



The Chartered Banks, CHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. .85,799,300

The Chartered Banks.

2,135,000 OFFICE, - . MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LAN, President. ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President

Kenzie, Esq. Hodgson, Esq Is, Esq. T. H. Dunn, J. P. Dawes, Esq. HAGUE, - - General Manager ULT, - Acting Sup't. of Branches

CHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. Kingston, Queb

London,	Renfrew,
Montreal,	Sherbrooke, Q
'Mitchell,	S.ratford.
Napanee,	St. John's, Que
Ottawa,	St. Thomas
Owen Sound,	Toronto.
Perth,	Walkerton,
Prescott,	Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA.

Brade. IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Glager, and other points, The Clydesdals Basi iverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpoil N New York—GI Wall Street, Mean e and John B. Harris, ir, agents. IN UNITED STATES—New York, Bank of N.A.B.; Boston, Merchants' National go, American Exchange National Bak; nn., First National Bank; Detroit, Fra-R, Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fras-Californian Bank. DIAND—Com'erc'l Bk. of Newfoundland CIAND—Com'erc'l Bk.

change. Letters parts of the world.

**BANKOF NOVA SCOTIA** 

INCORPORATED 1832.

LONDON OFFICE 28 Cornhill, London.

Agents and Correspondents:

THE



Fulton. Henry Covert. Cawthra. W, R. Wadssorth. Villiam George Gooderham.

FICE, - - - - TORONTO. COULSON, - - Cashier. EACH, - - - Asst. Cashier. HENDERSON, - - Inspector. Cashier. BRANCHES:

BRANCHES: eal-J. Murray Smith, Manager. oror'-J. L. Gower, Acting " rg-T. A. Bird, " ope E. Milloy, Acting " -J. A. Strathy, " harines-G. W. Hodgetts, " gwood-W. A. Copeland, " n-W. R. Wadsworth, Jr. " ea-P. Campbell, " ing St., W. Brarch, -J. T. M. Burnside. BANKERS:

BANKERS: gland, - . The City Bank, (Limited) - National Bank of Commerce

STANDARD BANK OT CANADA

	CANADA	
id-up and		\$1,000,000
OFF	ICE, TO DIRECTORS.	BONTO.
	JOHN BUBNS,	Vice-President G. D. Morton J. Somerville
6,	AGENCIES. Cannington, Chatham, Ont. Colborne, Burham,	Harriston Markham Newcastle Parkdale. Picton,
nd Mon gland- ig busi s solici	Horest. BANKERS. ntreal—Bank of Mo -National Bank of ness promptly atte ted.	ntreal. Scotland. onded to. Con
	J. L BRODI	B, Cashing

THE	MONETA	ARY	TIMES.

THE MOLSONS BANK. UNION BANK OF GANADA, BANK OF HAMILTON. INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855. \$1,000.000 Capital (all paid up)..... CAPITAL PAID UP, - - \$1,200.000 Reserve Fund ..... 

 Capital all Faller and the second RESERVED FUND, - - · HEAD OFFICE, . . . . MONTREAL. 150,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - QUEBEC. JOHN STUART, Esq., President.

Board of Directors: 

 Board of Directors:

 ANDREW THOMSON, ESQ.,
 - PRESIDENT.

 E. J. PRICE, ESQ.,
 - VICE-PRESIDENT.

 Sir. A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G.
 E. J. Hale, Esq.

 E. Giroux, Esq.
 Hon. Thos. McGreevy.

 D. C. Thomson, Esq.

E. E. WEBB, CASHIEB. I. G. BILLETT, ..... INSPECTOR.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Ont. Iroquois Ont. Lethbridge, N.W.T. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont.

# FOREIGN ACENTS.

Collections made at all points on most favorable terms. Current rates of interest allowed on deposits.

The Bank of B. N. A., in the Province of British Columbia, and the Bank of Nova Scotia, in the Pro-vince of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. I., acting as agents of the Bank, will redeem its bills at ner par.



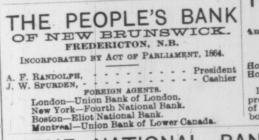
J. S. BOUSQUET, ---- Cashier. BRANCHES.

BRANCHES. Basse Ville, Quebec-P. B. Dumoulin. " St. Roch-Nap Lavoie. Three Rivers-P. E. Pauncton. St. Johns, P.Q.-P. Beaudoin. St. Remi-C. Bedard. St. Jerome-J. A. Theberge.

FOREIGN AGENTS. London, England-The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York-The National Bank of the Republic.



Branches at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Vancouver, B.C.; Nanaimo, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.



400,000 HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON. DIRECTORS : Hon. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President. Alliston Cayuga, Georgetown, Listowel, Milton, Orangeville, Port Elgin Simeoe, Tottenham, Owen Sound. Wingham. Toronto. Agents in New York-Fourth National Bank and Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-The National Bank of Sociand.

Agents in Buffalo-Marine Bank of Buffalo.

MERCHANTS' BANK

200,000 Reserve Fund ..... ...... Board of Directors.

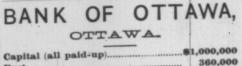
M. Dwyer.

Agencies in New Brunswick. Bathurst. Kingston, (Kent Co.) Sackville. Fredéricton. Moncton. Woodstock. Dorchester. Newcastle.

### CORRESPONDENTS.

Newfoundland, · · ·	Merchants' Bank of Canada Union Bk. of Newfoundland Chase National Bank.
New York Boston, London, Eng.,	Nation'l Hide & Leather Bk. Bank of Scotland. Imperial Bank, Limited.
Paris, France,	Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Cie.

Collections made at lowest rates, and promptly remitted for. Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts issued at current rates.



360,000 Rest ... JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., President. CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., Vice-President. DIRECTORS.

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEORGE BUBN, BRANCHES. Arnprior, Carleton Place, Keewatin. Pembroke. Winnipeg, Man.

Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago-Bank of Montreal. Agents in London, Eng.-Alliance Bank.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA

Anthorized Capital ...... \$1,000,000

DIRECTORS. DUNCAN MOABTHUR, - President. Hon. John Sutherland. Hon. C. E. Hamilton. R. T. Rokeby.

Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LIMITED. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT. ESTABLISHED 1825. EDINBURGH. . . . . . . . . HEAD OFFICE,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept agreeably to usual custom. DEPOSITS at interest are received. CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued free

of charge. The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing The Agency of Colonial and Foreign Banks is undertaken and the Acceptances of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms which will be furnished on application, all other Banking business connected with England and Scotland is also tronsacted. JAMES ROBERTSON, Manager in London.

T. W. JOHNS, L. E. BAKER, President. C. E. BROWN, Vice-President Cann. J. W. Moody Hugh Cann. John Lovitt. John Lovitt. Hugh Cann. J. W. Moody CORRESPONDENTS AT Halifar.-The Merchants Bank of Halifar. St. John-The Bank of Montreal. \* do The Bank of Montreal. New York-The National Citizens Bank. Boston-The Eliot National Bank. London, G.B.-The Union Bank of London. Gold and Currency Drafts and Sterling Bills of Br-change bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention given to collections.

Bank of Australasia. DEMERARA AND TRINIDAD, (West Indies), Colonial

BANK OF YARMOUTH,

YARMOUTH, N.S.

DIRECTORS.

. . . . .

Cashier.

The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

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188

OF HALIFAX.

M. Dwyer. Wiley Smith. Head Office:-HALIFAX. - D. H. DUNCAN, Cashier. Branch:-MONTRAL. - E. L. PEASE, Manager. Agencies in Nova Scotia : Antigonish. Lunenburg. Sydney. Bridgewater. Maitland, (Hants Co.) Truro. Guysboro. Pictou. Weymouth. Londonderry Port Hawkesbury.

# Jairus Hart. CASHIER.—Thos. Fyshe. HEAD OFFICE, - HALIFAX, N.S. Agencies in Nova Scotia—Amherat, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Canning, Digby, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Pictcu, Stellarton, Westville, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick.—Camp-belltown, Chatham. Fredericton, Moncton, New-castle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews. St. Georges, Sussex, Woodstock. In P. E. Island-Charlottetown and Summerside, In U.S.—Minne-apolis, Minn. In Quebee—Montreal. Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for. HALIFAX BANKING CO. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,500,000 RESERVE FUND, - - 535,000

W. L. PHOATHEN, DIRECTORS. ROBIE UNLACKE. President. L.J. MOBTON, Vice-President. Thomas Bayne, F. D. Corbett, Jas. Thomson. BRANCHES – Nova Scotia: Halifax, Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Lockeport, Lunenburg, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Petitcodiac, Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Ontario and Quebec-Molsons Bank and Branches. New York-Mesars. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Boston-Suffolk National Bank, London, Eng., Alliance Bank, (Limited).

Agents and Correspondents: IN CANADA – Bank of Montreal and Branches, Canada, The Molsons Bank, Commercial Bank of Manitoba, and Bank of Nova Scotia. IN UNITED STATES-Agents: Bank of Montreal, New York, Bank of Montreal, Chicago. UNITED KINGDOM-Bank of B.C., 28 Cornhill, Lon-don, National Prov. Bank of England, North and South Wales Bank, British Linen Co's Bank, Bank of Ireland.

of Ireland. MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA-London Bank of Mexico and South America. CHINA AND JAPAN-Hong Kong and Shanghai Banks Corporation, Chartened Bank of India, Australia & China, New Oriental Bank Corporation AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND-Bank of Austral-asia. Commercial Banking Co., of Sydney, English, Scottish and Australian Chartered Bank, & National Bank of Australasia.

Capital, £5,000,000 Sterling. Paid-up, £1,000,000 Sterling. Reserve Fund, £680,000 Sterling

LONDON OFFICE-37 NICHOLAS LANE, LCMBARD STREET, E.C.



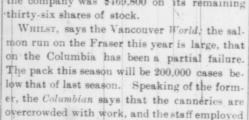




which are locked. On one side is a slot, above which is the sign, "One cent," and the man who wants to use the volume unlocks the frame by dropping in the coin.

"SEE here, Mr. Grocer," said a Hartford housewife, "if you are going to bring me any more goods I want them to be the very best.' "We keep none but the best." "I presume so; you must sell the worst in order to keep the best."-Hartford Post.

THE stock in trade of E. B. Caya, of Maidstone Cross, was sold at Brunton's auction rooms in London last week at 60 cents in the dollar. It amounted to \$2,690 at invoice price, and was nearly half dry goods, a fourth boots and shoes, a fifth hardware, the rest groceries and patent medicines.



is kept as busy as bees from morning till night. MERCHANT .- " You think your son would make us a satisfactory errand boy ?" Mrs. Moriarty-" Whatever 'e do, sor, 'e do it very quick." Merchant (turning to boy)-" James, take this note up to Capt. Centrefield at the ball grounds, and be back in twenty minutes.' Mrs. Moriarty-" Niver moind, Jimmy, coom ahu home. It's not a bye they're wantin', it's an angel."-Life.



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Messrs. Cantelon and Steep, of Clinton. They

shipped 33,000 barrels of fruit from-Huron

alone, and paid out altogether, for barrels,

fruit, etc., some \$55,000. As there were other

buyers besides these two it will show, says the

SINCE the elevation of Bishop Walsh, of

London, to the archbishopric of Toronto, a

commercial traveller is reminded of an occur.

rence some years ago in which his present

Lordship took part. An irreverent traveller

in a railway car asked Bishop Walsh, prob-

ably not knowing who he was, if he had not

heard that in Paris as often as a priest was

hanged a donkey was hanged at the same time.

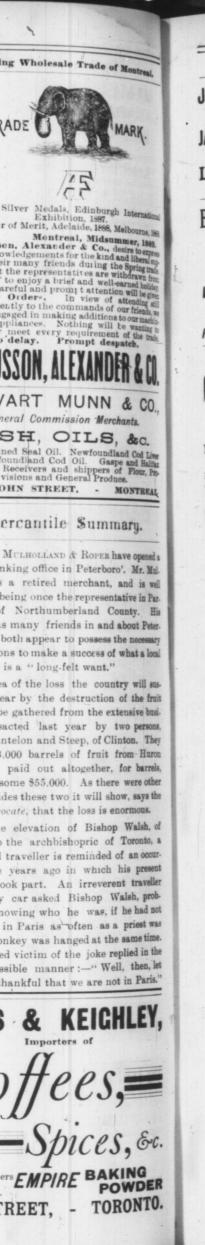
The proposed victim of the joke replied in the

blandest possible manner :---" Well, then, let

us both be thankful that we are not in Paris."

Exeter Advocate, that the loss is enormous.







JOLIET. Ill., has a happy son of St. Crispin in John Ryan, who recently won the international prize of \$500 offered by a boot and shoe journal of Boston for the best essay on boot and shoe making in all its branches. Every State in the Union contested, together with Upper Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, says the Scientific American.

So far forward is the Halifax dry-dock that a large ferry steamer entered it last week during the Halifax carnival, after which the caisson was put in place and the dock pumped dry. It is intended to have a formal opening, during which one of Her Majesty's ships of war is to be docked. The dock is 601 feet long, and 102 feet in breadth.

Is Montreal Eusebe Huot, iron and paint dealer, has assigned. He owes about \$4,000.-T. J. Claxton & Co. have made an assignment of their estate at New Glasgow, Terrebonne County, where they carried on a lumbering business under the name of the New Glasgow Lumbering Co. The liabilities are about \$15,-

THE annual meeting of the Windsor, N.S., cotton factory was held last week. The statement was not a favorable one for the shareholders, as the directors reported that owing to the break up of the combination and overproduction no money could be made for dividend. There was no change in the director ate and Wm. Curry was elected president.

THE Halifax Banking Company has been victimised by a forged draft for \$740. The forger had, some months ago, crossed the Atlantic and, it is said, exchanged cards with one of the directors of the bank, who kindly identified his acquaintance to the teller, with the result stated. As the director did not endorse the draft he is in no way responsible. The Bank of New Brunswick has also been victimized to a lesser extent.

THE Dominion Grey Cotton Association met in Montreal on Wednesday last, Mr. A. F. Gault presiding. The president's report considered the situation satisfactory. The entire stock on hand was shown to be under 27,000 bales-or less than all the mills could produce in four weeks. It was resolved to close the mills for two weeks-the first and last in September-but those that preferred could work four days a week throughout the month. Prices were left unchanged, ranging up to 241 cents. Mr. A. F. Gault was elected president, Mr. J. H. Parks vice-president, Mr. A. H. Plimsoll secretary, and W. Findlay inspector, for another year.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

A MERCHANT, engaged in an attempt to sell a new wooden refrigerator to a lady, boasted of the various good qualities of the article.

"But I am afrajd," said the lady, "that these refrigerators will taste the food."

"Bless ye, ma'am," exclaimed the dealer. "Taste the food ? Why, they'll take the taste all out of the food, ma'am, every bit of it."

THE British Postmaster-General has introduced a threepenny post-card, intended principally for the Australian service. The stamp which appears on the card is of entirely new design. For the usual head of the Queen which has hitherto formed the main feature of the British stamp, a full-length figure of Her Majesty in her jubilee robes has been substituted. The stamp and superscription are printed in red.

An exchange says that the Woollen Goods Association, of New York, seems to be moving in the direction of ferreting out cases of undervaluation in the importation of foreign merchandise. One importing house of worsted goods appears to have been caught in the meshes, though it vigorously protests its innocence of intent to commit fraud, in a long letter addressed to the editor of the New York Commercial Bulletin.

A BY-LAW granting a bonus of \$15,000 and 20 years' exemption from taxes to the Oshawa Railway & Navigation Co. was recently carried in Oshawa by a majority of 225. The road is to be run from the Oshawa harbor connecting with the Grand Trunk system, and forming a belt line connecting with all the factories, mills, and elevators. The Government has subsidized the line, which is to be seven miles long, at \$3,200 per mile. A joint stock company, it is said, has been formed to erect an elevator up town with a capacity of 75,000 bushels.

MESSES. S. & J. Armstrong, who have been long in the general store and mill business at McKellar, Ont., are the victims of that wretched credit system. They now find that they owe about \$15,000 and have assets of \$24,000. An extension of two years has been granted .---- Brayley & Dempster, manufacturers of hardware, at Hamilton, were supposed to be in good standing, but the fact that they have called a meeting of creditors seems to indicate a different state of affairs .---- The stock of tobacco, cigars and smokers' sundries of Mrs. Annie Sountag in the same city will be sold for the benefit of the creditors. At the meeting held no satisfactory arrangements for continuing the business could be made.

