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The Chartered Banks,	The Chartered Banks.
Deule & Bientucol	THE BANK OF
Bank of Montreal.	BRITISH NORTH AMERIC
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	Incorporated by Royal Charter.
CAPITAL ALL PAID-UP, \$12,000,000 RESERVED FUND, 5,750,000	and the second secon
Head Office, Montreal. Board of Directors.	Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterlin
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Gilbert Scott, req. A. 1. 1 alerson, 1984.	J. H. Brodie, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Førrer, Frederic Lubbock, Richard U. Glyn, A. H. Philpotis,
Alex. Murray, Esc. Geo. A. Drummond. Hugh McLennan.	Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
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Rankers in Great Britain Lonuon, the Bank	Colonial Bank of New Zealand, India, China Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, Lon
of England; The Union Bank of London; The Lon- don & Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Com-	and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Inc Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Kraus
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Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Morchants' Na-	The Molsons Bank
Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San	INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 18
D Colonial and Romaian (orrespondente - St. John's	Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$425,00
Nfid., The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia. The Bank of British Columbia. New Zea-	la su de la constante de la con
Nid., The Union Bank of Newfoundland. Brilish Columbia, The Bank of Dritish Columbia. New Zea- hund, Tho Bank of New Zeahand. India, China, Japan, Australia-Oriental Bank Corporation. (Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world.)	HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,
(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers	Directors,
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	Branches of the Molsons Bank.
CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000	Ayhmer, Meaford, Toronto, Brockville, Morrisburg, St. Thomas,
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SURPLUS 360,000	Ingersoll. Smith's Falls, Waterloo, Ont.
n 1997 - Angelan Angelan, and an	London, AGENLS IN THE DOMINION.
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a se a la companya da se a serie de la companya de	New Brunswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. J Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and
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Henry Bulmer.	Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank, Me Kidder, Peabody & Co. : Portland, Casco Nati
$\frac{1}{100}$	Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Clevel
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Hamilton, Ont C. M. Counsell, Manager. Aylmer, " - J. G. Billett, do Bedford, P.Q E. W. Morgan, do	surance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bi
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LONDON:--The Alliance Bank (Limited.). NEW YORK:-The Hanover National Bank. BOSTON:--Maverick National Bank. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly, and emitted for at our at rates. ourrent rates.

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OF CANADA.

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\$5,700,000.

1,150,000.

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President

Vice-President

Capital - - -

Reserve Fund, -HEAD OFFICE -

ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq.,

ANDREW ALLAN

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Brampton.	Montreal. Si	ratford.
Chatham.	Napanee. Si	Johns, Que,
Galt.	Ottawa. S	t. Thomas.
Gananoque.	Owen Sound. To	pronto.
Hamilton.	Perth. W	alkerton.
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Kincardine.	Quebec.	

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N. B.A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and currentrates of in-terest allowed. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold. Let ers of credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms.

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Bowmanville,	Mount For	est, Port P	
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	Peterboro,	Whitb	y.
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AGENTS.

London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York.—Mesurs. Walter Watson and A. Lang, Boston.—Tremont National Bank.

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Ayhmer,	Meaford,	Toronto.
Brockville.	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas.
Clinton,	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P.Q.
Exeter,	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
Ingersoll.	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.
London	김 영양은 영양을 수 있는 것을 하는 것을 했다.	

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ton, atontana-First National Bank. AGENTS IN EUROPE. London-Alliance Bank, "Imited." Mossrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton. Rose & Co. Liverpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Antucern, Belgium-In Banque d'Anvers. Collections unde in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at! Iowset rates of ex-change. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

EXCHA OF

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. FOREIGN AGENTS.

The Cha	rtered Banks.
THE	CANADIAN
Bank of	Commerce.
Head Office,	Toronto.
Paid-up Capital Rest	. - \$6,000,000 . - 1 ,653,000

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P. HUGHES, ESQ.,	JOHN FISKEN, ESQ.,	
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EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, \$1,600,000 CAPITAL PAID in May 16, 1880 1,297 659 BESERVE FUND. 270,000
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Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal.
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Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.



Incorporated 1855.

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AGENCY-FREDERICTON: A.S. Murray, Agent.

-WOODSTOCK : G.W. Vanwart,



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GEORGE H. GILLESPIE, ESQ., President. JOHN HARVEY, ESQ.-Vice-President.

Subsoribed Capital...... \$1 590.000.00

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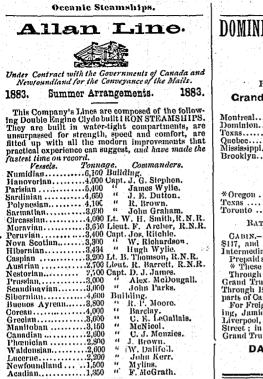
Office: Cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, CANADA.

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Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, ONT., INCORPORATED, - 1872. Capital, - - -- \$1,000,000.00

	,000,000.00
	864,982,86
	140,000,00
Contingent Fund,	2,696,54
Loans made on farm and city propert	y, on the
most favorable terms.	
Municipal and School Section Debent	ures pur-
chased.	이 문제 특징하

Money received on deposit and interest allowed F. B. LEYS, Manager ercon.



The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land.

1504

1883.

The Steamers of the

Liverpool, Londonderry and Quebec Mail Service,

Sailing from Liverpool every TIURSDAY, and from Quebee every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passen-gers to and from treland and Scotland, are intended gers to and from tre to be despatched

- A.	FRO	м	Q	υ	151	sr	.0	:

Polynesian	Saturday, July	- T
Pornyian	Saturday, July	14
Sarmatian	Saturday, July	21
Parislan	Saturday, July	28
Sardinian	Saturday, Aug.	4 ·
Circassian	Saturday, Juno	30
The Steame	ers of the	11

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Persons desirous of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Certificates at lowest

Brifain can obtain russige certineates at rowese rules. An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for. Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Conlineutal Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western Stales, via Halitax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Bail-way Stations in Canada and tho United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Que bea and Montreal.

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For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currle, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz, & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp ; Ruys & Co., Rordenux; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; C. Hugo, Malcolm, Bellast; James Moss & Co., Bordenux; Charley & Malcolm, Bellast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown ; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace church st., London; James & Alex. Alan, 70 creat Glydo st., Glasgow ; Allan Bros, Janues Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebes; Allan & Co., 72 Ja Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Love & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to
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 Tons.
 Tons.

 Montreal.
 3,284

 Dominion
 3,176

 Outario.
 3,176

 Toxas.
 2,700

 Quoboc.
 2,700

 Mississippi.
 2,650

 Brooklyn.
 3,650

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FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

*Oregon 7th July. | *Sarnia......28th July. Texas14th July. | Ontario ... 4th August. Toronto21st July. | Dominion ... th August.

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CALLS OF FASSAGE FROM QUEBEC. CALLS.-Si0, S60, S65, and S80; return, S90, S108, S117, and S144, according to scenner and berth. Intermediate, S40. Stearage, S21. Prepaidistoerago tickets issued at the lowest rates. * These steanurs carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Ganada, and Through S108 of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Ganada. For Fright or Dessage and the trunk for the

parts of Cauada. For Freight or Passage apply in London to Bower-ing, Jamieson & Co., 17 East India Avenue; in Liverpool, to Flinn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to.

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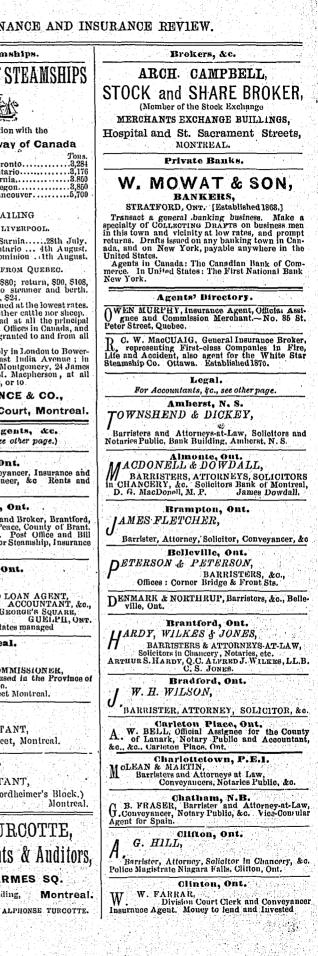
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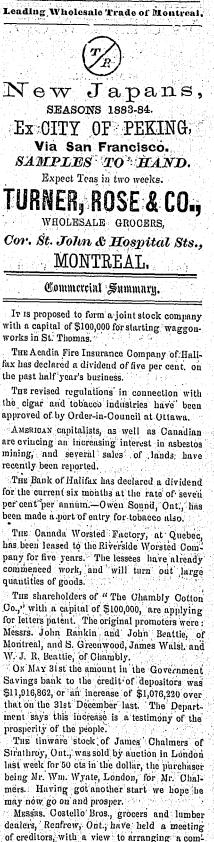












promise.—T: H. LOCKINGTON, furniture dealer

in Toronto, lately assigned, and the assets

have been advertised for sale by the trustee.



E. T. RIORDAN & BRO., hardware brokers, Toronto, recently assigned in trust, and one of The most perfect BAKING POWDER of the age. Warranted vastly superior to any Canadian Powder, s unrivalled by best brands of American, and costs the partners is reported to have left for parts unknown. They commenced business only about a Genr ago.-John Howlett & Co., builders, Parkdale, Ont., have also assigned in trust-E. W. Rosevear, dealer in boots and shoes, Orangeville, have been sold out by the sheriff. Sold by leading Grocers in Canada, Newfound-land, the West Indies, Bermuda and South America

MESSES. Nichols & Co., of Chicago, who closed out all their deals during the late trouble consequent on the failure of McGeoch & Co., have decided to call another meeting of their creditors, which leads to the supposition that they are unable to pay in full. A number of Montreal merchants are interested in this estate brough a local broker, whose Chicago agents were Messrs. Nichols & Co.

THE corner-stone of the Halifax Sugar Refinery at Woodside, Dartmouth, N S., was laid inst Tuesday by Mrs. Geo. Gordon Dustan, wife of one of the foremost promoters, in the presence of about 500 people. Mr. Dustan was supposed by many to have accomplished his mission on the establishment of the present tariff. The public will not be surprised, however, at his coming more practically into view. Better late than never.

