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## Vol. 15.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

# GAULT BROS. & GO

Importers and Manufacturers.

Having made special arrangements with a Having made special arrangements with E number of the leading Mills in the country, we shall be prepared, during this season, to offer unusual advantages to intending purchasers in our "CANADIAN MANUFACTURES DE-PARTMENTS." We will show a large and partments of the best values in the following varied stock of the best value in the following lines:

Canadian Tweeds,

Canadian Flannels,

Canadian Shirts and Drawers. Canadian White and Grey Blankets, Canadian Wool Scarfs and Clouds,

Canadian Hosiery, Hochelaga, Valleyfield and Stormont Cottons.

Orders through our Travellers, or otherwise, will receive our usual careful and prompt attention.

GAULT BROS. & CO.

MONTREAL FELT HAT WORKS.

1878, Paris Exhibition, 1878. Prize Medal awarded for our manufacture of FELT HATS.

We are now producing every description of FUR and WOOL SOFT FELT HATS, and can supply the trade below current rates, as our addition to machin-ery has enabled us to double our product.

FOR THE Fall and Winter Trade

We offer a full assortment of

FUR GOODS Of our own Manufacture.

PLUSH, CLOTH AND SCOTCH CAPS. GLOVES AND MITTS Of English and Domestic Manufacture.

MOCCASINS, SNOW SHOES, FANCY SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO, &c. TO MANUFACTURERS-We have a large stock of Seal, Persian Lamb and other Skins, Trimmings, &c.

JAMES CORISTINE & CU. Warehouse: 471 to 477 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Toronto

# JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT. FANCY DEPARTMENT

# HOLIDAY COODS! Personally selected for our own trade in the lead-

ing European Markets. The Fancy Goods Trade is specially advised of the

The Fancy Goods Trade is specially advised of the improved and enlarged condition of our present stock, consisting of the most complete assortment of. Staple, Fancy and General Haberdash-ery Goods to be found in the Dominion. Due care has been given by our buyer, now in Europe, to not only securing for the HOLLDAY SEASON'S TRADE a full and complete range of the Intest and choicest Novelties for Ohristmas Pre-sentation, but to offer to Purchasers and the Trade generally, every desirable advantage in value and prices. INSPECTION OF THE STOCK IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. Orders by Mail, or to our traveliers, will have prompt attention.

#### JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21, 23, 25 and 27 Wellington st. east, } TOBONTO, 32, 34 and 36 Front street east, } AND

30 Faulkner St., Manchester, England.

M. FISHERSONS & CO. MONTREAL. FISHER & CO., Huddersfield, Eng.,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

And MERCHANTS.

Spring and Summer TWEEDS,

SCOTCH, ENCLISH, &c.,

Worsted and Fancy Suitings in Latest Styles and Newest Colourings.

Ladies' Cashmere Dress Goods. Black and Coloured.

Stock will be large and well assorted through out the season. 184 McCILL STREET.

Woodenware. Matches, Fancy Coods, Vases, Clocks, Cabinets, Desks, Stationery, Cutlery, Smallwares, Dolls, Toys, &c. The largest and most complete stock over exhibited in the Dominion at H. A. NELSON & SONS, 57, 59, 61 & 63 ST. PETER ST., Montreal. 56 & 58 FRONT STREET WEST Toronto. SKELTON BROS. & CO.. MANUFACTURERS OF TS & COLLARS Wholesale Importers MEN'S FURNISHINC

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WHOLESALE

No. 15.

GOODS, 52 and 54 ST. HENRY ST., MONTREAL.



NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

## FIVE PER CENT.

Upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the city, and at its Branches, on and after

Friday, the First day of December next.

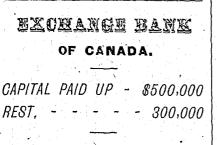
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. BUCHANAN.

General Manager.

Montreal, 24th October, 1882.



HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

#### DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., . .... President HON. A. W. OGILVIE, SENATOR, - Vice-President Alex Buntin E. K. Greene.

THOMAS CRAIG, - Managing Director.

#### BRANCHES.

C. M. Counsell, Manager. J. G. Billett, do E. W. Morgan, do Hamilton, Ont. Bedford, P.Q.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON :--The Alliance Bank (Limitéd.) NEW YORE :--The Howard National Bank. BOBTON :--Maverick National Bank. Storling and American Exchange bought and sold. Interest allowed on Deposits. Collections made promptly and remitted for at current rates.

	ne Unartereu Banas.	÷.,
THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Storling London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St E.C. COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodle, H. J. B. Kendall, Join James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock, Hichard H. Chyn, A. H. Philpotts, Edward Arthur Honre, J. Murray Robertson. Scoretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADASt. James St., Montreal R. R. GHINDLEY, General Managor, W. H. Nowrus, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada. London, Kingston, St. John, N.B.		
BRITIS	H NORTH AMERI	CA.
Inco	orporated by Royal Charter.	
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Storling London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St E. C. COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodle, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbots, Richard H. Chyn, A. H. Philpots, Edward Arthur Hoare, J. Murray Robortson, Scoretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADASt. James St., Montreal R. R. GRINDLEY, General Managor, W. H. Nowens, Inspector.	ling.	
London Oği		•d St.
J. H. Brodie	COURT OF DIRECTORS. H. J. B. Kendall,	
Join James ( Henry R. Fa	Cater, J. J. Kingsford, rrer. Frederic Lubbock,	
Richard H. G	ilyn, A. H. Philpotts,	
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THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA Incorporated by Royal Charter. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Storling London Office-3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St E.C. COURT OF DIRECTORS. J. H. Brodle, H. J. B. Kendall, John James Cater, J. J. Kingsford, Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbook, Richard H. (1)n, A. H. Philpoits, Edward Arthur Heare, J. Murray Robertson. Scoretary-A. G. WALLIS. HEAD OFFICE IN CANADASt. James St., Montreal R. GEIN DLEY, General Managor, W. H. Nowens, Inspector. Branches and Agencies in Canada. Loudon. Kingston, St. John, N.B. Frantford, Ottawa, Fredericon, N.B.		
Brat	nches and Agencies in Canada.	
London.	Kingston, St. John, N.	N.B.

Hamilton, Victoria, B.C. Quebec. Toronio, Agents in the United States :

NEW YORK .- D. A. McTavish and W. Lawson, Agents.

CHIDAGO.-R. Steven, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO.-A. McKinlay, Agent. PORTLAND, Oregon-J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANRERS .-- The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Messre. Glyn & Co. Foreign Ageuts.—Liverpool.—Bauk of Liverpool. Australia.—Union Bauk of Australia. New Zealand. —Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand. Colonial hank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India. London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris.—Messre. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons.—Credit Lyonnais.

# The Molsons Bank

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$425,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

#### Directors.

Directors. [PHOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President. J. H. R. MOLBON, Esq., Vice-President. R. W. SHETHERD, Esq. [HON. D. L. MACPHEREON, H. A. NELSON, Esq. [MILLES WILLIAKE, Esq. F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen'l Manager. M. HEATON, MILLIAN, Inspector.

Brauches of the Molsons Ran

Ent deller	THE CALLED THE CALLED	COLUMN ADDITING
Brockville,	Meaford,	Toronto.
Clinton,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas
Exeter,	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P.Q.
Ingersoll.	Ridgetown,	Trenton.
London,	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.
	JENTS IN THE DO	MINION.
Outline Ste	mala man da a la combra a mai	Danks of Dansa

Quebec-Merchants Bank and Eastern Townships Bauk.

Onturio and Manitoba-Dominion Bank and Fed-oral Bank and their Branches. New Branswick-Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.

Nova Scotia-Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. 1., Charlottetown and Summerside. Neufoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundand, St. Johns.

Adagosimina-Commercial Dank of Newlonder and, St. Johns. AdeNTS IN UNITED STATES. New Fork-Mechanics' National Bank, Messre. Morton, Blies & Co., Messre, W., Walson and Alex. Lang : Boston, Merchanics National Bank, Messre. Kidder, Fenbody & Co. : Fortland, Casco National Bank : Chicago, First National Bank ; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank ; Delroid, Mechanics' Mank ; Biglato, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank ; Mitaeukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire In-surance Co. Bank ; Toledo, Second National Bank ; Helene, Montana-First National Bank ; Fort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank ; Tort Ben-ton, Montana-First National Bank ; Messre, Glyn, Mills, Curric & Co. Messre, Morton, Rose & Co. Licerpool-The National Bank of Liverpool. Aducery, Belgium-La Bank of Liverpool. Maturery, Belgium-La Bank of Liverpool. Aducery, Belgium-La Bank of Liverpool.

parts of the world.



The Chartered Banks.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of

# Three and One-Half per Cent.

For the Current Half Year, being at the rate of

# Seven per cent. per annum,

Upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city, on and after

### Friday, the 1st day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the

17th to the 30th November,

both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

G HAGUE GENERAL' MANAGER.

Montreal, Oct., 25th, 1882.

# La Banque du Peuple.

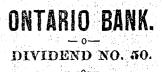
# Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President, GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President. A.A.TROTTIEB, Esq., Cashier.

#### FOREIGN AGENTS.

London-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-National Bank of the Republic, Quebec Agency-The Bank of Montreal.



NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent, upon the Capital Stock of this instituti.n has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

# Finday, the first day of December next

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 30th November n xt, both days inclusive. By order of the B. ard,

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

Ontario Bank, Toronto, 27th October, 1882. ]

	The Ch	artered 1	Banks.
	TH	E CANAD	IAN
52 o F	ik of	Cor	nmerce.
			Toronto.
	d Office		- \$6,000,000
Paid-up Rost	o Capita	1 • •	- 1 659,000
	DI	RECTOR	<b>ls</b> .
Hon.	WILLIA	M MoMAS	TER, President.
WM	ELLIOT	', Esq., Vic	e-President.
leorgo T	aylor, Esq.	T.Suth	Michie, Esq. rland Stavner, Esq. hn Waldie, Esq.
7. N. A.	NDERSON	A. General M	lanager.
	J. C. KI		en'l Manager. GILL, Inspector.
Ins Vork			
hicago-	A. L. Dev	BRANOHES.	E. Walker, Agents,
yr arria	G۱	amillon,	St. Catharines Sarnia.
iarrie, Selleville Serliu	, Lo	ndon, ican,	Scaforth, Simcoe,
hatham	l, Ma	ontreal, orwich,	Stratford
Jundas,	ood, Or Ot	augeville, tawa.	Strathroy, Thorold, Toronto,
dunnville durinaa	), Pa Pe	terboro'.	Windsor,
lalt. Ioderlob	P0	rt Hope,	Woodstock.
Comme	refai cred	its issued fo: lies, China,	ruse in Europe, the Japan, and South
America. Sterling	and Ame	rican Excha	ngeboughtandsold
Collecti	ons made o	on the most n deposits.	fevorabletorms.
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Loudor	i, England	—The Bank	unge National Bank of Scotland.
	OF	CANA	DA.
Capital Po Reserve F	ii up		81,3 10,00
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H. S. H			
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Р. Ноен	tharines, Es, Eso.,	JOHN WILKIE, C	RAMSAY, ESQ., FISKEN, ESQ.,
	EAD OF		
H	HES-Fer	gus, Ingerso	ORONTO. 11, Port Colborne
H BRANCI St. Ca Woods	noon, Dian	gus, Ingerso St. Thomas, ndou.	ill, Port Colborne Welland, Winnipeg
H BRANCI St. Ca Woods Drafts	s on New	gus, Ingerso St. Thomas, ndou. York and	ill, Port Colborne Welland, Winnipeg Sterling Exchang
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Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-London & County Banks. Boston-National Exchange Bank. Oollections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for,

# The Chartered Banks. THE BANK OF TOBONTO. DIVIDEND NO. 53. $\mathbf{N}^{\mathrm{OTICE}}$ is hereby given, that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

for the current half year, being at the rate of Eight Per Ceut, per annum, upon the paid-up cupital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be physicle at the Bank, and its branches, on and after

# Friday, the First day of December next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th the 30th day of November, both days inclusive.

## By order of the Board.

D. COULSON, Cashier,

Toroute, 25th October, 1882,

### LA BANQUE NATIONALE. HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection busi-ness transacted. Particular attention paid to collec-tions and returns made with utmost promptness. EF Correspondence respectfully solioited.