MR. E. R. C. CLARESON, the assignee, has been instructed to sell by auction through Messrs. Suckling, Cassidy & Co., on the 27th, the clothing and gents' furnishing stock of R. Baker & Co., in this city. It is invoiced at \$15,114, and will be disposed of en bloc.

THE fire which entailed such heavy loss upon Hess Bros., manufacturers of furniture at Toronto and Listowell, has brought about a second assignment. The liabilities will be largo .---- Being unable to carry out the arrangement entered into last April when he assigned, S. Ball, druggist, at Little Current. has again called his creditors together.

HAVING decided to retire from the manufac. ture and sale of timber, in order to devote more time to other branches of their business. the timber limits, saw mill, mill site, piling ground, etc. of the E. B. Eddy Co., at Ottam. were offered for sale on Wednesday last. The sale was largely attended. Lot No. 1 of 8 square miles was withdrawn, and lot No. 2 was sold to J. C. Brown, of Ottawa, for \$315 per square mile. The same purchaser bought 15 square miles at \$315 per square mile.

GATFIELD & VOLLETT, machinists, Durham. have assigned .---- So has J. H. Gallagher. bookseller, Napanee. Jno. Armstrong, harness maker, Peterboro' has also failed, and a similar difficulty has befallen a city grocer named H. Howard. ---- The business of the Dundas Horse Shoe and Drop Forging Co. (ltd.), at Dundas. has been sold to the Ontario Bolt Co. of To. ronto. The shareholders of the first-named concern will lose about 75 per cent. of their capital .---- The general store business of Marks, Dobie & Co., at Thessalon, has been bought in for the benefit of Mr. Dobie, who will continue the business.

WHEN the estate of H. Fralick, grocer, of this city is liquidated, the creditors will receive little or nothing. This is the result of a year's experience in trade.----A speculative builder named Chris. Harold, of this city, has assigned.----After being in the grocery line here for five years, D. Killen & Co., find their position such as to necessitate an assignment to their largest creditor.-Commencing in June, 1888, H. E. Parrish & Co., dealers in coal, Toronto, have found the attainment of success, a pretty difficult matter. Their assignment discloses liabilities of \$7,000, and assets practically nil.-A firm of boxmakers in this city, Yuille & Harvey by name, has assigned.

with which to make will soon be collect Ontario Mutual Li forth. The directors of pany have declare

It is expected th

INSURA

5s. per share, equal original paid-up ca The Wiarton ag Insurance Co., of ter, was naturally ago, the inspector on him with the walked from the 1

The distance is son In a lecture on t Insurance," delive sician in Great Br ence was made to in lessening anxiet shown that the m instrumental in t early tendencies t is a deterrent from

is the best form o A protracted st the law courts of York Mutual Life veyor of taxes, w

Leading Who



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S.F.M Milline Fanc

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Cor, Welli T **%** Fountain Co

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto. J. F. EBY HUGH BLAIN BROS. & COY. CU., L'td. IHE SIEELE BRUS. ROAD SEED MERCHANTS. Our Travellers are now on their BATGER & CO'S MARMALADE & JAMS NOW ARRIVING DAILY. in 1 pound Glass Jars, and Marmalade routes with full lines of our Im-CORN-Giant Prolific Sweet Ensilago. in 4 pound Soldered lins. Southern White Ensilage. ported and Domestic Goods for Red Cob NONPAREIL SOLIDIFIED JELLY, all flavors, Selected Yellow Horse Tooth. Fall and Winter. half Pint and Pints. The finest Goods HUNGARIAN GRASS AND MILLET. ever offered to the trade. BUCKWHEAT,-Japanese and Silver Hull **Every Grocer should** Orders placed with them or by and Common. keep them. Choicest Stocks—Full Supplies. Write or wire for prices. We are headquarters for seeds and aim to please. GOODS letter, will have our careful atten-CANNED -AT BOTTOM PRICES. tion. EBY, BLAIN THE STEELE BROS. CO., Ltd., « UU. COR. BAY and FRONT STS.. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Cor. Jarvis & Front TORONTO, Ont. Streets, Cor, Front and Scott Sts., Toronto. TORONTO.

#### TIMES. MONETARY THE

# INSURANCE NOTES.

pany have declared an interim dividend of

5s. per share, equal to about 5 per cent. on the

Insurance Co., of Waterloo, Mr. James Hun-

ter, was naturally surprised when, a few days

ago, the inspector of the company dropped in

on him with the announcement that he had

walked from the latter to the former town.

The distance is something more than 100 miles.

Insurance," delivered by a distinguished phy-

sician in Great Britain, in which special refer-

ence was made to the value of provident habits

in tessening anxiety and prolonging life, it was

shown that the medical examination is often

early tendencies to disease, that a life policy

is a deterrent from suicide, and that insurance

York Mutual Life Insurance Co. and the sur-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

MCMURRICH

ARE SHOWING

- - New Styles in Sateens.

NEW STYLES IN ZEPHYRS.

hams, Seersuckers, Shirtings,

Bryce, McMurrich & Co.

61 BAY ST., TORONTO.

S. F. McKINNON & CO

IMPORTERS OF

Fancy Dry Goods,

Cor. Wellington and Jordan Sts.

Millinery Goods,

&c., &c.

Ging-

-ALSO

Full lines in Chambrays,

New Styles in Prints.

is the best form of investment.

BHILL,

In a lecture on the "Medical Aspects of Life

original paid-up capital.

. C. CLARKSON, the assignee, has cted to sell by auction through It is expected that the necessary amount kling, Cassidy & Co., on the 27th, with which to make the Government deposit and gents' furnishing stock of R will soon be collected by the projectors of the , in this city. It is invoiced at Ontario Mutual Live Stock Company at Seawill be disposed of en bloc. The directors of the Atlas Insurance Comforth.

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g Wholesale Trade of Toronto.

BROS. & CO'Y.

ravellers are now on their with full lines of our Imand Domestic Goods for d Winter.

placed with them or by ill have our careful atten-

AY and FRONT STS. TORONTO.

profits of the company were subject to income tax. The Court of Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal ruled against the company, but not in application blanks. The Union Mutual satisfied an appeal was made to the court of last resort, and the law Lords have reversed the judgment of the lower courts, holding that the surplus is merely the aggregate of the superabundant premiums paid by policyholders, which is annually returned to the contributors as divisible surplus in reduction of future premiums and is not, therefore, liable The Wiarton agent of the Mercantile Fire to the income tax.

The new Eastern Fire Insurance Company, of Halifax, N.S., has secured the services of D. C. Edwards, who for some time has held the position of inspector of the Citizens' Insurance Company. The new company begins with good officials, as in Messrs. C. D. Cory and D. C. Edwards they have two first-class insurance underwriters. The company will commence business in this province about the 1st September, under the management of Mr. J. H. Ewart, who for the past few years has had charge of the Canadian business of the British America Assurance Company. Mr. Ewart instrumental in the detection and removal of is a young man with a bright future before him. He received the rudiments of his insurance education in a good school, that of the Western Assurance Company of Canada. Mr. George A protracted struggle has been going on in Denoon succeeds Mr. Ewart. We understand the law courts of England between the New veyor of taxes, who claimed that the surplus

Life insurance agents occasionally find very humorous replies inserted in answer to queries reports the following instance :

"In all policies of life insurance, these, among other questions, occur :-- 'Age of father, if living ?' ' Age of mother, if living ?' A man in the country who filled up an application made his father's age 'if living' 112 years, and his mother's 102. The agent was amazed at this, and fancied he had secured an excellent customer ; but feeling somewhat dubious, he remarked that the applicant came of a very long-lived family. 'Oh, you see, sir,' replied he, 'my parents died many years ago, but, if living,' would be aged as there put down."

Sixty-one policies have been paid by the Metropolitan Life on the lives of persons insured in the Industrial Branch who were among the unfortunate victims of the Johnstown flood. This it is said is a larger number than has been paid by any other company. For every dollar given to the beneficiaries under these 61 policies the Metropolitan had received but 81 cents.

# MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE,

Clearings and Balances, week ending 15th Aug., 1889:

Balances

· ONT.

that the Eastern Insurance Company will join the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. Leading Wholesale Trade of Toronto,	Clearings. August 9th\$1,338,074 "10th1,519,040 "12th1,185,509 "13th1,517,388 "14th1,193,264 "15th1,399,637	Balances. \$ 210,957 208,060 181,655 187,473 163,123 286,934
WYLD, GRASETT	Total\$8,150,912 Last week\$9,817,146 Week ending July 18 3,786,976	\$1,238,202 \$1,441,277 1,188,020
& DARLING, NEW PRINTS-Latest novelties in Combinations. BORDERED EFFECTS,	Leading Wholesale Trade of CHARLES COCKSHUTT IMPORTERS OF	
FLORAL DESIGNS, And all the Newest Fancy Patterns in the fashionable colorings for Summer and Fall Trade. General Stock Splendidly assorted.	WOOLLE Clothiers' Trim	
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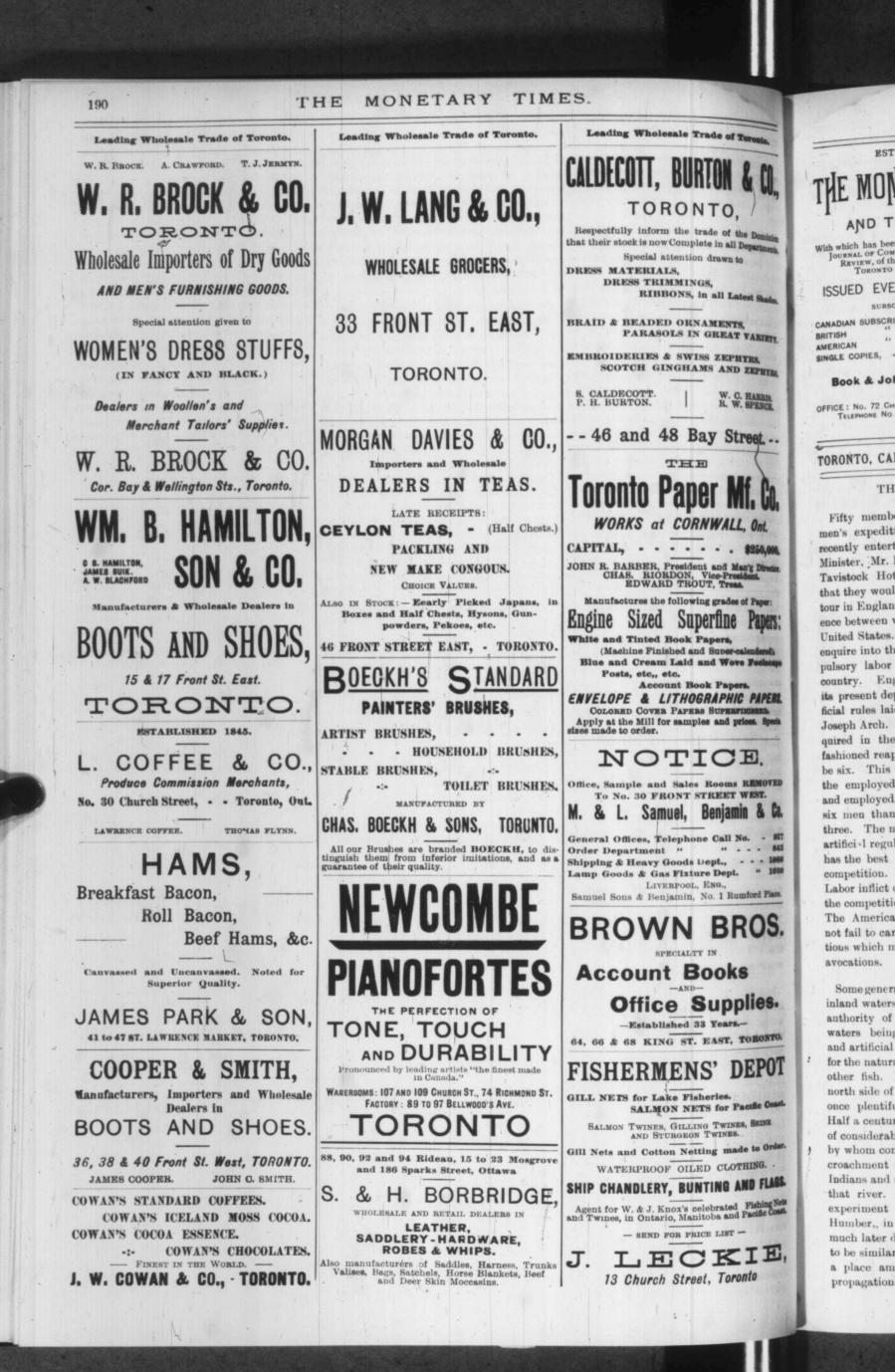
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#### TIMES. MONETARY THE

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TORONTO, CAN FRIDAY, AUG. 16 1889

THE SITUATION.

Fifty members of the American work

men's expedition, now in England, were

recently entertained by the United States

Minister, Mr. Lincoln, at a dinner at the

Tavistock Hotel. Mr. Lincoln remarked

that they would derive benefit from their

tour in England, by comparing the differ-

ence between working life there and in the

United States. They might . dvantageously

enquire into the effect of strikes and com-

pulsory labor rules on the industry of a

country. English agriculture owes in part

its present depressed condition to the arti-

ficial rules laid down under the agency of

Joseph Arch. Where three men were re-

quired in the field to bind after the old-

fashioned reaper, the union said there must

be six. This waste did not fall wholly on

and employed. No more was produced by

six men than there would have been by

three. The nation that has fewest of these

artifici I regulations to cramp its industry

has the best chance in the international

competition. Every injury the Knights of

Labor inflict on American industry makes

the competition of other nations more easy.

The American workmen's expedition can-

not fail to carry back with them observa-

tions which must be useful in their future

Some general fishery regulations relating to

inland waters have been promulgated on the

authority of an order-in-Council; some

waters being set apart for the natural

and artificial propagation of salmon; others

for the natural and artificial propagation of

other fish. From several rivers on the

north side of Ontario salmon, which were

once plentiful, have entirely disappeared.

Half a century ago the Credit fishery was

of considerable importance to the Indians,

by whom complaints were made of the en-

croachment of white people. Now both

experiment of revival is to be made. The

Humber,, in which salmon remained to a

much later date than in the Credit, is not

avocations.

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THE MONETARY

6.

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BRITISH

AMERICAN

place. Poisonous dyes used in manufactures rightly or wrongly get credit for destroying the fish in this river. The history of the destruction of the last of the salmon, not due to this cause in this river is well known. A river to which salmon volun-With which has been incorporated the INTERCOLONIAL JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, of Montreal, the TRADE REVIEW, of the same city (in 1870), and the TORONTO JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. tarily resorted in former years ought, under proper conditions, to be suitable for the experiment of artificial revival.

A committee of the British House of Commons has been investigating the condition of the Savings' banks in the United Kingdom. The trustee savings' banks number 622, having 1,588,000 depositors, whose deposits amount to £40,563,000. At the same time, the Post Office Savings' Bank has 3,951,000 depositors and £53, 976,000 of deposits. The utility of the smaller of the trustee savings' banks seems to be doubted by the committee, and the suggestion is made that they might be merged in the Post Office Savings' Bank, while the larger ones are regarded as use ful competitors of the official bank, their methods of business being made to suit the convenience of depositors. The real object tion to the smaller savings' banks is apparently the unsatisfactory nature of their audit. A-rigid inspection of all the affiliated trustee banks is recommended, extend ing to an actual independent audit, in which the pass books should be compared with the ledgers. Formerly the deposits had to be invested in the securities of the National debt commissions; now, a certain portion may be invested otherwise, chiefly in corporation bonds, only one bank having lent on mortgage to a considerable amount, £292,000. The committee thinks that this is a kind of business more suited to building societies, and apparently does not approve of the responsibility which the trustees the employed; it injured both employer have assumed.

