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THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW

Vol. 14.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1882.

No. 25.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

First Prize Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

GAULT BROS. & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

Having made special arrangements with a 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 DEPARTMENTS." We will show a large and 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 machinery 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.

MOCOASINS, SNOW SHOES, FANCY
SLEIGH ROBES, BUFFALO, &c

TO MANUFACTURERS—We have a large stock of
Seal, Persian Lamb and other Skins,
Trimmings, &c.

JAMES CRISTINE & CO.

Warehouse; 471 to 477

ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale House of Toronto.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO

Carpet Department.

STAIR OIL CLOTHS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,

Linoleums,

OIL CLOTH MATS,

COCOA MATS,

ALL SIZES.

Cocoa Matting,

ALL WIDTHS.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.,

21, 23, 25 and 27 Wellington st. east, } TORONTO,
32, 34 and 36 Frontstreet east, }

AND

30 Faulkner St., Manchester England.

M. FISHERSONS & CO.

MONTREAL.

FISHER & CO., Huddersfield, Eng.,

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

And MERCHANTS.

Spring and Summer TWEEDS,

SCOTCH, ENGLISH, &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 MCGILL STREET.

Leading Wholesale Houses of Montreal

H. A. NELSON & SONS,

Wholesale Dealers in

WOODENWARE,
BROOMS,
MATCHES,

Glass Vases,
China Figures,
Ornaments,
Desks, Cabinets,

Albums, Clocks,
Toys, Dolls,
&c., &c.

The largest stock in the Dominion.

59 to 63 ST. PETER STREET,
Montreal.

Toronto House,
56 & 58 FRONT STREET WEST.

We offer to the Trade for

Summer and Fall 1882,

SHIRTS & COLLARS,

Ties and Scarfs,

Silk Handkerchiefs,

New Ventilated I. R. Coats,

British & Foreign Hosiery,

Silk & Regina Umbrellas.

CANADIAN SHIRTS & DRAWERS,

" HOSEY,

" GLOVES & MITTS,

" MUFFLERS.

We deal exclusively in MEN'S FURNISHING
GOODS, are Manufacturers of SHIRTS, COLLARS
and TIES, Importers of the newest and richest de-
signs in the above lines, and do so largely in them
that we can offer Men's goods to the trade at lower
prices than they are usually sold at.

SKELTON BROS. & CO.,

52 & 54 ST. HENRY ST., MONTREAL

1st Street west of McGill Street.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Montreal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital Authorized, - - - - \$12,000,000
Capital Paid-up, - - - - 11,999,200
Reserved Fund, - - - - 5,500,000

Head Office, - - - Montreal.

Board of Directors.

C. F. SMITHERS, Esq., - - - President.
Hon. D. A. SMITH, - - - Vice-President.
Edward Mackay, Esq., - - - Alfred Brown, Esq.
Gibbert Scott, Esq., - - - A. T. Paterson, Esq.
Alex. Murray, Esq., - - - Geo. A. Drummond.
Hugh McLennan.

W. J. Buchanan, General Manager.

A. MACSIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.
Montreal, E. S. Clouston, Manager.

Almonte, Ont.	Hamilton, Ont.	Picton, Ont.
Bellefleur, "	Kingston, "	Port Hope, "
Brantford, "	Lindsay, "	Quebec, Que.
Brockville, "	London, "	Sarnia, Ont.
Chatham, N.B.	Moncton, N.B.	Stratford "
Cornwall, Ont.	Newcastle, "	St. John, N.B.
Coderich, "	Ottawa, Ont.	St. Mary's, Ont.
Guelph, Ont.	Perth, Ont.	Toronto, "
Halifax, N.S.	Peterborough, Ont.	Winnipeg, Man.

Agents in Great Britain.—London, Bank of Montreal, 9 Binein Lane, Lombard Street, C. Ashworth, Manager. London Committee—E. H. King, Esq., Chairman, Robert Gillespie, Esq., Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.

Branches in Great Britain.—London, The Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London & Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland, The British Linen Company and Branches.

Agents in the United States.—New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Laug, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

Branches in the United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank, Boston; The Merchants' National Bank, Buffalo; Bank of Commerce in Buffalo. San Francisco, The Bank of British Columbia.

Colonial and Foreign Correspondents.—St. John's Nfld. The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia, The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

(See Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world)

EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP - \$500,000
REST, - - - - 200,000

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, M.P., - - - President
Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, SEN. TOR., - Vice-President
[Alex. Buntin. E. K. Greene.

THOMAS CRAIG, - - Cashier.

BRANCHES.

Hamilton, Ont.	- -	C. M. Connell, Manager.
Aylmer, "	- -	J. G. Billett, do
Park Hill, "	- -	T. L. Rogers, do
Bedford, P.Q.	- -	E. W. Morgan, do

FOREIGN AGENTS.

LONDON.—The Alliance Bank (Limited).
NEW YORK.—The National Bank of Commerce.
BOSTON.—Maverick National Bank.
Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.
Interest allowed on Deposits.
Collections made promptly and remitted for low rates.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.

London Office—3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St. E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

J. H. Brodie,	H. J. B. Kondall,
John James Cater,	J. J. Kingsford,
Henry K. Farrer,	Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn,	A. H. Philipotts,
Edward Arthur Hoare,	J. Murray Robertson.

Secretary—A. G. WALLIS.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA.—St. James St., Montreal.