AT THE adjourned meeting of creditors of H. G. Levetus, this city, jewellery importer and manufacturer of optical instruments, previously referred to, he showed liabilities of \$65,000, with assets about \$35,000. Levetus, who altributes his difficulty mainly to losses in Manitoba, offered 25c, unsecured in 6, 12 and 18 months, or 171c cash. The meeting was disposed to accept the 174c, and gave Mr Levetus until the 16th July to get the signatures of the other creditors. The estate shows about 50c on the dollar, estimating the assets at cost, but the stock is said to be very poor, and the books have also been loosely kept.

MR. DAVID BURKE, of Hamilton, Ont., general manager of the Life Association of Canada during the last half dozen years, is about to take up his residence in Montreal as manager of the New York Life Assurance Co., which has concluded to re-open business in Canada. Mr. Burke was formerly connected with the New York Life under the management of his brother. the late Walter Burke of this city, well-known as one of the most successful life insurance managers in this country.

THERE appear to be good prospects at last of an agreement among the insurance companies by which paying rates may be secured. A Canudian Fire Underwriters' Association has been formed, with the following gentlemen as officers: G. F. C. Smith of the Liverpool and London and Globe, president; James Taylor of the Caledonian and J. J. Kenny of the Western, vice-presidents, and Robt. McLean, secretary. Tariffs for the different Provinces and districts are under advisement. As in the past, it will probably be found difficult to accomplish all that is desired without some means of detecting and adjudging upon cases of violation of the tariffs.

The Quebec Government has at length taken a step in the right direction, by dismissing a number of supernumeraries whose salaries could ill be spared from the resonant public chest. At such a time as this, when willing hearts and hands are wanted to help with the opening up of our new territories, such a step, although probably not agreeable to the parties chiefly concerned, will doubtless prove to be a blessing for those who are made of the right stuff. We hail this long-looked for indication that the honest and high-minded treasurer is determined to make the country "live within its means." It is to be hoped that this is merely the beginning of a series of economical re-forms.

1508

30 per cent, less

000.

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. LUNAN & SON.

SOREL, QUE.

AT a recent meeting of railway managers in

St. John, N.B., Manager Burpee offered \$100,-

000 for the Fredericton railway, but this was

declined by Mr. Temple, who appears to be the

principal owner of this line. He was willing

to sell, but asked between \$200,000 and \$300,-

fifteen per cent in parts of the United States.

Banks and other institutions refuse to take them

except at a considerable reduction .-- Coal deal-

ers in this city have advanced prices of Anthra-

cite from \$6.10 to \$6.25 for furnace; and from

IT is rumored that the Northern Railway will

shortly begin the construction of an extension

from Gravenhurst to South-east Bay on Lake

Nipissing. There appears to be a large area of

superior timber-land in the vicinity of the bay ;

the total cut last winter is not less than one

million cubic feet. A number of farms have

Mr. H. McNaughton of Yarmouth, N.S., has

discovered in the course of a year that there is

not enough business in that place to make a

living for himself and family at the bakery

business; nevertheless he is endeavoring to

settle with his creditors, with the view of mak-

ing a fresh trial. Liabilities about \$1000;

\$6.25 to \$6.50 for stove coal.

already been taken up.

assets nominally about \$700.

" TRADE dollars" are at a discount of about

1509



was made, and an inventory of their stock is

being taken, with a view to submitting a state-

through the columns of the local press concern.

ducing that balance by £100,000. The price of

ready intimated, a return of £1 per share, re-



Cincinnati. Wm. C. Foley of the firm is one of the many young Canadians who have made their mark in Chicago. Entering as an office boy in 1870 with the wholesale house of H. B. Goodrich, he advanced by degrees till, at the end of five or six years, he became a partner in the business, and with Mr. D. Williams bought out the Cincinnati branch about four years ago. And now the original firm has been bought out by the former employes. Mr. Goodrich retires from business.

1510

M. A. McLEAN, wholesale greeer and liquor dealer, Winnipeg, has been compelled to suspend payment, and, we are told, has decided to assign in trust. This fuilure may probably bring down two tr three other respectable greeers in that eity who have been operating more or less with McLean in real estate. Mr. sugnate in a minpig now that in toteen to a sale, as assets of this class undoubtedly are, under an assignce, the loss to merchandise creditors may be heavy. A DESPATCH says: Wm. T. Strong, a London, Ont., druggist is being sued on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Vice to recover the \$7,500 prize he won at the recent Masonic lottery, the money being forfeited under the statute. Mr. Strong pleads that he was only trustee for Mr. Thomas II. Brunton, the manager of the lottery, who was the beneficial owner of the ticket, and that, having paid over the money to Brunton, he (Strong) is not liable

to be sued in this action. Brunton makes a statement to the effect that he received \$50 from his brother, William A. Brunton, of Chicago, with the request that he should purchase a book of tickets. He did so, and handed the book over to Mr. Strong, and asked him to take care of the tickets for his brother William. one of his three bankers, with whom he had opened an account some six months ago, refused to accept less than 50 cents in the dollar, or double the offer made the creditors. This compelled him to make an assignment for the benefit of his creditors generally. The total liabilities are about \$120,000, of which nearly \$70,000 is due to his bankers,about \$30,000 each to two of them, and about \$7,000 to the third; the balance being due in England and the. United States. Mr. Kilby is a son-in-law of Mr. T. H. Judah of this city, and his handsome English face and figure, reminding one, though much younger, of the picture of Ccl. Newcome in the illustrated edition of Thackeray's celebrated novel, are well-known to our citizens, especially to all



not calculated to make oreditors feel favorably

disposed towards any offer of less than 100

creditors were doubtless influenced in no little

degree by consideration for other Winnipeg

vehicles shipped to Manitoba, and by bad debts. They may be classed among the unfortunate traders.



numbers of retailers, of the middle class, -those who usually work along comfort ably and maintain a fair or good credit,who have been carried away by the reports of fortunes made by one or two speculative acquaintances, and accordingly determined to invest the money laid by to pay maturing notes,-or they paid part of their notes, and got an extension for the balance. As these form a considerable proportion of the trading community, the effect of such ventures has had a damaging effect upon business. By the law of average not more than one-half of all gambling ventures can succeed; many of these dealers have necessarily gone from bad to worse until the number of retailers now carried along by wholesale houses is large enough to startle one acquainted with its proportion. The amounts of money advanced by smaller banks to the lesser manufacturers or wholesale dealers to keep the ball rolling is suggestive enough. "The double discounting" thus enforced is not a safe game in the long run, and is not likely to be practised extensively by the shrewd bankers driven to it for a temporary convenience. When prudence begins to put a period to the number of such customers, or begins to curtail the ever-increasing wants of a few, the trouble begins; these people do not pay their small accounts, and as their credit with the grocer, the baker, the tailor, the coal merchant, even to the milkman and the laundry, is 'not usually any the less because they have an account at the bank, the mischief spreads, and traders become disheartened, and begin to cast about for saving apparatus that they may not be themselves thrown on the street. It is not every dealer who, with a multitude of such bad debts facing him, will continue the fight till his own indebtedness has been reduced to a small fraction of his usual liabilities, as was recently exemplified by a prominent wholesale firm of this city who afterwards obtained the consent of their creditors to their offer of nearly half their liabilities. The firm in question might have suspended to far better advantage for themselves had they given way before previous losses, and compelled a greater number of creditors contribute to the settlement; but honor forbade, and hope told the usual flattering tale under the general improvement in business.

There may be no more occasion for moralising on this theme now than during the last year or two, but, as the evident tendency to too great expansion of credit has not received sufficient check, notwithstanding the cautionary signals from high places, these remarks may not echo in vain.

THE FUTURE OF OUR YOUTH.

It seems to be born in the flesh and bred in the bone that, with advancing years, man should throw around prior generations and his own youth, lights and shades of brighter or deeper hues than those which set off present life. "It was not so in my day," is a household word with which perhaps few English-speaking domestic circles are not familiar. Usually the comparison is made to the disparagement of the past as to its comforts and pleasures, its social life and business opportunities, but not always. Some, and their number is not few, maintain that prior to the telegraphs, railroads, steamboats and labor saving machinery which have revolutionized the occupations of the masses within the memory of the present generation, life was more enjoyable, livelihood was easier gained, opportunities for preferment were more frequently offered, and, in a general way, the possessions and attainments which to many minds constitute the great prizes of life were more readily acquired.

A correspondent, "Agricola," in a recent letter expresses this view, and laments the tendency of the times towards the concentration of business in the hands of large capitalists, monopolies, and so on. He instances the fact that in 1858, with a population of only 100,000, there were nine prominent wholesale dry goods houses in Chicago, while in 1880, with a population of 400,000, there were but four, and in this connection, referring to a visit to one of the four establishments, he says:

"Among the vast variety of articles of taste and utility, the most interesting and suggestive spectacle that met my view was the countless number of young men and boys fixed in their places like the horse in a treadmill. It took me back to the period when, a merchant's clerk myself, now more than half a century ago, I was cheered, with the hope and expectancy which gilded the hill-tops of my future that I would ultimately become a principal in a business of my own. It was possible at that period to commence a business and follow it successfully with a capital that would now be utterly inadconate. I mentally asked myself. what can be the basis of these hundreds of boys' expectations of ever becoming principals ? The prospect of toiling as hirelings until their heads shall be frosted with age is not one pleasing to contemplate. A very small proportion of merchants' clerks receive salaries sufficient to justify marriage, and, being hampered by difficulties, some of which I have enumerated. which prevent them from becoming principals, the present state of things must tend to the increase of celibacy, which is hostile to a high state of civilization. Entertaining ideas here expressed, you will not be surprised to find me congratulating myself that I have not to fight over the battle of life under the present order of environments."

To us it appears that "Agricola" here generalizes from a single standpoint; and arrives at a conclusion that he might not have reached if a wider view of even the single field to which he limits his observation had been taken. What were the aggregate earnings of a similar body of "hundreds of boys" in the days with which comparison is suggested ? What their expenditures under like habits of economy? How much could the boys of that day have laid aside per annum, and how much those of this? While plodding along towards the goal of their business ambition, whether in that day the possession of a farm, or a saw mill, or a country store, if such be the plane of life from which the clerks of the present time have been taken ; or in this day a chief clerkship, a partnership or a monopoly, which pathway will be found bordered with the better opportunities for social enjoyment, moral culture, physical and mental advancement? We do not assume that these inquiries would all be answered favorably to the present time, but merely suggest them as pertinent and necessary to any investigation which proposes to discover how far the present state of things is "hostile to a high state of civilization."