Attention is being directed to the fact that in Germany and the United States trusts and trade combinations are increasing so fast that many industrial enterprises are taking the joint stock form. In Canada the same tendency is observable. It is only against the abuse of this system that objec ion arises. " If," says the New York Bulletin, "our various industries are to be turned into huge stock companies or trusts, vastly over-capitalized, mainly for speculative purposes or to sell out at exorbitant fig ures to an unsuspecting public, the consequences can only be of the most disastrous nature." And the writer adds : " This is precisely the direction in which we are drifting: and unless a halt is called, the collapse will only be a matter of time." Some estimate of the extent to which industrial corporations have been created in Canada may be formed by the loans which are made to them by the banks, an item which ten years ago had scarcely, more than a nom-Indians and salmon have disappeared from tions can it be said that they are overthat river. Under the present order the stocked, but it is well to note the tendency which is just beginning to show itself. Such corporations sometimes present difficulties to bankers, the liability being limto be similarly favored, as it does not find ited and directors not always willing to a place among the waters of which the assume personal responsibility. In case of propagation of any kind of fish is to take an over-stocked corporation the difficulty waters. A canal at the entrance twenty

would be greatly increased, and might become serious.

But for the old surplus in Russia, the London Economist arrives at the conclusion that the wheat supplies of the exporting countries of Europe would be small, while the probable yield in the United States is put at 475,000,000 of bushels, against 415,868,000 in 1888. The United States alone of all the wheat growing countries will this year have a large surplus, the whole of which will be wanted, most of it in Europe. The official estimate for India is 6,465,000 tons, against 7,091,-383 tons last year. Canada and South America are expected to supply but little to Europe, and Australia nothing. The general conclusion at which the Economist arrives is that the world's wheat crop is apparently below the average, probably smaller than the produce of last year, when nothing but the extraordinary surplus of Russia prevented a serious deficiency. These estimates, made in the first days of August, are of course liable to be changed by the character of the weather in different countries. In the United Kingdom the average wheat crop promised to be about two bushels above the average, which is twenty-eight bushels. In England, one of the finest hay crops ever known has been cut, and every grain crop except beans is a full average production, oats being the worst of the white straw crops.

M. Pendergast has resigned the position of Provincial Secretary of Manitoba, in consequence of his colleagues having arrived at the conclusion to propose a measure for the discontinuance of the use of French as one of the two official languages in the province, and to have only one official language in future. There is a constitutional provision which guarantees the use of French, and which will have to be got rid of before the proposed change can take place. When the United States purchased the French colony of Louisiana, the American Government resolved that English should be the only official language in the newly acquired country, as in the other parts of the Republic. Some of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States object to the use of any other modern language except English in the churches under their control, and one of them has distinctly taken the ground, in opposition to the French-Canadians who have settled in his diocese, that the priests are to use no other modern language in the churches than the predominant language of the country. If the proposed restriction be carried out in Manitoba, some hardship will at first be experienced by the French part of the population, but in the end it will be better that they should speak the language of the vast majority of the popuinal existence. Of very few of these corpora- lation. But the change will not preventtheir speaking and using other than officially their own language.

> At a Waterways convention held at West Superior, Wisconsin, resolutions were adopted in favor of improving the navigation of Lake Superior and connecting

N. A.

an appeal was made to the Federal Government for the necessary pecuniary aid. The harbors would require to be deepened to the same extent, and even then vessels of this draught when they got down into eastern waters would find the harbors too shallow for them. So that if deepening is to be begun in the West, it would have to be made general in all connecting waters, or it would be of little use. For years the tendency has been to increase the size of vessels on the lakes, for the good reason that large vessels are found to be most economical. Whether the limit of size has been reached, and if not, when it will be, are questions of the day. Practically the Waterways convention answers the former by assuming that a still further increase in size would be beneficial. The Federal Government, which has done more to aid railways than to improve the navigation of the lakes, may or may not give assistance to the scheme. Should the Americans construct a canal twenty feet deep at the Sault, our canal at that point would be in danger of being out of date before it was finished.

### THE BEHRING SEA EMBROGLIO.

Secretary Blaine is credited with a plan for settling the Behring Sea embroglio. This he will do, if report speak true, by proposing that the British, American, and Russian: Governments establish a sort of police protecticu over Behring Sea, the object of which will be to keep out all poach. ers of whatever nationality. Rules will be laid down for the catching of seals, and each of the contracting powers will be required to do its share towards preventing their violation by keeping an armed force in these waters.

In this way Mr. Blaine hopes, so the story runs, to avoid the necessity of deter. mining whether Behring be an open or a closed sea. This plan has been compared to that by which Mr. Bayard secured a settlement of the Samoan difficulty. But the cases are not parallel. A protectorate over Samoa concerns chiefly the three powers which are interested in it. Germany had a claim against Samoa, the United States wanted a coaling station, all three had some small trading interests there. But what right have we to conclude that the other maritime nations would consent to fold their hands and see the United States, Russia, and Great Britain settle for all countries the right of fishery in Behring Sea? Or that they would accept any conclusion to which these three countries might come? There is and can be none whatever. If there is to be a conference to settle the question, on what ground can The ground for participation of the three fications, and some were actually alcountries named is probably that of proximity. This may be a good ground for participation, but is distance from the locality of the disputed waters a reason for exclusion? This question the nations concerned would be likely to answer in the negative. Mr. Bayard's plan of referring the question to a conference of the maritime nations was more in accord with equity or international usages. If no other nation desired authority specifications which the City question were put in different shape, this

feet deep was declared to be desirable, and to be heard, then those more immediately interested would be justified in taking upon themselves a settlement. Proposals, we believe, were, in Mr. Bayard's time, made to other countries to join in a conference, and it was reported that some of them were not averse to doing so. By what authority could they be excluded now?

Russia and the United States pretend to divide Behring Sea between them. With the territory of Alaska, Russia pretended to convey to the United States one-half of this sea. This pretension has never received the sanction or confirmation of any other Government. The interests of these two nations have much in common in this controversy, and in a conference, no matter how composed, they would probably work together. If it were a question of a tripartite agreement only, the conference would stand a good chance of being two against one. In this manner the United States and Russia would get their own way or no agreement would be arrived at. At least that is a danger which it would not be safe to leave out of sight. It is known in advance that the majority of the maritime nations do not accept the view of Russia and the United States that Behring is a close sea, and this would be a reason why Mr. Blaine might not desire to see their opinion put into official form.

# MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS.

Over the specifications for block paving in Toronto there has been some extraor. dinary wrangling. The ball opened in this way: The Telegram objected that the cedar blocks, which the specifications required to be sound, were not up to the requirements, many having pin-holes in the centre. A great libel suit arose out of this criticism, and the jury sustained the objection. The specifications had in fact been systematically ignored, contractors, engineers, and inspectors all acting as if they were non-existent. This evasion of duty by all these parties grew into a habit, on the strength of which the contractors were inclined to plead a prescriptive right to do wrong.

But in the face of the exposure made in the liber suit it became necessary to threaten that compliance with the conditions of the contract, as contained in the specifications, would henceforth be exacted. Whereupon the contractors went on strike, or declared their intention to do so, setting up the pretence that sound cedar, which is exacted and obtained in Chicago, could not be got in Toronto. If this were so why did the contractors come under an obligation, in the first instance, to supply what was unattainable? The city engineers any of the maritime nations be excluded ? claimed the right to alter the specitered by somebody. It is possible that a committee of the City Council might agree church, would not need it; others would have to specifications which were unworkable, and should this occur, it would be the duty law to them. But if the aid were there for of the engineer to report the fact. But no all who needed many would accept it as a servant of the corporation has the right to assume functions which belong to aldermen, either in the legislative or the execu- facility for church-goers will be the pivot tive branch, and to alter on his own on which the decision will turn; and if the

Council has made part of a contract. The claim made by the engineers, in this particular, is one which it would not be safe to allow.

It is one thing for the engineers to have the responsibility of seeing whether the work is up to the requirements of the contract and another thing for them to claim the right to alter specification without authority of the Council. It is their special duty to see that the work is properly done, and if they fail to do m they cannot be held inexcusable. The Board of Works has at last changed the specification from "perfectly sound" to "sound " cedar. This alteration will not authorize the acceptance of unsound block in any number whatever. It means literally that every block must be sound. Con. tractors should be given to understand dis tinctly that " sound cedar " does not admit any admixture of unsound, and that the alteration in the specifications is merely verbal and not substantial; especially that it will not permit of the use of a single block of unsound wood where sound wood is called for. The engineers should see that the specifications are interpreted in this sense, and the aldermen should hold them to their responsibility in this par. ticular.

### STREET CARS ON SUNDAY.

Whether street cars should be allowed to run on Sundays in Toronto is a question now exciting attention. The answer takes every possible shape, but the striking feeture is that so large a number of citizens whose names have been published declare in favor of the change. A majority of the present aldermen are reported to be in favor of submitting the question to the electorate for a decision through the ballot box, but whether it will be submitted depends, perhaps, on the urgency of the demand for submission. If not submitted now, nothing can prevent the January elec tions taking it into account. The fairer way would be to submit the single question to a direct vote, for in that way only can complications be avoided.

A restricted liberty of running the cars on Sunday to accommodate church-goers is advocated by some, others favor unrestricted car service on Sunday. Against accommodating church-goers in this way there is little to be said, for the arguments in opposition cut both ways. Of course it would be impossible to guarantee that the cars, if on the streets, would be used only by church goers. Practically then this restriction involves some impossible incidents Still, if the times of running were coincident with the beginning and close of church services, church-goers would avail themselves of this aid. Not that all of then would require it : some, from proximity to scruples against the use which would be a boon, while others would repel it as dese cration. With many the affording a new extent of liber would be likely frage. It is good fro

all men should week. Car di like other perso Some guarante the same men labor ; they out allowed to de necessity that always plenty and who are when they ca accepted to pe employment is much special The drivers r ledge of hor present seem A conductor's It would, in against the c the cars; to that their pro lengthened. might be advi of the men's l the subject of of concession Whatever

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MONETARY TIMES THE

extent of liberty of car use on Sundays possible. Instead of selling the accounts would be likely to obtain the largest suf- en bloc, which is not always desirable, they will be disposed of to the best advantage. It is good from every point of view that The expenses of winding up, too, are in all men should get rest one day in the this way frequently less, as the only interest that many of the paid officials have week. Car drivers and car conductors, like other persons, need this periodical rest. in the estate is, so say some creditors, to Some guarantee should be taken against secure liberal fees, and in the case of small

the same men performing the extra day's concerns they have sometimes reaped all

that their present labor should be at all

lengthened. As a matter of precaution, it

might be advisable to make the restriction

of the men's labor to six days as at present

the subject of statutory regulation. The act

of concession might contain the restriction.

this subject, and to the enjoyment thereof

he has an undoubted right, he must remember that others who hold different opinions

have the same rights as himself. And

among the various opinions votes are im-

partially distributed. The running of Sun-

day cars is a question of public policy, and

it must finally come to the arbitrament to

which all other public questions are sub-

mitted. In a democracy like ours the

elective power is supreme. If a majority

be against Sunday cars, the running of

Sunday cars will be forbidden ; if the ma-

jority be the other way, it will find means

On a question of this kind, it is perhaps

too much to expect that the City Council

should act of its own mere motion. If

petitions be presented, it will be its duty

to consider them, and either to act or de-

cline to act upon them, according to its

judgment of their weight and representa-

tive character. The strong statements

written and printed with respect to the

necessity of Sunday street cars as "the

poor man's carriage" have been answered

by the leaders of the labor organizations,

AN ASSIGNEE'S PLAINT.

The growing prevalence of insolvents

making assignments to the bookkeeper or

chief clerk of their principal creditor is,

says a daily paper, a cause of complaint

among assignces and sheriffs. That insol-

vents should prefer to thus assign is not

surprising as they are naturally anxious to

see their estate yield creditors as large a

dividend as possible. And this is much to

their credit. A representative of the lar-

gest creditor is certainly the person most

interested in the estate, and he will be

who distinctly refuse the proferred boon.

to make its will prevail.

Whatever opinion anyone may hold on

labor; they ought neither to be asked nor the benefit, the expenses absorbing the allowed to do it; there wou'd be no entire estate. We do not of course forget that there are necessity that they should. There are assignees and assignees, sheriffs and always plenty of men who have little to do sheriffs, many of whom have had long exand who are glad to pick up a day's labor when they can. Such persons might be perience, possess great tact, and are thoraccepted to perform the new duty. The oughly capable and conscientious, and employment is one which does not require anxious to obtain for the creditors the much special preparation, scarcely any. largest possible dividend. It is unfortunate for them that they should suffer for the The drivers require to have some knowledge of horses, but many of them at incompetency and dishonesty of the few who care to gratify only their own selfish present seem to get on with very little. aims. If the Hamilton convention can A conductor's duty is not difficult to learn. It would, in this way, be easy to guard arrive at a practical mode of disposing of against the over-working of the men on bankrupt stocks it will confer a boon upon the cars; to make it impossible in fact the traders of Canada.

# HAWKERS AND PEDDLERS.

In our last issue we called attention to the increasing annoyance caused to retail dealers by the growing number of hawkers and peddlers who do business in certain districts. We desire to point out the sections of the Municipal Act which put it in the power of local councils to deal with those who solicit business directly from the consumer, sections which we omitted to notice last week.

The councils of any county, city, and town may pass by-laws for licensing, regulating, and governing hawkers or petty chapmen and other persons carrying on petty trades, or who go from place to place, or to other men's houses, on foot or with animal, bearing or drawing any goods, wares, and merchandise for sale, or in or with any boat, vessel, or other craft, or otherwise carrying goods, wares, or merchandise for sale, and for fixing a sum to be paid for a license for exercising such calling and the time the license shall be in force.

But no such license is required for hawking, peddling, or selling goods, wares, or merchandise to any retail dealer, or goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of this province, not being liquors within the meaning of the laws relating to taverns, if the same are hawked or peddled by the manufacturer or producer of such goods, or his bona fiae servants or employees having written authority, said authority to be shown when required.

And the word "hawkers" is meant to include all persons who, being agents for persons not resident within the country, sell or offer for sale tea, dry goods, jewellery, or carry or expose samples or patterns of any such goods to be afterwards delivered within the county to any person not being a wholesale or retail dealer in such goods, wares, or merchandise.

We think, therefore, that the power to perfectly secure and in as good shape as the local councils, who can require such acceded to." As to insurance: "The

fees for the licenses as will virtually expatriate the peddler, and we do not think the legislature can be called upon to do more than it has done by leaving it to any locality to deal with this kind of trade, should it find it injurious or prejudicial to its business interests. But it must be remembered that no power is given to municipal councils to pass by laws affecting, applying to, or restricting the sale of the stock of an insolvent estate which is being sold or disposed of within the county in which the insolvent carried on business therewith at the time of the issue of the writ of attachment or of the execution of an assignment. To provide for this the Municipal Act would have to be amended.

## THE ONTARIO MERCHANTS' CON. VENTION.

While there are thousands of persons who will, no doubt, next week wend their way to Hamilton solely on pleasure bent, there are many others who look forward to the gathering of merchants from all parts of the province as affording them an opportunity to combine much that will prove profitable in their various businesses with the sights and scenes of a city in gala attire. The suggested subjects for discussion have been printed in these columns, and that they are commanding the attention of thinking men is evident from the letters which have already been received by the President of the Hamilton Board of Trade. With that kindly interest which we are glad to see, some of our American friends have volunteered suggestions, the fruits of similar conventions held in their country. "Permit me to say," writes a Pittsburg correspondent, "that it is within your power to make this one of the most important gatherings of the year, or, in other words, one of the most important ever held in the province. Here in Pennsylvania three years ago our wholesalers and retailers were almost strangers to each other. Conventions were held; retailers organized; 5,000 enrolled themselves in merchants' organizations; the wholesalers and retailers were brought together at the banquet table, and it was an unusual scene. Good feeling prevailed; mutual interests have been recognized ; retailers oppose pools to buy goods, or any movement to ignore the wholesaler; and wholesalers discover the honest and capable by encouraging and helping organization. . The losses of retailers by professional 'dead beats' led to organization and afterwards to the State organization. The city associations are called local or auxiliaries of the State body. The locals carry on their own business, listing delinquents, etc., and send out circular letters to dead beats. They also report the list to the State secretary, after said delinquents have refused to pay attention to the local dunning."