R. H. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

W. H. NOWERS, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London,	Kingston,	St. John, N.B.
Brantford,	Ottawa,	Fredericton, N.B.
Paris,	Montreal,	Halifax, N.S.
Hamilton,	Quebec,	Victoria, B.C.
Toronto,		

Agents in the United States:

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

CHICAGO.—E. Stevon, Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A. McKinlay, Agent.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—J. Goodfellow, Agent.

LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co.

Foreign Agents.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China, and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agri Bank, Limited. West Indies, Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marouard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

The Molsons Bank.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$250,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., - President.	
J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., - Vice-President.	
R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq., | Hon. D. L. MACPHERSON.	
H. A. NELSON, Esq., | MILLS WILLIAMS, Esq.	
S. H. EWING, Esq.	
F. WOLFFSTAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager.	
M. HEATON, - Inspector.	

Branches of the Molsons Bank.

Brockville,	Marford,	Toronto,
Clinton,	Morrisburg,	St. Thomas,
Exeter,	Owen Sound,	Sorel, P. Q.
Ingersoll,	Midleton,	Trenton,
London,	Smith's Falls,	Waterloo, Ont.

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank.

Ontario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bank, Federal Bank and their Branches.

New Brunswick—Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John.

Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P. E. I., Charlottetown and Summerside.

Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—Mechanics' National Bank, Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., Messrs. W. Watson and Alex. Lang; Boston, Merchants National Bank, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Portland, Casco National Bank; Chicago, First National Bank; Cleveland, Commercial National Bank; Detroit, Mechanics' Bank; Buffalo, Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; Milwaukee, Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Bank; Toledo, Second National Bank; Helena, Montana—First National Bank; Fort Benton, Montana—First National Bank.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

London—Alliance Bank, "Limited." Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. Liverpool—The National Bank of Liverpool. Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.
Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

The Chartered Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

Capital - - - \$5,700,000.
Reserve Fund, - - 750,000.

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SIR HUGH ALLAN - - - President	
ROBT. ANDERSON, Esq., - - Vice-President	
Andrew Allan, Esq., - - Hector Mackenzie, Esq.	
Wm. Darling, Esq., - - Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.	
Adolphe Masson, Esq., - - John Cassils, Esq.	

GEORGE HAGUE, - - - General Manager

BRANCHES.

Bellefleur.	Perth.
Berlin.	Prescott.
Brampton.	Quebec.
Chatham.	Kennew.
Galt.	Stratford.
Gananoque.	St. John, Que.
Hamilton.	St. Thomas.
Ingersoll.	Toronto.
Kincardine.	Walkerton.
Kingston.	Waterloo, Ont.
London.	Brandon, Manitoba.
Montreal.	Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Napanee.	Emerson,
Ottawa.	Brandon, "
Owen Sound.	

Branches in Great Britain—The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewhere.

Agency in New York, 48 Exchange Place. Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents.

Branches in New York.—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.

Chicago Branch.—168 Washington street, J. S. Meredith, Manager.

A general banking business transacted.

Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed.

Drafts issued available at all points in Canada.

Sterling Exchange and drafts on New York bought and sold.

Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.

Collections made on favorable terms.

La Banque du Peuple.

Capital \$1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, Esq., President.

GEO. S. BRUSH, Esq., Vice-President.

A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., Cashier.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

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

The Ontario Bank.

CAPITAL - \$1,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Wm. P. HOWLAND, Lt.-Col. C. S. GZOWSKI,	
President	Vice-President.
Donald Mackay, Esq.,	A. M. Smith, Esq.
Geo. M. Rose, Esq.,	Hon. C. F. FRASER.
C. A. Massey, Esq.,	

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES.

Alliston.	Montreal.	Port Hope.
Bowmanville.	Mount Forest.	Port Perry.
Cornwall.	Oshawa.	Pr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph.	Thuya.	Toronto.
Lindsay.	Peterboro.	Whitby.
Winnipeg, Man.		Portage la Prairie Man.

AGENTS.

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN Bank of Commerce.

Head Office, - - - Toronto.
Paid-up Capital - - - \$6,000,000
Reserve - - - - - 1,650,000

DIRECTORS,

Hon. WILLIAM McMASTER, *President.*
WM. ELLIOT, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Noah Barnhart, Esq., James Michie, Esq.
Hon. Adam Hope, T. Sutherland Stayer, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq., Geo. J. Arnton, Esq.
W. N. ANDERSON, General Manager.
J. C. KEMP, Ass't Gen'l Manager.
ROBT. GILL, Inspector.

New York—J. H. Goadby and B. E. Walker, Agents
Chicago—A. L. Dewar, Agent.

BRANCHES.

Ayr	Guelph	St. Catharines
Scarrie	Hamilton	Sarnia
Bellefille	London	Seaforth
Berlin	Lucan	Simcoe
Brantford	Montreal	Stratford
Chatham	Norwich	Strathroy
Collingwood	Orangeville	Thorold
Dundas	Ottawa	Toronto
Dunnville	Paris	Walkerton
Durham	Peterboro'	Windsor
Galt	Port Hope	Woodstock.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, China, Japan, and South America.

Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Collections made on the most favorable terms. Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS

New York—The American Exchange National Bank
London, England—The Bank of Scotland.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Paid up - - - - - \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - 175,000

DIRECTORS:

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., *President.*
T. R. MERRITT, Esq., *Vice-President, St. Catharines.*
Hon. JAS. B. BENSON, T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq.,
St. Catharines, Wm. RAMSAY, Esq.,
P. HUGHES, Esq., JOHN FISKEN, Esq.,
D. R. WILKIE, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

BRANCHES—Forbes, Ingersoll, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Wolland, Winipig, Woodstock.

Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Prompt attention paid to collections.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... \$1,600,000
CAPITAL PAID IN May 15, 1880..... 1,897,639
RESERVE FUND..... 270,000

Board of Directors.

R. W. HENEKER, *President.*
A. A. ADAMS, *Vice-President.*
Hon. M. H. Cochrane, G. N. Galer,
G. K. Foster, Hon. J. H. Pope,
T. S. Morey, Hon. G. G. Stevens,
WM. FARWELL, General Manager.
Head Office—Sherbrooke, Que.
Branches.
Waterloo, Richmond,
Oatcook, Stanstead,
Cowansville, Granby,
Farnham.
Agents in Montreal—Bank of Montreal.
London, England—London & County Banks.
Boston—National Exchange Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points and promptly remitted for.

The Chartered Banks.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, CANADA.

Incorporated 1855.

Capital, \$2,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
GEORGE GODDERHAM, *President.*
WM. H. BEATTY, *Vice-President.*
W. R. WADSWORTH, WM. GEO. GODDERHAM,
ALEX. T. FULTON, HENRY CAWTHRA,
HENRY COVIER.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

DUNCAN COULSON, *CASHIER.*
JUGH LEACH, *ASSISTANT CASHIER.*
J. T. M. BURNSIDE, *INSPECTOR.*

BRANCHES.

MONTREAL, J. Murray Smith, Manager; PETERBORO, J. H. Roper, Manager; COBURG, Joseph Henderson, Manager; PORT HOPE, W. K. Wadsworth, Manager; BARRIE, J. A. Strathly, Manager; ST. CATHARINES, B. D. Boswell, Manager; COLLINGWOOD, G. W. Hodges, Manager.

BANKERS.

LONDON, Eng., The City Bank; NEW YORK, National Bank of Commerce.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

CAPITAL PAID-UP **DIRECTORS.** 2,000,000

HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, *President.*
JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Chevalier H. Robitaille, M. D. E. Boudet, Esq. M. P. P. T. LeDroit, Esq. J. R. Z. Duboué, Esq. P. Tessier Jr. Esq. P. LAFRANÇOIS, Cashier.
HONORARY DIRECTOR—Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Montreal.

BRANCHES—Montreal—C. A. Vallée, Manager; Sherbrooke—John Campbell, Manager; Ottawa—C. H. Carrière, Manager.

AGENTS—England—National Bank of Scotland, London; France—Messrs. Alf. Grunbaum & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas; United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York; National Reserve Bank, Boston; Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.

CANADA—Prov. Ontario—The Bank of Toronto Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal; Manitoba—The Merchants Bank of Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections and returns made with utmost promptness. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

BANQUE JACQUES-CARTIER,

HEAD OFFICE, - MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized, - - - - - \$500,000.
Capital Subscribed, - - - - - 500,000.

DIRECTORS:

ALPH. DESJARDINS, Esq., M. P., *President.*
S. St. Onge, Esq., *Vice-President.*
J. L. Cassidy, Esq. P. S. Hamelin, Esq.
Ls. S. Monat, Esq. I. O. Gravel, Esq.
Lucien Huot, Esq.
A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier.
Branch at Beauharnois, A. Clement, Manager.
Branch at St. Hyacinthe, S. A. Oucher, Manager.
Branch at St. Remi, P. Q., G. Badard, Agent.
Branch at Valleyfield, C. F. Irish, Agent.
Agents in New York: National Bank of the Republic.
Agents in London, Eng.: Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

THE MARITIME BANK

—OF THE—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Head Office, - - - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.
Board of Directors.

THOS. MACLELLAN, *President.*
LEB. BOYSFORD, M. D., *Vice-President.*
ROBT. GRUIKSHANK (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, Shipowners).
CASHIER, - - - - - ALFRED RAY.
THE BANK, under new management and with fresh Capital, is now open and prepared to transact a general Banking Business.
Correspondence solicited. Business transacted for Banks and Mercantile Houses in Quebec and Ontario, on favorable terms.

Loan Societies.

MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO.

AND

TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated 1858.

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, Guardian, 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.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DEBENTURES.

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in London; also Currency Debentures, payable in Canada, bearing five per cent. interest.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

M. H. GAULT, Esq., M. P., *President, President Exchange Bank of Canada.*
Hon. A. W. OGILVIE, *Vice-President, Senator.*
ROBT. ESDALLE, Esq., of Messrs. J. & R. Esdalle.
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 Exchange Bank.*

GEORGE W. CRAIG,
Manager.

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

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society.

Hon. ADAM HOPE, *Senator—President.*
W. E. SANFORD, Esq., *Vice-President.*
Subscribed Capital..... \$1,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital..... 900,000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profits..... 174,000.00
Total Assets..... 2,428,000.00

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments.

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*

March, 1882.

Private Banks.

W. MOWAT & SON,

BANKERS,

STRATFORD, ONT. [Established 1863.]

Transact a general banking business. Make a specialty of COLLECTING DRAFTS on business men in this town and vicinity at low rates, and prompt returns. Drafts issued on any banking town in Canada, and on New York, payable anywhere in the United States.

Agents in Canada: The Canadian Bank of Commerce. In United States: The First National Bank New York.

ARCH. CAMPBELL, STOCK and SHARE BROKER,

(Member of the Stock Exchange)

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,
Hospital and St. Sacrament Streets,
MONTREAL.

Oceanic Steamships.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Mails.