# THE T

# JACOUES CARTIER BANK.

#### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital of this Bank has been declar-ed for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank, in this City, on and after

The fourth day of DECEMBER next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from November 17th to 30th, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

A. DEMARTIGNY, CASHIER. Montreal, October 28th, 1882.

## THE MARITIME BANK -OF THE-DOMINION OF CANADA. Head Office, - - ST. JOHN, N.B. Board of Directors.

HOS MACLELLAN, President. LEB, BOTSFORD, M.D., Vice-President. ROBT. ORUINSHANK (of Jardine & Co., Grocers). JER, HARRISON (of J. & W. F. Harrison, Flour Merchants). JOHN H. PARKS (of Wm. Parks & Son, Cotton Manufacturers). JOHN TAPLEY (of Tapley Bros., Indiantown).. HOW, D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowaers).

- ALFRED RAY. CASHIER,

AGENCY-FREDERICTON: A. S. MUFTAY, Agent. -WOODSTOCK : G.W. Vanwart, "

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... 150,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JOHN COWAN, Esq., President. REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President. W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert Melniosh, M.D. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Thomas Paterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashier. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collec-tions solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Loan Societies. MONTREAL N & MUKIGAGE CO. TRUST COMPANY. Incorporated 1858. CAPITAL CAPITAL • • • • \$1,000,000 00 TOTAL ASSETS • • • \$1,288,143 07 LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND PURCHASE MORTGAGES. This Company is authorized to act in any position of Trust, either as Executor, Administrator, Guar-dian, Trustee or Receiver. Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks and Bonds of Incorporated Companies. Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad and other Corporations. Every facility offered in matters of a fiduciary character. character. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DERENTORES. DERENTORES. Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also Currency Debentures, payable in Canada, bearing five per cent. interest. bearing five per cent. interest.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President, President Exclusing Bank of Canada.
Hon. A. W. OGLUVIE, Vice-President, Senator.
ROBT. ESDALLE, Esq., of Messrs. J. &. R Esdaile.
G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq., M.D., Vice-President Bank of Montreal.
THEODORE HART, Esq., Director Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.
A. F. GAULT, Esq., of Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co.
THOMAS CRAIG, Esq., Managing Director Ex-clange Bank.

The Chartered Banks.

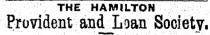
The Western Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

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

#### GEORGE W. CRAIG,

Manager. OFFICE, 181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. July 20, 1882.



#### President.

The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE or FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly. OFFICE,

## Corner of King and Hughson Streets, HAMILTON, CANADA. H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer

Sept., 1882

- ARCH. CAMPBELL, STOCK and SHARE BROKER. (Member of the Stock Exchange) MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, BUILDINGS. Hospital and St. Sacramont Stroets MONTREAL.

Oceanic Steamships.



This Company's Lines are composed of the follow-ing Double Engine Clydebuilt IKON STEA MSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

The Steamers of the LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERKY AND QUEBEC MAIL SERVICE. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Quebec every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive and hand Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

	FROM QUEBEC			
Sarmatian		Saturday.	Sept. 1	9
Polynesian				
Sardinian		Saturday.	- ii 2	3
Circassian		Saturday.	3	ō
Pernyian		Saturday.	Oct.	7
Parisian		Saturday,	" 1	4
	STEAMERS OF			
LIVERPOOL	L, QUEENS	TOWN.	ST	•
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JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE

are intended to be despatched as follows :

	FROM HALIFAX :	
Nova Scotian		. Sept. 11
Hibernian		· · · 25
		Oct 9
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	" 23
Rates of I	Passage between Halif	ax and
	St. John's :	
Cabin	S70 00 Unitermodiate	015 00

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## Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

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Steamers will sail as follows : FROM QUEBEC. BROOKLYN..2nd Sept. MISSISSIPPI.. 4th Nov. TORONTO....9th Sept. SAINIA....1th Nov. DOMINION..28th Oct. ONTARIO.....18th Nov.

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CABIN-Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60 ; Return, \$90 and \$110.

Rates per steamer Sarnia to Liverpool, Cabin, \$65 and \$80, return, \$117 and \$144 ; Intermediate, \$40 ; Steerage, \$25. \*Sarnia earries neither cattle or sheep.

sneep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grann Trank Railway Ticket Offices in the nade, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Connade.

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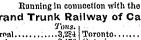
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"Best Best,"--Made from square and round Norway iron, the latter by patented machinery ensuring a like full square to that made from square iron.

" Hest."-Made from Best Staffordshire iron, same finish as "Best Best," and annealed.

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Railway Track Spikes. Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.

Hot Pressed Nuts, Machlue Forged Nuts.-None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of Cold Pressed Nuts. Rivetting Burrs. and very soon there will be in operation an improved muchine for Plough Bolts. Boiler Rivets.

No better and no greater variety can now be had elsewhere of

Fancy Head Bolts, for Carriage Builders and others, which always afford satisfaction to buyers.

Machine Bolts, Coach Screws. Bridge Bolts. Tire Bolts and Rivets,

Sleigh Shoe Bolts. Elevator Bolts, All of best quality and annealed, not second to any imported.

Stove Bolts. Stove Rods. Rivets.

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Leading Manufacturing Firms.



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



The City of Glasgow Bank failed four years ago, but its liquidation has just been accomplished. Every penny of, the bunk's rast dobt has been paid, and the remaining assets handed over to the company for the benefit of its shareholders. The liquidators paid off \$55,000,000, of which nearly half came out of the pockets of the shareholders.

The iron trade in Pittsburg, Pa., is reported to be in a very depressed state at present. Several large firms state that iron is declining every day, and some of the prices offered East and West won't pay dollar for dollar—nor even pay for the raw material. The prices are \$2.25East, and \$2.25 and \$2.20 in St. Louis, and metal costs \$40 per ton. —

Some Moneton (N.B.) people are exercised over the consistency, or its opposite, of the combination in one person of the business of auctioneer and the office of Justice of the Pence. The Justice should not be competied to sit on his *alter ego*, unless he be allowed the use of one eye at least.

APPLICATION will be made at next session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate the "Niagara River Bridge Company," to build and work a bridge for railway purposes across the Niagara River at some point between Niagara Falls and the mountain ridge above Queen ton. or such other point as the company may select, with power to collect tolls on the said bridge on ordinary railway traffic.

APPLICATION will be made to Parliament next session for the incorporation of "The Dominion Railway Trust and Construction Company of Canada" (Limited), with a capital of \$1,000,000, and head office in Toronto, with power to lease and work railways, elevators, telegraph lines and charter boats, and contract for the building of bridges and telegraph lines, and for the construction and equipment of railways, telegraph lines and bridges, etc.

Accompine to the Mayor of Quebec, Hon. F. Langelier, it is probable that a large part of the stock in the proposed new hotel will be subscribed in New York, and from gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway Syndicate and North Shore and South Eastern Railway companies. The project appears to have met with much favour, and already negotiations are being entered into with parties in Boston looking to its construction.

Ar a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Nova Scotia, last Monday, a resolution was passed authorizing the directors to amalgamate with the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island if they thought fit, and increase the capital by an amount not exceeding \$250,000, for the purpose of carrying out the amalgamation. At the special general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown, on the 16th inst., resolutions approving of the amalgamation of the two backs, on the basis of relative value, were unanimously passed, and the directors were authorized to take the necessary steps to procure legislative power to enable the amalgamation to be put into force.

The creditors of the Toronto dry goods firm, D. Arnott & Go., whose failure has been previously reported, will not likely receive their dividends for some considerable time. As the books of the firm have never been balanced, and have not been entered up for eighteen months, it is impossible to give a correct statement of affairs. The stock of goods in the warehouse amounts to about \$20,000, and the goods hypothecated for advances to about \$55,000. The principal creditors are the Fore Street Warehouse Go., \$60,000; H.B. Olaffin &

Co., N.Y., \$4,200; Barber Bros., \$6,000; Gumpbells, Glasgow, \$7,000; Dundas Cotton Mills, \$3,500; sundry claims, \$30,000, and the Ontario Bank, firm's paper, \$6,000; supply account paper, \$18,000; advances on goods, \$5,000, and customers, for discounts, \$60,000. It is understood that the liabilities to the Bank had been latterly reduced to about \$90,000, chiefly indirect on discounts; it is stated that the direct liability to the Bank does not exceed \$15,000, which is partially secured; and it is further stated that any possible loss to the Bank was provided for at the time of the reduction of the Bank's capital.

REGENT disclosures concerning the Halifax firm of James MacDonald & Co., bankers and brokers, reveal a state of affairs considerably worse than was at first supposed. This is probably the heaviest failure that has occurred in Halifux for some time. No statement has yet been published, but it has been ascertained that, so far from the firm's interest in the Halifax Ranche Company being sufficient to meet their liabilities, which are believed to foot up at least \$100,000-as they hoped it wouldthey have not paid a dollar into the Company; they gave a note for their share of stock, which has not yet been paid. As we intimated last week, Mr. Geo. McLean, cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, allowed McDonald to overdraw his account, to the extent of about \$20,000, and has accordingly been dismissed; the accountant, Mr. D. H. Duncan, being appointed as his successor. It is said that McLean's bondsmen have made up his deficiency. amounting to \$10,700, exclusive of the \$20,000 overdrawn by McDonald,' A.number of small Graders and others had deposited with the insolvent firm, but it is thought that the loss to the Bank will not be heavy.



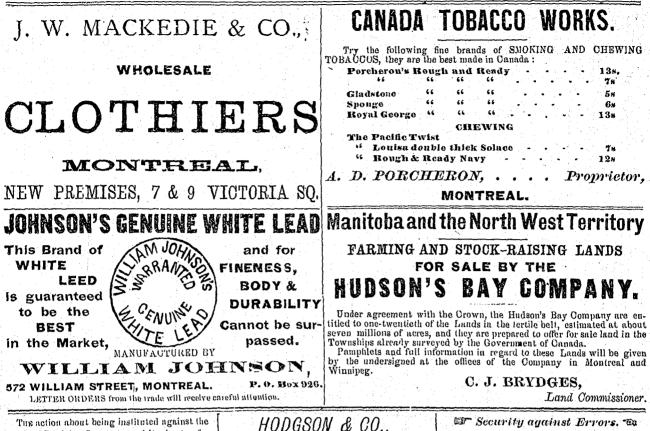
Mn. Joux T. HICKS, of Mitchell, Ont., has sold the " Hicks House," which for many years has been a favorite resort for commercial travellers and others, to Mr. Geo. Davidson, formerly of the Mitchell Hotel.

Supprise in the Ottawa district is about over for the senson .- The manufacturing committee of the Ottawa City Council has received a series of questions from the Public Works Department relative to sites and other matters of interest, in connection with the proposed establishment of industries in that city.

A subscriber in a town of Middlesex County, Outario, in remitting three years' subscription, thinks he deserves a "leather medal for slow pay." We know of some people who can disobtained an extention some eighteen months ago, so the present circumstance is not surprising to his creditors.

Mr. T. A. Smith, dry goods dealer, Chatham, Ontario, a supply account of D. Arnott & Co., Toronto, has assigned to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson. The liabilities are about \$12,000. The principal creditors are the Ontario Bank and the Fore Street Warehouse Company of London, England ...

Ir is not only in Manitoba and the North-West that the operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company are felt. The progress in excavating, making embankments, grading and tracklaying along the eastern harbor, of this city-opposite St. Helen's Island journals, in the form of correspondence, some weeks since. We give that part of his communication which is of any concern to the public or value to the Ontario Mutual itself. We have no space for further reference at present : "The liens placed to the credit of income have also been placed to the credit of the respective policybeen placed to the credit of the respective policy-holders who executed them, and the Company, in its linbilities, has charged itself with the full present value of the unpaid portions of future premiums which the liens represent (and appears distinctly so stated in our last annual report in the following words "A mount of Reserve required (including liens, deferred premiums, notes, etc.), based on the 'Actuar-ies' table of Mortality, and 4 per cent, interest S302,780, 90') so that if the liens had been excluded from income, so would they fairly have to be from liability, and the company's balance to be from liability, and the company's balance sheet would remain practically the same."



The action about being instituted against the Bank of St. John, Que., to annul its charter, for alleged non-compliance with the conditions, by which at least 40 per cent. of the half million capital shall be paid up before beginning business, is claimed by the bank to be groundless.

MR. LOGINS C. BENTON, hardware merchant of St. Thomas, Ont., has called a meeting of creditors. Mr. Benton has been in business for some years, but is understood to have been carrying too heavy a stock in proportion to his capital. He is said to be trying to form a joint stock Go'y to carry on the business in future.