On the question of the disposal of bankrupt stocks he supplies an idea that might well be considered by the Hamilton Convention. He says: "Many of our local associations have united in a petition to the owners of empty stores not to rent to remedy the evil complained of lies with bankrupt sales, and their wishes have been

### MONETARY TIMES. THE

State, saves the members handsomely by insuring through the secretary, and there are no frivolous technicalities to void policies. Michigan has a general law on insurance that the merchants' association secured the patronage of." Considerable haziness appears among many Canadian correspondents as to whether it is "storekeepers' peddling wagons" they wish to get at, or, as a Scotchman would say " hawkers and packmen." The writer of the letter from Pittsburg says, " Our local associations have had peddlers' ordinances The Act changed, and new ones passed." relating to this matter in Ontario, it will be seen from our articles on the subject of "Hawkers and Peddlers" this and last week, is quite comprehensive enough to allow each locality, where these evils prevail, to dispose of the objections through their local councils, except that it does not embrace machinery for preventing the sale of estates of insolvents, who carried on business in the county where the bankrupt stock is sought to be disposed of. And of the important topic of retailers shortening credits we learn from the same letter that " This has been unanimously decided upon in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, and has saved merchants thousands of dollars. The credit system, wholesale and retail, has too been largely discussed, and a number are doing a cash business." Cash discounts, he considers, is one of the stimulating circumstances of business. Concluding he says, "There will be no good results unless your merchants agree to stand shoulder to shoulder; to meet oftener, become social and show confidence in each other. Standing united you can accomplish wonders." This latter is one of the aims, and it is to be hoped will be one of the results, of the convention of next week.

# SWINDLE.

The danger there is of a misuse of the funds collected from members of co-operative or assessment life insurance societies is very well illustrated in the history of that big bubble now burst, named "The Massachusetts Standard Benefit Company. When such a fraud was attempted at all and so successfully carried on for nearly five years in Boston under the nose of the vigilant Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, it is quite certain that a vast deal of it is carried on elsewhere, and that thousands of persons are being duped into sending assessments to concerns quite will ling to receive the money so long as a man lives, but entirely unable to meet the death claims when they have become in any degree unpleasantly numerous. We quote from Commissioner Merrill's fast annual report :

"The affairs of this corporation (The Massachusetts Standard Benefit Company), now before the Supreme Court, present a melancholy illustration of how grossly may be perverted the provisions of law regulating assessment insurance; how utterly inadequate are the safeguards against fraud, and how powerless under the statute is this department

Philadelphia Association, the best in our public. The Massachusetts Standard Benefit Company, in its brief history of four and onehalf years, has had an entire change of management, and it is difficult to determine which was worse than the other. The following facts in relation to this company are drawn entirely from the sworn reports of the officers of the corporation made to this department, or elicited by correspondence or official examination, and were recently mainly presented by the Insurance Commissioner to the Attorney. General, and by the latter made the basis of an application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver to close the affairs of the company, the principal management of which, from the last reports to the department, consisted of Thomas R. Mathews, president; Thomas L. O'Brien, vice-president ; and J. C. Franck, secretary ; the latter, it may in fairness be stated, being the active manager and controlling spirit of the concern.

" The company was incorporated in October, 1884; its earliest official act was a trick of deception, the first policy issued being numbered 1,001, the third on the same day 4,003, and when the eighty-eighth was reached the fictitious numbering had climbed to 9,001. The department interfered, and this little device was abandoned. It next attempted to give its literature a special official character by appropriating the State seal as a device of adornment ; again the commissioner was compelled to interfere. Then a letter of criticism from Commissioner Tarbox was so emasculated as to utterly pervert its meaning, and published as a special endorsement of the concern; a sharp letter from the commissioner interrupted this bit of knavery.

"The policies of the company, the contract between the corporation and its members, provide that members shall only pay the entrance fee, semi-annual dues, and assess ments to meet death and disability claims; and printed upon the policy is the declaration that 'all sums collected by assessments will be applied to the payment of claims, and can never be used for any other purpose.' In one of the sworn statements to the insurance de-AN ASSESSMENT LIFE INSURANCE partment is the assurance that 'assessments are levied to meet death and disability claims, and can be used for no other purpose.

"In violation of the contract, and against every promise of the officers to the members, during the three years last past, with a single exception, from every assessment levied a portion has been abstracted and put into the pockets of the officers and agents. Of the five regular assessments called during the year 1888, from each of four twenty per cent., and from the fifth eighty per cent., was thus fraudulently taken. During the four and a half years of the life of the company there has been collected from its members \$20,050.49 of this \$429.67 was paid for bonds to constitute the emergency fund in the hands of the State treasurer ; and, unless the sworn re turns of the corporation are unreliable, \$2, 560.78 only has, during the entire period, been paid to members in death and disability losses, aving \$17,060.04 which has gone into the pockets of the officers and agents, that is, to secure an emergency fund of \$429.67 and \$2,560.78 in benefits, the unfortunate members were bled to the tune of over \$20,000.

"Another gross fraud existed in the policies of the corporation; it published a slip containing a long list of diseases against death from which the company's policies insured, but which, when carefully examined, was found to contain only the unknown and unknowable diseases of which not one person in to prevent long-continued imposition upon the a hundred died; while in the policy, which no rational.

insured person saw until after his money had been paid, carefully concealed in fine type, was the provision exempting the company if the insured died of quite a catalogue of the most common diseases, including, 'rheums, tism, sciatica, apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonia. diphtheria, typhoid fever, or any infectious or contagious disease.' Equally well covered un was another provision, that, in case of death within one year, only one-half of the amount named, and upon which the insured was assessed, would be paid, and if death occurred during the second year of the existence of the policy, only three-fourths.

"Of nine death claims shown from the records to have occurred-and no one can guess how many additional there were the policies ranging in amount from \$500 to \$1.500 (except in a single instance last year, where the company was by the department coard with a club into payment of a claim they at tempted to repudiate) the largest sum ever paid by the corporation on any one of these policies was \$189.79. The statute intends that an assessment company shall write policies for no larger sum than they are able to pay. During the past year the Standard Benefit realized from a single assessment but \$293, and yet they issued 140 policies for \$500 each, and 59 for \$1,000 each. The membership has barely averaged two hundred for the past two years.

" In October last it attempted the most barefaced piece of death-bed robbery that has ever come to the notice of this department, inducing a poor woman, three days before her death, upon the payment to her of \$20, then due for four weeks' sickness, to sign a paper which she was not able to read, and which was not read to her, but which after her death proved to bearslease of her husband's right to \$500 under the policy. As the woman possessed no legal right to relinquish the claim of her husband, the paper was worthless, even if she had known its purport ; but the effort on the part of the corporation was none the less brutal and ras cally.

"While the proceedings against this company were pending in the Supreme Court the officers had the cool impudence-to prevent which, under the law, this department was powerless-to send out assessment notices and collect some two hundred dollars, eighty per cent., of which was taken, again ille gally, for expenses, and when that source of revenue had been exhausted, the secretary made an unsuccessful demand upon the State treasurer for a few justiry dollars of accumulated interest upon the emergency fund.

" The history of this concern, which apparently never drew an honest breath from its birth, shows how much fraud may be perpetrated upon people generally ill able to bear the loss, and how difficult it is, under existing provisions of law, for the insurance departments to protect the public from such imposition."

-This is from the Philadelphia Record: It said that the hesitancy of British capitalists in investing their money in the new line of fast steamships for which the English and Canadian Governments are offering such liberal subsidies is due to the belief that ocean navigation is in a state of transition, and that in a few years vessels built in 1889 will be practically valueless. It sounds strange to hear that discovery and invention should discourage enterprise ; and yet, when we consider the recent achievements of ocean travel, it becomes clear that such caution is eminently

# THE ART

It seems strange

book bearing the ab undertaken to analy of selling, and to person succeeds as fails although he h appears equally cap gards the question ing one, and while can be given which tion, there are c stored in the mind be of daily benefit are, he says, few p things is so superi may properly be they are "born, above rule, or a There is somethi which, so to spea stantly adapt then and seem able to suade those whom how diverse their the possession of degree is somet lack of others wh and well-balanced the men of geni ability will be see than in commo patience, and tac one of the fore "that a salesma very sprightly, a learned from ex sense, and st Points of differ trated :

One introduce of a + house; h pleasant, and th samples, and lis ing styles, quali in the usual standpoint of s a sale. At len glad to make y dull and collect buying to-day. ever, and when in and we may

The next da calls with sim somehow, he ge talk is quiet, se interests him. practical spiri realize his ho appreciate his details, and e out. He make bought, or the not try to sel prudent for hi recommendati telligent intere is dealing with done by, and goes away wit him a custom

Some sales transactions, in small ones. may be greate sales, while of start, but re There are sal goods if perm but who are

#### TIMES. MOLEIARY THE

### n saw until after his money had arefully concealed in fine type, sion exempting the company if lied of quite a catalogue of the n diseases, including, 'rheuma. , apoplexy, paralysis, pneumonis, yphoid fever, or any infectious or sease.' Equally well covered up provision, that, in case of death ear, only one-half of the amount upon which the insured was ald be paid, and if death occurred cond year of the existence of the hree-fourths.

THE ART OF SELLING.

can be given which will be of general applica-

tion, there are certain principles which if

stored in the mind will, Mr. Goddard thinks,

be of daily benefit to the business man. There

are, he says, few persons whose ability to sell

things is so superior and remarkable that it

may properly be called genius. Like poets,

they are "born, not made," and they are

There is something about their personality

which, so to speak, "catches on." They in-

stantly adapt themselves to all sorts of people,

and seem able to please, convince, and per-

suade those whom they encounter, no matter

how diverse their characteristics may be. Yet

degree is sometimes counterbalanced by a

than in common sense, energy, courtesy,

patience, and tact. "We used to think," said

one of the foremost merchants of Chicago,

"that a salesman should be a good talker,

very sprightly, and quick-witted, but we have

learned from experience that reliability, good

sense, and staying qualities are better."

Points of difference in salesmen are illus-

One introduces himself as the representative

samples, and listens to his arguments respect-

buying to-day. I will keep your card, how-

The next day, perhaps, another salesman

calls with similar goods and prices. But,

somehow, he gets nearer to the merghant. His

talk is quiet, sensible, not stereotyped, and it

interests him. He seems to enter into the

practical spirit of the merchant's business, to

realize his hopes and his struggles, and to

appreciate his prudence. He touches upon

details, and every day results stand clearly

out. He makes it plain that goods must be

bought, or they cannot be sold ; yet he does

not try to sell him more than he thinks it

recommendations are characterized by an in-

telligent interest in the welfare of the man he

is dealing with ; he aims to do as he would be

done by, and he shows it. The result is, he

transactions, while others feel more at home

start, but retain their trade more firmly.

de.

him a customer and a friend.

in and we may give you an order."

trated :

death claims shown from the ave occurred-and no one can any additional there were the ing in amount from \$500 to \$1,500. single instance last year, where y was by the department coard into payment of a claim they at repudiate) the largest sum ever corporation on any one of these \$189.79. The statute intends sment company shall write policies r sum than they are able to pay. past year the Standard Ben a single assessment but \$293, and ed 140 policies for \$500 each, and each. The membership has barely hundred for the past two years. er last it attempted the most baref death-bed robbery that has ever notice of this department, inducoman, three days before her death, ment to her of \$20, then due for tickness, to sign a paper which she to read, and which was not read to ch after her death proved to bearshusband's right to \$500 under the the woman possessed no legal quish the claim of her husband, as worthless, even if she had known but the effort on the part of the was none the less brutal and ras.

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restricted to standard prices. Some appear to be naturally in better favor with cer-It seems strange to the author of the little tain classes; it may be with the young or with book bearing the above title that no one has the old, with men or with women, the eduundertaken to analyse the gift, art, or knack cated or the ignorant. Some can better of selling, and to explain why it is that one recommend goods because of their cheapness, person succeeds as a salesman while another others because of excellence in quality. Artifails although he has equal opportunity and cles may appeal either to the Judgment, taste, fancy, or imagination of both seller and carry some small article, and introduce yourappears equally capable and diligent. He regards the question as a curious and interestbuyer. ing one, and while perhaps no definite answer

A large pottery and glassware jobbing house in Chicago sent a circular letter to each of its commercial travellers and offered a prize for the best reply to the following questions :

1st. What constitutes a successful salesman on the road ?

2nd. What qualities do you deem most ssential to become such ?

Mr. Goddard gives a few extracts from the replies :

above rule, or a law only unto themselves. "The successful salesman is a man that knows how to talk, what to talk about, and more especially when to stop talking."

"The faculty of holding trade, or selling repeatedly to the same people, is the highest attribute in the condition of a successful the possession of these qualities in a marked salesman."

"A man who is honest in his transactions with his customers, who can make plain to lack of others which are necessary to a broad them, in the fewest words, the superior and well-balanced business man. Aside from quality of his wares, keeping himself thorthe men of genius. the difference in selling oughly posted in the line he represents." ability will be seen to lie less in great wisdom

"Modest in demeanor, neat in appearance, energetic, truthful, and reliable ; of temperate habits; not argumentative; a student of human nature."

"The power of entertaining men in a business way and getting them interested in what you have to sell."

"A salesman is the firm's representative, and should therefore be a gentleman."

"Every man has some article which is his of a + house; his address is respectful and favorite hobby; get on to that and cater to it for a starter, and lead him on to other goods." pleasant, and the merchant glances over his "When an intemperate man is found travelling as a salesman, his class of trade is ing styles, qualities, and prices, put forward in the usual manner, from the manifest of the poorest, and his prosperity is in correspondence with his personal condition." standpoint of self-interest and desire to effect

"The country merchant is a conundrum. a sale. At length the merchant says, "I am If you guess him right at first meeting you glad to make your acquaintance, but trade is will miss him the next time. Never try to dull and collections slow, and I don't feel like 'stuff' him with an order, or attempt familiarity with him." ever, and when you are in town again, touch

"Do not present too many various samples at once, it confuses the buyer; a book agent does better with one book than with many." "Refrain from any but business talk with

busy men." "A common fault is, that salesmen, as a

rule, give merchants credit for knowing a great deal more about goods than they really do."

" Tell him it costs no more for rent, lights, and, as he is also spending his own time, he may as well have the increased profits. A prudent for him to buy. His suggestions and man can't sell goods if he don't have them."

tends to make dealers cut prices among themgoes away with an order, and leaves behind selves. It is better to look over the stock, see what is short, and make some article a leader

Some salesmen are better adapted to large or nucleus for other sales." "Do not forget the connecting links; that in small ones, where the percentage of profit is, when one article is ordered, bring to notice may be greater. Some succeed better in first such other article as will match or complement it."

sales, while others get on more slowly at the "Never speak of a competitor in any way ; get the good will of the clerks, for they can There are salesmen who can sell quantities of goods if permitted to cut or scale down prices, help you."

but who are only moderately successful if

"Never abuse competing firms; leave slow buyers till the last in a town, and let them know the limits of your time."

"If a merchant tells you he can buy any article below your price, do not argue with him ; try something else. Don't ask if he is in need of any goods, for he will generally tell you he is 'full up.' The better way is to self with that before you are told that nothing is wanted."

"Nothing is gained by travelling nights, and the same is true of working Sundays."