1882. Summer Arrangements. 1882

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. 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.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Numidian.....	6,160	Building.
Hanoverian.....	4,000	Cap. J. G. Stephen.
Parisian.....	5,400	Capt. James Wylie.
Sardinian.....	4,650	" J. E. Dutton.
Polynesian.....	4,100	" R. Brown.
Sarunian.....	3,000	" John Graham.
Crossian.....	4,000	Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Noravian.....	3,600	Lieut. F. Archer, R.N.R.
Peruvian.....	3,400	Capt. Jos. Ritchie.
Nova Scotian.....	3,900	Capt. W. Richardson.
Hibernian.....	3,434	" Hugh Wylie.
Caspian.....	3,200	Lt. B. Thomsou, R.N.R.
Austrian.....	2,700	Lieut. R. Barrott, R.N.R.
Nestorian.....	2,700	Capt. D. J. James.
Prussian.....	3,000	" Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian.....	3,000	" John Parks.
Buenos Ayrean.....	3,800	" Jas. Scott.
Corean.....	4,000	" Barclay.
Grecian.....	3,600	" C. E. LeGallais.
Manitoban.....	3,150	" McNicol.
Canadian.....	2,600	" C. J. Menzies.
Phoenician.....	2,800	" J. Brown.
Waldensian.....	2,600	" R. P. Moore.
Lucerne.....	2,200	" John Kerr.
Newfoundland.....	1,500	" Mylins.
Acadian.....	1,850	" F. McGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE

are intended to be despatched as follows:
FROM HALIFAX:
Austrian.....Monday June 3
Nova Scotian....." July 17
Phoenician....." " 31
Hibernian....." Aug. 14

Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's:

Cabin.....	\$20.00	Intermediate.....	\$15.00
Steerage.....	\$6.00.		

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

An experienced surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured will paid for.

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports, to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halifax, Boston, Baltimore, Quebec and Montreal; and from all Railway Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Boston, Quebec and Montreal.

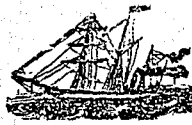
For Freight, Passage or other information, apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alex. Hunter, 4 Rue Chate, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Reys & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Bohmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8, Bremen; Charley & Matcoul, Bolinst; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch st., London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde st., Glasgow; Allan Bros., James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 La Salle Street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 201 Washington street, Boston, or to

H. & A. ALLAN,

80 State St., Boston, and 25 Common St., Montreal. May 6, 1882.

Oceanic Steamships.

DOMINION LINE OF STEAMSHIPS



Running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada

Tons.	Tons.		
Montreal.....	3,284	Toronto.....	3,284
Dominion.....	3,176	Ontario.....	3,176
Texas.....	2,700	Trentonia.....	2,700
Quebec.....	2,700	Sarnia (building).....	3,350
Mississippi.....	2,680	Oregon (building).....	3,350
St. Louis.....	2,300	Vancouver.....	5,700
Brooklyn.....	3,800		

DATE OF SAILING.

Steamers will sail as follows: FROM QUEBEC.
TEXAS.....12th Aug. | BROOKLYN...22nd July
MISSISSIPPI...13th May | TORONTO...29th July
ONTARIO.....15th July | DOMINION...5th Aug.
MONTREAL...19th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CAN—Quebec to Liverpool, \$50 and \$60; Return, \$110.

Pre-paid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

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DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Exchange Court, Montreal.

Accountants, Agents, &c. (For Legal Cards see other page.)

Barrie, Ont.

JOSEPH ROGERS, Conveyancer, Insurance and General Agent, Auctioneer, &c Rents and Chattel Mortgages collected.

Brantford, Ont.

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Montreal.

JOHN FAIR, ACCOUNTANT, COMMISSIONER, for taking affidavits to be used in the Province of Ontario, 15 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal

Owen Sound, Ont.

GEORGE PRICE, Official Assignee for the County of Grey, Agent for the Dominion Telegraph Company, and Vickers' Express, Owen Sound, Ont.

Oxbridge, Ont.

WM. SMITH, Official Assignee for the County of Ontario, Agent for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company, and Fire Insurance Agent.

Agents' Directory.

OWEN MURPHY, Insurance Agent, Official Assignee and Commission Merchant.—No. 55 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

R. G. W. MacQUAIG, General Insurance Broker, representing First-class Companies in Fire, Life and Accident, also agent for the White Star Steamship Co. Ottawa Established 1870.

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Amherst, N. S.
TOWNSHEND & DICKEY, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors and Notaries Public, Bank Building, Amherst, N. S.

Legal.

For Accountants, &c., see other page.

Almonte, Ont.

MACDONELL & DOWDALL, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS in CHANCERY, &c. Solicitors Bank of Montreal, D. G. Macdonell, M. P. James Dowdall.

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A. W. BELL, Official Assignee for the County of Lanark, Notary Public and Accountant, &c., &c., Carleton Place, Ont.

Guelph, Ont.

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DENMARK & NORTHRUP, Barristers, &c., Belleville, Ont.

Brantford, Ont.

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Bradford, Ont.

J. W. H. WILSON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, &c.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

McLEAN & MARTIN, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.

Chatham, N.B.

G. B. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Vice-Consul, Agent for Spain.

Clifton, Ont.

A. G. HILL, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Police Magistrate Niagara Falls, Clifton, Ont.

Clinton, Ont.

W. W. FARRAR, Division Court Clerk and Conveyancer Insurance Agent. Money to lend and Invested

Cayuga, Ont.

HENDERSON & SNIDER, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries, Public Conveyancers, &c., Cayuga, Ont.