Perhaps the weakuess and error of all this is a proneness to institute comparisons where comparisons are impossible. The passing generation in its youth had its difficulties, its advantages, its duties, its pleasures. Were they not well and fitly measured to the capabilities, the resources and the ambition of that time? The present generation has a different set of obligations, a different order of battle with life, and a different character of victory to achieve, but who can say that these are not nicely adapted to its ability to perform, to endure, to enjoy?

We cannot ask the youth of to-day to take a despondent view of the life that is set before him, even if it be that of a clerkship unending, nor would it be well for him to fancy that in the olden time life was hard, and success only to be attained by an expenditure of energy not now required. The wiser way would surely be to do with his might that which his hands find to do, reasonably confident, from the history not of one but of every generation whose achievements are recorded, that man is not taxed beyond his strength, and that abundant rewards are in attendance, now as formerly, upon the practice of honesty, frugality, assiduity, steadfastness and cognate business virtues.

THE VICE-ROYALTY.

The Canadian press has of late been devoting a good deal of attention to questions arising out of the appointment of a successor to the Marquis of Lorne as representative of the Crown in the Domin ion. There seems reason to believe, judging from several articles in leading London journals, that the appointment of the Duke of Albany was originally suggested by the Canadian High Commissioner, and of course under instructions from the Canadian Ministry. The leading political organs at Toronto, the Mail and Globe, have both expressed themselves as disapproving of such an appointment, which clearly open to many objections, and the Globe has called on the late High Commissioner for explanations, which, it must be sufficiently obvious, it is wholly out of his power to give. There seems no doubt, however, that some suggestions must have been made to the Duke of Albany, and that they were favorably entertained. The very fact that the communications were made to one of the Royal Princes, without the knowledge of the Premier, or of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, would alone have been sufficient to prevent the nomination taking place. One journal, the Ottawa Free Press, heads a long article on the subject, "Do we want a Governor-General ?" and this is apparently by way of deprecating the opposition made by the Irish national party to the appointment of the Marquis of Lans. downe as Governor General. We are told that the office of Governor General of Canada " has ceased to be of any political importance since the dismissal of Mr. Letellier." This is a serious error, which ought not to be allowed to pass without notice. It is based on the alleged recommendation to the present Governor-General "to act on the advice of his Constitutional Ministers." The advice, whatever may have been its precise terms, was based simply on the opinion of the Imperial Government, that its interference was unnecessary and uncalled for, and that the Governor-General must deal with the question in accordance with Canadian public opinion. That is very far indeed from holding an opinion that the Representative of the Grown is to have no opinion.

The question at issue was really one, as to the constitutional power of the Lieut.-Governor, as the Representative of the Crown in the Province of Quebec, to act independently in the discharge of his functions, as was evidently contemplated by the Union Act. It was hoped that the point would have been referred to the

Judical Committee of the Privy Council for its opinion as to the Constitutional power of the Lieut.-Governor, and several English statesmen, including two of great eminence and of opposite parties, were favorable to such a reference. In point of fact the decision, strange as it may appear to unreflecting people, was virtually a decision in favor of Mr. Letellier. For the same reason, that the Imperial Government refused to interfere between the Representative of the Crown and his constitutional advisers, the Dominion Government should have refused to interfere between the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec and his advisers. The theory of our system of Government is, that within the limits prescribed to them by the Imperial Act, the Provincial Legislature and Ministers and Lieut.-Governors, are just as independent of the Dominion Government as the latter is of the Imperial authorities. As was more than once pointed out at the time, the right of the Crown to interfere with the action of Ministers was proved by the highest authorities, as well Ministers of both parties, as constitutional writers. There was an attempt made to draw a distinction between Lieut.-Governors and the Governors-General, but no attempt was ever made to answer the conclusive argument that if power be taken away from a Lieut.-Governor it necessarily follows that it is simply transferred to his ministers, who would then have more power within their sphere of action than either Dominion or Imperial Ministers. That since the introduction of ministerial responsibility to Parliament the power of the Crown has been materially diminished, is an admitted fact, but, on the other hand, it is equally certain not only that it exists, but that it is frequently brought into exercise.

It is of the greatest importance not only that the functionary invested with this power should be strictly impartial, but that the people of all classes and parties should feel that he is so. Such has been uniformly the case with our Governor General, but since the Letellier dismissal no Provincial Lieutenant Governor can feel that he is independent of Dominion control. The cause of this is obvious. The same political parties exist in the Local Legislatures and in the Dominion Parliament, and are actuated by strong party feelings, whereas no member of the Imperial Parliament takes such an interest in Dominion politics as would lead him to think of interfering. There is no doubt whatever that the Governor General thought the interference with the independent action of the Lieutenant Gov-

ernor to be contrary to the intention of the "British North America Act," and that such was the opinion of the most enlightened statesmen in England, including the very Minister who refused to interfere, is beyond doubt. That opinion however is quite consistent with a refusal to interfere between contending parties in Canada. The precedent set by the Canadian Government of the day is a most unfortunate one as bearing on Provincial autonomy, and may possibly be found a bad precedent on some future occasion. Those fond of making "forecasts" would be almost sure to predict that the Quebec Bleus, who in their party zeal. brought about the dismissal of M. Letellier, are precisely the party most likely to regret hereafter the establishment of such a precedent.

We have been led into a rather long digression from the subject to which we specially meant to call attention, which was the unjustifiable course of those who, contrary to all established precedent, have based an attack on our new Governor General on his political course as a member of the Imperial Parliament. To such an extent has this opposition been carried that an Evening contemporary has actually interviewed Irish nationalists, and has elicited an opinion that Canadians had cause to dislike the appointment, " not having been allowed any say in the matter." The present is the first occasion on which even a suggestion has been made that Canada should beconsulted on such a subject, and weobserved with satisfaction that Mr. Gladstone entirely repudiated the idea of such consultation. The only party in Canadathat could be applied to for advice is, the Ministry, and it must be obvious that a considerable section of the population would feel distrust of a Governor General recommended by any Canadian Government.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

Our United States contemporaries are discussing with great earnestness the alleged enormous profits which have been made by the owners of the Texas ranches ; and as some of our enterprising Canadian capitalists have gone into the same line of business in the North-west, it may not be out of place to consider the questien on its merits. It is alleged that the "Cattle Kings," as they are termed, have been able, by holding back supplies from particular points, and thus creating an artificial scarcity, to make the prices just what they please. It is likewise asserted that, notwithstanding the great resources

of the country, animal food is about as dear to-day in America as in the European countries, where the pastures may be said to be worn out. In reply to such arguments it may be urged that there is an enormous export of cattle from America to Europe, and that in cases where no duty on the imports is imposed, as in the case of the United Kingdom, the prices are likely to range about the same, taking freight and charges into account. We have not seen any proposition for restraining the legitimate profits of those engaged in the cattle trade, but if the profits be so exorbitant, then it will be for the interest of the public that new ranches should be established in every suitable place, and from what we have been able to learn our Canadian raisers of cattle will find ample encouragement for the prosecution of their enterprises. We learn from the New York Bulletin that the statistics of the trade establish that the profits in the State of Texas have averaged 100 per cent, in the past five years, while in some cases they have reached 500 per cent. There is probably a good deal of exaggeration regarding the average annual profits, especially as in the first and second years of the five the profits are very small, and there is always considerable risk of disease and other casualties. Whatever may be the profits the ordinary established rules of supply and demand will regulate prices, and we may be well assured that if the profits should be excessive they will soon be reduced by competition to a proper standard.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

It may well be imagined that a book with such a title as we have prefixed to these remarks will create considerable interest in every part of the Dominion. even among those who are not familiar either with the name of the author or with his merits as a writer. The work has been published in Toronto by the "Rose Publishing Company," the author being Mr. J. E. Collins, a Canadian by birth, and, we presume, a young man. We are told that "this is our first book," and we rather infer that it was found necessary to canvass for subscribers. It is to be feared that Montreal was notlooked on as a likely place to encourage such an enterprise, as it is within our knowledge that several persons have been trying to obtain copies of the book, but without success. It is not to be found on our principal booksellers' shelves, and enquiries are met by a statement that

the book can only be supplied to subscribers. We have, however, succeeded, after considerable delay and trouble, in procuring a copy, which we consider well deserving of notice.

Mr. Collins has shewn evidence of great sagacity in his choice of a subject. He is evidently devoted to the cause which, throughout the volume, he takes every suitable opportunity to advocate. That cause is the separation of Canada from Great Britain, and the establishment of an independent republic. The work i dedicated to Professor Goldwin Smith, who is, in the opinion of its author, "the greatest English living writer," and whose praises he has sounded in his chapter on "Thought and Literature." We are under the impression that the latest "forecast" which has been made by the distinguished essayist referred to, has been that we are destined to be annexed to the Great Republic to the south, a destiny, that in case, owing to any cause which at present we confess our selves unable to foresee, separation from the United Kingdom should be forced on us, we implicitly believe would necessarily follow very shortly after separation. There is no evidence, so far as we can judge, that Mr. Collins has contemplated any other change than an independent republic. but he is not only strongly opposed to the subsisting connection, but he labors under the conviction that the young men of Canada have a similar bias.