### HOW TO DISPOSE OF BANKRUPT STOCKS.

Amongst the subjects to be deliberated upon next week at the Merchants' Convention in Hamilton is one bearing the above title. A "Country Storekeeper" has been thinking over the matter, and offers, as the result of his cogitations, the following:

"As a retailer I do not go so far as to say wholesalers should take back stocks and sell them out again. All wholesalers know that short ends and shop-worn goods would sell very low. Then expense for travellers would cause a second loss, and no house would do it, and no law would compel it. The next view is to remove them into cities and dispose of them in small lots. The first difficulty in this is that the assignee would not allow the charges for removal and breakages and packing expenses to come out of the estate. Another city house would be flooded with cheap goods which they would sell to shoddy peddlers and to their customers, causing a loss to country stores. My views are, divide up into small lots a city stock of \$20,000 into \$1,000 or \$500 lots; a country stock of \$5,000 into \$500 or \$300 lots; leave the stock in the original store until sold. Have them removed or packed at expense of buyer. New ways and better ways of disposal will develop after one year's trial. If bankrupt stocks were sold in small lots I think prices realised would be ten per cent. higher than the usual price of whole stocks. How would it do to range the prices thus : groceries, boots and shoes, and crockery, 70 to 80 cents; staple lines in dry goods, 80 and over; dress goods, 60 cents; ready made clothing, 60 cents; and millinery, 30 to 40 cents on the dollar? At present I would recommend that stock lists be printed for those small lots and sent to all merchants in Canada, no matter where the stocks are situated, inviting tender for any of the lots offered, and any goods unsold in fifteen or thirty days to be sold by auction on a day and place named in notice. All merchants and wholesale houses receiving these notices to pay one dollar a year to party sending them to cover cost clerk hire, etc., to carry a full line of goods, of printing and postage. The secretary who handles this part of the business to supply all merchants in Canada with the names of wholesale houses who have supply stores, and "The practice of using 'leaders' has several where situated. Retailers then would be able objections. One of the chief is, that it gets to refuse to purchase from these houses, and the same article into too many stores and in this way drive a worse business than bankrupt stocks out of competition with the regular trade."

-The Board of Trade of the village of Exeter has a council, six in number, a board of arbitration, of equal size, and chooses two delegates to the Dominion Board. The officers for 1889.90 are: President, R. H. Archer; vice-president, J. Parkinson; secretary, E. Roberts; treasurer, B. S. O'Neil; council, John Farmer, John Grigg, R. H. Verity, H. "When trade is brisk, push all the harder." Spackman, L. H. Dickson, John Elliot.

## HOW TO SECURE AND INCREASE 1873 the basis of just the same quality was BUSINESS.

something that people want. Unless he has a clear field and no competition, he must not only have what is wanted, but must have it of the better quality and at a cheaper price, or serve it in a more satisfactory manner, than his competitors do, otherwise he will attract only his share of the trade. Every successful business man must secure more than an average share.

In all trade it is important that the profits shall be fair. The markets are accessible to all dealers, says Printer's Ink. The quality of goods offered by one may therefore be as good as any other can afford at the same price; consequently the style of serving customers becomes the natural avenue through which to force an increased trade. Suppose, then, that the price of your goods is a fair, full, market price, the quality the best, selected with care, and always reliable. Attention must now be paid to the appointments for the transaction of trade-efficient assistants, prompt dealing, ready and pleasant adjustment of errors, and careful attention to all wants of customers. With all of these a good trade can be secured. provided the customers are to be found within a convenient radius, and are made aware of the facilities which are offered for their accommodation.

The object of doing business is to make money. When two or more persons are engaged in the same trade, and under the same conditions, the one whose transactions are largest will not only make more money, but will realize the largest percentage of net profit .--Dry Goods Chronicle.

## THE IRON TRADE.

In all the chief centres of the iron trade, says the last number of Martineau & Smith's Hardware Trade Journal, prices have been tending upwards for the last five or six months, and during the present (July) month an important actual advance has been established. The important question for buyers of iron is-Will present prices be maintained, or will ironmasters be again compelled to raise their quotations? The journal quoted unhesitatingly answers the first question in the affirmative, and as regards the second question, it is, in its opinion, by no means unlikely that prices of iron and steel may be further advanced. Many instances are reported in .which ironmasters' books are heavily crowded with orders at the old prices; and though current orders have been checked by the higher prices, there is an assurance of general activity at the works for at least three or four months to come. It may be that the higher wages to ironworkers and the dearer coal and pig-iron may render a further advance in finished iron necessary.

Buyers of iron, says our English contemporary, need not hesitate to order on the present basis-a proof of which is furnished by the declared intention of some houses, who seem to have been caught napping, not to book new business except for delivery during the next two months. The standard of prices in South Staffordshire is the quotation for common marked bars. The price has not been lower than £7 for thirty-five years; and it is known that this quality of iron cannot be made for much less than that figure. The prices are thus, even with the late advance,

£16; and sheets, which are now £7 15s., were then £22 These two facts will show what No man can do business unless he deals in are the possibilities which really good trade may create ; and how much leeway has yet to be made up before even the average prices of iron for the last twenty years (about £10 per ton) can be obtained. The phenomenal values of 1873 are scarcely to be hoped for, and ironmasters will consider themselves fortunate if they can get plenty of orders even on a moderate basis of £9 or £10.

### DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

MARITIME LIEN .- The House of Lords has lately rendered a decision in a case involving maritime lien which has given rise to considerable surprise in the shipping trade, especially since the judgment of the Admiralty Court and Court of Appeal has been overruled The captain of a steamship on a voyage from the River Plate to Antwerp called at St. Vincent, under instructions from the owners, to coal. He drew a bill of exchange on the owners for the coal and port charges, but the owners failed before the maturity of the bill, and the holders looked to the captain for payment. The vessel had been mortgaged, and the mortgagees of the vessel contended that the captain did not possess a maritime lien for disbursements in priority to their claim, and were upheld in their contention by the House of Lords. The effect of the decision is to add risk to the supplying of coal or other wares to captains of ships on the security of a maritime lien, which may be postponed to the mortgage already subsisting on the vessel.

GILLIAN V. KENDALL .- A chattel mortgage upon growing grain is not constructive notice to third parties of a mortgage on the same grain thereafter, lawfully placed in crib, bin, or piles; and a dealer in grain who in good faith in open market purchases such grain from the mortgagor and receives it at his warehouse, takes it free from the lien of the mortgage. The mortgagor, so holds the Supreme Court of Nebraska, until foreclosure, possesses a beneficial interest in the chattels mortgaged, and will convey a good title by sale of such property by one who purchases in the open market in good faith, and without actual or constructive notice of the mortgage. But the recording or filing of the mortgage is constructive notice, so that a purchaser before he pays his purchase money should search the proper office for chattel mortgages.

SHAW V. CADWELL .- The Supreme Court of Canada has held that where one member of a partnership borrows money upon his own credit, by giving his own promissory note for the sum so borrowed, and he afterwards uses the proceeds of the note in the partnership business of his own free will without being under any obligation to, or contract with, the lender so to do, the partnership is not liable for the said loan.

GRAND'TRUNK RAILWAY CO. V. BERLIN & WAT-ERLOO STREET RAILWAY Co .- On a motion to continue an injunction to restrain the defendants from crossing the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway at the town of Berlin, the injunction was dissolved, it being held that the Dominion Railway Act did not apply so as to require the consent of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council to such a crossing. Said Mr. Justice Falconbridge, "It is not a question of crossing a right only £1 above the minimum. In the year of way of the Grand Trunk; the Grand

Trunk crosses the public highway, and uses in subject to public uses as the defendants do. shall not anticipate the merits further that to say that the right of the Grand Trunk is seriously in question. The balance of conven ience is against them. According to the so dence there will be less danger to the public in the railway track being crossed by an drawn by horses accustomed to the trains and under the hands of drivers who know the time when trains pass, than by ordinary vehicles such as omnibuses, or farm waggons."

### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The American Women's Silk Culture As sociation has issued its ninth annual report, which shows that silk culture has been intro duced into every State and Territory of the Union through the efforts of the association.

A machinery house in the States lately sent out men to test the consumption of power by various manufacturing concerns, and it ma found that nearly all were wasting one-half their engine power, or one half the fael cos. sumed. The percentage of loss ran as high as 73. This, says the North-Western Lumberman. is an important point, surely, and when such manufacturers find it hard work to make any money at their business, they could cause a material saving by looking after the power question.

According to the St. John Telegraph, the largest casting ever made in Canada was made the other day at the steel works. New Glasgow. It was an anvil block weighing 35 tons, and was accomplished without a hitch.

Major A. P. Patrick, Dominion Land Surveyor, of Calgary, writes from the Summit, Crow's Nest Pass, Rocky Mountains, July 13. In his letter he says that he and a fellow. surveyor had been prospecting for eleven weeks in the Rocky Mountains for coal oil deposits, and that they had struck one of the richest deposits ever found. Samples showed 91 per cent. lubricating oil, 5 per cent. heavy oil, and the remainder water and foreign substances. This is declared to be the best oil ever discovered.

Owing to its approaching removal into new and extensive mills at North Toronto station, the Ireland National Food Co. (Ltd.) gives notice that it cannot fill any more orders until the 1st October. Besides the specialties in breakfast cereals and hygienic foods, this company intends to manufacture the various grades of oatmeal, and other staple goods from wheat, barley, rye, corn, peas, &c., at the rate of about 200 barrels per day.

An addition has been made to the Sackville, N. B., shoe factory, a step found necessary by the increasing demands of business.

Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s shook factory, at the Chaudiere, closed down on the 13th for good, throwing about 200 men out of employment.

-In speaking of the North-Western farmer being joined to his mortgage, the CI Inter-Ocean says: "Just let him alone; that's all he wants. He is joined to his mortgage, but by bonds which he is severing very rapidly. He bought some land and borrowed money to pay for and improve it. He could sell it today for more than he gave for it. His mortgage will be liquidated when it becomes due. If he could not have joined himself to a mortgage, he could not have joined himself to a farm. He will cleave to the farm and strike off the mortgage."

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### INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

merican Women's Silk Culture As has issued its ninth annual report, ws that silk culture has been intro every State and Territory of the ough the efforts of the association. inery house in the States lately sent o test the consumption of power by nanufacturing concerns, and it was nearly all were wasting one-half ne power, or one half the fael con. The percentage of loss ran as high as says the North-Western Lumberman rtant point, surely, and when such arers find it hard work to make any their business, they could cause a saving by looking after the power

ng to the St. John Telegraph, the sting ever made in Canada was other day at the steel works, New It was an anvil block weighing \$5 was accomplished withoat a hitch. . P. Patrick, Dominion Land Sur-Calgary, writes from the Summit, st Pass, Rocky Mountains, July 13. ter he says that he and a fellow. had been prospecting for eleven he Rocky Mountains for coal oil de-I that they had struck one of the posits ever found. Samples showed t. lubricating oil, 5 per cent. heavy e remainder water and foreign sub-This is declared to be the best oil vered.

o its approaching removal into new ive mills at North Toronto station, d National Food Co. (Ltd.) gives it cannot fill any more orders until tober. Besides the specialties in cereals and hygienic foods, this ntends to manufacture the various atmical, and other staple goods from ley, rye, corn, peas, &c., at the rate 00 barrels per day.

tion has been made to the Sackville, factory, a step found necessary by ing demands of business.

Barnes & Co.'s shook factory, at the closed down on the 13th for good, bout 200 men out of employment.

aking of the North-Western farmer ed to his mortgage, the Chicago a says: "Just let him alone; that's ts. He is joined to his mortgage, ds which he is severing very rapid. ight some land and borrowed money and improve it. He could sell it toore than he gave for it. His morte liquidated when it becomes due. not have joined himself to a moriould not have joined himself to s will cleave to the farm and strike tgage."

#### TIMES. MONETARY THE

Leading Educational Institutions.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL Young Ladies. 50 & 52 Peter St., Toronto. MISS VEALS, (Successor to Mrs. Nixon.)

Music, Art, Modern Languages, Classics, Mathematics, Science, Literature, Elocution.

Pupils studying French and German are required to converse in those languages with resident French and German governesses. PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED CLASSES.

Young ladies prepared for University Matriculation

WOODSTOCK COLLEGE. FOUNDED 1860.

### Academic Department McMaster University For Boys and Young Men.

For Calendar containing particulars, with refer-ence to the additional buildings, the increased equipment, the staff of masters, and the workshops, tools, machinery, etc., provided for the new Department of Manual Training,

Address the Principal, W. H. HUSTON, M.A., Woodstock.

College re-opens September 4th. Fees, \$144.00 to \$147.00. No extras.

# BRANTFORD LADIES' COLLEGE. PARTNERSHIPS ARRANGED. -:- BOOKS OPENED AND BALANCED. ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED. ESTATES MANAGED.

### ADVANTAGES:

(a) Supervision by an accompliabed Lady Principal.
(b) Complete staif of Experienced and Successful Professors and Teachers in the several depart-ments of Literature, Music, Fine Arts, Elocution, Physical Culture, Stenography, and Typewriting.
(c) Location central and healthy; surroundings home-like and attractive.
(d) Highest University Record of any Ladies' College in Canada.

in Canada. FEES-reasonable as in other Colleges, not em-ploying pupil teachers. (e)

For annual calendar, address,

REV. WM. COCHRANE, D. D., Governor.

# MORVYN HOUSE, 350 Jarvis St.,

# BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

This School has a well earned reputation for High Intellectual Training and Moral and Reli-gious Culture. Every Department is under the personal supervision of the Principal, whose aim is to make it a thoroughly good School, and to provide for Resident pupils a refined, Christian home. The Modern I anguages, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Pain ing and Elecution, taught by competent teachers. Terms moderate. A liberal reduction made to the daughters of Clergymen. Clergymen.

MISS HAIGHT, Principal. The Antumn Term will open on Wednesday, September 11th, 1889.

they had been magnificently treated and entertained.

-Referring to list of subjects to be considered by the Merchants' Convention at Hamilon the New England Grocer says : A convention of retail grocers in New England could not do better than to discuss such questions as these. If our grocers are in Canada during August we advise them to attend the convention. There will also be many sports, gamest etc., etc.

-Halifax intends to have another carnival on a larger scale next summer.

-A car-load of fireworks for the Halifax Carnival Committee was destroyed on the G. T. R. on the trip east. By some mishap the car caught fire and the fireworks exploded, killing an express messenger.

-At a meeting of St. John manufacturers and others held last week, it was decided that it would not be advisable to hold the proposed exhibition this year, and it was resolved that it be held in the summer or autumn of 1890. A number of the St. John manufacturers intend exhibiting at Sherbrooke, Quebec, next month.

-It is estimated that fully \$100,000 was left in Halifax last week. The citizens subscribed liberally to the carnival fund and the committee was not hampered in any way for the want of money. The total amount at the disposal of the executive committee was about \$12,000, \$3,000 of this amount being voted by the City Council and the remainder subscribed by citizens.

-Higgins-I heard you lost a pile on 'change yesterday. Wiggins-You heard right. H.-Were you a bull or a bear? W.-Neither; I was a jackass .- Texas Siftings.

# Commercial.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

# MONTBEAL, August 14th, 1889.

Ashes .- Quotations are nominally the same, and business is dull. Firsts are worth \$3.60 to 3.65; seconds, \$3.30 to 3.35.

CATTLE .- Receipts of milch cows have been light, and buyers have not been numerous, but milkmen appear to be satisfied for the present. Good milkers brought \$45; fair, \$35; common, \$25; and inferior, \$25. Calves were in fair demand, and all offering were readily taken at, from \$3 to 6, according to size and quality.

FLOUR .- While the market is quiet there is a noticeable firmness, and desirable lots of fresh ground flour, in straights, the asking price of which is \$4.50 to 4.85 laid down here, but this appears to be above the views of buyers. For strong bakers the quotation is \$4.40 to 5.50, at which figure it is fairly held ..

GRAIN .- The market is quiet and easy. Offerings are almost nil and the demand not much better. The demand has also fallen off for oats, while the dulness is just as marked in peas.

HAY AND STRAW .- Offerings of hay have been fairly large and prices steady. New timothy of a choice grade sold at \$11 and inferior \$8 of Trade will, writes Mr. Wills, the secretary, are small, met with a good sale of \$5 to 7.00 per 100 bundles as to grade. Pressed hay has met with a brisk sale, some of the transactions Hamilton Board of Trade and citizens gener- being large. We quote No. 1, \$12; No. 2, \$11;

> HORSES .- Few sales are made these days, and the outlook is said to be rather discour-





-Responses to the circular issued by the Hamilton Carnival Committee indicate that delegates from many boards of trade throughout the province will be present during the festivities. The Council of the Toronto Board per 100 bundles. Straw, the receipts of which attend in a body. Mr. W. H. Gillard said the other day that the individual members of the ally would entertain the visitors. He felt and No. 3, \$10 per ton in car lots. . Complicated accounts adjusted, Partnership settle-ments effected, Financial Statements examined and reported upon, Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss statements prepared or certified, Books arranged and adapted to any business so as to record trans-actions and exhibit results clearly, comprehensively, and with the least labor. sure that every one of the thousands of persons who might visit Hamilton during carnival week would leave the city feeling that aging

### MONETARY TIMES. THE

PROVISIONS .- The consumption of hog products is fair just now that the weather is cool, and there is a fair demand for pork. Eggs, strictly fresh, command 25c. per dozen, while car-lots of candled guaranteed fresh bring 14c. There is little or no enquiry for inferior stock. Butter shows no new features, the demand for export is unimportant at present figures, and holders seem to think that higher prices will prevail later on. Cheese is not very active though the feeling is ap-parently steady, with not much difference between buyers and sellers. Fancy is held at 9<sup>±</sup> to 9<sup>±</sup><sub>1</sub>c., but there is no record of any transactions at these quotations. Finest white is held at  $8\frac{1}{3}c.$ , there are takers at  $8\frac{3}{3}c.$  Some 1,200 boxes changed hands at  $8\frac{3}{3}$  to  $8\frac{3}{3}c.$ , and a small lot of glored goods went at 83c.

# TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Aug. 15th, 1889. We are still in the holiday season, and Torontonians would appear to be inclined to remain there as long as possible. A good many have been holding off from trade, but a good many have been held on to it by an active demand from the country for the supply of its immediate wants. Then some few of the products of the new harvest have begun to come forward ; and though small the receipt of them does something to stimulate trade in some quarters. In the flour and grain trades, moralising is being heard as to the probable price of the new crop, which is almost unani-mously accepted as a good one. Receipts, how-ever, are insignificant, and offerings have been small, although stocks on hand are thrice as large as those at this date last year, stand. ing on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 1,250 brls.; fall wheat, 9,772 bush.; spring wheat, 83,326 bush.; oats, 36,587 bush.; bar-

# BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED-Partner, to manage (or to purchase outright), a first class General Store Business, in the neighborhood of a flourishing town in Western Ontario. Must be a tradesman with good record, and about \$5,000 capital. No other need apply.

Address,

Drawer 212,

Collingwood, Ont.

### TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Town of Collingwood is now prepared to give exemption of team of commywood is now prepared to give exemption of taxes for a term of years, also the use of; water and light free, to any or all manufacturers who will locate in the Town, and carry on manufac-turing industries. Collingwood is well situated for manufactories, having both railway and water facil-ities not excelled in Canada. Address,

JOHN HOGG. Town Clerk. Collingwood, April 16th, 1889.



'Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the 24th Day of August, 1889, inclusive, for the purchase of debentures of the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, for the sum of \$3,500. Said Debentures having twenty years to run, and bearing interest at Five per Cent. per annum, payable annually, on the 31st day of December. The purchaser to pay accrued interest. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Ever further information analy to For further information apply to

GEO. H. LUSCOMBE, Mayor of Simcoe, or to N. C. FORD, Clerk.

Simcoe, 7th August, 1889.

### TO MANUFACTURERS.

The Town of Trenton is prepared to receive and entertain applications from manufacturers desiring locations for all kinds of industries. The develop-ment of the magnificent water power of the river Trent, enables the town to negotiate with manu-facturers. Free Sites, Water Power, and exemp-tion from Taxes for a number of years, are induce-ments held out to those desiring location. Trenton is well situated for manufactories, being at the confluence of the River Trent and Bay of Quinte; near by the Murray Canal, leading into Lake Ontario, having at its north an unlimited supply of timber, and wood of all kinds, and minerals, and possessing the best of shipping facilities, by both rail and water, being on the main line of the G. T. R. and connected with the C. P. R., via Central Ont. Ry, and being at the head of St. Lawrence naviga-tion. Address, M. B MORRISON, Trenton, June 10th, 1899.

Trenton, June 10th, 1889. Mayor. ley, 173,074 bush., and peas 600 bush. The provision trade has continued active, and if reports received are true, the yield of butter ought to prove very large indeed. In groceries the chief item of interest is a fur-ther decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in sugars, notwithstanding the strongly expressed views of those most immediately interested to the effect that no further reduction was probable yet. In lea-ther there is a continuance of activity with very favorable indications. Of trade generally, which is still very quiet, it can be safely said that the outlook all round is very good.

DRUGS.-A steady trade is going on in small lots, but there is an almost entire absence of speculation, and in consequence our business appears to be more dull than really is the case. Prices are as yet unchanged, but some lines are advancing and figures all round are firm.

FLOUB AND MEAL.-These have remained chronically dull. In flour there has been scarcely any movement quoted beyond the sale of a small quantity of straight rollers at \$4.65, and of bagged extra at \$4.05, at which prices there was more obtainable at the close, but no buyers; patents equally neglected; 90 per cents nominal at \$4.75 to \$4.90. Bran is steady and sold late last week at \$10 50, which price would have been repeated at the close. Oatmeal is dull, with small lots selling slowly at \$3.75 for standard and about \$4.00 for granulated.

GBAIN -- Very little of any sort has been wanted, and none unless at easier prices. Wheat has sold very slowly; small sales of No. 2 fall and No. 2 red winter lying on the Northern were made last week at 95c., and for some on the G. T. R. equal to 97 c. here was paid, with spring on the Midland offered at 98c. Manitoba hard very quiet, but No. 2 sold at \$1.02 to 1.03 last week, and No. 1 for \$1.07 at the close. At the latter time fall or red winter if pressed to a sale seemed unlikely to bring over 94 to 95c., but holders were not inclined to do this. Oats rather easy ,with sales on track last week at 33 to 334c. for mixed and 34c. for white, and 304c. bid on Saturday-for September delivery. At the close mixed on track sold at 33a, and white to arrive at 334c. There would appear to have been no stir whatever in the barley market; it is now generally acread that the new rows is now generally agreed that the new crop is a good deal discolored, which fact may affect the value of the huge stocks on hand; none has yet been offered on the street. Peas are in steady demand; in the latter part of last week there were buyers at 61 to 62c., but since then the feeling has been easier, and on Tues-day there were some sold at 60c., with new said to be offered at the close for 60c. Corn is inactive, but values probably unchanged at about 48c.

GROCERIES .- There has been somewhat of a break during the current week in the cloud of depression that for a while has been hanging over the various departments of the grocery trade. While the changes are of little conse-quence it is satisfactory to note an appreciable increase in the volume of business, and to be able to say that payments, for some weeks past so poor, are more satisfactory. Con-trary to the avowed belief of wholesale dealers, sugars are again down ‡ cent, and still there is a slight demand; syrups and molasses are unchanged. In tea there is a very good movement, and prices are firm. Tobacco is also unchanged. There is a fair enquiry for currants and prices are tending downward. In all other lines there has been practically not the least change. The prospects are good and we may look for a steady advance in activity from now until Christmas.

HARDWARE .--- With the exception that copper and iron are much firmer, there is nothing of consequence to note. Prices may be expected to advance, and orders for iron goods at listed figures cannot now be at all easily placed.

HAY .- Pressed has been very slow of sale with old timothy not bringing over \$12 on track, and new selling only in broken lots.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Green hides have been taken readily as before, and cured have sold in car lotsat 54c. Offerings of green calfskins very small, but none at all wanted as there is still no sale for cured. No advance in sheepskins beyond 45c. for the best green established, but expected at the close to be made soon.

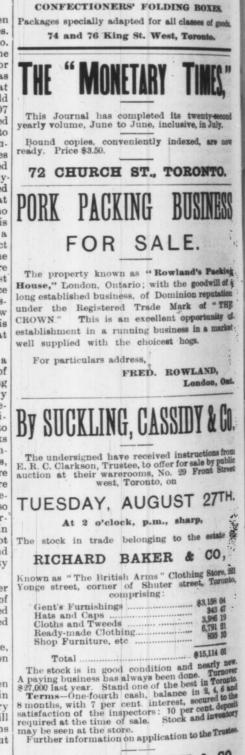
Hops.-The only movement has been a few small sales for the supply of immediate wants at about 20 to 21c.; a lot of twenty bales of choice has been under offer at 201c. Crup

LEATHER .- The improvement in the leather LEATHER. — The improvement is the mather trade that commenced about a week ago on tinues in a very satisfactory way. Some large deals have been effected lately, and manufacturers are now beginning to buy for the fall trade. A very good demand exists for heavy sole, heavy Spanish, and harness is thers. Uppers are rather scarce. It is as thers. Uppers are rather source at a single factory to note that among the trade opinion is pretty unanimous as to the very satisfactory of the outlook. Prices are unchanged but very firm.

LIVE STOCK TRADE .--- The market in Toronto is in a most unsatisfactory condition, and at the commencement of the week was more demoralized than has been the case for months The supplies have been much larger the necessary, and in addition the quality of most of the cattle has been of an inferior and offen of a very inferior kind. At the Western yards on I uesday, cattle of all classes gave way from \$2 to \$4 a head. Plenty of fairly medium stuff did not realize 3c. a pound, and plenty was left unsold. The English markets will only take Canadian and American beef just

OMINION PAPER BOX COMPANY.

MANUFACTURER HARDWARE FOLDING BOXES.



now at low prices, a has been\_rather off. Sheep are stea all. while lambs are o in so much reques vity is displayed strong demand at for all descriptions has been paid during

PAINTS AND OIL indeed. The only a pentine, which ha tom price, and is i that; linseed oils a 68c. for the best changed.

POTATOES.-Imp dealers at 50 to these prices, but favor; no local cal slowly at about \$1

PROVISIONS.-Tr factory. Butter ha and, apparently, ties. Good quality at prices the turn sold at from 14 to ing the latter i Some round lots | to 15c., this for thrown out. Con sale and almost thing of any cons sum total of sales amounted to a choice, with some 9c. Eggs are u easier; a couple hands at 12c., a dealers were sell fully sufficient. changed hands at long clear bacon 9c., the latter pr cels, and a few as before; smol been increasingly about 101c. for and bellies, with tc. higher. Har



CYLINDRICAL.

# STEAM

The Best

VARIOUS SIZ

durability, at m town with any 1 representations same guarante

JOHN

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AL



SUCKLING, CASSIDY & CO., TRADE AUCTIONEERS.

reports are still rather indefinite.

been under offer at 201c. Crop still rather indefinite. .-The improvement in the leather

.- The improvement in the mathematical action of a very satisfactory way. Some s have been effected lately, and rers are now beginning to buy for de. A very good demand exists for de. A very good demand exists in heavy Spanish, and harness in pers are rather scarce. It is as note that among the trade opinion nanimous as to the very satisfactory the entlook. Prices are unchanged he outlook. Prices are unch m.

OCK TRADE .- The market in Toronio st unsatisfactory condition, and at encement of the week was more d than has been the case for months ies have been much larger than and in addition the quality of most e has been of an inferior and often ferior kind. At the Western yards , cattle of all classes gave way from head. Plenty of fairly medium ot realize 3c. a pound, and plenty nsold. The English markets will Canadian and American beef just

changed.

CYLINDRICAL.

VARIOUS SIZES

Appliances known.

THE

ON PAPER BOX COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS DWARE FOLDING BOXES, CTIONERS' FOLDING BOXES. ecially adapted for all classes of goods. d 76 King St. West, Toronto.

nal has completed its twenty-second ne, June to June, inclusive, in July. pies, conveniently indexed, are now \$3.50. URCH ST., TORONTO.

PACKING BUSINESS OR SALE.

rty known as "Rowland's Packi ndon, Ontario; with the goodwill of a ned business, of Dominion reputation Registered Trade Mark of "THE This is an excellent opportunity of t in a running business in a market d with the choicest hogs.

culars address, FRED. ROWLAND,

London, Ont. KLING, CASSIDY & CO.

signed have received instructions from kson, Trustee, to offer for sale by public their warerooms, No. 29 Front Street vest, Toronto, on

DAY, AUGUST 27TH. 2 o'clock, p.m., sharp, n trade belonging to the estate ARD BAKER & CO, The British Arms" Clothing Store, all , corner of Shuter street, Toronto, comprising: \$3,158 04 343 47 urnishings 3,986 19 6,791 91 835 10

d Tweeds .... ade Clothing.. rniture, etc ... \$15,114 01 s in good condition and nearly now. iness has always been done. Turnover ear. Stand one of the best in Tornuto. ne-fourth cash, balance in 3, 4 5 and th 7 per cent. interest, secured to ha of the inspectors: 10 per cent. deposit he time of sale. Stock and investory at the store. formation on application to the Trustee.

ING, CASSIDY & CO., RADE AUCTIONEERS.

# THE MONETARY TIMES.

wards at 13 to 13 to. for small lots of smoked, which appear to be almost the only sort mov-ing. Sales of lard are very few and very small at 94 to 95c. for imported, and 104 to 104c. for local make. The few hogs offered have been taken as before at about \$7. Buy-ers and sellers of dried apples seem to have been mort on trade lots but 44 to 45c obtain now at low prices, and as the Montreal market has been rather off, they have not helped us at all. Sheep are steadier in demand and price, all. Sheep are steadier in demand and price, while lambs are overdone, and have not been in so much request latterly. The most acti-vity is displayed among hogs, which are in strong demand at from \$5.25 to 5.50 per cwt. for all descriptions; as an outside price \$5.60 has been paid during the past few days here. been apart on trade lots, but 41 to 41c. obtainable, with dealers selling at 5 to 51c.; evapor-ated have changed hands at 6 to 61c. but the aggregate of sales seems to have fallen off. PAINTS AND OLLS —Business is very quiet indeed. The only article showing activity is tur-pentine, which has advanced to 65c. as a bot-tom price, and is not too easily procurable at that; linseed oils are now quoted firm at 65 and ease for the best qualities. Other prices up Sales of white beans few and small, of handpicked only, and made much as before at \$1.75 to 1.80. Liverpool salt is quiet at about 80c. for small lots on the spot, but car lots to arrive of. very quiet at 22c. Pulled of all sorts nominal.

fered lower. Canadian has sold in car-lots at 65c. for sacks of coarse, and \$1.18 for 200 lb. sacks of dairy; quarter sacks of dairy in small lots sold at 45c., and barrelled held at \$1.35 to 1.40. TALLOW .- Offered much as before, and taken

199

at unchanged prices, or 2c. for rough, and 5 to  $5\frac{1}{5}$  c. for rendered ; with the latter held at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  c. in trade-lots, and selling slowly.