Digby, N. S.

T. C. SHREVE, Q. C., (Late Savary & Shreve), BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Water Street.

Fredericton, N.B.

J. HENRY PHAIR, Barrister and Attorney, Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N.B.

Galt, Ont.

BALL & BALL, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors for Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Goderich, Ont.

GARROW & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c.,

Hamilton, Ont.

FURLONG & STEELE, Barristers and Attorney at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, etc., 10 King St. W. EDWARD FURLONG, LL.B. D. STEELE, JR.

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 AGENT FOR
 THE THREE RIVERS PAPER COMPANY,
 Manufacturers of all kinds of
WRAPPING PAPER, ROOFING, &c.,
 ALSO
 The Canada Extract of Dye Wood Works,
 Manufacturers of Sedimentless Extract of Hemlock
 Bark, Tamarack, &c.

DOMINION PAPER CO'Y.

100 Grey Nun street, Montreal,
 (MILLS AT KINGSEY FALLS, P.Q.)

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The following grades of high class papers:—

Nos. 1 & 2 Book and Printing, (Toned & White,
 " 3 News and Printing, " "

White Tea and Bag,
 Bleached Manilla Envelope, Bag and Wrapping,
 White Manilla Tea and Wrapping.
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Blotting Paper.

First Prize Dominion Exhibition 1880.

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blotting Paper, Flour Sack Paper,
 Music Paper, Fine Manilla Paper,
 Colored and Brown & Grey Wrapping
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 Paper, Roofing Felt and Match
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Special Sizes and Weights made to order
 389 ST. PAUL ST., MONTREAL.

W. McLAREN & CO.,

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BOOT & SHOE Manufacturers,

VICTORIA SQUARE,
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While maintaining a complete stock of staple goods of superior makes, special attention is devoted to filling orders for any class of goods required on the shortest notice.

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 H. C. GWYN, J. V. TEEZEL.

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Offer to the Wholesale Trade
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TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES,

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AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

GENERAL GROCERIES,

Maintained from best Markets.

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SOFA, CHAIR & BED SPRINGS.

A large Stock always on hand.

Roman Cement, Portland Cement,

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Whiting,

Plaster of Paris,

Borax,

China Clay, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots and Shoes, Wholesale

CORNER OF

Craig and St. Francois Xavier Streets,

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WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFACTURERS,

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J. & T. BELL,

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Fine Boots and Shoes

WHOLESALE,

273 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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Fine made goods, latest styles, equal in finish to the best American makes, and specially adapted to town custom.

SHAW BROS. & CASSILS,
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And dealers in

HIDES AND LEATHER,
 426 & 428 NOTRE DAME ST.
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 IMPORTER OF

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LEATHERS

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Cassils, Stimson & Co.,

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PRUNELLAS & SHOE FINDINGS

AND

Leather Commission Merchants,

13 & 15 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade.

D. Morrice & Co

Canadian Manufactures,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Hochelaga

Brown Cottons,

Canton Flannels,

Yarns and Bags,

Valleyfield

Bleached Shirtings,

Wigans and Shoe drills.

Stormont

Col'd Cotton Yarns,

Ducks, Tickings, Checks, &c.

Knitted Goods,

Tweeds,

Flannels, &c., &c.

The Wholesale Trade only
supplied.**DOMINION BOLT CO.,**

Front and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto.

FIRST PRIZE DOMINION EXHIBITION, 1880.

CARRIAGE BOLTS:

"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.

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

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Railway Track Bolts.**Railway Track Spikes.**

Quality not excelled by any, native or foreign.

Hot Pressed Nuts. Machine Forged Nut.—None better. In a few weeks there will be another machine in operation for small sizes of

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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.****CANADA MARBLE**

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International Granite Works,**R. FORSYTH, Proprietor,**

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MARBLE & POLISHED GRANITE WORK.

Mill, St. Gabriel Locks, 522 William St.

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Importer of Italian and all Foreign Marbles, and dealer in Floor Tiles, &c.

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BLEACHED SHIRTING.

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38 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

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WM. PARKS & SON,

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS

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Awarded the only Medal given at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION of Cotton Yarns of Canadian Manufacture. Gold Medal at Montreal Exhibition. Two Silver and Two Bronze Medals at Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Diploma and Seven First-Class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John Exhibition for their

COTTON YARNS,
CARPET WARPS,
BEAM WARPS,
HOSIERY YARNS,
BALL KNITTING COTTONS,

Which for Quality and Brilliancy of Colour, cannot be excelled.

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21 Lemoine St. Montreal. 11 Colborne St., Toronto.**SELF INKING****RUBBER STAMP PAD,**

ALWAYS READY!

NO INKING REQUIRED!

NO SOILING THE FINGERS!

PRICE 75 Cents.

WILL LAST A LONG TIME.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,Stationers, Blank Book Makers
and Printers.

375 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

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IMPORTERS OF

DRY GOODS,

SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS,

347 & 349 ST. PAUL ST.

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Leading Manufacturing Firms.

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**E. B. EDDY'S
MATCHES,****PAILS, TUBS,**

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Washboards

MANUFACTURED AT

HULL, P. Q., CANADA.

SPECIAL LINES.

FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

*MILLINERY and MANTLES,***HOSIERY AND LACES,***Small Wares and Notions**Dress Goods and Silks,*

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Respectfully solicit consignments. Returns promptly made.

Good references on application.

Robt. Miller, Son & Co.,

156 and 158 MCGILL STREET.