We have acknowledged the great sagacity displayed by Mr. Collins in his choice of a subject, through the medium of which he could most effectively advocate Canadian nationalism. No better proof of the correctness of our opinion can be given than a reference to the opinions of the press which the publisher has supplied. We find ten of these in the Bystander, and, with scarcely an exception, no reference whatever is made to the ostentatious alvocacy of independence in the life of Sir John A. Macdonald, who has always professed devoted attachment to British connection. The Mail extract is simply, "To all Canadians who "desire to appreciate at their true value " the services rendered to this country by "Sir John A. Macdonald we commend "Mr. Collins' biography," The St. John Evening Times says: "The book merits, and will certainly receive, a very extensive perusal." The Hon. Wm. Elder styles it, "a most careful personal and political biography of Sir John Macdonald," but makes no allusion to its advocacy of independence. Mr. Elder could hardly have done less, as Mr. Collins styles him "a politician who might take rank among our foremost public men." Of Mr. George Stewart, jun., Mr. Collins says that his various contributions have long delighted a large circle of readers, that his style thrills with life, that his literary career has been one of increasing activity crowned with success. Of Mr. Collins, Mr. Stewart says, "there is not a dull "chapter in the book, but there are "many chapters of energetic writing, "and a hundred passages can be selected "which are very brilliant indeed. His "style is pictorial and eloquent. Mr. "Collins' book is full of interesting read-"ing from the first page to the last." Not a single allusion to the advocacy of independence ! The Hamilton Tribune, Kingston News, and Toronto Globe all recommend the work, but if any of them have adverted to "independence," the publisher has suppressed the remarks. In the case of the Toronto World, a national paper, it is admitted that the work " contains much sound nationalist doctrine," and Mr. G. Mercer Adam, in a long and eulogistic article, admits that in the closing pages, "the sentiment pre-"sents itself in a pronounced Nationalism. "which, likely enough, both political " parties will sneer at, though the feeling is obviously dictated by patriotism." He adds that "his words have a curious convincing force, and the swaying influence of patriotic ardour." Mr. Collins styles Mr. Roberts of Fredericton "beyond any comparison our greatest living poet," and has devoted considerable space to his laudation. In the notices is a long contribution from Mr. Roberts to the St. John Telegraph of a most laudatory character, but as there is no reference to independence it is fair to notice that he had only received a few of the earlier chapters of the work.

It may be admitted that, as a rule, the advocates of independence are young men, who, with the enthusiasm of youth, look on all those who are advanced in years as in their dotage and incapable of forming sound opinions on the particular subject under discussion, or perhaps on any other. They, however, ought to bear in mind that there are other young men who are perhaps equally enthusiastic in their loyalty to their Sovereign, or, if such loyally be sneered at as a mere fided sentiment, we will say attachment to monarchical. institutions, and free Parliamentary discussion, where responsib'e ministers have to defend every act of the Government, with the full knowledge that their tenure of power is dependent on the popular will.

Mr. Collins is entitled to the credit of having displayed great sagacity in making 1516

use of the name of a popular living statesman, whose admirers must natur ally desire to possess a sketch of his life written in the most flattering terms, but who the author doubtless hopes will imbibe at least a portion of the double-distilled poison which he has prepared for them. One of the institutions of Canada which is specially denounced by our author is the nominated Senate, and it is doubtless open to criticism. No living man is more responsible for that institution than Sir John A. Mcdonald. At the period of confederation the question of the expediency of having two Legislative Chambers was very fully considered, as well as the mode of constituting the second Chamber. The late Senator Brown had strongly opposed the introduction of the elective principle in the old Legislative Council and his aid in substituting nomination by the Representatives of the Crown was cordially given. Mr. Collins should bear in mind that whatever may be the defects of the present system it was adopted at the desire of the people of Canada themselves. As we have referred to the political views of Mr. Collins we ought in fairness to enable our readers to judge for themselves as to the correctness of our description. He expresses the opinion : " that a change must soon come " in our political status no one whose "opinion is of any value will now deny." We should imagine that Mr. Collins must attach great value to the opinion of Sir John Macdonald, and yet although he has published very strong opinions of that Right Honorable gentleman in direct opposition to his own views he coolly declares that " they are of no value whatever." However we must proceed : "To "the speculating mind one of three "courses will be open. Federation with " the Empire, a scheme which is the birth " of a disordered poetic imagination; "annexation with the United States, a " proposal for which we have not the re-"motest sympathy, and which we believe " would be unwelcome to the people, and "Canadian Independence. We need not " repeat what we have expressed so often " that for this latter scheme are we heart "and soul; that no other change will " satisfy the manly yearning spirit of our " young Canadians, and that it is our duty " now to bestir ourselves, to organize, and " to tire not, nor rest till our colonialism "shall have become a thing of the past, "and our Canada stand robust, and pure, "and manly, and intelligent, among the "nations of the earth."

Such is the medicine or poison, as people may consider it, that the admirer of Sir John A. Macdonald has administered

in frequent doses throughout the interesting book, which the attached followers of the Premier will naturally desire to be possessed of; and we cannot but acknowledge the sagacity of the author who has chosen such a mode of disseminating his views. There are, moreover, some rather broad insinuations as to the durability of Sir John Macdonald's loyalty. Mr. Collins tells us that Sir John " has always, and to "a far greater extent than we could wish, "sought to instil a feeling of loyalty among "Canadians to the British Empire." He then proceeds to give his idea of Sir. John's loyalty. He thus describes it: "we should be loyal to Great Britain, we "must be loyal to Canada," * * " to our "own selves we must be true. * *" He has taught us the adjective national and he has "given us a national policy." · · Referring to the well known expression of opinion in the Toronto Mail the author says: "A newspaper, voicing his sentiments, replied," Then so much the worse for British connexion." It may be observed that all the above italics are so printed by Mr. Collins, who after stating that Sir John is "ten times more popular with the young men than either his late or present rival," adds that this is owing to "the policy of Canadian "loyalty to Canadian interests which he "has adopted." We must here pause for the present, but we shall on future occasions notice the most important passages in Mr. Collins' work.

FISH INSPECTION,

Government fish inspectors and dealers will be interested to know the result of the suit instituted some months ago by Messrs. Verret, Stewart & Co., of this city, against Neil Mc-Auley, Government inspector of fish for the counties of Grey and Bruce, Ontario, for loss through alleged negligence on the part of his deputy, G. S. Miller, in examination of goods bought by plaintills. The goods in question consisted of 194 packages of white fish and trout, bought by the plaintiffs in November last, and shipped to Montreal from Owen Sound. On arrival the goods were discovered to be quite different from what they were branded. The purchasers accordingly made complaint, but Inspector McAuley failing to appoint a person or persons to look" into the matter and have the fish re-inspected, plaintiffs, to establish amount of loss, had L. E. Morin, Government Fish Inspector, this city, re-inspect the 194 packages, and his inspection showed 59 packages or half-burrels unfit for food, tainted ; 12 packages or half-barrels rusty ; 117 half-barrels No. 1 and 2 half-barrels No. 2, 4 halfbarrels having been used or taken to make up short weight. Half-barrels, by Inspection Act, should contain 100 lbs. of fish, exclusive of salt and brine, yet in this lot some halfbarrels only weighed 85 lbs. Some half-barrels branded No. I trout contained trout and white

fish mixed, showing clearly that the fish had not been turned out, sorted, classified and weighed as should have been done. Inspected packages should bear name of place of inspection, inspector or deputy inspector's name, the month and year of inspection, with weight, quality, and kind or description of fish. Judge Osler of Toronto awarded the plaintiff's \$370 and costs.

SEWER-GAS. - Chicago paper :- Of appliances for prevention of the results of sewer gas the old-fashioned trap in the pipes is the most used, being simple and somewhat serviceable. But that it is perfect no one will insist. The water confined in the trap will become impreg-The nated with the noxious gases, which escape into the house to the detriment of its inmates, and leaks in the pipes under the house will allow the sewage to percolate into the ground underneath with a like result. The use of various deodorizers and disinfectants is more in the line of dealing with symptoms than with the primary cause of the difficulty. A young plum-ber in Chicago has invented and patented a device by which he claims to shut off the sewer entirely from the house and render the escape of sewer-gas impossible. A large six-inch pipe connects the basin of the water closet with the sewer. In the horizontal section of the pipe, underneath the house, are two large valves about twelve feet apart, which are operated by a water motor. When the handle of the watercloset is lifted, the contents flow down to the first valve, and a quantity of water from a flush box is admitted, which carries every particle of matter with it. When the stream meets the first valve it is opened allowing it to flow into the section between the valves. The first valve is then closed, and the second one opened, another quantity of water from the flush box forcing it into the sewer. When the whole contents of the pipe are discharged, the second valve is closed. It will be seen that when the machine is not in operation both valves are closed, and at no time are both of them open at once, so that the separation of the house from the sewer is complete and perfect, while the large quantity of water from the flush-box which flows into both pipes keeps them clean and sweet. The operation of the valves in the manner stated is controlled by a cam-wheel rotated by a water motor, one revolution of which, occupying about a minute of time, does the whole business. The inventor says it meets with the unqualified approval of every sanitary engineer who inspects it.

SUBSTITUTES FOR HOPS.—Considerable commotion has been raised in the beer-brewing and beer-drinking world by a letter published, written by a firm of drug-brokers in London, England, with reference to the substitution of drugs possessing bitter flavor and tonic qualities for hops. They state that, in consequence of the failure of hast season's crop of English hops, calumba-root, camoniles, cassia, and cheretta have greatly advanced in price, thereby implying that these substances are likely to be largely employed in producing the flavor dear to the pulate of the consumer of "bitter." The great tirms of brewers have, in consequence, unanimously protested that they never use anything but hops to produce the bitter constituent of their beers, and therefore practically deny the inferences to be drawn from the published statistics. This doubtless is the fact: but if the case were otherwise, and the drugs named were used in the brewing of bitter beer, no possible injury, but rather benefit, would result to the beer-drinking public. Few old Indians, crany persons suffering from the possession of a "liver," but know the good effects of calumba: quassin is also one of the most efficient vegetable bitters known to pharmacists. The sume may be said of cheretta and camoniles. So that, even if the hop crop were deficient, it is certain that the public health would not suffer, and drinkers of bitter beer would not, detect any, difference of flavor in their beverage.—Med. Journal,

COMMENCIAL travellers are not idle across the lines if the following from a Trenton (N. J.) paper be an indication :- A commercial traveller, with several heavy cases in hand, panted into a barber-shop, adjoining the State Street House, 10-day. One side of his face had a seven days growth of whiskers, while the other side was perfectly smooth. He threw himself into a chair. "Shave me," he said, brusquely. The astonished barber begun to adjust the cloth about his neck, looking at the drimmer's face menu-while with eloquent curiosity. "Been in the barber chair once this morning, haven't you?" queried the barber. "Twice," said the stranger, correcting him: "once at Philadelphia and once at Bristol. Got my face lathered in Philadelphia and then saw I couldn't make my train unless I started. Got the barber to wipe off my face, and I ran and got on just as the train was moving. At Bristol I thought I'd have time to do some business and get shaved and catch the next train. Got through with my business, ran into a barber-shop, got lathered again, and got half my face shaved, when I heard the train com-ing. Jumped up and paid the barber, and again had my face wiped off, and struck for the depot and got the train just as it was moving. People on the train looked at me and then turned away and whispered. They thought I was an escaped lunatic. I want a close shave, please, and take your time to it. I'm going to make up for this helter-skelter business in the morning."