As action has been entered in the Court here to annual a deed executed by Mr. W. J. Pope, of Charlemagne referred to in our last issue. The plaintiffs, Messrs. A. Racine & Co., wholesale dry goods merchanis, this city, allege that Mr. Pope, after becoming insolvent, transferred the whole of his property as security to his largest creditors-the Exchange Bank, and Messrs. Brossard, Chaput & Co., provision merchants,-and it is this deed which the other creditors ask to be set aside. The united claims of the protesting creditors amount to about \$20,000. A seizure has already been placed on his property-to the value of about \$50,000. It is thought that the assets are not less than \$75,000, while the liabilities are estimated at \$40,000.

Mu. JOSEPH TIFFIN, sen., one of our oldest and most successful wholesale merchants, dicd yesterday at his residence in this city at the age of 68. The deceased gentleman was a native of Montreal and was engaged in the East and West India and Lower Ports trade until his retirement from business some years ago when he was succeeded by his two sons, 765 & 767 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL. Spring samples are now ready, and will be found very complete-having made several important changes in lasts and patterns to keep up with the times. One of our travellers will call on you shortly, wait for him, and examine our samples before ordering.

BOOTS and SHOES. WHOLESALE,

who seem to inherit besides his great wealth all the ability which characterized the deceased gentleman in the hey-day of his career. Mr. Joseph Tiffin, jun, is now sole partner in the business. Mr. Tiffin, seu., served as a volunteer in 1837, and was made alderman of the city in 1835. He was a director in the City Bank in its days of prosperity, and was always liberal in his endowments to the charitable institutions of the city. Mr. Thomas Tiffin who died in this city about a year ago, was a half brother of the deceased. The family and connections have our deepest sympathy in their bercavement.

A MERTING of the creditors of Martel & Chatel, dealers in dry goods, etc., West Farnham, Que., was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., this city. A statement submitted shows total liabilities of \$19,196, of which \$600 is hypothecary and \$275 privileged, the balance being unsecured. The assets amount to \$16,137, consisting of stock \$8322; book debts good \$645; doubtful \$1,099; bad \$5,072; and real estate \$1,000. An offer was made of 20c. in the dollar, cash, which was not accepted, and the meeting adjourned till Monday next to take the matter into consideration. Two months ago they claimed a surplus of \$3,000, but this was a The Rate-Inlaid Interest Tables Account Averager. 4 to 10 PER CENT. \$100 to \$10,000. One DAY to One YEAR. Free by Mail. \$5 Each. WILLING & WILLIAMSON, TORONTO, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

rough guess on the part of one of the partners; the statement it will be seen now shows a deficiency of over \$3,000, which if added to the bad and doubtful book debts, shows the estate to be worth about 50c in the dollar. They began business some 8 years ago, and appear to have been unconsciously falling behind all through. Martel appears to be an honest, wellmeaning man; while. Chatel is a tolerable salesman and nothing more. It is probable that the whole affair will be closed up by private sale or under the hammer.

JOHN SHAW, a watchmaker and jeweller, formerly of Woodbridge and Mount Forest Ont, but who removed to Orangeville some years since, is for the second time in difficulty. Owing to a chronic infirmity, Mr. Shaw has for some years been unable to work at his trade, and has gradually drifted into selling sewing machines, organs and pianos. He compromised



many years, they removed into larger premises

on Notre Dame street. The partners it seems

is again running on his own account.

ably, for many years before. Jas. Sutherland,

it will be remembered, succeeded to his uncle's

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.



# The Journal of Commerce Finance and Insurance Review.

# MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

#### ST. LAWRENCE NAVIGATION.

We notice with some surprise an article in the Globe of the 17th inst., in which, adverting to some opinions expressed by Mr. Henshaw, President of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Mr. Thomas Cramp, formerly Chairman of the Harbour Com misioners, it is said, "Certainly Montreal " should shew herself willing to help her-"self before presuming to ask new gifts "from the Dominion." The Globe has wholly misunderstood the gentlemen referred to if he imagines that they hold the opinion that the City of Montreal could be properly called on to contribute one dollar to the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence. Neither the gentlemen referred to nor the present Harbour Board, of which Mr. Andrew Robertson is Chairman, have ever asked for gifts from the Dominion in aid of the Harbour of Montreal on which a considerable expenditure has been incurred. If it were deemed expedient to ask for such assistance precedents could be found in abundance to justify it. Not only has a considerable expenditure been incurred in connection with the Quebec Harbour. but last session there was a vote of \$100,-000 for aid to Toronto. There was also a large vote for improvements on the Trent. What Montreal contends, and we are yet to learn that any argument can be advanced on the other side, is that the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence is as much a Dominion liability as the Canals, and other similar works.

As regards the harbor of Montreal, there is no reason why the improvements that are from time to time required should not be paid by port charges according to the custom elsewhere, and probably in Toronto, but it has been suggested that it might be expedient for the city taxpayers to assume the charge, and to offer this as a further inducement to the Dominion Government to assume a duty which at the time of the Union it was fully understood was one which properly devolved on the general Government. It is believed that "with free inland navi-"gation, and no dues on vessels entering," a great impetus would be given to the trade of the port, and we feel convinced

that efforts would be used to induce the Corporation to comply with the wishes of the Board of Trade and of the mercantile classes generally. The question, however, is one wholly irrespective of the larger

one bearing on the improvement of the St. Lawrence. That question has assumed additional importance since the decision to remove all tolls on the Erie Canal has been arrived at, and we can scarcely believe that there will be any serious opposition to the adoption of a similar policy in Canada. That policy is not advocated on any local considerations. There are powerful efforts being made to divert the Canadian trade to the American seaports. and as the Marquis of Lorne sold to the people of British Columbia, it is necessary that we should make "a strong pull and a pull altogether" in order to retain and if possible to increase, the traffic through our own waters. The concentrated efforts of all sections of the Dominion will be necessary to secure this important object. and it will be truly deplorable if local jealousies on the part of Toronto and Quebec should be allowed to influence the Government and Parliament of the Dominion.

#### DOMINION NOTE RESERVES.

We are assured by the Montreal Gazette that we have " clearly mistaken or misinterpreted" his position. We have carefully read the reply of our daily contem. porary, but it appears to us that he has completely failed to grapple with our objection to his former proposal. We shall quote what he now suggests : " There " are, as we stated, two courses open to "the Government; one is to hold the de-"benture reserve in London against an "emergency, such reserve to serve as "collateral security for a loan against " which sterling exchange would be drawn "and supplied to this market; the other "is to make the banks understand that "the responsibility of providing a specie "reserve devolves wholly upon them." If a loan were to be obtained on the collateral security of the debentures, the interest would have to be paid by the Government, which is what we decidely object to. We think it most likely that the guaranteed debentures are already in London and have always been there. The Guzette takes no notice of the fact that in 1875 the Government held a portion of the Dominion note reserve in the shape of deposits in banks which they have long since ceased to do. We enquired whether any instance had occurred, since the adoption of the new system, of the Government withdrawing deposits in consequence of a demand for gold. The Gazette is under a most extraordinary misconception when he refers to the "circulation of notes of small denomination " being " estimated at \$7,200,000" in 1875. The circu-

lation of small notes was, at the period mentioned, under \$3,000,000. The reference which he has made to the opinion of Sir Francis Hincks has no bearing whatever on the present question. At the period mentioned the Government held a portion of the reserve for the redemption of notes in bank deposits and the argument was that this should not be excessive ; indeed it originated in a desire to encourage the banks to issue the small notes. The system has been completely changed, and the deposits of the Government at present have no connection with the reserves held for the redemption of Dominion notes.

Of course there can be no objection to the Government giving the banks to understand that it will take any course that it may choose to indicate in regard to the deposits, but our belief is that an ordinary demand for gold would not lead to a reduction of the deposits. The reserves at present consist of gold, guaranteed debentures, and ordinary debentures, and, although in excess of what the law requires, are by no means in excess of what is prudent.

We must correct another statement of the Gazette. The gold reserve actually held is not about 25 per cent., but slightly under 201 per cent. It will be quite time enough to pay interest on a loan on the security of the debentures guaranteed or unguaranteed when the gold reserve is materially reduced.

#### THE GRAND TRUNK AND THE CITY.

It is very generally known that there has been a long pending claim on the part of the City of Montreal against the Grand Trunk Railway Company arising out of the City's subscription to the stock of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company in the year 1849. Unfortunately the original agreement seems not to have been carried out in its integrity, and the transactions have become so involved that there seems reason to fear that a protracted lawsuit is the only alternative if an amicable settlement cannot be arrived at. That lawsuit will not be the only evil result to be apprehended. The Bonaventure Station has long been a disgrace to the city, and yet so long as the two corporations are at war there is no probability that the Grand Trunk Company will erect new buildings. The General Manager of the Grand Trunk Company, Mr. Hickson, has recently made a definite proposal, from which we learn that there is really only \$100,000 at issue between the parties, assuming that the Corporation would adopt the recommendation of the

Finance Committee, which was that the Grand Trunk Company should pay in cash \$100,000, and agree to expend a large sum of money in the erection of a new station. The counter proposition of Mr. Hickson is that "the claims of the city "be entirely withdrawn, and the stock "certificates of the St. Lawrence and "Atlantic Company now held by the "city be surrendered to the Company." In that case the Company will agree to erect at Bonaventure station within two years a passenger station suitable and adequate as regards capacity for the business of the Company. Mr. Hickson cannot estimate the total cost owing to the uncertainty as to the value of the land to be acquired, but he thinks that the buildings and tracks would cost \$300,000.

As Mr. Hickson has not gone into any detail as to the early history of the transactions, which have led to the present complications, we think it may be worth while to notice them in some detail. We find by reference to the newspapers of the day, that in July, 1849, the Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway Company made a proposal to the City Corporation, which was sanctioned by the Finance Committee, that "the City "Corporation become subscribers to the "stock of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic "Railroad Company to the extent of "£125,000, to be paid for in corporation "bonds redeemable in five instalments of "£25,000 each in 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 "years." When the report of the Finance Committee came before the Council it was moved by Councillor Beaudry that it be adopted, whereupon Alderman Bourret moved in amendment that "no action "be taken until the opinions of the citi-"zens on the question be ascertained." Mr. Bourret stated that he took this course in consequence of an opinion conveyed to him by one of the largest creditors of the city, that he was strongly opposed to the city funds being pledged for the purpose of completing the railroad. The amendment was carried, and the public meeting was duly called and held on the 31st July, the Mayor being chairman, and Mr. William Bristow, Secretary. The resolutions were moved 1st, by the Hon. A. N. Morin, Speaker of the House of Assembly, seconded by Joseph Shuter, Esq.; 2nd, by Benjamin Holmes, Esq., M.P.P. for Montreal, seconded by David Torrance, Esq.; the 3rd by George E. Cartier, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by John Rose, Esq., Q.C. We intend to copy at foot the resolutions adopted with but two dissentient voices by a large meeting, and it is to be observed that although the meeting was held at a time of unusual

political excitement, yet each resolution was proposed by a member of one political party and seconded by one of the opposing party. The dissentients were J. D. Gibb and John Molson, Esqrs. Mr. Molson said that he came forward with great reluctance to second Mr. Gibb's amendment. Mr. O. Berthelet, a wealthy citizen, expressed his surprise to hear Mr. Gibb talk of the city debt as he did, and asked a comparison with the New York debt of \$25,000,000. He hoped the enterprise would be universally supported as the only means of reviving trade. They might as well shut up their stores and go to bed as oppose this enterprise. When the vote was taken only the mover and seconder of the amendment voted for it.

Mr. Cartier felt assured that the general opinion of the citizens was in favor of the measure, and that he had no doubt the Corporation would act in accordance with it. It will be seen that the resolutions are clear on the point of subscription of stock, and if nothing further had occurred there could hardly have been any doubt on the question. All the complications seen, as far as we can judge, to have been caused by the sanguine views as to the earnings of the road which were taken, and which induced the Company to agree to pay the interest on the City bonds and to redeem them; indeed, it was agreed that £25,000 of stock should be set apart as a guarantee. It is well known that all the original estimates were found delusive, chiefly owing to the working expenses having been immensely under-estimated. The Province of Canada had a first mortgage on the road for many millions, and it consented to postpone its claim behind even the stock. Even on the assumption that the City of Montreal under the circumstances stated has a legal claim, it would be difficult, we should imagine, to determine its rank. It certainly could not take precedence of claims to which Parliament has given priority. The whole question is deeply involved, and we own that we do not see how the most ardent opponent of the Grand Trunk can have any doubt as to the expediency of accepting Mr. Hickson's proposal. It would hardly be possible for the Grand Trunk Company to admit or compromise the City claim. The following are the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of citizens with two dissentient voices.