Owing to the fire which destroyed our late place of business on Victoria Square, we are to be found at the above address, with an entire new stock of

Papers. Stationery,**Blank Books,****Miscellaneous Books,****Paper Hangings****and Window Shades.**

Silk and Cotton Manufactories, &c.

BELDING, PAUL & CO.

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—MANUFACTURERS OF—

**Silk Threads,
RIBBONS, &c.**

OFFICES.

New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston,
St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco,
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MILLS.

Rockville, Conn., Northampton, Mass.,
Montreal, Que.

1882. SPRING, 1882.

FOSTER, BAILLIE & CO.,
14 ST. HELEN ST., MONTREAL.



AGENTS FOR
ULSTER SPINNING CO., Belfast.
D. & R. DUKE, Brechin.
MCGREGOR & CO., Dundee.
AGENTS FOR
CANADA SILK CO., Montreal.
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SPECIALTIES:

LINEN GOODS of every description. Sewing Silks
and Ribbons (home made).
BLACK CASHMERE, CORDOURS and ITA-
LIANS. RAWORTH'S SEWING COTTONS, on
account of Manufacturers.

Prices cannot be equalled. Examine
values and be convinced.

A. W. CRAIG & CO.
SHIRT and COLLAR

MANUFACTURERS

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GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
130 ST. JAMES STREET,

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

Goods Warranted First-class in all
cases.

"PRACTICAL SANITARIANS."

HUGHES & STEPHENSON,
(LATE R. PATTON.)
ESTABLISHED 1860.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Metal Workers,
HOT WATER & STEAM HEATING.
Drainage and Ventilating a Specialty.
745 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

WM. BARBOUR & SONS,
IRISH FLAX THREAD
LISBURN.

Received

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-

hibition,

1878.



Received

Gold Medal

THE

Grand Prix

Paris Ex-

hibition,

1878.

Linen Machine Thread, Wax Machine Thread
Shoe Thread, Saddlers' Thread, Gilling
Twine, Hemp Twine, &c.

WALTER WILSON & CO.,

Sole Agents for the Dominion,
1 & 3 ST. HELEN STREET, MONTREAL.

JOHN CLARK, JR. & CO.'S

M. E. Q.  M. E. Q.
TRADE MARK
SPOOL COTTON.
Recommended by the prin-
cipal SEWING MACHINE
Co.'s as the BEST for
Hand and Machine
Sewing.

M. E. Q.

ESTABLISHED 1820. AT THIS THREAD 'EM
is the only MAKE in
the CANADIAN MARKET
that RECEIVED AN AWARD
—AT THE—
CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION
—FOR—
Excellence in Color, Quality & Finish
Wholesale Trade supplied by
WALTER WILSON & CO.,
1 & 3 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL.

AGENCY FOR THE



GLOVES
(PATENTED JUNE 13TH, 1876.)
THE BEST IMPORTED GLOVE
in the market. A full assortment always in Stock.

Walter Wilson & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada,
1 & 3 ST. HELEN ST., - MONTREAL.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.



NEW SEASON'S JAPANS,
Ex COPTIC,

BELGIC,

GLENAVON.

Also a Choice Lot of Congous,

Ex Strathleven.

EXPECTED DAILY.

TURNER, ROSE & CO.

Cor. St. John & Hospital Sts.,
MONTREAL.

Commercial Summary.

Look out for counterfeit American fifty-cent
pieces, said to be in circulation in this city.

The Halifax Bank, People's and Union Bank
of Halifax, N.B., have each declared a half-
yearly dividend of 3 per cent.

Business in Guelph, Ont., is reported very
quiet. The Guelph Herald is said to be involved
in Chancery.

The Allan Steamship *Parisian* made the
shortest time on record, on her last ocean trip;
she arrived at Moville last Saturday, occupy-
ing six days and fourteen hours coming from
Rimouski.

A REVISED statement of the assessment of the
city of London, Ont., after passing the Court
of Revision, shows: Real property \$8,158,893,
personal \$1,336,922, income \$910,628; total
\$10,406,443.

The Ottawa boot and shoe firm of Messers
W. H. Butler & Son, Sparks Street, whose
assignment was noticed in our issue of 23rd
June last, have been granted an extension, and
have resumed business.

The Toronto Corn Exchange Association
has elected Mr. McLaughlin to fill the place on
the Board of Arbitration left vacant by the
death of Mr. Worts.

The London (Ont.) newspapers understand
that "one of the oldest dry goods firms in
the Province is about to retire, in order to
embark extensively in the woollen manufactur-
ing trade." Name, name!

Geo. Fraser & Co., a retail grocer in a
small way in this city, referred to last week, has
been closed up for rent due to the amount of
\$250. It is stated that there were no outside
liabilities, as he had always purchased for cash.

A HAMILTON despatch says: Thos. Greening
and Henry Dodderidge, treasurer and chairman
of the committee of the iron moulder's picnic
held here last week, are reported to have ab-
sconded with the funds, amounting to \$500
over expenses. The Iron Moulders Union of
Canada is reputed to be the most wealthy trades
union on the continent, and probably the ab-
sconders thought the organization could afford
to lose a few hundred dollars, without asking
any questions. Such a delusion should be
quickly removed.

WULFF & CO.

32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL.

SELL IN CANADA,

Dyestuffs, Colors,
Chemicals, &c.

OF

W^m PICKHARDT & KUTTROFF,

98 Liberty St., New York.

SOLE AGENTS OF

Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik,
GERMANY.