RETURNS which have been published by the British Board of Trade containing the emigration statistics for the past year, show that 51,399 persons left the United Kingdom for Canada direct during that period ; 38,361 were of British origin and 12,038 foreigners, the former showing an increase of 65 per cent. over 1881 and 90 per cent. over 1880. These figures do not include persons sailing from Bristol and some Frish ports, nor those who travel to the Dominion by the New York route. Although the population of the United States is about 12 times larger than that of Canada, the emigrants to the former country were only a trifle over four times as numerous as those proceeding to the latter, and the emigration to the United States for the year was only 31 per cent. in excess of the number in 1881, as against an increase of 65 per cent. in the case of Canada. Trish Emigration to the Dominion has doubled during the past year according to the statistics, which, however, do not include persons sailing from Galway, or from Gueens-town via American ports. From the inquiries that are being received respecting Manitoba and other parts of Canada there is every reason to expect a still larger emigration during 1883.

PRELIMINARY. [Wall Street News]-Inst fall anarrow-gauge road twenty-two miles long was planned, and a company organized in Wisconsin, and an eastern man who scented a chance for profitable investment called upon the President to make some enquiries. "How is the new line getting on ?" he asked, after some general conversation .- "Splendidly; we have the right of way for the first five miles, and have the right of way for the bist hve miles, and have taken steps to gobble it for the other seventeen."—"How much stock have you issued?"—"Two hundred thousand dollars." —"And how much has been sold?"—"Well, you see, it has all been preliminary thus far. We have sold enough stock to buy blue uniforms for all the general offices, furnished up several rooms with mahogany desks and magnet carpets, and as soon as we can work off sufficient to purchase horses and carriages for President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and furnish the Superintendent with a yacht we shall begin the real serious work of building up a Grand Air line;

WHELDAM CUMMINGS, harnessmaker, Struthroy, Ont., hus been overshadowed by the sheriff, who is now in possession of the stock, the issue of an execution held by the father, Wm. Cummings, sen. The amount of the execution is \$500. Davidson & Co, Toronto, hold a claim for \$1,400. Total liabilities about \$3,000. The assets will amount to about \$600, or equal to the father's claim. Cummings, who has been in business about seven years, commenced with little means, but instead of giving the business his full attention, he attached himself to the band of the town, and as drum major, attired rather unlike a barnessmaker. In addition to this, a *penchant* for the horse rather than for the harness tended to bring about the present state of affairs, in which 15 cents on the dollar, is apparently the best he can offer to his creditors.

FIRE RECORD.

South Lancaster, July 3.—The store of C. J. Woods tainly destroyed. Stock partially insured. The dwelling of A. McArthur also burned. Loss not known, covered by insurance. Also the building occupied by D. M. McCrimson as store and post office took fire and was burned. The goods were all removed; suffering considerably from water; partly insured.

QUERKC.

Montreal, June 28.—Messrs. Senéeal, Cadieux & Co., wholesale grocery, partly burnt. Loss \$8,000; covered by insurance. The Canadian Pacific Railway offices damaged to the extent of \$100, fully insured. Messrs. J. Paxton & Co's, coal oil store partly burnt. Loss \$3,000; fully-insured.

MANITOBA:

Winnipeg, June 29.—J. H. Ashdown's hardware store totally destroyed. Loss \$3,000; uninsured.

Market Keports.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 5th July, 1883.

Midsummer dullness characterizes nearly every department of trade, and the week's business has, moreover, been greatly curtailed by the holiday influences attendant upon the celebration of Dominion Day in Canada, and Independence Day in the States. Many of the leading merchants and other business men of the city are about leaving on their annual vacation at the sea-side, and little activity is expected for some weeks to come. The improved condition of the crops, under the influence of favorable weather, has stimulated confidence in the future; from present appearances a good Canadian harvest may reasonably be expected. The dry goods travellers are out on their Fall trip, but have not had time yet to give an account of themselves. Remittances continue fair. There is no change to note in local financial affairs. Loans on stocks can be had at from 5 to 6 per cent., but the domand for money is light. Commercial paper discounted at 7 to 8 per cent., and gilt-edged bills at a shade lower rate. Business on the Stock Exchange has been very light. There was no session from Friday till Tuesday last, and since the re-opening the daily volume of business has been small; Richelieu has been the most active, and has advanced 11 per cent. for the week, selling

to-day at 80¹/₂. Bank of Montreal has advanced ¹/₄ per cent to 198¹/₂, at which sales were recorded to-day; buyers closed at 198¹/₂. For other stocks values show little change. See table on another page.

Boors AND Sucks.—Trade still rules quiet though, under the influence of the warmer weather, the outlook is more promising. Orders for Fall goods are beginning to come forward, and remittances are generally fair.

DAIRY PRODUCE.-There has been rather more doing in Butter the past week, but shippers are not yet in a position to operate any more freely, and under increasing receipts and accumulating stocks, the market is decidedly easier all round than last week. The arrivals of Western have been more liberal the past few days, and sales have occurred at from 15c to 18c as to quality, for round lots. There has been little movement in Townships, which are quoted here at 19c to 20c, but latest advices from the Eastern Townships are to the effect that farmers are commencing to accept con-cessions, and are less inclined to hold stocks ; a good-sized lot of fine Townships was reported sold at 18c, at point of shipment. Creamery, for which there are few buyers at present asking prices, is quoted at 20c to 21c. Brockville and Morrisburg at 175 to 19c, and Western at 15c to 18c as to quality. The local Cheese market is decidedly dull and weak, at a considerable decline on last week's prices. Several well-known factories of fine white make were offered here yesterday at 9%, with 9% the best bid. For a choice lot of colored 10¢ would probably have to be paid. Prices may be quoted at from 94c to 10c for fair to finest; white is offering freely at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; French colored cheese was offered yesterday at $9\frac{1}{2}$ c. It is said that a number of French factories will be offering here in a few days. The present unsettled state of the market is mainly owing to series since or the matter is many own of the unsatisfactory advices from England and a further decline in New York. At lager-soll this week, two factories registered 323 boxes cheese, June make, and sold 250 at 104 and 73 at 94 c; 10 buyers and 11 factory-The present, June cheese being all sold. Uable 548 6d. At Little Falls, 10,000 boxes sold: 3,000 at 104c, two lors at 102c; 6,000 at 10c. Market-feeling of uncertainty. At Utica, 12,000 boxes sold; raling price 10c; 3,000 boxes consigned; small cheese, 104c.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—We have no change to report in prices this week. Business continues quiet, without much prospect of improvement for some little time. The English Chemical market is in a very depressed condition, and manufacturers complain of losing heavily at present prices.

Fish.—Fresh Salmon having become scarce, prices have advanced, several sales bring made this week of lots to arrive, at lice per lb. The demand for salmon continues good, but nothing doing in other kinds of fish.

FREGETS-Rule firm, under a fair demand, at 3s. 6d to London, 2s. 6d. to Liverpool, and 3s. 3d to Glasgow, for heavy grain.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—English Wheat markets have ruled dull and drooping during the week, and imports in the United Kingdom for the week show the large decrease of 75,000 brls flour, 100,000 qrs. wheat, and 325,000 qrs. corn, and yet the supplies are reported excessive. To-day Liverpool was cabled quiet and unchanged. Spring-sown crops in England, especially pease, have materially improved. Chicago has ruled quiet, with an advance on Tuesday for No. 2 Spring Wheat, but there was no shipping demand; the New York and Chicago Faxchange has been closed for the last two days. With the exception of a few cargoes of corn, sold at 56c, delivered here from the West, there has been no business doing in the local grain market, which remains uncommonly util and flat. Values are, therefore, purely nominal, but the tendency is downward. The *Alour* market quiet, not much demand, but daily receipts small, and stocks rapidly decreasing. In the absence of an active enquiry sellers ennot obtain any advance on last week's quotations.

FRUITS.—Wholesale dealers are quite busy, Canadian Strawberries and Lemons commanding the chief attention. Receipts of Canadian berries this week have been heavy, and prices have ranged from 8c to 10c per quart, fluctuating in proportion to the supply and condition of the fruit. Lemons, of which receipts have here small, have been in active request, at §5 to §6 per box; enses are quoted at §7 to §8, but have been arriving in bad order, and not much wanted. Oranges searce, but demand slow, at §12 to §13 per case, repacked. No new Apples in the market yet, and the season is about over for last year's fruit. Cherries selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per basket; not many received yet. Cocoanuts, white, worth §5 to §5.50 per hundred. For Pineapples and Bananas the season is about over, hence relaable prices cannot be quoted. A carload of new harvest Apples is en route to this market from the South; prices will of course be governed hargely by the quality and condition of the fruit on arrival. Some small lots of new apples have already been received in this market.

GROCENES.—Sugars.—There is an active demand for Yellow Refined at steady prices. Granulated is in fair request at previous quotations. Business in West India Grocery Grades is hight. Teas.—Only moderate enquiry, and mostly for actual wants. The range of values is but little varied for the weak. Young Hyson, Ganpowder and Black Teas continue dull. Motasses.—Some Barbadoes held on wharf has been stored rather than accept lower figures. Advices from the Island show some reduction in value, but freights are not believed to be readily procurable at moderate rates. Syrups quiet. *Itice.*—Demand has shackened, and a slight reduction in price. Coffees.— Choice qualities steady, some sales of the lower firm at slight advaces, with sules for quantity. Pimento dull. Cassia inactive. *Fraits.*— Yelentias not at all active, and rather ensister. Malaga Raisins in small request. Currants firm at slight advaces, with sules for quantities is vicinity rather under 6 cents. Figs, Prunes, Statuas dull. Filberts, Walnuts and Almonds u telanged.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Payments are again reported fair, but of course trade remains quiet, there being only the usual amount of business passing at this time of year. Gable advices received Tuesday last report the English markets steady with prices firm but unchanged. A fair movement is reported in Bar Iron at from \$1.90 to \$2, and an increased business has been done in Tin Plates at \$5.25 for the best grades of Charcoal, but some round lots of Alloway are said to have been placed at as low as \$5.15; Gokes rule firm at \$1.40. This being the season for Ganada Plates a good demand is being experienced at from \$3.10 to \$3.25, as to kind and quantity. Cut Nails, Tin and Copper, and Window Hass steady and unchanged, at the figures quoted last week. For Pig Iron the market has developed no new feature; buyers for the most part are still holding off, and sales are chiefly of small lots, to arrive. Receipts continue light, and there are no slocks on haud to speak of. Some round lots of Calder have changed hands during the week, at about last week's quotations, which may be called stendy. See table of "prices current" on another page. HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is devoid of any new features. Offerings of native *Hides*, are comparatively light, but about sufficient for the demand, and values are unchanged, all round. Not many *Lambskins* offering yet, but they are worth about 40c each. *Clips* bring 30c to 35c. *Calfskins* scarce at 12c per lb., the season being nearly over.