Moved by Hon. A. N. Morin, M.P.P., seconded by Joseph Shuter, Esq.:

Resolved,—That the speedy completion of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad is of paramount importance to Montreal, and that it is alike the duty and the interest of all the Citizens cordially and zealously to co-operate in adopt-

ing such means as shall accomplish so desirable an object.

Moved by Benjamin Holmes, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by David Torrance, Esq.:

Resolved,-That the obstacles which have hitherto delayed the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad are happily, in a great degree, removed, by the Act of the Provincial Parliament passed last Session, 12 Vic. c. 29, which authorizes the Government, on the completion of one-half of any Railroad, not less than sevenly-five miles in length, to guarantee the interest of six per cent., on the amount of the outlay required to construct the remaining half of the work. Thirty miles of the said Railroad being now in full operation, and thirty-four miles only in addition being required to be constructed to enable the Stockholders to avail themselves of the liberal provisions of the said Act.

Moved by Geo. E. Cartier, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by John Rose, Esq., Q.C.:

Resolved, -- That having learned that the Directors of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad Company have made application to the Corporation of this City for assistance to complete the construction of the first half of the Road (special power being granted to the said Corporation for that purpose, during last Session of the Legislature), and that their application has been referred to the Finance Committee, who have recommended that the City Corporation become Stockholders in the said Railroad Company to the extent of One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds, and issue Debentures to that amount, redeemable in instalments at specific periods, from Seven to Fifteen Years, after the dates of their issue, this meeting, representing the Citizens of Montreal, cordially approve the Report of the said Finance Committee, and respectfully, yet carnestly, recommend its adoption by the Cornoration.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

#### FREE CANALS.

After the remarks which will be found elsewhere on the claims of the Montreal Harbor Commissioners were in type, we received a copy of the Memorial to the Governor General, signed by the energetic chairman of the Commissioners, Mr. Andrew Robertson, who with the aid of his colleagues has succeeded in placing the subject fairly before the country. After acknowledging the assistance already given by which the tonnage dues **6** have been reduced by 33 1-3 per cent, to that extent cheapening the St. Lawrence route, the Memorial proceeds :--

That the grants made to the Commissioners, amounting to \$1,780,000, have now been expended, and the 25 feet depth of water has been obtained, except at Cap La Reche, where vessels are obliged to take advantage of the high tile in order to have the full benefit of the improved channel. This should be further deepened two fect, and at some of the bends and places where cross-currents exist, the channel should be widened to insure greater safety.

That your memorialists would further desire to observe that although the improvements now made are of great advantage to the trade by the St. Lawrence, it is generally admitted that the depth of water must still be increased to meet the demands of trade and enable the St. Lawrence route to successfully compete with American Ports.

Your memorialists would also state that they have a large and valuable dredging plant and an experienced staff for the further carrying on of these operations, and it would seem injadicious to allow the same to be dispersed, in view of the facts herein stated. That for the further improvements of the River additional dredging to the extent of 24 feet is required, and it is estimated that this would cost about \$ 300,000 and that the work would be accomplished in five years.

Your memorialists would further draw your attention to the fact that of the \$1,750,000 expended, \$575,000 was paid for plant alone, leaving only \$1,205,000 as the cost of the work already done, in deepening the channel from 20 to 25 feet. Should the deepening be now continued this plant is available for it, but should the work be stopped, and the plant disposed of, and should it afterwards be found desirable to resume, a similar outlay would require to be made before operations could be again commenced.

That it is expected in five years time that the Canadian Pacific Railway will be completed from British Columbia to the St. Lawrence, when it is believed an enormous development of traffic will take place. Your memorialists are therefore most anxious that the requirements of this new trade should be anticipated and provided for, both by increased depth in the river, and accommodation in the Harbour. Your memorialists are unable to undertake both, but should the Government be pleased to relieve them of the Ship channel they will then be able to increase the accommodation in the Harbour.

Your memorialists would also observe that large grants are annually voted by Parliament for the improvements of Harbours and Bivers in all parts of the Dominion, while Montreal, the central shipping port in the Country, has since Confederation received no grants whatever, and has not only constructed her own Harbour works, but has been obliged to incur large obligations for the improvements of the ship channel of the St. Lawrence, a work which they think is as much a public work as the enlargement of the Canals, it being part of the North-West.

That as a further evidence of the additional burdens which are imposed upon the Revenues of the Trust, your memorialists would state that since 1373 it has fullen to them to maintain the buoys and beacons on the river from Montreal to Portneuf, and in doing so they have expended upwards of \$70,000, and have only received from your Excellency's Government the sum of \$7,000 on account of said disbursements. Your memorialists would beg to remark that they consider this service should be carried on at the public expense, as is done eleswhere in the Dominion, and should be permanently provided for, as a charge upon the public revenue.

That your memorialists would also call your attention to the fact that the Revenues of the Trust are all required for the due maintenance and improvement of the Harbour, the payment of the interest to the Government on the above mentioned loans, which latter sum now amounts to \$71,200 per annum, and on which account nearly \$400,000 has been paid to the Government out of revenue during the progress of the work.

That were the Government to assume the debt and the further deepening of the Channel, your memorialists would be enabled to abolish the tonnage dues, which in 1880, the year before the reduction of tonnage dues already referred to took place, amounted to \$78,765, and which if accomplished would be an important concession to the shipping interests of the Dominion.

Your memorialists are aware that the Government is having the Channel between Cap la Roche and Quebec carefully examined for suspected obstructions, and they urge that a similar examination be made at Grane Island, below Quebec, where deep draught vessels can only pass at certain stages of the tide, and that such improvements as may be found necessary should be made.

That your memorialists view with considerable anxiety the action of the New York State by their recent vote in proposing to entirely abolish the tolls on the Erie Canal, which will no doubt be carried into effect, and be a direct blow at the St. Lawrence route; they would therefore respectfully urge your attention to this subject.

Your memorialists would further call special attention to the fact that at the American Scaports, with which the St. Lawrence must compete, the approaches to the Harbours are improved entirely at the cost of the United States Government and without charge against the Harbours. Within the past few years there has been thus expended by them over \$15,000,000 for the Ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans for works which are exactly analagous to the improvement of the Ship Channel of the St. Lawrence, with which its shipping is now burdened. Your memorialists would, therefore, for these

Your memorialists would, dierefore, for these and other reasons, most respectfully and carnestly request that the representations herein contained may receive the serious and favourable consideration of your Excellency in Council, and that such steps may be taken as will relieve the Harbour of Montreal of the burdens above referred to, and at the same time admit of the further improvements of the river, as herein suggested.

The Board of Trade of this city also has addressed a memorial to the Governor General in Council in favor of the abolition of the Canal tolls, which we regret we are unable to insert. It is based, however, on the abolition of the New York Canal tolls.

#### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Although deprecating, as we do, all efforts to produce distrust in the public mind concerning the immediate future of the business of the country, it nevertheless may be deemed not inadvisable to point out some unmistakeable indications which should not be totally disregarded. There are circumstances in the condition of most houses that cannot be altered, and which no present-time wisdom can prevent eventuating in loss. Some accounts, however good at the opening, turn out unfortunate, perhaps through no fault personally, but because of vicissitudes over which the man had no control. The majority of such accounts belong to that class that are good enough while all around is prosperous, but not to be relied on during anything approaching to a reverse. The weather of the present season is thus far of the mildest character, and in this respect, following the mild season of 1881, must operate in postponing the ordinary purchases of winter goods throughout the country, and the retailers are despondent. The city shopping on the other hand would appear to be rather favored than otherwise by the fine sunny weather-clothing, furs and rubbers being the exceptions. Should winter not set in shortly, retailers will find themselves generally overstocked with seasonable goods, and this, in connection with the great quantity of grain withheld from the market, must react on the wholesalers, who in turn, except where large capital exists, must have recourse to indulgence at the hands of their bankers. The discounts now are abnormally great, but it is not probable that any reasonable requirements' attributable to an unseasonable fall or winter will not be met as long as the purchasing power is in the country and can be forced into its proper channels, or while the money can be had from other sources. The amounts to the credit of the banks at their United States agencies have been reduced to a minimum, and there is no source from which such a supply can well be had, save from the amounts advanced upon stock loans. These now amount to 16 mill:on dollars, and there can be little error in computing that in such a condition of trade as that referred to, fully onehalf that amount would be required by the early spring. It is not likely that, as between the speculators and the wholesale customers, there can be any hesitation as to choice.

The Toronto Globe pretends to have found an escape for borrowers upon stocks or other securities, should the banks be compelled to refuse further advances. Our contemporary thinks that the money could be had from " private sources." Does the Globe believe that people now-a-days put their money in a chest at home, hide it in a cellar or garden, or carry it in their pockets? Any private sources from which loans could be made would be the sums on deposit in the banks to the credit of the " private" persons, and the withdrawal of these would deprive the banks of the use of just that much money for their customers. It follows that if, as there is too much reason to fear, it should be found necessary to increase the line of discounts there will assuredly be a tight money market. Much too will depend on the action of the Government in regard to its large deposits. As regards the marketing of the grain crops, some bankers have commendably notified their agencies to refuse advances to those holders for high. prices, except for car-load quantities .-

## THE LATE HON. GEO. BROWN.

#### Montreal, 16th Nov., 1882.

## To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Sun,--I shall feel obliged by your inserting in the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE the following "observations on the Life and Speeches of the Hon. George Brown," recently published by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., which I propose to continue in future numbers.

# I remain, &c.,

#### F. BINCKS.

Before submitting the objections which I entertain to many statements in the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's life of the late Hon George Brown, I desire to express my satisfaction that so complete a record of the political life of a statesman who, during a period of nearly forty years, took a leading part in public affairs in Canada should have been furnished by one who, so far as I can judge, held substantially the same views on the questions on which I was compelled to differ with him. Let me declare, as I can do most conscientiously, that I had not only a high respect for Mr. Brown's public character, but a warm personal regard, and I still treasure a token of his kindly feeling exhibited during my residence in BritishGuiana, and several years after the termination of the bitter controversies which preceded my departure from Canada in 1855. That Mr. Brown conscientiously held the views which led to theldisruption of the Reform party about thirty years ago, I never doubted, but I must be permitted to add that it seemed to meafter my return to Canada that he had modified them materially. I readily admit that it would have been impossible for the author of the "Life" to have defended the political course of his friend, without condemning those who differed from him, and. I trust that neither he nor any other friends of the late Mr. Brown will imagine that the observations which I shall offer are written under feelings of irritation, or from any other motive than a desire that both views of the questions in controversy at the period of the disruption of the Reform party, should be fairly considered by another generation.

With these few prefatory remarks I shall proceed to the consideration of the Introduction to the "Life." It seems to me that injustice is done to "the leaders of the popular party > prior to Mr. Brown's taking up his residence in Canada. It is alleged that they "gave comparatively little attention to the advocacy of fundamental principles of Government," and it is added on Mr. Lindsey's authority that "the " people complained of the Government, when " they ought to have struck a blow at the sys-" tem." Mr. Lindsey's reference is to the U. C. Assembly of 1829, but is hardly fair even when applied to the Reform leaders of that period. Mr.Lindsey refers to Mr Lyon Mackenzie as one of the carliest advocates of Responsible Government, and there is no doubt that as early as 1829 Mr. Baldwin and his father, Dr. Baldwin, Dr. Rolph, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Mackenzie, and others lost no opportunity of advocating " the fundamental principles" which they are charged with neglecting. It is even maintained that "the principles of Responsible Governmen " were not well understood by the people, nor 'much insisted upon by their leaders," at the

period of Lord Metcalfe's Government. And this after Mr. Baldwin had three times resigned office on that principle! It seems to me that the tendency of the introduction to the "Life" is to create the impression that no vigorous efforts were used by the Reform leaders to establish Responsible Government or to advocate liberal measures until Mr. Brown's arrival, which was about two years subsequent to the adoption of the Responsible Government resolutions in 1841. It is stated that "Lord Elgin " did materially influence his Council on the "settlement of the Clergy Reserve question." This is a grave error of fact. I emphatically deny that he over even attempted to do so. Moreover, I cannot imagine at what period he could be supposed to have employed such influence. Lord Elgin himself in a despatch which Mr. Brown quoted with the view of holding the Administration of the day responsible for the personal opinions communicated by the Governor to the Secretary of State, a responsibility, never assumed at any time, stated that he regretted the revival of agitation on the subject, but he added, "I much fear that the result will "justify the disinclination which Lord John "Russell appears from the first to have enter-" tained to any legislation by the Imperial "Parliament upon this question." From that time until the passage of the Imperial Act there was no opportunity for the Governor to exercise any influence on the subject. It is possible that it is imagined by Mr. Mackenzie that Lord Elgin influenced his Council to defer the secularization measure until after the general election in 1854. That he cordially concurred with his Ministers in deeming it strictly in accordance with constitutional principles, not to legislate on important subjects in a Parliament which had declared itself by two-thirds majorities in both branches to be an inadequate representation of the people, is doubtless true; but I am yet to learn that there was a single member of the Ministry favorable to such legislation, and I may add that, but for the object of embarrassing the Administration, I do not believe that five members could have been found to advocate a proceeding so completely at variance with established constitutional precedents.