THE boiler and engine for the Kingston knitting mill has arrived, and will be placed in position immediately. One-half of the machinery is set up and ready for operations. The factory is to be opened about August 15th. There are about 160 hands employed in the Kingston cotton mill; over 8,000 yards of cotton is manufactured per day.

ON the 23rd of June, B. Frank Bigelow, receiving teller of the National Bank of the Republic, at Washington, absconded, with an alleged shortage of \$25,000 in his accounts, and a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture. On Friday last he was arrested in Sarnia, and taken across the river to Port Huron, where he was placed in charge of Officer McDavitt, of Washington. He had virtually given himself up, declaring that he was tired of being hunted from place to place.

A TRICK of trade of the dry goods merchants of New York is given by the *Spectator* of that city. It is to soak certain kinds of goods in the river, and then advertise them as "damaged by fire." This causes a rush for cheap goods, and they are sold for higher prices than if they had never been damaged. For a knowledge of this trick the *Spectator* is indebted to a fire underwriter who used to be in the dry goods business, and confesses to have made use of this expedient frequently when trade was dull.

MARY MITCHELL, hotelkeeper, Guelph, Ont., has sold out the Mitchell House to John Dorn of Guelph for \$3,500; on the 14th July a chattel mortgage of \$1,200 was satisfied, and a few small claims were garnished in the Division Court. There is a number of large creditors who are anxious to be paid. Mrs. Mitchell recently went to Manitoba on a visit, and sold out soon after her return. She is still in Guelph, residing with relatives, but it is supposed that she intends leaving for Manitoba. Should

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

GREENE & SONS COMPANY

MONTREAL.

WHOLESALE



Largest assortment and greatest variety of NEWEST STYLES selected from the markets of London and Paris for Spring of 1882.

WAREHOUSE, { 517, 519, 521, 523, } MONTREAL.
ST. PAUL STREET.

she attempt to do so, some of the creditors will no doubt insist upon a settlement of their claims prior to her departure.

PREPARATIONS are being made by the agricultural and Industrial Societies in different parts of the Dominion for the forthcoming annual exhibitions. Toronto has taken a leaf out of the book of Montreal's successful programme of outside attractions, and proposes this year to illustrate the mode of modern warfare by a torpedo explosion of a representative man-of-war vessel, on the lake opposite the Exhibition grounds. The Citizen's Committee of Montreal would do well to learn a lesson from the Queen City in early and judicious advertising of their show; the prizes to be given at the Montreal Exhibition amount to \$25,000.

THE liabilities of Wm. Stewart & Co., the Guelph dry goods firm referred to in our last issue, are estimated at \$19,000, and the nominal assets at \$17,000, consisting of stock, book debts, and real estate. Mr. Stewart commenced business in Guelph in 1848, with a cash capital of about \$2,000; for many years he was in partnership with his brother-in-law, but the cost of living and the salaries proved too heavy for the decreasing business, and they dissolved about two years ago. Some six years since they removed into a new store, which they built on Windham st., some distance up town, and, it is stated, have been sinking money ever since. Mr. Stewart owns a dwelling, which is said to be mortgaged for its full value. At the meeting of creditors in Toronto last Friday, he offered 25c on the dollar, which is now being considered. Some of the Montreal houses, who, as stated last week, claim to have been unfairly treated, do not seem disposed to accept the offer, and talk in favor of winding up the business, or issuing writs against Mr. Stewart.

At a late meeting of those interested in the new iron industry at Moncton, N.B., it was decided to form a company, to be known as the "Moncton Forge Company," with a capital of \$100,000, divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each. The objects of the company include the business of puddling and the manufacture of all kinds of forgings for locomotive and other purposes; also the business of rolling iron, but this branch may not be undertaken at the outset. The company is not to start work with less than \$20,000 subscribed capital. About \$10,000 has been subscribed and paid, and there is little doubt that all the necessary stock will be obtained.

THE electric light is becoming more and more a favorite illumination, and its recent introduction in the Victoria Park at London, Ont., and in other Canadian cities naturally suggests the enquiry as to what is being done towards illuminating our Mount Royal Park with the electric spark, about which we heard so much a short time ago. It will be remembered that two competing companies, one of which, it was understood, was composed of citizens or local capitalists, offered to light up the park for thirty days, free of charge, on condition that, if the experiment proved satisfactory, the Corporation would purchase the machine and give the city the benefit of it. So far as can be ascertained the offer was never properly accepted by the Council, and, from all appearances, notwithstanding the assembling this month of two important American Congresses in this city, and the Exhibition which follows next month, the only prospect of the park being lit up by electricity are the efforts of the agent for the New York Company to obtain permission to erect the poles and other appliances, as an advertisement.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JOHN TAYLOR & CO.

WHOLESALE

HAT AND FUR HOUSE,**PULLOVER & SILK HAT**

MANUFACTURERS,

**537 ST. PAUL STREET,
MONTREAL.****McARTHUR, CORNEILLE & CO.,**

Importers of and Dealers in

White Lead & Colors,

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL,

Varnishes, Oils, Window Glass, Star,
Diamond Star, and Double Diamond Star
Brands.

English 16, 21 and 26 oz. Sheet.

Rolled, Rough and Polished Plate Glass.

Colored, Plain and stained Enamelled Sheet
Glass.

Painters and Artists Materials.

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.

Naval Stores, &c., &c., &c.,

OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES:

310, 312, 314 and 316 St. Paul Street

AND

253, 255 and 257 Commissioners Street**MONTREAL.**

The Banque du Peuple has declared a half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent. on its capital of \$1,800,000, an increase of one-half per cent. over that of last year.