LEATHER. --In this branch business is reported very quiet, more so than usual at the beginning of the month. None of the various kinds are in special demand, consequently there are no round lot transactions to note, and, while prices are no higher, the tendency is to a firmer market, if anything. The period is rapidly approaching when manufacturers will require to lay in increased supplies, and for some time past receipts from tanners have been falling off. There is no other noteworthy feature in the market to note, but of course the week has been very short, owing to the intervention of holdays.

LOMBER.—Trade is moving along quietly; there is not the same activity as last season. Prices, so far, rule about the same, with some inclination to drop on common grades. Stocks of common lumber in this city are pretty large and trade is somewhat slack, owing to the comparatively small number of buildings being erected.

Oits.—Market for Cod rather weaker, owing to the prospects of the new oil arriving shortly. Seal oils of all kinds have advanced, in consequence of light stocks and good demand in England. Steam Refined now quoted at 722 to 75c, and Straw Seal at 65c to 70c. Round lots have changed hands at a shade under these figures. Linsed rules very quiet, and values remain unchanged. Spirils of Turpenine has declined about 3c per gul., in sympathy with Southera Markets, from whence this market is supplied.

PROVISIONS.—The feeling in the Chicago market for both Pork and Lard continues distrustful. Yesterday being the 4th July, and a holiday in the States, no American Market report were received. The local market has continued quiet and weak, in sympathy with the unsetted feeling in the Vest, and values for pork and lard show a considerable decline commarcd with a week ago. Sales are restricted to jobbing lots at \$20.50 to \$21 for Western Mess Pork and .121c to 132c for Fairbanks Lard, in pulls. There is no Canada lard left in the market, and Canada Short Out Mess Pork is also about exhausted. Hams in good request at 14c to 15c; other smoked means stendy and unchanged. Receipts of Eggs rather light, and, though they are still quoted at 16c to 164c, the nurket scenes caster.

WINES AND LIQUONS.—Travellers are forwarding orders for Fall delivery, but trade on the whole is rather dull. No change in pricelist. Payments fair.

Wool.—The market continues seasonably quiet, with few quotable transactions occurring, and values remain nominally unchanged. In the early part of the week a mixed lot of Canadian Supers changed hands at within the range of our quotations, viz., from 25c to 33c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 5, 1883.

(Beerbolum's Advices.) Cargoes off Const-Wheat, quiet; Corn, steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat neglected, no business doing. Corn, do. Cargoes off Const. Corn. 255 3d. Amount on passage for United Kingdom— Wheat, 1,825,900 qrs.; Corn, 380,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot, quiet. Corn firm.

The Price of the

AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON, July 5.—*Flour*—market dull, prices nominal. Sales of Superfine from \$3 to \$3.75; Extras from \$5 to \$4.75, including choice Bakers' from \$5 to \$6. Patent Spring sold at from \$1 to \$1.50, and Patent Winter from \$6 to \$7. Cornmeal in moderate demand at \$3. Oatmeal selling at from \$6 to \$6.60 for fair to good, and from \$7 to \$7.50 for choice and fancy. Ilay, receipts large, market well supplied; sales of choice at from \$17 to \$18, and medium at from \$15 to \$16. Butter, unchanged, demand moderate; sales of schoice at from \$2 to \$4e; fair to good from 195 to 11c for choice, and from \$0 to 10c fair to good. Canada Peas, quiet but steady; sales at from \$1.10 to \$1.15. Potatoes, new arriving freely, market unsettled; sales of new at from 3.0 to 0 \$2.25 per bbl, and old at from 30c to 60c per bushel.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, July 5, 1883.

Notwithstanding an admitted dullness in nearly all branches of trade there is no deep complaining. And while the prospects for a good business during the remainder of the summer are not brilliant there is still no opinion expressed that the year is going to be a bad year. A period of partial stagnation, if it should come, will be borne by the great bulk of the farmers of Ontario with some reserves, and the times cannot be very bad. With a continuance of the weather which has set in during the past few days, the crops will be better than they were hoped for, and the ordinary course of trade will correspondingly be above the level of depression. The attitude of the banks gives a color to this opinion. Money is still obtainable at latest reported rates, and there is no increased strictness about securities. Loans on collaterals are made at 7 per cent; and commercial paper is discounted at 7 per cent for gilt-edge, with higher rates for inferior securities, with a limited demand for accommodation. Sterling exchange is quiet at 109 and 109; between banks, and 109; to

enstomers for 60 days; and demand bills $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{6}{3}$ higher. Gold drafts on New York are drawn at par between banks, and customers pay $\frac{1}{3}$ premium. Bank stocks and other secarities have been quiet, and values generally scarcely more than steady. There is really no buying on speculation; and men with money seem slow to buy as investments. There is scarcely a feature in stocks that possesses any prominence; at the same time the market has not shown any signs of depression. The following are bids to-day compared with those of last Thursday:

Banks.		Bid July 5.	Loan Cos.	Bid Jun 28.	Bid July 5.
Montreal Toronto Ontario Merchants Commerce		186) 1115 1225	Can. Permanent Freehold Western Can Bidg. & Loan Farmers' Joan.	166 190 1	223 166 190 1024 127
Dominion Hamilton. Stand'dx-d Federa! Imper'lx-d Molsons	114	$117\frac{1}{2}$ 116 158 144	Lond, & Can'dn Iluron & Erie . Dom. Saviugs . Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov. Imperial Savin'e	157 118	139 157 114 114 125

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The changes in the West during the week have not operated on this market further than to check the course of business somewhat. The position of Hour has been lower comparatively than wheat all through the year. And if the price of floar, during the recent decline in values has not been so marked in decline as that of wheat, its present nominal value is not too high in comparison with wheat. Quotations during the week have been stendy at about \$4.65 for Superior Extra, and \$4.55 for Extra, with bids occasionally 5c lower, that was the position at Tuesday's meeting. At the market to day there was no change in quotations, and business was not entered into. Stocks are low. On Monday last there were in store here 2,795 brls. against 3,095 on June 25, and against 3,775 July 3, 1882, and 1,500 barrels July 4, 1881. Oatmeal is quoted at about \$5.20 for standard, and \$5.35 for granulated. Cornmeal nominal, at \$3.75 to \$3.80 per barrel. Bram is quoted at \$0 to \$5.50 on the track. Shorts quoted at \$16 to \$17 according to quality.

WHEAT.—The market here has not shown any very decided weakness. There has been a downward tendency, but it was not of the same kind that has been operating in Chicago. And if prices in Liverpool had not given way to the extent of about 1d per bushel the prices here would not have given way even so much as they have done. But the reports of the harvests are generally more favorable both in Europe and America than was looked for a month ago, and the prospects for prices advancing are not good. There has been very little doing, and neither buyers nor sellers appear anxious to do business, either for cash or futures. On Tuesday No. 2 Fall was quoted at \$1.03, and No. 2 Spring at \$1.05, and No. 3 both varieties about 2c below these figures. Goose Wheat is quoted about 99c to \$1. At this day's market there was nothing doing. Outside markets were not reported, tund neither buyers nor sellers desired to trade. Stocks in store on Monday last were 189,368 bushels, against 286,322 bushels June 25; and 175,745 July 3, 1882; and 165,203 July 4, 1881.

COARSE GRAINS AND SEEDS.—Quotations for Barley are purely nominal at 75c for No. 1; 68c for No. 2; and 50c for No. 3. Stocks on Monday last were 49,202 bushels; against 66,100 bushels June 25; against 5,011 bushels July 3, 1882; and 17,921 bushels July 4th, 1881.

Outs are easier: Western are offered at 44c, and Eastern at 42c in car lots f.o.c., and sales are slow. Stocks are small: on Monday there were 1,000 bushels in store, against 2,000 bushels July 3, 1872; and 14,521 bushels July 4, 1881. *Peas* are not asked for, but prices are steady at 80c to 81c for good No. 2. Stocks are nearly cleaned out: on Monday last there were 272 bushels in store; against 7,504 bushels June 25; against 4,578 bushels July 3, 1882; and 30,049 bushels July 4, 1881. *Rye* is not in the market, and is quoted nominal at 63c. Stock on Monday last was 225 bushels, against 5,324 bushels July 3, 1882; and 125 bushels July 4, 1881.

BOOTS AND SADES.—There is no improvement in business. Orders are still very light for even Summer goods, and dealers in the country are slow in giving orders for Fall and Winter goods. Manufacturers here are working, but not nearly on full time. It is said that the prospect for Fall and Winter trade is not so good as it was found twelve months ago, and that the diminished manufacture is entirely regulated by reports of the wants of the trade outside.

Day Goobs.—The situation is not improving. The ordinary duliness of June and July has been shaded by the weeks just closed. The ordinary sorting-up orders of these months have been small and few compared with an average year. Stocks of dry goods in country stores are reported large; and the poor crop, prospects have ad pressing effect on traders. It is not too much to suggest to the wholesale trade that it would seem proper to instruct their travellers not to press goods on their customers. There is certainly nothing in the future of the present season to lead to hopes for a successful business in selling goods.

Daugs.—There is reported a slight improvement in business during the past few days. Quinine is reported firmer, and the demand is likely to sustain this for some time to come. Opium is quiet at the recent decline, \$4.60. Chamomile flowers are still 50c; Quassia, 10c per lb; Gentian root, 12c to 15c; Colombo root, 25c, used in room of hops.