Fully concurring with his biographer that Mr. Brown's advent to Canada was a great accession to the Liberal ranks, I emphatically deny that "some very prominent Liberals in "political life were more or less conservative "on church questions," if, as the passage is likely to be understood, the reference is to Upper Canadian Liberals. With regard to the Lower Canadian leaders, I shall notice their views later. When I commenced the publieation of the Toronto Examiner in 1838 with the motto, "Responsible Government and the Voluntary Principle," my warmest supporters were Dr. and Mr. Robert Baldwin. During the protracted discussion of the Clergy Reserve bill in the session of 1839-40, when no effort was spared to obtain the consent of Reformers to the division of the reserves, the Examiner fought the battle with the Christian Guardian and Colonist for complete secularization, and Mr. Baldwia and all the other leading Refermers approved of its course. Then followed the disallowance of the Colonial Act in consequence of the opinion of the twelve judges

of England, that the proceeds of the reserves already sold had been legally appropriated by the statute of 1791 to the Churches of England and Scotland. The Imperial Act passed in 1840 was very generally believed to be a final settlement, especially as the policy of the Imperial Government had been declared that the Clergy Reserve question should be settled prior to the Union. I have no doubt that Mr. Baldwin helieved that it would be impracticable to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act, and no better proof can be adduced of the prevalence of such an opinion than the fact that there was no agitation on the subject in Upper Canada until an attempt was made by the Church of England to obtain such an amendment of the Imperial Act as would vest the reserved lands in the Churches of England and Scotland as corporations. It is admitted by Mr. Brown's biographer, after citing a remark of Mr. Price, that " vesting the land in ecclesinstical bodies was an infliction that the country could not and would not bear," that "the infliction seemed for a time to be imminent," and reasons are given for that opinion in which I entirely concur. Justice, however, is not done to Mr. Baldwin and his Upper Canada colleagues who led the movement to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act and the restoration to Canada of the right to deal with the whole question of religious endowments.

Another objectionable remark will be found in reference to the Metcalle crisis. It is said that "the Ministers whose responsibility to " Parliament had been treated so lightly by the "Governor General were not themselves fully "united on any course of action ; some of them "openly sided with that functionary." No other inference can be drawn from the foregoing passage than that there was a difference of opinion in the Cabinet, and that more than one of its members had sided with the Governor. The only Minister who retained office was Mr. Secretary Daly, and his position was exceptional; He had many years before been appointed to what was then considered to be a permanent office, and at a time when Responsible Government was not even demanded. He was not a man of fortune, and he probably determined in justice to himself and his family not to do any act that would justify the Government by which he was appointed in ignoring his claims. Mr. Dunn, the Receiver General, was in precisely the same situation, and although he had many years previously been appointed in England, he never received any compensation for his loss of office. Mr. Sullivan likewise had abandoned his profession to accept a permanent office before the introduction of Responsible Government, and was obliged, after many years service, to resume the practice of the law. The other members had all accepted office with the full knowledge of the responsibilities to which they were liable. Nothing can be more unjust under the circumstances than to convey the impression that there was any want of concord in the administration. I have some delicacy in noticing the allegation that "the press was feeble and ineffective, and therefore rendered but little support to the ministers," having been myself the editor of the Pilot, then the organ of the Reform party at the scat of Government, which had been removed to Montreal by the Ministers who had recently resigned. I was strongly urged by the leaders of the party to assume that position, and although I had some controversies not only with the Banner and Examiner, but likewise with the Globe, there was nothing approaching to a rupture between Mr. Brown and myself until after I had chased my connection with the press, which I always considered to be wholly incompatible with the position of a minister of the Crown. When I first accepted office in 1842 I abandoned my connection with the Toronto Examiner, and I followed precisely the same course when I again accepted office in 1848. In 1847, during an absence of a few months in my native country, the Toronto Globe, in its issue of 8th May of that year, referred to me in terms which I shall quote as the best evidence I can offer as to Mr. Brown's opinion of one whose labors are deemed so valueless by his biographer. Space does not allow me to conv the whole article, which was over a column in length, but I will cite a few passages :

"The Tory papers of Montreal have again de-" clared war against Mr. Hincks. The press of the " Metropolis has ever been distinguished by the " grossest personalities, and in the disputes between "editors an amount of scurrilousness and ferocity "has been displayed which would have been " tolerated in no place but in Montreal. There is " only one English political journal on the Reform " side in Montreal, the Pilot, and four on the Con-"servative side. The editor of the Pilot has over " and again proved himself more than a match for " the whole of them; beaten in argument, watched " at every point, and unmasked on each new dodge, " they seem to feel that there is but one way of "safety left them, to drown their sturdy opponent's " argument in an ocean of personal vilification. " Mr. Hineks took up his stand for the popular "cause when it was at zero; he stuck to it year, " after year amid reproach and obloquy ; the best " years of his life have been spent in the cause of " the people of Canada, and the fruits of his ser-"vices have been not to him but to his country. "The energy and business talent which would have "secured a fortune in any commercial pursuit he "has freely devoted to the public good ; the great "improvement which has been effected in public "affairs, he has contributed largely to secure : he "will have the satisfaction of being one of the " founders of Constitutional Government in Can-"ada, but the contest has brought him no golden "fruits. Amidst temptation on all hands Mr. " Hincks has remained true to his principles-de-" voted to the people's cause-and poor as when he " entered on public life. We trust the day is not "far distant when the Reformers of Canada will "give an unequivocal testimony of their high "sense of the services which Mr. Hincks has con-"ferred on them-of the wonderful energy which " he has brought to bear in their cause. No man " has been more horridly persecuted than he has " been ; painted as a human fiend, a monster of " wickedness, and for no other reason than his firm "adherence to the Reform party of Canada,"

The above opinion of Mr. Brown himself is the most satisfactory reply that I can give to the depreciatory remarks of his biographer in his introduction on myself in common with all the leaders of the Reform party prior to Mr Brown's entrance into public life.

I have expressed an opinion that Mr. Brown had in later years materially modified those views which caused the antagonism between him and myself during the period from 1851, to 1854. I will briefly state the grounds of that opinion, 4 believe that the Globe of the present day expresses political views substantially in accordance with those which Mr. Brown held at the period of his death. It is my conviction that thirty years ago no Catholic Archbishop would have expressed the confidence in an Administration, enjoying the support of the Globe, that was only a few days ago declared by Archbishop Lynch. I am equally confident that no Roman Catholic would have consented at that period to be a member of an Administration supported by Mr. Brown. Had the Marmion controversy taken place thirty years ago the Globe would most assuredly have taken a course diametrically opposite to that which it has but recently followed, one I should think substantially the same as that of Principal Grant of Queen's University. Again, thirty years ago the Globe would not have published such an article as that in its issue of the 11th inst., headed "PROTESTANT AID TO ROMAN CATHOLIC OBJECTS." I believe the Globe to be decidedly more liberal to-day than it was in 1852, and I am moreover firmly convinced that at that time my own political principles were more liberal than those of Mr. Brown. F. H.

" DR. GUSTAVIUS GRIFFIN, M.D., B.A.," referred to in our last issue as the promoter of the Pye Harvester Munufacturing Co., has for the time being at least ended his brief but notorious career in Montreal, and now lies in durance vile, realizing doubtless that " the way of the transgressor is hard." He landed in this city about the 1st July last, with the self-made reputation of having kept an hotel in Paris which accommodated 500 guests. He had come to Canada to invest some \$6,000, and after inspiring confidence by the aid of letters supposed to be from distinguished clergymen in London and Paris he leased the Victoria Hotel, where he kept over 20 servants, who, it is alleged, were not *paid* officials. Assuming the role of a pions Christian he preached from the pulpits of small churches in the humbler quarters of the city, and imposed upon credulous people to an unlimited extent. He used checks on the Union Bank to pay small debts, but these were invariably relarned with the statement "no funds." The company of which he constituted himself president is said to have advanced him monies for which he has not accounted, and he was, prior to his arrest at the instance of his hotel manager, compelled to resign office It is stated that his local debts foot up some \$5,000, and among his various attempts to raise funds was that of asking his landlord, whom he owed several months' rent, to lend him money for a passage to New York. His statement that he possessed \$5,000 worth of bonds in England is not generally believed, especially since the receipt of a letter from the Scotland yard authorities in London stating that he is "wanted" there by the police for giving false certificates of death.

Wuar is termed the "selfishness of capital" receives little illustration from the Montreal members of the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate. The foresight which in the case of the St. Paul & Manitoba and the Canada Central Railways, only a year or two since, made them as it were with a bound the possessors of great wealth, may befriend them again in their now gigantic undertaking; but many a man would have contented himself with a million or two, or much less, and hesitated to enter upon a struggle in which so much is ventured—in a grand spirit of enterprise. The production of anthracite coal for the week ended November 11th was 669,867 tons, as compared with 558,584 tons the previous week, and 635,472 tons for the corresponding week of 1881. The total product from January lst to November 11th was 24,965,258 tons, as against 24,176,670 tons for the like period of last year, showing an increase this year of 738,568 tons.

#### PROFITS ON EVAPORATED FRUITS.

During the last two or three years horticulturists have been experimenting with methods of evaporation, and although much remains to of evaporation, and although much remains to be learned, enough is now known to demon-strate that the grandest industry of the Pa-cific Const is to spring from this plan of pre-serving fruit. The old plan of drying fruit in the sun is exceedingly objectionable because much of the substance, as well as the flavor, is lost. While lying in the sun a chemical change takes place which discolors the fruit, alters its taste and completely destroys its chief virtues. Bees, yellow jackets and flies also carry away much of the meat, and millers de-posit their eggs in it to finally develop larva. Subjected to a heat of 140 to 160 degrees for a period from twelve to twenty-four hours, all kinds of fruit come out of the evaporator, soft childle and juicy, and robbed of not one single, desirable quality except the water they "con-tained. This is replaced by soaking the fruit over night, which restores all the former plumpness and gives the fruit quite the appearance of canced goods. By the addition of the requisite sugar to suit the individual taste it is rendy for cooking. It is proved, however, that the fruit must be thoroughly ripe before being taken from the tree. Five pounds of ripe apriance from the tree. Five pounds of ripe apri-cols make one pound when evaporated, while seven pounds of apricots suitable for canning are required to make one. The immense profit to the fruit grower is readily understood when it is stated that evaporated apricots bring from twenty-five to twenty-seven and one-half cents per jound, less the labor of evaporating. Those baving experience say the fruit can be taken from the tree, evaporated and placed in boxes. Those ready for shipping at one cent per pound of green fruit.-Santa Barbara Press.

#### FIRE RECORD.

#### ONTARIO.

Hamilton, Nov. 18.—The steamer "Dromedary" lying here was totally destroyed. Valued at \$16,000. Insured in the Western and Royal Canadian for \$10,000. Kirkfield, 20.—The barns and stables of R. Armstrong, J.P., totally destroyed with contents. Mr. Armstrong's loss is \$2,500; insured in the Sovereign for \$800. McRae and McInnis'loss for threshing machines, \$200. No insurance. St. Catharines, 20.—F. Nihan's frame house corner Lake and Albert streets, destroyed. Loss, \$1,400. London, 22.— A fire occurred at the Imperial Oil Oo.'s premises, destroying property of the value of \$5,000. Whitby, 22.—W. H. Crosby's stable with horse burnt; loss \$150; insured. Embro, 22.—The Spring Oreck Mills, owned by H. M. Sutberland, were burned with a quantity of oats, oatmeal and a large number of bars. The stable, a hundred yards away, also destroyed, with a borse. Loss not known.

