Cuizone, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Aco'l Confederation Life. Sun Life and Acoident Queen City Fire Western Assurance Royal Canadian Insuranco Accident Ins. Co. of North America GuaranteeCo. of North America BRITISH AND FORM		. 2,500 t 11,880 . 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 2500 . 13,000	71-6mos. 5-6mos. 4-6mos. 10 66mos. 5 3 per ct. 3 per ct	\$50 400 100 . 100 . 50 50 40 100 . 200 . 50	Share. \$50 50 221 10 121 10 20 15 20 10 10 50 201 10 10 20 15 30 10 15 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	111 <u>1</u> 409 250 200 130 <u>1</u>		
Fire, Life, Accident. RISKS TAKEN AT MODERATE RATES. CHIEF OFFICES. TORONTO-BOUSTEAD & GIUBS, Agents. ST. MOHN. N. B., H. CHUBB & CO., and M. & T. B. Robinson, Agents. MALIFAX. N. S., W. B. McSweeney, Agent. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. L A. S. Urquhart, Agent. WINNIPEG. MANRobert Strang, and Feron, Shaw & Co. Agents. HAMIATON-James Walker, Agent. LONDON-David Smith, Agent. HEAD OFFICE, 179 St. James Street, MONTRRAL. ST Every roliance may be placed in the contracts of this company, as the capital is fully subscribed by the weathiest capitalists of the country, and its past record for prompt and liberal payment of claims is of the beet. Agents throughout the Dominion.	Briton Life Association Briton Life Association CommercialUnion Fire Life Ediuburgh Life Fire Insurance Association (Juardian Fire and Life Imperial Fire Laucashire Fire and Life Life Association of Scotlan Lion Kire London Assurance Corpora London Assurance Corpora London & Laucashire Life. North Brite & Life North British & Mercantile Phoenix Fire & Life Royal Insurance Fire & Lif Scottish Commercial Fire & Lif Scottish Imperial Fire and I Scottish Imperial Fire & Standard Life Star Life	fe & Marine. nd ation o Fire & Life e Fire & Life ffe & Life. Life. Life.	$\begin{array}{c} 50,000\\ 50,000\\ 50,000\\ 100,000\\ 22,000\\ 122,000\\ 100,000\\ 122,000\\ 100,000\\ 500,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 64,000\\ 64,000\\ 64,000\\ 100,000\\ 100,000\\ 125$	0 50 0 80 0 15 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 67 0 16 0 16 0 10 12 48 0 10 12 70 56 521 p. s. 60 60 224 6 1 15 554 554	40 10 26 10 20 100 60	1 4 6 15 22 25 25 24 124 124 17-20 2 6 4 1 8 12 1 1 1 1 1 1	Market value ; p. p'd up share £211 £174 £18 404 878 405 £02 £64 £135 £140 £0 118 30 £26 108 108 108 209 £55 £57 \$58 455 £21 38 90 £451 £26 £220 £230 528 £285 £28 £285 £285 £28 £285 £285 £285 £285 £285 £285 £285 £285	9 5 5 5	
NATIONAL ASSORA OF IRELAND FIRE INSURAN Incorporated by Royal Charter, CAPITAL - £1, 79 St. Francois-Xavier Street SCOTT & BC CHIEF AGENTS FOR DO	LIA BI CAPITA FUNDS Investm Ca Every do	OJ F ILITY AL INVE ents in enadiar HEA secretor segrauted	F LIVE R E 7 OF SI 2 STED n Canada n Policy- D OFFICI n of proper d in all the	AN (HAREH(A REH(- b) FOR CA orty Insured temost appro- - OHIEP AG	AND LOI D L OLDERS protectic	IFE. SUNLIM - 82 2 2 on of - 2 MONTREAL.	MITED. 26,000,000 21,000,000 700,000		
New York, 1883. Toledo, 188 Boston, "Leadvillo, 188 Ohicago. "Leadvillo, 188 Philadelphin, 1882. Providence, 188 Ginefinati, "Syracese, 188 St. Louis, 1881. Norwich, 188 Detroit, 1883. Dist. of Columbia, 188 Bailfmore, 1877. Lowell, 188 Builfalo, 1883. Mierven, 188 Brooklyn, 1882. Portland, 188 San Francisco, 1882. Holyoke, 188 Denver, 1883. Hartford, 189	ffice, for the use of the see. Bridgeport, 1882. sea. Troy; sea. Troy; sea. Concestor; sea. Fall River; sea. Fall River; sea. Contoo, sea. Contoo,	President Presidents: Massue, E merchant, Monton, A Medical Lacoste, Q ARTH SECTION Mutual As under the Reservo the Provin	DENT corporate s:-Hou. is:-Hou. is:-Hou. is:-Mou. Director J.C., M.L. JR CAC 9 911. Ass ssociation said cha fand to fand to maid cha	F MUTU ed by the Cc BOAR L. de Mart W. W. Lyr P., J. L. Babeock, H r:-J. J. G .C. CNON, S seembly Bill be Investe assurer.	UAL ASS ion. Stat. of C ib OF D tigny, Esq., 1 . Cassidy, F Esq., 'manu Guerin, Esq., Bec-Treas 1 139, passed a shall be dee the Consolida ed in Domina	SOCIAT Can., chap. 7 DIR IGOTO Cashier Jac B. Globensk Esq., merch Inacturer. , M.D., Leg S. JOHN March 8011 Smed to be a tied Statutes on Bonds ar	V. TATLE ION of (71 and amendr DRS. oques Cartier Ky, Esc. Dire thant, J. McE John J. Mopper, th, 1883. "T m Association s of Canada." nd deposited. ET, MONTRE	CANADA ments. r Bank. Vice ectors :- L. H Entyre, Esq. Harris, Esq. - Hon, Alox , Cen. Agt Che. Providen n, duly forme, in trust wit	