GROCERIES.—There is very little improvement to report in trade. Prices are also entirely unchanged. Teas are in moderate demand and prices are steady. Sugars are steady, and a larger trade is looked for immediately, when there may be a slight advance in some grades. Fruits are very quiet, and buyers would find an easier market. General quotations are steady.

HARDWARE.—Business is not so good as it might be even at this dull period, but dealers make less of the matter than those in other branches. It is certain that the aggregate trade done will be considerably less than that of 1882. The business has had the advantage of being steady both in operation and in prices. Quotations for leading articles are not changed, but it is thought that prices of iron will advance next month. Present prices are: Bar iron, Nova Scotia, \$2.50 to \$2.60; ordinary, \$2 to \$2.10. Hoops, coopers' \$2.50 to \$2.60; band, \$2.50 to \$2.60. Lead, bar, 54c; Sheet, 50 to 54c. Steel, cast 12c to 13c; boiler plate 34c to 4c. Tin, bar, 26c to 28c; ingot, 24c to 25c.

HIDES AND SKINS.—There are some changes in quotations, and prices are generally firm. Green hides are buying at 74c for cows, and 83c for steers, No. 1, and 1c lower for No. 2. Cured held at 84c lo 84c for No. 1 cows, and sales have been made at these figures, although the outside figures are considered extreme. *Calfskins* buying at 13c for No. 1 and 11c for No. 2; selling cured at 15c for No. 1, and 13c

for No. 2. Lambskins are advanced 5c, buying now at 35c; and pells also advanced, buying at 25c.

LEATHER.—The market is rather duller than could have been expected some time ago. The depression that has settled on boots and shoes, and the manufactures, has been felt in the leather trade as a simple consequence. The country dealers and shoemakers report trade very dull also. Tanners complain of the situation in which they are placed. Raw material of every description has been increased in cost, and the price of leather has not responded. The prices quoted are those charged for small lots to country dealers:—Spanish sole 25c to 30c; Buffulo sole 21c to 23c; hemlock harness 28c to 33c; oak harness 45c, to 50c hemlock belting 34c to 43c; kips, French, 75c to 95c; English, 70c to 75c; Chicago, 65c to 70c; spilis, 28c to 33c; buff, 16c to 18c; pebble, 14c to 18c; calf, French, \$1.10 to \$1.40; hemlock, light, 60c to 70c.

Live STOCK TRADE.—The supplies teaching this market have been rather small in the aggregate, and very irregular. Last week receipts were below the actual requirements, but as butchers are not selling briskly there was no embarrassment. At Tuesday's market there were again a fair number of cattle—about 200 head, averaging in weight from about 1,100 lbs. to 1,300. They were all in good condition, and were all taken for the local market and for shipment east. Prices were firm at from \$5.50 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs., live weight. Sheep were only few in offering, and were all taken at 52 to 6c per lb., live weight. Lambs sold readily at \$3.50 to \$5, according to quality. Calves on the street are selling variously at \$8 to \$22, according to size and condition.

PROVISIONS.—The decline in Chicago has operated a weakening of prices of meats here. It is thought the prices given might be shaded to a good customer. Bac n is very quiet; long clear quoted at 11c for round lots, and 10lc to 10dc for ton and box lots; Cumberland cut is 1c lower; bellies, smoked, 13dc; cauvassed 14c. Hams steady at 14c for smoked, and 14jc for cauvassed. Pork quoted at \$20; Beef at \$16 for prime, and \$17 for mess. Lard ensier, tinnets quoted at 12dc, large pails, 12dc small pails 13c. Butter unchanged at 14c to 16c for fair to good, and 12c to 13c for ordinary. Cheese steady, medium selling at 10dc; finest jobbing at 11dc to 12c. Eggs selling at 15c to 16c, according to quantity. Beans almost nominal at \$1:60 to \$1.85 per bushel, according to quality. Dried Apples very quiet, quoted at 9dc for American; 10dc to 10dc for Cauadian, and 16c to 17c for eraporated.

OTHER PRODUCE.—Hogs nominal at \$9. Polatoes scarce at 70c to 75c for car lots, per bag. Sill, Liverpool, 65c per bag in car lots, and 80c delivered; Cunadian, \$1.40 in car lots, and \$1.50 delivered, per barrel. Hops single balcs No. 1 selling at 65c. Pressed Hay nominal at \$11 to \$12 on the track. Tallow ensier, buying rendered at 8c, selling at 8½c to 83c.

Woot.—The market is exceedingly dull. Dealers say they have had no enquiries from the United States this season, and that prices here are generally lower than they have ever been known. Trading is only of jobbingproportions, and offers from the country are very light. Prices are not changed, and the best opinion seems to be that there is no immediate improvement possible, or at least till it should occur that there is some demand from American buyers. Cotswold fleece is quoted at 17c to 18c; Liecester at 19c to 20c. Southdown is worth 24c to 25c, and taken readily at these figures, or perhaps higher. There is only a moderate demand for pulled wools, from the factories; prices are: supers selling at 26c to 27c; extra supers at 31c to 32c.









SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endersed. "Tenders for Iron Roots," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 17th day of JULY noxt, for the

NEW ROOF

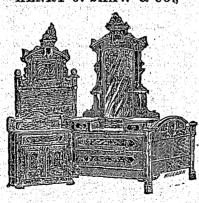
required for the DBILL, HALL, at Montreal. Plans and specifications can be seen and all necessary information obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Tuesday, the

Tenders must be made on the printed forms

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent, of the amount of the tender, which will be fricted if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he full to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or not kender. lowest or any tender.

By order, F. H. ENNIS. Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st May, 1883. THE CRAPE SUCAR

Refining Company of Canada. (LIMITED.) Manufacturers of Grape Sugar, Glucose and Steam Refined Syrups. Grocers' Syrups, Totacconists' and Wine Growers' Supplies Works at WALKERVILLE, Ont. Hon. R. W. SCOTT, Pres., CHAS. T. BATES, vice-Pres., JONATHAN TURNER, Man'g Director, J. E. THOMAS, Treasurer. HENRY J. SHAW & CO..



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Near Victoria Sq., MONTREAL, CANADA. The Trade Supplied.



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Drill Hall," will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 11th day of JUNE next inclusive, for the

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO DRILL HALL, MONTREAL.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the De-partment of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of A. Raza, Esa, Architect, Montreal, on and after Monday, the 28th instant

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each leader must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Hon-orabe the Minister of Public Works, equal to fue per ceit. of the amount of the tender, which will be forlicited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he full to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the jowest or any tender

F. H. ENNIS.

1521

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 21st May, 1883

By order,



BARRON'S LUMBER DRYER J. J. CURRAN, Inventor. CURRAN & WOLFF, Proprietors for the U.S., 39 & 41 Franklin Street, Chicago.

A. F. BARRON, Patentee and Builder for the Dominion of Canada.

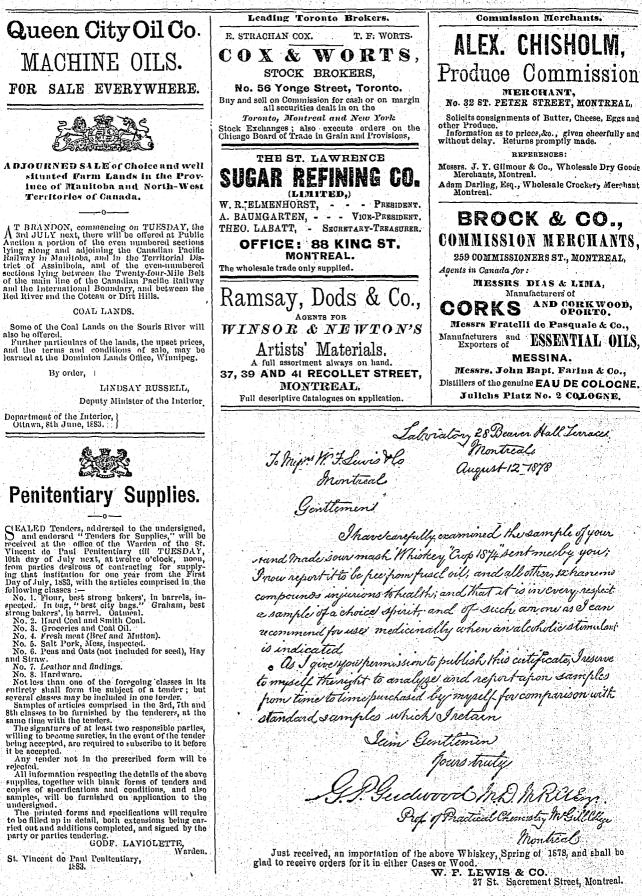
Office, 9 Corn Exchange, MONTREAL. e blici

Send for descriptive Pamphlet containing list of parties using this Dry Kiln in the United States. Dryers built and in working order by the following

Companies:

Annes Shearer, Montreal ; James Crossen ; (car builder), Cobourg, Ont.: Canada Pacific II. II. Porth, Ont.; Kingston Car Works, Kingston, Ont.; Pike & Richardson, (Cooperage Co.) Chatham, Ont. and in course of construction, Grand Trunk, R. R. London, Ont., Steinholf, Schnoor & Co., Staves & Heading, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Secretary.



WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, JULY 5th, 1883.