#### QUEBEC.

Hochelaga, Nov. 18.—Messrs. Bourgoin & Co.'s cemet works at Hochelaga totally destroyed. The building belonged to Messrs. Hogan & Beaufort, and was of wood. The damage estimated at \$5,000.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK, .

St. John, Nor. 18.—The schoolhouse at District No. 4, Lancaster, destroyed. Insured in Liverpool, London and Globe for \$10,000.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

Tusket Wedge, Nov. 19.-J. H. Porter & Co.'s blacksmith and work shops totally destroyed.

The exports of Canadian lumber from Montreal during the season just about closed have been larger than for any like period since 1873. The quantity of lumber shipped from the St. Lawrence ports to the River Platte this year was 19,500,930 feet of pine, 4,658,995 feet of spruce, 79,100 pickets, and 508 spars, making a total of 24,419,827 feet-an increase over last year of 8,000,000 feet, of 14,000,000 as compared with 1880, 16,000,000 as compared with 1877, and 21,000,000 as compared with 1877, and 21,000,000 as compared with 1877, the shipments have been made chiefly to the River Platte and other South American ports, it being estimated that not more than 10 per cent. was for Great Britain. From Quebec and other ports on the St. Lawrence the total quantity of lumber shipped this season was 2,607,480 feet of spruce. Since the opening of navigation in May last, forty-nine sailing vessels have cleared this port with humber.

The trade in deals also has been unusually heavy this year, forty-five vessels having cleared from this point against twenty-seven last year. This business until very recently was monopolized by Quebec shippers. It is explained that, owing to the difficulty experienced in meeting the exorbitant demand of the longshoremen of the Ship Labourers' Union, shippers prefer this port. Deals from Three Rivers are sent to this port by rall in preference to Quebec. The above is the principal reason given by the shippers.

A MITCHELL (Ont.) correspondent writes: The G. T. R. authorities, apparently thinking that the grievances of the people on the Buffalo and Lake Huron division from Stratford to Goderich were not sufficient, some time ago changed the time of the morning train, which formerly left Goderich at 7.30, connecting at Stratford with trains for Toronio, London and Brantford. The morning train now leaves Goderich at 5.30, and connects at Stratford with a train for Toronio, but passengers for any point South or West have to remain in Stratford upwards of two hours before they can be accommodated. The annoyance thus caused is great.

A COMPANY is about to be organized at Halifax for the exportation of fresh fish of all kinds to the European and American markets. It is understood that the patent right for the Dominion has been secured of a new German invention whereby fresh fish and meat can be kept sweet and good for from four to eight weeks.

We have received a letter from Mr. Wm. Mc-Beau, grain merchant, Port Hope, Ont., stating that the endeavors to compromise with his Montreal creditors, referred to in our issue of the 22nd September last, had reference only to some disputed accounts. He claims to be able to pay 100c in the dollar on all just claims.

# Financial and Commercial.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Thursday, 23rd Nov., 1882.

Navigation is closed though the river is as navigable as at any time during the season. The last steamship left port Tuesday last, vessels of every kind have moved into winter quarters, the sheds on the wharves have been removed and the harbor is again descried. The total arrivals of steamships this year was 589 against 532 last year. The continued dry weather has so lowered the water in the streams that some mills and factories are inconvenienced, and the paper mills in some sections have

stopped running. The distribution of merchandise for the weck shows quite a decrease as compared with a month ago, but we have reached the period when trade is usually expected to remain generally quiet until the close of the year. The mild rain just set in does not seem favorable for frost and snow. Rates of discount here continue to be quoted at 7 to 74 per cent, and of stock loans at 61 to 7. Sterling Exchange in light demand at 1081 to 1083 for round amounts between banks and 1084 cash over the counter. Drafts on New York firm at 3 prem. Business on the Stock Exchange this week has been less active, and the tone of the market the last couple of days has been weak. St. Paul and Manitoba Railway declined 7 per cent. yesterday, to 137, in sympathy with the New York market. Speculators being pretty well loaded, some of them were forced to sell other stocks when a general decline followed. To-day the market opened weak, with the downward tendency still more marked, and an average decline of 1 per cent. for all leading securities was recorded. See table of quotations on another nage.

ASHES.—Receipts moderate. First Pots have been sold at \$5.00 to \$5.10. Seconds \$4.75. No Thirds coming in. 50 barrels First Pots have been shipped via Portland to Liverpool, to which point thirly shillings per ton freight is paid. Pearls continue scarce, and may be quoted \$9.00. Receipts since 1st January, 7118 barrels Pots, 507 barrels Pearls. Deliveries, 7630 barrels Pots and 798 barrels Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Thursday evening, 227 barrels Pots and 20 barrels Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- The event of the week in this branch has been the "strike " of the lasters in the factory of Messrs. Cochrane, Cassils & Co., because this firm refused to comply with the demand that two non-union men employed by the firm should be at once discharged. At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Associationformed last summer for the purpose of dealing with cases like the present-on Tuesday last, it was resolved that unless the "strikers" in the factory above-mentioned returned to work by Saturday next, all the lasters in eighteen other factories in the city will be discharged. This action would practically mean the closing of all the factories, which could not be carried on longer than a week without the lasters. The The manufacturers, however, are determined not to be dictated to as to whom they shall employ, and some rather than submit express their willingness to repeat the occurrence of some 8 or 10 years ago when all the leading factories in the city were closed down for six weeks. Trade generally continues fairly good, but is falling off as the sorting-up season is virtually over and travellers are fast going out with their new Spring samples; again, owing to the continued mild, dry weather the demand for heavy winter goods continues light. Payments fair, with few renewals asked; still country merchants are feeling the effects of the un-favorable weather and slow sales, and some are complaining. Although too early to form an comparing, Artigue to slock-taking, it is generally believed that the volume of business for the season will show a satisfactory increase, as compared with last year.

CATTLE, ETC. - Cable advices from Glasgow and Liverpool report market good for choice cattle, while other grades are quiet. Good Canadian steers are quoted at 8d. in Glasgow, extra choice bringing 84d. Good export cattle are quoted at from 5c to 54c per 1b. last Mon day, nothing of importance, however, having transpired. Although many of the buyers have turned their attention to the Boston markets, good export cattle will continue to meet with a fair demand here. The supply of live Hogs was small, and sales, were made at from S7 to \$7.124 per 100 bs. The offerings of butchers' cattle comprised about 300 head, the greater portion of which were of medium qualities. Choice butchers' stock was scarce and sales were made at from 42c to 54c, fair to medium grades at from 32c to 54c, fair to medium grades at from 32c to 54c, fair to form 24c to 3c. Sheep sold at from 54 to 57.50 each, and Lambs from 54 to 54.50. Shipments of Live Stock from Canada to Great Britain for week ending November 25th, 1882, as reported by Mr. C. H. Ohandler, Insurance and Shipping Agent, are as follows:--From Portland, SS. "Brooklyn" to Liverpool, 23t cattle, 1,410 sheep. Total last week, 869 cattle, 4,832 sheep. Total same date last year, 42,397 cattle, 61,146 sheep.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business has become very quiet in this line, the country trade being pretty well supplied and not much doing locally. The English markets are dull also, and although there is a weaker feeling in prices, and manufacturers are anxious to sell, there are few buyers. Quinine in New York has quieted down, without much change in price; a shipment of 70,000 ounces arrived from Germany this week on recent contracts for November delivery. Chamomiles, Genian, Quassia and Colomba Root are all higher by at least 100 per cent., on account of advance in Hops—all these being used as substituites.

DRY GOODS .- The Fall senson is virtually over with the wholesale trade ; travellers have nearly all returned, and report that retail trade continues rather dull, owing to the protracted mild weather. There is scarcely any demand for certain heavy goods which should be in season at this period, and buyers in the market are few. Business is confined to filling small sorting-up orders, and payments are better in some quarters, while other houses report that they have fallen off somewhat during the hast half of the month. The city retail trade have been doing a fair business during the week, the weather having been rather more favorable. As foreshadowed in our last issue, the largely increased competition in Canadian cotton manufacture has already resulted in the reduction of prices by all the leading mills from te to sc per yard for all numbers of grey cottons with one or two exceptions on the list Values for bleached cottons remain unchanged. The decline is undoubtedly the result of the wholesale trade holding off this senson, but since the decline this week a good many orders are said to have been placed.

Hors.—During the week a lot of very choice hops was sold at \$1.20 per lb. to a city brewer, which is the highest price ever realized for Canadian hops. The easier feeling in the English and New York markets appears to refer more particularly to damaged hops. A quiet tone pervades this market, and brewers limit their purchases to immediate wants.

Fish-Of all kinds is in small supply, and accordingly prices rule very firm. Stocks of Labrador *Herrings* have been greatly reduced, and are held firm at \$6.50 per barrel for round lots. The market is almost bare of lower grades. The demand for *Green Cod* is considerably in excess of the supply, hence prices have somewhat advanced, No. 1 being now quoted at \$6.50 to \$6.75, No. 1 large do. at \$7, and draft fish at \$7.50. *Dry Cod* very scarce at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 112 lbs. British Columbia Salmon steady, at \$16.50 for No. 2, and North Shore do. still quoted at \$20, \$19 and \$18 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with little movement reported. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The English breadstuffs markets have ruled inactive but firm for the week. The demand for spot wheat in Liverpool is reported light. Imports in the United Kingdom for the week show an increase of 10,000 qrs. wheat a and decrease of 10,000 brts. flour, as compared with the previous week. The Western Wheat markets have - ruled generally dull and weak, but Chicago market closed stronger and slightly higher. The local flour and grain market, as is usual at the rlose of navigation, rules dull and easy, with hast week's prices nominally unchanged.

FRUITS.—The export trade in Apples for this senson is practically over, and stocks in this city are by no means large as compared with those of previous years. Holders of good to choice stock therefore have confidence in the future of the market, and are firm in their views. In New York there is only a moderate supply of apples, and holders are very firm in their views for good-keeping lots, preferring to store than self, feeling confident they will do better later on. The Boston market is also firm for choice winter]stock. Car lots for the local trade are selling here at \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel, the outside price being only for fancy fruit, chiefly Russets; extra good brands of other kinds command \$4, but the bulk of sales are made at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Ordinary winter apples sell at low figures, ranging from \$2.40 to \$3, as a good deut of this stock offering is of non-keeping quality and cannot therefore be stored. Latest Liverpool advices report an improvement in that market, recent sales there of Montreal Fameuse apples having netted the shipper abont \$2.75 per barrel. Almeria *Orapes* are a shade firmer, in sympathy with foreign markets, and quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, but demand is only fair. Valencia Oranges are arriving in good condition, and selling at \$7 per case; demand fair. *Leamous* quiet, slow of sale at \$3.50 per box. Cape Cod *Cranberries* selling slowly at \$13 per barrel; the price being unusually high, the demand is rather light.

GROCENES.—Teas.—There is continue d steadiness for desirable Japans as to value. Demand is not active. The medium and lower qualities are without special alteration in position. Exports from Japan are now quite below last year at this time, and Teas not coming in freely. China Green Tens quiet. Black Tens are reported for the lower grades of sweet Tens as improved in English market. Sugars.—There is a concession of 1th in Granulated. Yellows show but slight change. West India Sugars not much doing. Molasses. —Barbadoes slightly lower, 52c to 56c; other kinds dull. Syrups 4th lower. Coffees practically as before noted. Rice is quiet at recent values. Spices.—Pepper again reported higher in New York, say about 13c in Bond. With us value is 15kc to 17c. Pimento quiet. Natmegs a trille lower. Cloves not in large supply at the moment, 26c to 86c. Cassia lirm at dvance. Fruik.—Valentias are rather firmer, 7kc to 8kc. Layer Raisins in small supply and this season asked for. Loose Muscatels dull. Seedless and Sultanas dull. Currants steady. Almonds firm at advance.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—Business with the leading houses continues good, considering the advanced stage of the senson, and payments continue very fair. The travellers are returning home, and the trade here are busy with the last shipments of the Fall senson. A good steady demand is experienced for heavy goods; *Bur. Iron*, of which the supply is light, is moving off freely in car lots at \$2.16 to \$2.25, as to quantify. A rather lively movement in *skates* is reported, and some improvement in the market for *Tin Plates* has to be noted; prices however, though firm, are not quotably altered. In *Pig Iron* there is little or no busi-

ness doing, chiefly for want of stocks. Enquiries from the West for small quantities con-tinue to be received, but stocks in hond here do not exceed 400 tons, almost entirely of Glengarnock and Eglinton. No Summerlee on the market. Transactions are confined to small lots, less than 100 tons each; Eglinton is held here at \$22.50, duty paid. The present condition of the market is expected to continue condition of the market is expected to continue until the end of the year, as prices in Great Britain remain high, and freights continue extreme, reudering it almost, if not entirely, impossible to import iron. The Philadelphin iron and steel men do not believe that the reports from the interior and the West mean a empower demonstor of their inductor. general depression of their industry. Every rolling mill there is running on full time. The proprietors have fixed the price of iron for the ensuing month at 24c per pound; a reduction from the last fixed rate of 2-10ths of a cent. This will bring the workmen's wages down five per cent. The determination of the mammoth Joliet Iron and Steel Co., of Illinois, to close their works on or before the 1st Dec. next, and the apprehension that the other western companies making Bessemer steel will follow suit, thus throwing out of employment some 20,000 men, may affect the American steel markets for the better somewhat. The reasons assigned by the Joliet Co. for their action are that a majority of the new Congress will be bostile to the existing tariff on steel rails and the decline in the price of steel rails, which within three months have dropped from \$50 is that the custom dues must be reduced: Any reduction in the tariff at present prices, they say, would cause them to run at a heavier loss than they are now staggering under.