Wool.-New fleece has sold quietly but steadily at 20 to 20 to 20 to rejected, and at 11c. for un-washed, with scarcely any movement in South-







202 T F	HE MONETARY TIMI	ES.
Insurance.	Insurance.	insurance.
	Standard Life Assurance Co.	
INSURANCE COMP'Y,	ESTABLISHED 1825. Total Invested Funds	INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE DOMESSION FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, DIRECTORS:
Head Office for Canada, - Montreal.	ABSOLUTE SECURITY. REASONABLE RATES.	HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS, M.P.P., and JON L. BLAIKIE, ESQ., Pres. Can. Landed Com Co., Vice-Presidents.
GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. W. W. OGILVIE, Esq. Hon. THOS. RYAN. ARCHI. MACNIDER, Esq. R. N. GOOCH,	PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.	Alphonse, Jana, Senator, Alphonse, Besjardins, Esq., M.P., Montreal, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Gov.ef Onten Andrew Robertson, Esq., Pres. Mont'l Harber The L. W. Smith, Esq., D.C.L., Pres. Building & Ion & J. K. Kerr, Esq., Q.C. (Messrs, Kerr, Machan) Davidson & Patterson).
H. W. EVANS, F. H. GOOCH. 26 Wellington St. E., TORONTO. Telephone No. 423, Office.	Unconditional & Non-forfeitable Policies issued W. M. BAMSAY, Manager for Canada. CHARLES HUNTER,	<ul> <li>C. A. Meredith, Esq., Covernor Sittish Am, Finald,</li> <li>Trusts Corporation.</li> <li>A. H. Campbell, Esq., Pres. British Can. L &amp; h.o.</li> </ul>
Telephone No. 223, Greedence Mr. Gooch. "1081, Residence Mr. Gooch. 3034, "Mr. Evans. 3575, "F. H. Gooch. Head Office for the Dominion, Montreal.	LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE	James Thorburn Esq. M.D. Medical Diverse
THOMAS DAVIDSON, Manag. Director.	Invested Funds \$38,814.254 Investments in Canada \$30,000	James Scott, Esq., Merchant, Director Dominin h Wm. Gordon, Esq., Toronto. Robert Jaffray, Esq., Merchant. Hugh McLennan, Esq., Prest. Mont'l. Transmith. W. McCABE, Esq., LL.B., F.I.A., Managing Direct
<b>LARGE PROFITS!</b> On Fifteen Year Tontine Dividend Policies recently settled by the	Head Office, Canada Branch, Montreal. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Hon. H. Starnes, Chairman; Edmond J. Barbeau,	BRITISH EMPIRE
NEW YORK LIFE INSUKANCE CO. Based upon Policies of \$10,000 each.	Eeq., Wentworth J. Buchanan, Eeq. Risks accepted at Lowest Current Rates. Dwelling Houses and Farm Property Insured on Special Terms. JOS. B. REED. G. F. C. SMITH,	Life Assurance Comp'y
Kind of Policy.     Pol. & Div. 15th Year.     Ins. Value 15th Year.       Ordinary Life     30     \$ 3,515 10     \$ 8,500 00	Toronto Agent, 20 Wellington St. E. Chief Agent for the Dominion, Montreal.	OF LONDON ENGLAND, ESTABLISHED 1847. Accumulated Funds nearly \$6,400,00
"         40         5,137         40         9,760         00           "         "         50         7,966         90         12,150         00           20-Year Endowment.         30         10,126         90         24,490         00           "         "         40         10,666         90,980         00           "         "         50         12,153         70         18,530         00           15-Year Endowment.         30         14,992         0         36,250         00	FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y of the County of Wellington. Business done on the Cash and Premium Note	Annual Income over
" " " 40 15,584 60 29,600 00 " " 50 17,182 00 26,200 00  55 The Tontine Policies of the New York Lipe furnish, in connection with guaranteed insurance, an Investment at a higher rate of interest than is	system.       F. W. STONE, President       CHAS DAVIDSON, Secretary.         HEAD OFFICE,       -       -         GUELPH, ONT.       -       -	DIRECTORS. JAMES BURNETT, Esq. President Montreal Stock Exchange JACQUES GRENIER, Esq. President La Banque du Pupla
otherwise obtainable on first-class securities. DAVID BURKE, General Manager for Canada. HEAD OFFICE-23 St. John street MONTREAL. BRANCH OFFICE-London & Canadian Loan Build'g, Bay Street, TORONTO.	IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Established 1803.)	HUGH McLENNAN, Esq., ROBERT SIMMS, Esq. Of R. Simms & Co F. STANCLIFFE,
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. CONDENSED STATEMENT.	Head Office for Canada, 6 Hospital St., MONTREAL W. H. RINTOUL Resident Secretary. Subscribed Capital	E. & A. W. S.MITH, GENERAL AGENTS, TOROTO
<i>Yirmuary</i> 1, 1889. ASSETS, \$95,042,922.96	Toronto Agency-ALF. W. SMITH.	GUARDIAN Fire and Life Assurance Company
LIABILITIES, 4%. \$74,248,207.81 SURPLUS, - \$20,794,715.15	Insurance Company OF CANADA.	OF LONDON, ENGLAND. Paid-up Capital, One Million Pounds .Str Capital Subscribed, \$10,000,000 Invested Funds, 20,\$10,000
NEW ASSURANCE, \$153,933,535.00	HON. J. J. ABBOTT, P.C., Q.C., PRESIDENT. ANDREW ALLAN, VICE-PRESIDENT. GERALD E. HART. GENERAL MANAGER. WILLIAM SMITH, SEC. TREAS. Capital and Assets, - \$1,606,069 00	Gen. Agents for (ROBT. SIMMS & CO.) Canada, (GEO. DENHOLM, Toronto-HENRY D. P. ARMSTRONG, M Scott St Brit. Am. Ass. Co. Bldg. Brit. Am. British Whit Building.
ASSURANCE, \$549,216,126.00 INCOME, - \$26,958,977.59	Income, 1888, \$434,333 00 Losses Paid to 1st Jan., 1889, \$3,200,310 00 The Stock of this Company is held by many of	Hamilton-GEORGE H. GILLESPIE 20 James B PHCENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
SURPLUS <sup>®</sup> EARNED IN 1888, PERCENTAGE OF	FIRE. LIFE. ACCIDENT.	Established in 1782. Canadian Branch estammer in 1804. Losses paid since the establishment of the Company exceed \$75,000,000. Balance held in hand for payment of Fire Losses, \$3,000,000. Liability of
ASSETS TO 128 LIABILITIES, INCREASE	MALCOLM GIBBS, CHIEF AGENT, TORONTO CITY, IRA B. THAYER, LIPE GEN'L AGT, ONTARIO WEST. A. L. EASTMURE, ACCIDENT SUPERINTENDENT. TORONTO OFFICES-4 WELLINGTON ST. E. — Telephone 1557. — DR. H. L. COOK, LIPE GENERAL AGENT-EAST	Shareholders unlimited. Deposit with us baden in Government (for the security of policy holden in Canada), \$200,000. <b>35</b> St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. GILLESPIE, PATERSON & Co., Agenis for the Dominion. Lewis MOFPATT & Co., Agenis for Toronto. R. MacD. PATERSON, MAXAGE.
IN SURPLUS, INCREASE \$2,690,400.30 INCREASE \$3,718,128.30	ONTARIO, OFFICE, NAPANEE.	LONDON & LANCASHIRE
$\frac{\text{IN CREASE}}{\text{IN CREASE}} $10,664,018.11$	Established 1836. Risks taken on Cash or Mutual Plans.	INSURANCE COMPANY.
HUGH C. DENNIS, Manager for the Province of Ontario. 36 Toronto Street, - Toronto.	VICE-PRESIDENT, A. WARNOCK, Esq. MANAGER, R. S. STRONG. HEAD OFFICE, GALT, ONT.	MANAGER. AGENT, AMERICA

insurance.

# A MERICAN RTH Life Assurance Co.

PARLIAMENT.

LL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT. DIRECTORS: EX. MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Main nada, President.

EX. MACKENZIE, M.P., ex-Prime Mining nada, President. EXANDER MORRIS, M.P.P., and JOB LAIKIE, ESQ., Pres. Can. Landed Cool ice-Presidents. V. Allan, Senator.

ice-Presidents. V. Allan, Senator. Desjardins, Esq., M.P., Montreal Macdonald, ex-Lieutenant-Gov.of Ome ich. Esq., Pres. Mont? Harbor Tra ith, Esq., D.C.L., Pres. Building & Lonk r, Esq., Q.C. (Mesers. Kerr, Macdank son & Patterson). ison, Esq., Pres. British Am. Firsh & edith, Esq., LL.D., Vice-President Torm is Corporation. ppell, Esq., Pres. British Can. L. & In.O. S. Esq., Manufacturer, Guelph. 7, Esq., Director Federal Bank of Canh k, Esq., Broker and Financial Agent isile, Esq., Alderman hes, Esq., (Messrs. Hughes Bros., Wheinsh iants). orburn, Esq., M.D., Medical Director. tt, Esq., Merchant. Jone, Esq., Toronto. fray, Esq., Morchant.

# EM MUTUAL Assurance Compy

OF LONDON ENGLAND,

ESTABLISHED 1847.

ated Funds nearly .... \$6,400,000 Income over ..... 1,300,000 Investments nearly.. 700,000

A BRANCH, - MONTREAL DIRECTORS. URNETT, Esq., President Montreal Stock Exchange GRENIER, Esq., President La Banque du Peuple. CLENNAN, Esq., Director Bank of Montreal. SIMMS, Eso. SIMMS, Esq. Of R. Simms & Co F. STANCLIFFE,

General Agents, Tomore JEFFERS, AGER WESTERN ONTABIO, London, Ont.

# GUARDIAN

nd Life Assurance Company OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, One Million Pounds .Sig ubscribed, .. .. \$10,000,000 

# PHENIX

SURANCE COMPANY, LONDON. boundance contract, longer boundance contract the establishment of the socceed \$75,000,000. Balance held in had not of Fire Losses, \$3,000,000. Liability of ers unlimited. Deposit with the Dominion int (for the security of policy holder in 200,000. 35 St. Francols Xarier Street, GILLESPIE, PATERSON & Co., Agents minion. LEWIS MOFFATT & Co., Agents o. R. MACD. PATERSON, Maxaella.



THE MONETARY TIMES.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Insurance

NORTHERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON, ENG.

Branch Office for Canada:

1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal,

INCOME AND FUNDS (1888).

JAMES LOCKIE, - - Inspector.

Telephone Companies.

BELL TELEPHONE

OF CANADA.

C. P. SCLATER, - SECRETARY-TREASURER.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

This Company will sell its instruments at prices ranging from \$10 to \$25 per set. These instruments are under the protection of the Company's patents, and purchasers are therefore entirely free from risk of litigation.

of litigation. This Company will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest tele-graph office, or it will build private lines for firms or individuals, connecting their places of businese or residences. It is also prepared to manufacture all kinds of electrical apparatus.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company s offices as above, or at S. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Victoria, B.C.

Steamship Companies.

ROYAL MAIL

STEAMSHIPS.

1889. Summer Arrangement. 1889

RATES OF PASSAGE BY MAIL STEAMERS.

Cabin, \$60.00, \$70.00 and \$80.00, according to accom-modation. Servants in Cabin, \$50.00. Intermediate, \$30.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Return Tickets, Cabin, \$110.00, \$130.00, \$150.00. Intermediate, \$60.00. Steer-

By Circassian or other extra steamers. Cabin, \$20.00, \$60.00, and \$70.00, according to accommoda-tion. Intermediate, \$30.00. Steerage, \$20.00. Return Tickets, \$50.00, \$110.00, and \$130.00. Intermediate, \$60.00. Steerage, \$40.00.

The Carthagenian will not carry passengers from this side. There will be no steamer carrying pas-sengers from Quebec May 31st, July 5th, August 9th, September 13th.

QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

H. C. BAKER, Manager Ontario Department, Hamilton

ANDREW ROBERTSON, - -

C. F. SISE. - - -

ALLAN

24...

19....

25

FROM

LIVERPOOL Friday, April 19. Thursday "25. "May 2.

Friday " Thursday "

Thursday Thursday "June

Friday Thursday Friday Thursday July

Friday Thursday Friday Aug. Thursday

age, \$40.00.

Friday 23.... Thursday 29... Friday Sept. 6... Thursday 12... 19... " 15. " 23.

ROBERT W. TYRE, MANAGER FOR CANADA.

Accumulated Funds .....

\$4,835,000

\$17,905,000

PRESIDENT.

- VICE-PRESIDENT.

LIND

Interest

Jan. 1, 1887.

LONDON, Aug. 14th. Beerbohm's message reports :- Floating carbeerbohm's message reports :-- r loating car-goes-Wheat, steady; maize, nil. Cargoes on passage-Wheat, firmer; maize, slow. Mark Lane-Wheat, steady; maize, weaker; flour, steady. London-Good shipping No. 1 Cal. wheat, prompt sail, 35s. 9d., was 36s.; do., nearly due, 35s. 9d., was;36s. French country markets steady in tone. Weather in England some rain. some rain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14th.

Spring wheat, 7s. 2½d. to 7s. 3½d.; red win-ter, 7s. 0½d. to 7s. 1½d.; No. 1 Cal., 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 2½d.; corn, 4s. 1½d.; peas, 6s. 2d.; pork, 61s. 6d.; lard, 32s. 9d.; bacon, long clear, 31s. 6d.; short clear, 32s. 6d.; tallow, 25s. 9d.; cheese white 44s. 6d. colored 44s. 6d. Wheat 1,500,000 3,075,000 1,015,000 ,745,000 cheese, white, 44s. 6d.; colored, 44s. 6d. Wheat, firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly. Corn, firm; demand improving.

## THE DAIRY MARKETS.

CAMPBELLFORD, Aug. 14.

At the weekly Cheese Board 278 boxes of cheese, the balance of the July make, were offered and sold at nine cents.

WOODSTOCK, Aug. 14.

At the cheese market the attendance of both buyers and sellers was limited. All the July make having already been disposed of there was no disposition on either side to do business, and no sales are reported for August make.

# TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

# (CONTINUED.)

Sawn Lumber, Inspected,	15.				
Clear pine, 11 in. or over, per M	\$33	00	35	00	
Pickings, 11 in. or over	23	00	25	00	
Clear & pickings, 1 in	23	00	25	00	
Do. do. 11 and over	30	00	\$2	00	
Flooring, 11 & 11 in	15	00	16	00	
Dressing	15	00	16	00	
Ship, culls stks & sidgs	12	00	13	00	
Joists and Scantling	12	50	13	50	
Clapboards, dressed	12	50	00	00	
Shingles, XXX, 16 in.	2	35	2	40	
Shingles, and XX	1	40	1	60	
Lath	1	75	1	85	
Spruce	10	00	13	00	
Hemlock	10	00	11	00	
Tamarac	12	00	14	00	

### Hard Woods-& M. ft. B.M.

	EBULG MOOD-A UNI ILI WALLER	
	Birch, No. 1 and 2	20 00
WAL BAALL	Manle. " 16 00	18 00
YAL MAIL	Cherry. " 60 00	85 00
	Ash, white, "	28 00
AMSHIPS.	" black. " 16 00	18 00
	Elm. soft " 12 00	14 00
	" rock " 18 00	00 00
ner Arrangement. 1889.	Oak white No. 1 and 2	30 00
ici mitabgemente.	" red or grey " 18 00	20 00
	Balm of Giland No 1 & y	15 00
FROM	Chestnut "	30 00
STEAMER. QUEBEC.	Baim of official, 10.1 a         25 00           Walnut in. No. 1 & 2	100 00
	Dattemat 1	50 00
	Bickory, No. 1 & 2	00 00
. I BIIOIBII A LICE SCARJ		18 00
L OIYHOOMMA	Whitewood, " 35 00	40 00
+Carthagenian.	4	
"Circassian Friday " 14-	Fuel, &c.	
	9575	0 00
A DEALED AND A DEA	Coal, Hard, Egg	0 00
Polynesian	II II Stove	0 00
+Carthagenian.	NUU	0 00
Sardinian Thursday July 11 *Circessian Friday " 19	Bolt Diossourg	0 00
	Driarititi Dese	5 5)
	Wood, Hard, Dest uncut minimum	4.50
	2nd quantey, duode	6 00
+Carthagenian. Sardinian Thursday " 15	Cut and spire	4 00
	Fine, uncus	4 50
*Circassian Friday " 23 Parisian Thursday " 29	Cut and oping minimum o so	0 00
IT A DELIGIOUS IT A LIGHT STATE	" " slabs 3 50	0.00
	Hay and Straw.	
+Carthagenian. Sardinian Thursday " 19		
	Hay, Loose, Timothy	13 50
*Circassian Friday " 27	14 14 14 UIQ	0 00
Parisian Thursday Oct. 3 Polynesian "" 10	" " Clover	10 00
A OLYMCDICERS ;	Change hundled out	10 00
SSAGE BY MAIL STEAMERS.	11 10088	· 6 00
EDEC TO LIVERPOOL	Paled Hay first-class 11 00	12 00

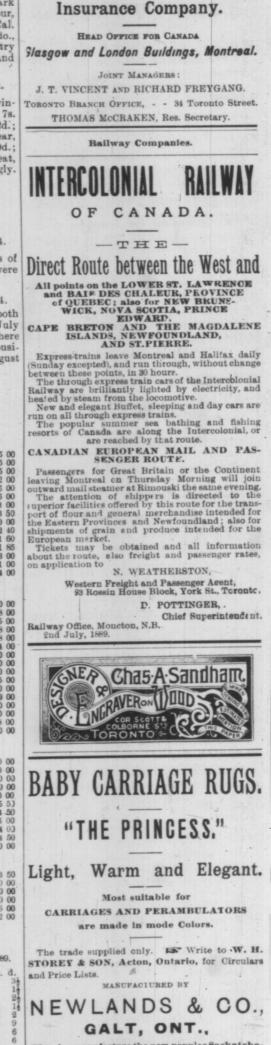
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+++ B					0	00	5
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	Pine					00	- 4
14	11 110,	ent	and split			00	4
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				and the second second			

# Hay and Straw.

Hay, L	0080,	Timoth	ıy		 	10	00	13
.44	55	84		Old	 *********	7.14	~~	
		Clover			 	8	00	10
Straw,		Lad ont				9	00	10
Straw,	buna	led own	*****	*******	 	5	00	. 6
"Baled I	10050	anat-ola		******	 			
Baled	1ay,	IIBI-OR	100					

# LIVERPOOL PRICES.

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	and the second			7
Whea	t. Spring			7
66	Red Winter			
No. 1	Cal		***	7
Corn				6
Peas		********	***	32
Lard				
Pork				61
Recot	n, long clear		***	31
11	short clear			32 25
Tallo	w	*****		44
Chees	80			44



Who also manufacture the now popular Saskatchewan Buffalo Robe. Registered and patented in Canada and the United States.