Name of Article:	Wholesa'e Rates	Name of A	rtiole.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article,	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes. Hen's Thick Boots, Wax. Split " Kip Boots. Call Boots, pegged. Split do Budt Congress. Split do Budt Congress. Split do Budt Congress. Split Bals. Split Bals	\$ 0. \$ 0. 2 25 3 25 3 00 3 150 1 35 1 40 1 35 1 50 1 35 1 60 1 35 1 60 1 35 1 60 1 35 1 60 1 60 1 60 0 90 1 10 1 50 2 00 0 50 1 50 0 50 1 50 0 50 1 50 0 50 1 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 10 0 50 <td>Soda Ash Soda BiGarb Sal Soda Tartaric Acid Camptor Eng. J. Comperson Forg. Dry Go (See Manuy's Flow Superior Extra Superior Ex</td> <td>A ca d c Milled, IV Milled, IV Milled,</td> <td>S. c. S. c. 1 60 1 75 2 50 2 50 0 55 1 90 0 75 0 85 0 85 0 60 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 1 10 1 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 1 11 1 20 1 20 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 37<td>Japan, fine to cholce lb. Japan Nagasaki</td><td>S 0. S 0. 0 36 0 52 0 17 0 24 0 14 0 36 0 28 0 54 0 57 0 58 0 17 0 22 0 28 0 35 0 17 0 22 0 25 0 18 0 26 0 37 0 25 0 38 0 37 0 68 0 37 0 68 0 17 0 22 0 25 0 38 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 27 0 25 0 38 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 17 0 21 0 38 0 66 0 18 0 34 0 17 0 27 0 54 0 97 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 55 0 10 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 55 0 0 57 0 57</td><td>2 in. j to 2 " " 3 in. to 4 " " " Cut Spikes, all sizes Finishing Nails: 1 in. to 1 j in. p. 100 lb. kg 1 j in. to 1 j in. " "</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} \hline s \ c. & s \ c. \\ 0 \ 10 & 0 \ 18 \\ 0 \ 50 & 0 \ 50 & 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 22 & 0 \ 28 \\ 0 \ 17 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 12 & 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 17 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 12 & 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 15 & 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 19 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 24 \ 0 \ 28 \\ 0 \ 54 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 25 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 0$</td></td>	Soda Ash Soda BiGarb Sal Soda Tartaric Acid Camptor Eng. J. Comperson Forg. Dry Go (See Manuy's Flow Superior Extra Superior Ex	A ca d c Milled, IV Milled,	S. c. S. c. 1 60 1 75 2 50 2 50 0 55 1 90 0 75 0 85 0 85 0 60 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 0 95 1 00 1 10 1 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 2 25 3 10 1 11 1 20 1 20 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 20 0 00 0 37 <td>Japan, fine to cholce lb. Japan Nagasaki</td> <td>S 0. S 0. 0 36 0 52 0 17 0 24 0 14 0 36 0 28 0 54 0 57 0 58 0 17 0 22 0 28 0 35 0 17 0 22 0 25 0 18 0 26 0 37 0 25 0 38 0 37 0 68 0 37 0 68 0 17 0 22 0 25 0 38 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 27 0 25 0 38 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 17 0 21 0 38 0 66 0 18 0 34 0 17 0 27 0 54 0 97 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 55 0 10 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 55 0 0 57 0 57</td> <td>2 in. j to 2 " " 3 in. to 4 " " " Cut Spikes, all sizes Finishing Nails: 1 in. to 1 j in. p. 100 lb. kg 1 j in. to 1 j in. " "</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} \hline s \ c. & s \ c. \\ 0 \ 10 & 0 \ 18 \\ 0 \ 50 & 0 \ 50 & 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 22 & 0 \ 28 \\ 0 \ 17 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 12 & 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 17 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 12 & 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 15 & 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 19 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 24 \ 0 \ 28 \\ 0 \ 54 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 25 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 0$</td>	Japan, fine to cholce lb. Japan Nagasaki	S 0. S 0. 0 36 0 52 0 17 0 24 0 14 0 36 0 28 0 54 0 57 0 58 0 17 0 22 0 28 0 35 0 17 0 22 0 25 0 18 0 26 0 37 0 25 0 38 0 37 0 68 0 37 0 68 0 17 0 22 0 25 0 38 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 27 0 25 0 38 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 38 0 66 0 17 0 37 0 12 0 13 0 17 0 21 0 38 0 66 0 18 0 34 0 17 0 27 0 54 0 97 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 55 0 10 0 53 0 60 0 65 0 77 0 54 0 97 0 55 0 0 57 0 57	2 in. j to 2 " " 3 in. to 4 " " " Cut Spikes, all sizes Finishing Nails: 1 in. to 1 j in. p. 100 lb. kg 1 j in. to 1 j in. " "	$\begin{array}{c} \hline s \ c. & s \ c. \\ 0 \ 10 & 0 \ 18 \\ 0 \ 50 & 0 \ 50 & 0 \ 50 \\ 0 \ 22 & 0 \ 28 \\ 0 \ 17 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 12 & 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 17 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 12 & 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 15 & 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 19 & 0 \ 20 \\ 0 \ 24 \ 0 \ 28 \\ 0 \ 54 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 25 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \\ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 07 \ 0 \ 0$
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		WHOLE	SALE PRI	CES CU	RRENT THURSDAY,	JULY 5th,	1883.	
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INSURANCE COMPANY,	, INSURANCE COMPAN	IES	CANADIAT	Montrea	Quotation	1, July 5, 18	33.
OF CANADA.	NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares,		Share par value.	Amount paid per	Canada quotations per ct.	
CAPITAL, . \$1,188,000.	British America Fire & Marine	10,000	per year.		Share. 850	112	n fa line ta Ministra
CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1881, per Government Blue-Book 352,101.20 Deposit with Dominion Govt 142,000 Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1880. 1,648,176 DIRECTORS: President:-HENRY LYMAN. Vice-President ANDREW ALLAN. N. B. Corre. Robert Anderson. J. B. Rolland. Arthur Prévost. Alderman C. D. Proctor. ARCH. MCGOUN, SECTREAS.	Canada Life Cltizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Aco't Confederation Life Sun Life and Acoident Queen City Fire Western Assurance. Royal Canadian Insurance. Accident Ins. Co. of North America GuaranteeCo, of North America.	2,500 11,880 5,000 2,000 20,000 20,000 20,000 2500 13,000	5-6mos. 74-6mos. 5-6 mos. 4-6 mos. 10 6 6 mos. 5 3 per ct. 3 per ct.	\$50 400 100 100 50 40 100 .50	60 224 10 121 10 20 15 20 10	409 300 200 140 1405	
GERALD E. HART, GEN'L MAN'R.	BRITISE AND FOREIG	N.—(Que	plation on t	he London M	arkel, June		inter Richarden
CAPT. JOHN LAWRENCE, Special-Agent. Fire, Life, Accident, Guarantee. RISES TAKEN AT MODERATE BATES. CHIEF OFFICES. ORONTO-BOUSTEAD & GIBUS, Agents. UEBEC-H. C. BOSSE & Co., Agents. UEBEC-H. C. BOSSE & Co., Agents. MUBBEC-H. C. BOSSE & Co., Agents. MILFAS, N. SMOSWEENEY & FIELDING, Agts. MILTAX, N. SMOSWEENEY & FIELDING, Agts. MINTIPEG, MANG. W. GIRDLESTONE, Agent. MONTREAL. ALFRED PERRY, late General Manager of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL.	Briton Life Association British & Foreigu Marine. CommercialUnion Fire Life & Marine. Edinburgh Life Guardian Fire and Life Line cassociation of Sociand Life Association of Sociand Life Association of Sociand Lion Fire Lion Life London & Sancashire Life Liveryl & London & Globe Fire & Life North British & Mercantile Fire & Life North British & Mercantile Fire & Life North Stitish & Mercantile Fire & Life North Stitish & Mercantile Fire & Life Noed Fire & Life Queen Fire & Life Soottish Imperial Fire & Life Soottish Imperial Fire & Life Soottish Provincial Fire & Life Standard Life	50,000 50,000 5,000 120,000 12,000 12,000 100,000 500,000 500,000 40,000 40,000 6,722 200,000 100,000 125,000 50,000 50,000 125,000	10 50 30 10 5 13 ≴7 p. sh. 30 70 70 56 £21 p. s. 80 60 224 55 554 554	1 30 50 100 20 40 10 10 20 10 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 10 20 50 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	1 4 5 16 £2 60 25 2 12 17-26 5 6 1 1 2 12 17-26 1 2 17-26 1 2 17-26 1 2 17-26 1 2 17-26 1 2 17-26 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 7 2 1 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 7 2 1 1 7 2 1 1 7 2 1 1 7 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Market values p. p'd up share £207 5211 £19 £20 0045 £63 £66 £144 £14' £64 £63 £657 £26 103 108 258 £203 £45 £47 £203 £45 £47 £245 £261 £235 £261 £255 £265 555 f68 30 £258 £203 £45 £21 £258 £203 £45 £47 £258 268 £14 £14 £15 £15	
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FIRE INSURAN Incorporated by Royal Charter, CAPITAL - £1, 79 St. Francois-Xavier Stree SCOTTC & BC CHIEF AGENTS FOR DC	CAPITA FUNDS Investme Car Funds Investme Car Funds Investme Car Every des Assurances	Li INVE nts in nadian HEAL cription granted	STED Canada Policy- OFFICI of proper in all the	for sole holders FOR CA ty insured s most appro - CHIEF AGI	protectio NADA—M It moderate ved forms. SNTS : —	- 2 n of - ONTREAL	6,000,00 1,000,00 700,00

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Insurance. THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA. Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872 Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000. HEAD OFFICE: 260 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTRE L. Vice-President. President, Sir A. T. GALT. HON. JAMES FERRIER. MANAGING DIRECTOR. EDWARD RAWLINGS. THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA DOSEESES a record for both reliability and liberality, one proof of which is that it has paid over two thousand losses and has NEVER condested a claim at law. It has ample fib-meial resources, and has made the Special Deposit with the Insu-rance Department at Ottawa. It is, moreover, the only Company whose capital and funds are solely applicable to Accident Insurance. Legal. Toronto. ONES. MACKENZIE & LEONARD, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, Canada Permanent Chambers, Toronto. CLARKSON JONES. BEVERLEY JONES*. GEO. A. MAOKENZIE. C. J. LEONARD. English Agent, JONAS AP JONES, 99 Cannon Street, London. *A Comm'r for N. Y., Illinois and other States. Walkerson, Ont. B. KLEIN, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY, &c. Walkerton, County Town of Bruce Co., Ont. Waterloo, P.Q. JOHN P. NOYES, Q. C. ADVOCATE, WATERLOO, P. Q. Woodstock, N.B. A PPLEBY & COURSER, Barristors and Attorneysat Law, Notaries, &c. Woodstock, N.B. Special attention given to collections. Windsor, N.S. W. H. & A. BLANCHARD, Solicitors, Accountants and Notaries Public. Wingham, Ont. J. A. MORTON, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Special attention to mercantile collections. Winnipeg, Man. ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART, BARRISTERS, REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD Woodstock, Ont. BEARD & NELLIS, Barristers, &c., Offices in the Oxford Permanent Building Society's Building. Y. MCCLENEGHAN, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Α. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Etc., Etc. OFFICE :-- Immediately West of American Express Office. Yarmouth, N.S. UHOS. B. FLINT, LL.B., BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.





Insurance.