LUMBER.—Shipping lumber is over for the this season, so that the wholesale business also is practically over for the season. The demand keeps good, and prospects are fair for a good winter trade, as consumers have very little stock on hand, and are buying from hand to month. No change in prices. A Quebec correspondent says: Several sales of spruce deals have taken place lately, aggregating upwards of 400,000 standard. The prices have not transpired, but they are supposed to be in the vicinity of \$40 for firsts, \$27.50 for seconds and \$24.50 for thirds, 20 per cent. oddments, all next season's cut.

Oils.—There has been considerable activity in Seal oils since our last report appeared, and stocks have become concentrated pretty much in the hands of one firm. The Steam Refined Seal has been bought üp by the firm alladed to at 80c, and is now held for 90c to 95c, with sales reported at the inside figure. Another lot of 50 barrels was sold earlier at 874c. Ordinary Pale Seal has been sold between houses during the week at 75c, while Straw do. is quoted at 70c, Newfoundland Cod 0il is held firm at 674c to 70c, but as no further receipts are expected and stocks are light, higher prices may be anticipated ; values in England, which largely govern this market, are said to be relatively higher than the figures asked here. A lot of 100 barrels Newfoundland A was sold at 664c. Halifax A Cod is in fair request, at 65c to 66c per imperial gallon.

PROVISIONS.—In Liverpool yesterday Lard declined 3d per 100 lbs; pork, tallow, and other provisions were unchanged. Owing to continued heavy receipts of hogs in Chicago, prices further declined yesterday 17Åc to 20c per 100 lbs; estimated receipts were 42,000 against 47,551 on Tuesday, and shipments were 2,960. Pork recovered somewhat, and closed 10c to 12Åc higher; Lard was also stronger, and quoted 12Åc to 15c per 100 lbs higher than on Tuesday. The local market has ruled dull all week, and not much improvement in the demand is expected until snow roads come, when the lumbermen will probably require increased supplies. The Chicago provision market has been weak

and fending downwards since our last reference, Mass Pork having declined since Saturday from 50c to 75c per brl., and Lard has dropped there about 40c por 100 lbs. In this market buyers are holding off, on a falling market; Western Mess Pork is offering at §22.50 to S23, as to quantity, and Fairbanks' Lard is held at 154c to 155c in puils. Canadian Jard is quoted at 15c. Hogs continue scarce and very firm; sales show at 28c to 30c, but general consumers are not using them at all. A few small lots of Dressed Hogs have been received, and prices range from \$8.59 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs. according to the kind of weather prevailing.

PETROLEUM.-No change since last week's quotations. Demand is light and prices firm.

WINES AND LIQUONS.—Importers have continued very busy shipping orders to all parts of the country, and more particularly to the North West. Stocks continue fairly large, and prices remain unchanged throughout the list. An advance in prices for *Champagnes* is expected by leading shippers early in January, owing to the short vintages of the past season. At present, however, buyers can get fully supplied at old figures. Payments reported fair, considering the disadvantages under which country merchants are laboring.

Woot.—Market remains quiet and nominally unchanged. Stocks in the hands of dealers are not large, and manufacturers having been pretty well supplied, business is expected to rule quiet until after the close of the year. Transactions are confined to small lots at our quotations. The leading American markets are reported dull, and although the London sales opened on the 21st inst., no cable advices have yet been received.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, Nov. 23.—Flour, in steady but moderate demand; prices unchanged. Sales of Superfine at from \$3.60 to \$3.75; Extras from \$4 to \$4.50; including choice Bakers' from \$5 to \$0.25. Patent Spring selling at from \$7 to \$7.75; and Patent Winter at from \$6 to \$7. Cornmeal sells at from \$3.65 to \$3.75. Oatmeal at \$5.25, and \$6.25 for common and choice. Hay, new arriving freely and is in fair demand. Sales at from \$18 to \$19 for choice, and from \$15 to \$17 for medium. Butter, dull; prices favor buyers. Sales of choice at from 35c to 37c, and fair to good at from 25c to 34c. Cheese firm, but quiet; sales at from 12c to 13c for choice, and from 104c to 114c for fair and good. Eggs firm, and have been in demand at from 30c to 31c for Canada and Eastern. Choice Canada Peas in demand, with sales at from \$1.20 to \$1.25. Polatoes in fair demand, prices steady at from 75c to 80c for choice grades, other kinds at from 75c to 80c per bush.

Chicago, 2.17 p.m.—Wheat, Nov., 93%; j. Dec., 93%; Jan., 94%c. Corn, Nov., 69%c; year, 61%; Jan., 54%c. Onts, Nov., 36%c; year, 55%c; May, 36c. Pork, Nov., \$17.25; Jan., \$17.10; Feb., \$17.22%. Lard, Nov., \$11.15; Jan., \$10.60; Feb., \$10.62%.

New York, 3.00 p.m.—Wheat, Jan., \$1.124; Feb., \$1.144; Dec., \$1.091. Corn, Jan., 673c; Feb., 65c; May, 634c; Nov., \$1.01; Dec., 844c; year, 844c.

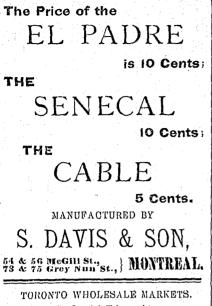
Milwaukce, 2.30 p.m.-Wheat, Dec., 942c; Jan., 914c.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

#### LONDON, NOV. 23, 1882.

(Beerbohm's Advices.)—Cargoes off Coast— Wheat, steady; Corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and Corn firmly keld. Quantity of Maize on passage for United Kingdom, 70,000. Wheat, 2,050,000 qrs. Liverpool Wheat on spot firmly held. Corn firmer. Mixed Maize 8s 24d. Canadian Peas 7s 11d. Paris Wheat and Flour firmer.

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# (By Special Telegraph.) TORONTO, NOV. 23, 1982.

Trade in some leading departments continues unsatisfactory. As a general thing, in drygoods and boots and shoes there is more to sell than will find buyers. Then there is the increasing aggravation of short payments from country merchants. The farmers are not selling their grain, and country storekeepers cannot meet their bills payable. Hardware merchants do not complain so much; their accounts are not large with any one customer, and perhaps they fare better. The grocery houses have been doing a large business; the demand from the lumber districts for groceries and provisions has been large. Provision dealers, of course, have been doing well; prices have been high, and thus have sold out everything. The brendstuff's markets have continued dull, and prices remain low. Hog products are increasing, and declining in value. A provision merchant here offers to sell Mess Pork at \$21.50. It is expected that hogs will be \$1.50 per 100 lbs cheaper after the holidays. Money matters are really unchanged; discounts are still obtained at 7 per cent., and money is plentiful for all the requirements of regular trade. The shelves of nearly every retail merchant now contain all the tweeds and other woollen goods that will be required for a hard winter's trade. A similar state of things may be discovered in regard to cotton goods. However, the great purchasing body, the farming community, are probably strong enough to carry the trade over for one year.

The following table shows the closing bids on the Stock Exchange compared with last Thursday:---

Banks,	Bid Nov. 16.	Bid Nov. 23.	Loan Cos.		Bid. Nov 23.
Montroal. Toronto Ontario Morebants Commerce Dominion Hamilton Standard Federat Imperial. Molsons	171 117 123	173 118 122 1315 1985 1985 117 155	Can. Permanent Frechold. Western Can. Bidg. & Loan Imp. Savings Farmors' Loan. Lond. & Can'da Ituron & Erie. Dom. Savings Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov	110 161	285 194 104 132]

FUEL.—Trade is quiet, under the operation of the mild weather. Some of the dealers are taking advantage of all the vessels trading between here and South Shore ports. The price is still S6.25 and S6.50 per ton, delivered. Wood in good supply, at \$5.50 for best, and \$4 for second.

STORAGE.—There are one-half of the warehousemen here complaining of the falling-off in their business. The railway elevators are getting a fair amount of grain, but the warehouses depending upon farmers' deliveries have been scantily supplied. "The railways are killing  $us_i$ " is what one of the wharfingers says.

FREIGHTS.—Next week will see the close of navigation, practically. Freights are getting scarce, but even if this were not the vessels do not earn enough to induce them to sail with all the heavy expense against them. Rates on grain from here are 31c to Ogdensburg; 3c to Oswego; and 4c to Lake Erie.

PRTROLEON. — There is a sustained improvement in trade. Prices, however, are not showing so inflexible a character as they did last week. Quotations are 21c per gallon for lots of five or ten barrels, 21½c for single barrels Camdian; and 35c for prime, and 32c for water white American.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for flour is unchanged. Stocks are light, as it is said the country mills are running not quite half-time for want of water. Prices are still low, but it is pointed out that the millers have a good profit on the manufacture, buying wheat so cheaply. There are still small lots of Superior extra sold at \$4.50; but there have been sales also at \$4.45. Bags are held, not firmly, at \$2.15. There are no other grades on the market, nor in stock. The rate on flour from Toronto to Liverpool is 42c persack of 100 lbs. via Grand Trunk to Portland. Bran has increased in value, and is wanted at \$4.75 and \$5, according to quality, but there is not much demand, and sales are limited. Cornmeal is nominal at \$3.75.

WHEAT.—There have been few sales of wheat during the week. It is said by one produce dealer that the transactions in Wheat, in Ontario, have been remarkably light this fall. The quantity exported has not been one-third of what it was last year. The reason is that the farmers have not brought it to market. During two days at the close of last week there was a slight advance, when No. 2 Fall sold at 94 $\frac{1}{20}$ . And now, although the Old Country markets have continued firm, the price has rather weakened, and No. 2 Fall is now worth no more than 94c; and on this basis No. 1 is worth 96c; and No. 3 worth 91c. Spring Wheat is not in any demand except by millers, and is dull also. No. 1 is quoted at \$1.01. There have been sales of No. 2 at \$1; and No. 3 is quoted at 90c. The stock in store on Monday last, November 20, was 138,738 bushels, against 196,380 bushels at the same date last year.

COARSE GRAIN AND SEEDS.—The effect of a depression at Oswego is that the barley market here has commenced to decline. There is no activity nor tone to the market. There is a distinct failing off on all grades of one cent, and it is doubtful if that would satisfy buyers to-day. No. 3 sells at 56c; No. 3 Extra is quoted at 63c; No. 2 at 73c, and No. 1 at 77c. These prices will not to be maintained for many days. It is predicted that the higher grades of barley will be Se to 10c lower than they are at present in the first half of December-There were on Monday, Nov-tuber 2a, 184,687 bushels in store here, against 295,919 at the same date last year. Oats are dearer, owing to light receipts, and an active demand. Western Oats sell at 41c, and Eastern at 40c, on the track. Peas find ready market at 74c to 75c, Eye is steady at 60c, with very little demand, Beans are quoted at \$1.50 and \$1.75. Seeds are nominal, Clover \$5; and Timothy \$2.50 to \$3.