H. BOURLIER, Corner King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Gen. Pass. Agt. Allan Line,

203

Insurance.

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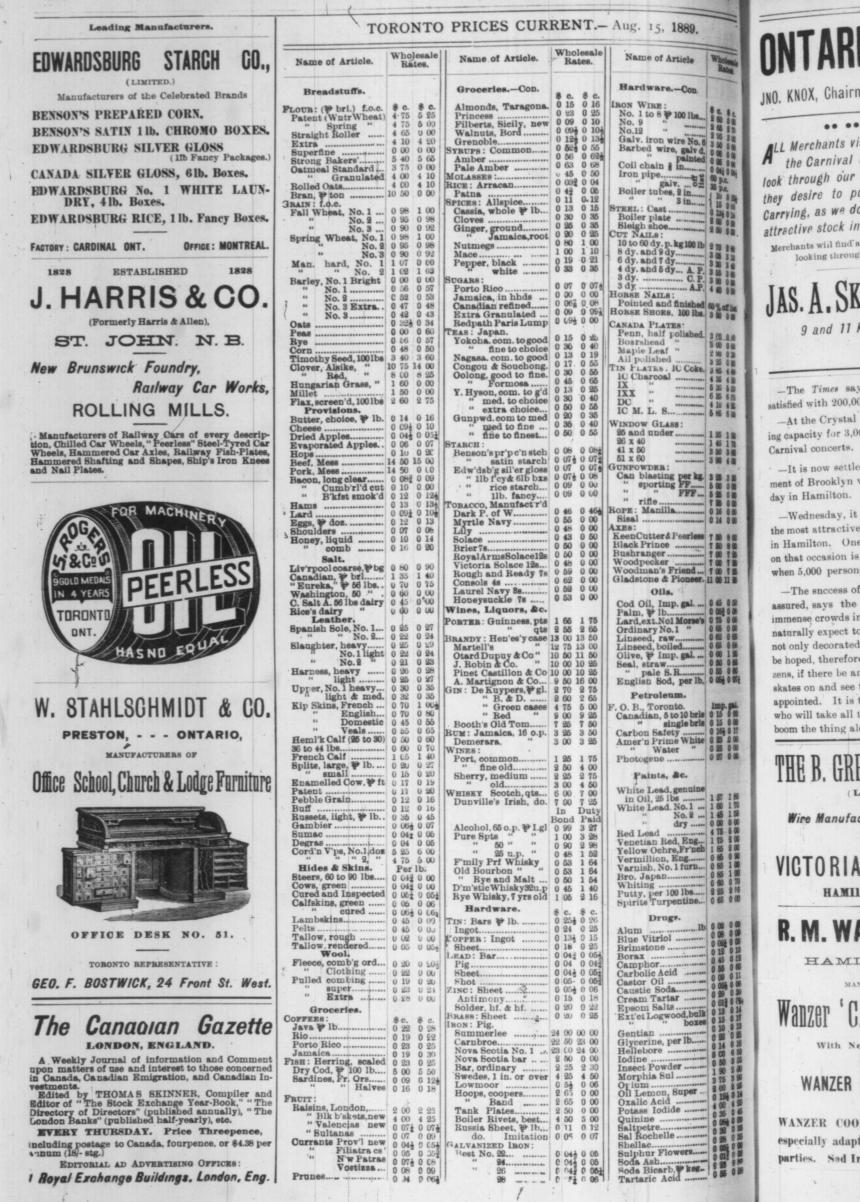
GLASGOW

THE

Leading Barristers.	STOCK AND BOND REPORT.								=
COATSWORTH, HODGINS & CO.,		ire.	Capital Sub-	Capital	Rest.	Divi- dend	CLOSING P		
BARRISTERS, Etc. 15 York Chambers, No. 9 Toronto St., Toronto.	BANKS.	-	scribed.	Paid-up.		last 6 Mo's.	TOBONTO, Aug. 15	Cash val: per share	N
TELEPHONE 244. R. COATSWORTH, JR., L.L.B. FRANK E. HODGINS.	British Columbia	243	\$2,433,333 4,866,666 6,000,000	\$2,423,333 4,866,666 6,000,000	\$ 535,33 1,216,66 700,000	3 % 34 34	169 127 1273	393.46	. "
WALTER A. GEDDES.	Canadian Bank of Commerce Central Commercial Bank of Manitoba	50	597,200	364,150	25 000	-	Suspended	63.50	
THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL, Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	Commercial Bank, Windsor, N.S.		500,000 1,500,000 1,500,000	<b>260,000</b> <b>1,500,000</b> <b>1,4</b> 85,881	60,.00 1,220,000 590 000	3 5 34	103 228 2294	41.90 114.00	24
OFFICES-BANE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BDGS. 4 Wellington Street East, TORONTO.	Halifax Banking Co	100 20	1,250,000 500,000	1,250,000 500,000	100,000	3	In Liquidation	23.20	
4 Weinington Bureet Bass, following D. E. THOMSON. DAVID HENDERSON. GEO. BELL. WALTER MACDONALD.	Hamilton	100	1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	1,000,000 710,100 1,500,000	400,000 100,000 . 650,000	3	145	145.00	Di
Registered Cable Address- 'Therson," Toronto.	La Banque Du Peuple La Banque Jacques Cartier	50 25	1,900,000 500,000	1,200,000 500,000	350,000 140,000 - 100,000	3 3 0			Te
LINDSEY & LINDSEY,	London	100	1,200,000 1,000,000 8,798,300	1,200,000 223,588 5,75),000	2 135,000	34 34	Suspended 147 143	147.00	8.5
Barristers and Solicitors. 5 York Chambers, Toronto Street,	Merchants' Bank of Halifax		1,000,000	1,000,000 9,000,000 19,000,000	203,000 1,000,000 5,000,000	345	234 236	121,00	do fir
BEORGE LINDSEY. W. L. M. LINDSEY.	Montreal New Brunswick Nova Scotia	100	500,000 1,114,300	500,000 1,114,300	875,000 460,000	6	223 146	223.00 146.00	wi
W. G. SHAW, -:- J. E. HANSFORD.	Ontario	100 100 20	1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	1,500,000 1,000,000 600,000	675,000 363,000 55,000	30	1361	136.50 195.90 20.40	co
SHAW & HANSFORD. Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, &c.	People's Bank of N. B	50 100	180,000 2 500,000	183,000 2,500,000 200,000	100,000 EC0,000 35,000	4	*****	-	re
11 UNION BLOCK,	St. Stephen's Standard Toronto	100 50 100	200,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 9,000,000	410,000	33 4	1373 1384 221 225	68.87 921.00	real
6 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT.	Union Bank, Halifax Union Bank, Canada	50 100 100	500,000 1,200,000 500,000	500,000 1,200,000 478,430	40,000 150,000 20,000	24 3 31	103	51.50	
R. P ECHLIN,	Ville Marie Western Yarmouth	100 100 75	500,000 300,000	842,597 300,000	60,000 4 000	31	1(8	81.00	
BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.	LOAN COMPANIES.			1					T
TELEPHONE 1739.	UNDER BUILDING SOC'S' ACT, 1859. Agricultural Savings & Loan Co Dominion Sav. & Inv. Society	50 50	630,000 1.000,000	619,132 918,250	98,000	34 3	10	45.00	T
OFFICES, - No. 4 KING STREET, EAST, TORONTO.	Huron & Erie Loan & Savings Co Hamilton Provident & Loan Soc	50 100	1,500,000 1,500,000	1,100,000 1,100,000	453,000 215,000	41 34	1534 126 170	78.95 196.00 174.00	I
MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT & SHEPLEY,	Freehold Loan & Savings Company Union Loan & Savings Co Canada Perm. Loan & Savings Co	100 50 50	3,193,900 1,000,000 4,500,000	1,301 380 #27,000 2,5 )0,000	611.058 215,000 1.320,000	4	181 ······. 206 ······	65.75 108.00	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.,	Western Canada Loan & Savings Co Building & Loan Association	50 25 50	3;000,000 750,000 2,000,000	750,000	700,000 100,000 340,000	5 3 34	1843 186 109 124 130	92.95 97.35 62.00	J
Union Loan Buildings 28 and 30 Toronto Street,	Ontario Loan & Deben. Co., London Landed Banking & Loan Co Ontario Loan & Savings Co., Oshawa.	100 50	700,000 300,000	493,000 300,000	80,000 75,000	3			·w
J. J. MACLAREN J. H. MACDONALD, Q.C.	Farmers Loan & Savings Company People's Loan & Deposit Co London Loan Co. of Canada	50 50 50	1,057,250 600,000 679,700	611,430 589,393 622,650	112.500 107,000 60,000	39	118 1163	58.35	1
W. M. MERRITT G. F. SHEPLEY W. E. MIDDLETON R. C. DONALD.	Canadian Savings & Loan Co	50	750,000	650,410	160,000				a T N
PARKES, MACADAMS & GUNTHER, BARRISTERS.	UNDER PRIVATE ACTS. London & Ont.Inv.Co.,Ltd.(Dom.Par.) Manitoba & North-West, Loan Co. do.	100 100	2,452,700 1.250,000	493,540 312,500	115,000	• 34 34	115 108	115.00 108.00	1
37 Yonge Street, Toronto.	British Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Ltd. do. Canada Landed Credit Co. do.	100 50	1,620,000 1,500,000	322,412 663,990	60,000 158,000	31	114 117 119	114.00 56.50 74.50	Dev fi t
PARKES, MARSHALL & WASHINGTON, BARRISTERS.	London & Can. Ln. & Agy. Co. Ltd. do. Land Security Co. (Ont. Legisla.)	50 25	5,000,000 977,825	700,000 399,188	360,000 430,000		149 230	65.00	0
Hamilton, Ont	Dom. JOINT STOCK Co's' ACT. Imperial Loan & Investment Co. Ltd. National Investment Co., Ltd	100 100	629,850 1,700,000		106,000		118 120 103 104	118.C0 108.C0	t p
H. W. MICKLE,	Real Estate Loan & Debenture Co ONT. JT. STK. LETT. PAT. ACT, 1874.	50	800,000		5,000		10.00	17 50	
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Etc., 14 MANNING ABCADE, KING STREET WEST	British Mortgage Loan Co	100 100	450,000		52,000		110 114	110.00	
TORONTO.	Ontario Investment Association MISCELLANEOUS.	50	2,665,600						L
GIBBONS, MCNAB & MULKERN,	Canada North-West Land Co Canada Cotton Co	\$100	\$2,000,000	£1,500,000	£ 10,408		85 86		Ľ
Barristers & Attorneys,	Montreal Telegraph Co New City Gas Co., Montreal N. S. Sugar Befinery	40	2.000,000			6	2 53 206 140	89_30 700.00 87.50	
OFFICE-Corner Richmond & Carling Streets,	Toronto Consumers' Gas Co. (old)	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		10	175	51.00	1
LONDON, ONT. BEO. C. GIBBONS GEO. M'NAB	INSURANCE COMPANIE	18.			RAIL	WAYS.	Pa val PE	ue Aug. 3.	1
P. MULKERN FRED. F. HARPE	ENGLISE-(Quotations on London	Mar!	ket.)	Canada	Pacific 7	6	£10	0 573 584 106 108	1
MEREDITH, CLARKE, BOWES & HILTON Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, &c.		st.	Last	Grand T	runk Con	stock .	re stock	10 113 123	1
Queen City Buildings, 24 Church Street, Toronto	No. Last Divi- S lares dend.	Amour Paid.	63 3	do. do.	Eq. bon First p	ds, 2nd	charge 10	0 76 TT 00 57 58.	в.
Telephone No. 403.       W R. MEREDITH, Q C.     J. B. CLAREN       R. H. BOWES.     F. A. HILTON	s ( )	A	Aug. 3.	do. do. Great W	Third p	ref. stoo 5% deb	k 1	0 80° 317 10 123 125	
DAVIS & GILMOUR,	50,000 15 C. Union F. L. & M. 5			do. Midland	6 % bon Stg. 1st n	ds, 1890.	ds, 5 % 10 mtge 11	0 109 111 0 108 110	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.	100,000          Fire Ins. Assoc         10           20,000         5         Guardian         10           12,000         32         Imperial Fire         10	0 50	88 91 167 172	do.	6% ext	ra pref		. Ald set	1
OFFICES-McIntyre Block, No. 416 Main Street, WINNIPEC, MANITOBA.	150,000 10 Lancashire F. & L. 9 35,862 20 London Ass. Corp 2	5 12	81 81 56 58	Toronto, 1st n Wellingt	Grey & B	& Bruce	stg. bonds 1% 1st m	00 92 94 108 104	1
T. H. GILMOUR GHENT DAV	18 74,080 12 London & Lan. F 2 2 300,000 571 Liv.Lon.& G.F.& L. S	5 23 tk 2	41 42			4		London Aug 3	1
OSLER, TEETZEL, HARRISON & OSLER	20,000 30 Northern F & L 10	$   \begin{array}{ccc}     0 & 10 \\     5 & 6 \\     \hline     4   \end{array} $	69 71 49 51 267 272			URITI			
BARRISTERS, &c.	200,000 9 Queen Fire & Life 1 100,000 413 Royal Insurance 2		61 7 511 521	Canadia Dominic	n Govt. de n 5% stor	b., 5% sk, 1903,	tg. of Ry. loan 5, 6, 8 86 Ins. stock 03 %, 1909 	117 119 110 119	
OFFICES: No. 9 MAIN STREET EAST, HAMILTON, ONT.	50,000 Scottish Imp.F.&L. 1 10,000 Standard Life 5	0 1 12		do. do.	4% de bonds,	5 %, 1904, 5 %, 1904	, 86 Ins. stock 03	111 113 107 109	
B. B. Osler, Q.C. John Harrison. J. V. Teetzel H. S. Osler.	Canadian.		Aug. 15	do. do.	5 %, 187 di	4, 1904	%, 1909	108 110 105 111	1 :
MCPHERSON, CLARK & JARVIS,	10,000 7 Brit. Amer. F. & M. \$ 2,500 15 Canada Life	50 \$50 0 50	100 1013	10101100	do. 6 %	1906, V	Vater Works D	ep	
Barristers, Solicitors, &c. OFFICES, - 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONT	5,000 10 Sun Life Ass. Co 10	0 12	2 240	DI	SCOUNT			don, Aug. 3.	
Telephone 1334. John Murray Clark: Wm. David McPherson Frederick Clarence Jarvis.	5.000 5 Quebec Fire 10	0 65		Bank Bi	lls, 3 mon 6 do	the			



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Aug. 15, 1889. Name of Article Wholense Bates HardwareCon IBON WIRE:	ONTARIO MERCHANTS' CONVENTION, HAMILTON         JNO. KNOX, Chairman.    From Aug. 19th to 23rd, inclusive, 1889.   GEO. E. BRISTOL, Vice-Chairman.
No. 1 to 8 % 100 lbs.,       % 6 % 8         No. 12       ******         Galv. iron wire No. 6       3 60 00         Barbed wire, galvd.       0 60 00         Coil chain # in	<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text>
9 as 1 as	HAMILTON, ONTARIO.         R.M. WANZER & CO.,         MARTITON, ONTARIO.         City and Bay Illuminated every fight.         In you are a Merchant going to the Convention in Hamilton during Carnival Week and have not received your Certificate, send for ore to the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and he will enclose you also a programme of the Secretary of the Hamilton Boad of Trade and Think of the Secretary Trade and The Secretary Trade Board Score Microse And Monstree And Secretary Trade Board Score And Trade Board Score And And Secretary Trade Board Score And Andrey Andrey And Secretary Trade Board Score And Andrey

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