LIVE STOCK TRADE.—The markets are dull, Thesday's market was like previous days, about 130 cattle were offered for sale, but none of them were fit for shipping. It is now said that there will be no Ganadian cattle shipped to Europe this winter, at least by any of the Ganadian Steamship lines. The cattle on the market here were bought at 44c to 44c per lb. for good butchers, and 34c to 4c for second. There will be no good cattle in this market till about the middle of December, when Christmas beef is sent on. Skeep sold at \$4.50 to \$6. Jambs were in preity fair supply, selling at \$3.50 to \$4 for car lots, and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for select lots. Fat Hogs sold at \$6.25.

Woot.—There is little or nothing doing in Ganadian fleece, which is nominal at 19c to 20c. The factories still purchase freely of imported and pulled wools. Prices are unchanged. Supers at 27c to 28c; Extra Supers 32c to 34c.

HIDES AND SRINS.—The demand keeps active for tanners. There is a certain quantity coming in from Chicago and the west which sell at about the same rates as Canadian. Green hides sell at for c ws 8½c, for steers 9½c; cured sell at 1 cent higher. Sheepskins sell now at \$1.10 to \$1.25.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a decidel decline in prices of meats. The full trade too is pretty well over, as the great bulk of the sharty orders are filled. Recent heavy shipments to the North-West have closed this branch of the trade. Mess Pork is now sold at \$21.50 for imported, and \$22.50 for Chandian. Bacon is lower, and long clear is quoted at 12e to 13e; Cumberland Cut 11g to 12e; rolls 14e to 14g; to 15ic, pickled 13g to 14e. Mess Beef is now listed, and quoted at \$14 for prime, \$15 to \$16 for mess, and \$18 for plate. Land is still 15g of Canadian and 16c for American. Butter is unchanged; 19c to 20c for good to choice; store packed 16c to 18c; inferior 12e to 14c. Cheese unchanged, 11c to 11g of common, 12c to 12g for fine. Dried Apples are sold at 8c to 3g c.

OTHER PRODUCE.—Apples are dearer, and sell now at \$2.75 to \$3 on the street, and \$3.50 for choice fruit. Potatoes are still in good supply; selling at 60c by the car load on the track, and 80c per brg delivered. Hogs on the market sell at \$3.25, and in lots by railway at \$3. Hay sells at \$10 to \$16 a ton; Strain, at \$7 for lose, and \$12 to \$14 for oat and rye in bundles. Mangolds sell at \$7.50 a ton. Poullay is abundant and cheap at 45c a pair for fowls; 65c for geese; ducks, 8c per lb; turkeys, 8c to 9c per lb.

HANDWADE.—There is a slight dullness at present. The demand for certain lines of goods has fallen off, but prices are kept up, and the trade is in good condition. Prices wholesale: Babbit Metal, 7½c, 12c, 16c, and 20c. Steel, cast, 12½c to 13½c; boiler plate, 3½c to 4c; sleigh shoe, 2½c per 10. Iron boiler plate, 1P, G, 2½c to 3c; best, 3½c to 4c; Bradley, 4½c to 5c Cut mils per keg of 100 lbs, 10d to 60d, \$3.05 to \$3.20; 8d and 9d, \$3.30 to \$3.40; 6d and 7d, \$355 to \$3.65; 4d and 5d, \$3.75 to \$3.85; 3d, \$4.10 to \$4.20. Cunata Plates—Hatton, \$3.10 to \$3.15; Bart's Head, \$3.35; Pontypool, \$3.35; W. F. G.", \$315 to \$3.25; Sagemay, \$3.35. Bar Iron, \$2.20 to \$2.3; Hoors, \$2.63 to \$2.75; Band, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Tin Plates are in good domand and prices firm. Darbet Facing Wire, galvanized, 8½c to 9c; pointed, 7c to 74c. LEATHER. — There is no change in quotations, although business keeps moderately active. Manufacturers are hesitating how far the mild weather will interfere with the output. Prices continue: — Spanish Sole, all weights, 20c to 27c; No. 2, 26c to 27c; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 28c to 30c; light, 27c to 20c; No. 1 Spanish, middle weights, 28c to 30c; Buffalo Sole, 21c to 23c; Hemlock Harness, 28c to 33c; Oak harness, 45c to 50c; hemlock feiting, 32c to 34c; npper, heavy, 32c to 36c; upper, light, 34c to 43c, according to quality; French kips, 75c to 95c; English, 7uc to 75c; buff, 10c to 15c; netwer kips, 50c to 65c; buff, 10c to 18c; peuble, 14c to 18c; hemlock, calt, 35 lb to 40 lb, per doz. 75c to 90c; light, 60c to 70c. French calt, S1.10 to S1.40. Splits large, 28c to 33c. C.d Oil, 65c to 70c; Strails Oil, 55c to 60c.

DRUGS AND CREMICALS.—Business is reported very satisfactory, the new lines reported are having an active demand. *Maps* are quoted at 95e; Chamomile flower, 40c; Colombo root, 35c; Gentian root, 10c to 12c; and Quassia, 12c. These herbs are all used largely in brewing operations along with hops. The list besides is neurly unchanged. *Aloes*, Gape, 20c and 25c; *Horar*, 20c; *Fresh Ergol*, 55c to 60; *Opium*, firm, 55 to 55.10; *Castor Oil*, 104c to 11c; *Sweet Almonds*, 60c per lb; Juniper Berries, 65c per oz. *Oil Lemon*, \$3.50 per lb; *Pepperminl*, \$3.-75 to 54.50; *Quinine*, no advance is expected to present prices; *Howard's*, \$2.60; German, \$2.40; *Alleohol*, \$2.95 cash; *Morphia*, \$3 to \$3.20 per oz; *Cream of Tartar*, 36c; *Turpentine*, higher, 90c; *Linseed Oil*, 71 c for raw, 74c for boiled; dye stuffs are quiet; Nfld. *Cod Liver Oil*, \$1.75 per gal; *Norwegian* higher at \$4.00; Santonine, 56 per lb. *Unpertine*, 576 to 80c; Hemp Seed, 6<u>1</u>c to 7c per lb. *Glycerine*, 35c to 40c. *Madder*, best Dutch, 13c to 14c; second quality, 11c to 12c. Cochineal 60c per lb. *Hons*, 50c to 90c; ash bark, prickly, powd., 90c per lb.

GROCKRES.- There has been a good trade done during the past month by the houses having business with lumbering contractors. That is about closed, however. Prices are maintained for the general list. In the ordinary trade there is much discontent at the delay in sending in cash on account. The market is steady, and wholesale men expect an improvement before the holidays. Quotations are:-Raisins-Loose Muscatels, \$2.65 to \$2.80; Layers,

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boxes, \$2.90 to \$3; Sultanas, 104 c to 11c; Seedless, 11c to 172 c; Valenias, 84 c to 82c. Currants, 7c to 74 c; I'runes, 84 c to 9c; Almonds, 18c to 19c; Fülberts 94 c to 10c. Sugars are unchanged; Scotch refined. 74 c to 8c; Paris lump, 103 c to 104 c; standard Granulated, 93 c to 94 c: Canadian refined, 74 c to 83 c; Porto Ricos, 74 c to 74 c for dark to fair, and 8c to 83 c for bright to choice. Tobaccos, dark, 38c to 44 c; Western leaf, 38c to 42c; Bights, 48c to 57c, and choice 70 c to 80c. Dry Cod, \$6.50 to \$7 per 112 lbs.; Herrings, scaled, 28c to 32c; Nardines, 12c to 13c; Trout, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Whitefish, \$5 to \$5.25. Fish are scarce, and are certain to be dearer.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

A PLEASING INCIDENT.—Conflicts between capital and labor form so frequent an item of news in the press now-a-days, that many people are led to believe that a feeling of antagonism, more or less, exists in almost every large establishment. One notable example to the con-trary is given by the condition of things in the wholesale cigar manufactory of Messrs. S. Davis & Son, this city, as substantially proved during the last few weeks. Mr. S. Davis feit convinced that circumstances warranted him in increasing the wages of his employees, about 25 per cent. all round. It was natural that such liberal treatment should meet with some token of appreciation. A meeting of the hands (some 350) was held, -some of them have been a quarter of a century in the service of the firm, -and an appropriate address was prepared, in which ample testimony was borne to the perfect good feeling and community of interest, existing between employer and employed. A few mornings since, on the arrival of Mr. Davis at the factory, the hands gathered around him and presented him with the address and an and presented him with the norress and an elegent gold mounted clock, tastefully decor-ated for the occasion. Mr. Davis teelingly and appropriately responded. Mr. Davis, junior, was afterwards made the recipient of a hand-town recent and the address for the handsome present, and an address, in which testimony was borne to his uniform kindness and general efficiency in his capacity as foreman of the extensive establishment. An appropriate response by the junior partner closed the affair, which was as unexpected on the part of the firm as the advance in their wages was to the employes.

Simard & Foerster is the name of a new firm of manufacturers in gilt and initation mouldings, looking-gliss and picture frames, and dealers in fine steel engravings and chromos, who, from the specimens of work and stock, already supplied and on hand, should not fail to secure a large trade from dealers and the better classes of our citizens. The firm occupy the four flats, including the ground floor, of 658 and 660 Oraig street. Their new style composition picture framing is worthy of examimation.

The commercial law lectures by John S. Archibald, M.A., B.C.L., at the Montreal Business College are attracting considerable attention. The lecture on Tuesday evening last was well attended, and it was evident from the close regard given, that the importance of the subject and the able manner in which it was treated were fully recognized and appreciated. Many of the young business men of the city were present.

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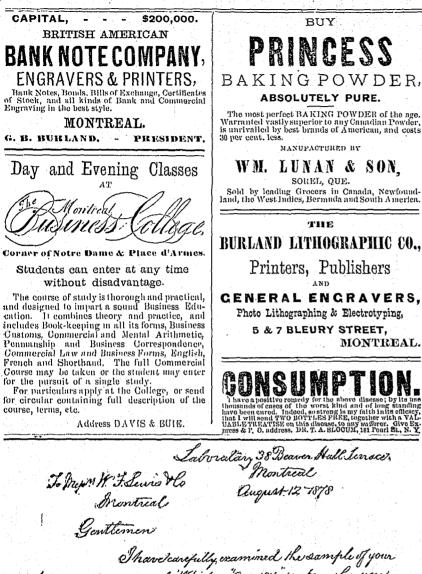
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as I give you permission to publish this cutificate, I reserve to myself the night to analyze and report upon samples from time to time purchased by myself for comparison with atombard samples which Ireturn

Jam Gentlemen Jours Trul udword h D h Proff of Practical Chemistry M.

Thontreal Just received, an importation of the above Whiskey, Spring of 1878, and shall be glad to receive orders for it in either Cases or Wood. W. F. LEWIS & CO. 27 St. Sacrament Street, Montreage.

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		WHOLES	SALE PRIC	ES CURI	RENT, THURSDAY NO	VEMBER	23, 1882.	
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	atisfaction guaranteed. For particul W. A. CAMPBELL 70 St. James St. West, MC	,	26 Lei	noine S	t., Montreal,	Shrs. ARa	ilway and other Stocks.	Pd. / Nov. 13.
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# THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE-FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

## WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates.
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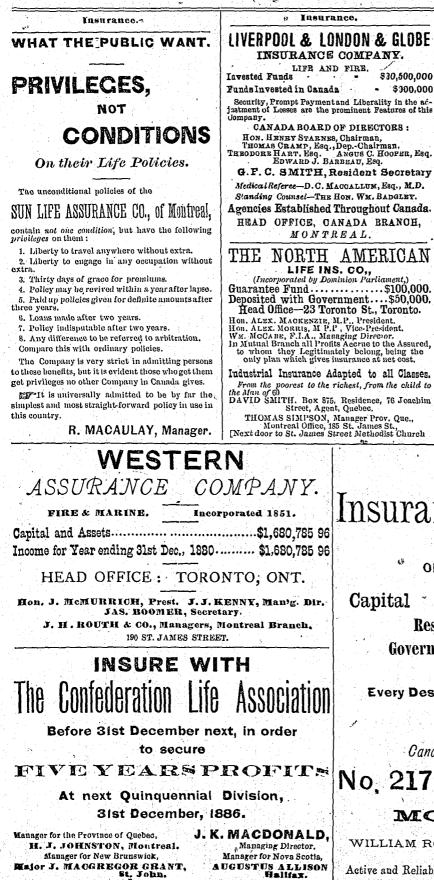


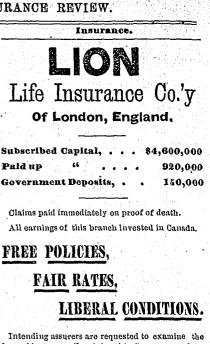
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