Receipts at the Montreal Custom House for the past month amounted to \$948,490.40, against \$742,874.03 for July, 1881, an increase this year of \$205,616.37, or about 27 per cent. The receipts on 31st July ult., amounted to \$17,574.28.

The *Dominion Review* is the title of a new monthly journal published in this city by Messrs. W. Drysdale & Co., the well-known booksellers, to be devoted to the discussion of politics and literature.

THEXON BROS., hardware dealers, Lindsay, Ont., are endeavoring to compromise with their creditors, who are resident in this city and Toronto. The young men have been in business four or five years, and are reputed to be a highly respectable firm; their difficulty is attributed to keen and excessive competition. It seems probable that their offer will be accepted.

At the first annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Cotton Manufacturing Company in Halifax last Wednesday a satisfactory statement was presented; the building is in a fair state of progress, and by the end of September is expected to be roofed in and ready to receive the machinery. The directors calculate to have the factory in active operation early next year.

BRANDON, Manitoba, is undoubtedly a progressive town. Although the population is less than 1,000 the new council have voted the following salaries: city clerk, \$1,200 a year; treasurer, \$400; assessor and collector com-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

S. H. & J. MOSS,**5 & 7 RECOLLET STREET**

MONTREAL, and LONDON, ENGLAND,

IMPORTERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

WOOLLENS, ETC.**The Dominion Tweed & Wool Co.,**

9 and 11 RECOLLET STREET, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.*Cash Advances made on Consignments of every description of Canadian Woollens.*

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

Wools and Wool Extract.**DOMINION GLUE DEPOT.**

Established 1872.

EMIL POLIWKA & CO.,

Awarded First Prizes at Dominion Exhibitions, Ottawa, 1879; Montreal, 1880. Diploma Provincial Exhibition, Montreal, 1881.

Largest Stock and best assortment of GLUES in the Dominion.

**32, 34 & 36 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.**

Correspondence solicited.

S. H. MAY & CO.,**474 AND 476 ST. PAUL STREET,**

Importers and Dealers in

Paints, Balled and Raw Linseed Oil, Pale Seal and Refined and Cod Oil, Rangoon Oil, the very best Oil in the market for Machinery, with a full supply of Carriage Paints and Materials. Glass—16 oz., 21 oz., 26 oz.; Smothwick, German Star, Diamond Star and Double, Enamelled and Colored, Rough, Rolled and Fluted Glass, Varnish, Japans, Spirits Turpentine, Shellac Varnish, Mirror Glass, ½ and ¾, White.

bined, \$1,200; chief of police, \$900; city engineer, \$1,800; assistant constable, \$720.

For some unexplained reason our usual reports of Toronto wholesale markets have not come to hand this week, and we are obliged to go to press without them.

J. N. PORTELANGE & Co., retail dry goods dealers, this city, have again assigned in trust. In February, 1878, the firm assigned, with liabilities of \$13,000, and the estate when wound up paid 38¢ on the dollar. They afterwards removed from the Main street to St. Catherine street East, but have evidently not done a profitable business in the new stand. Their present liabilities amount to \$8,000, due chiefly in this city; assets, \$6,000. The stock is to be disposed of by private sale.

At the meeting of creditors in Hamilton last Friday of R. W. Tuck, general dealer, Brussels, Ont., whose failure was reported in our last issue, a statement was submitted, showing liabilities amounting to \$9,970.35, with assets \$13,728, less bad and doubtful accounts estimated at \$1,453.72. The creditors decided to grant an extension of twelve months, the payments to be made monthly after the first quarter, without interest, and the last five payments to be satis-

Batty's Nabob Pickles.

**C. H. BINKS & CO.,
MONTREAL.***Forbes, Roberts & Co.,*

WHOLESALE

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,**53 Yonge Street, TORONTO.**

factorily secured. Mr. Tuck is endeavoring to furnish the required security.

HUGH ROSS, dry goods dealer, Port Hope, Ont., assigned in trust; Thos. Crittenden, contractor, Toronto, has the bailiff in possession; J. A. Wilcox, general store, St. George, Ont., reported to have assigned in trust; stock of T. H. Kollage, boots and shoes, Amherstburg, Ont., sold by the assignee to John Spencer, of Windsor; C. F. Ayars, trunk factory, London, seeking an extension.

MESSRS. BURNS & GORMLEY, plumbers, this city, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Burns assuming the liabilities of the firm, and continuing the business, while Mr. Gormley retires. A few days ago they called a meeting of creditors, when a statement was submitted, showing a nominal surplus. Mr. Burns asked for an extension of three years to enable him to pay in full. This not being acceded to by some of the creditors, an inspector was appointed to investigate the affairs of the estate. The liabilities are estimated at about \$7,000; the dissolution is attributed to some disagreement between the partners.

ROBERT BALFOUR, general storekeeper at Brooklin, Ont., is again in trouble. He was formerly in Port Colborne, where it will be

J. W. MACKEDIE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS

MONTREAL,

Have removed to their NEW PREMISES, 7 and 9 VICTORIA SQUARE.

PURE PARIS GREEN,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

572 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

P. O. Box 926.

This Green will be offered to the public during the present season in 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 and 25 lb. Tins, having a thin cover which can be easily removed with a penknife.

THE ADVANTAGES of procuring Paris Green in these tins will be too apparent to all, as thereby very much of the annoyance and danger attending the weighing of this article out of large packages will be obviated.

TO FARMERS, and all requiring to use it as a Bug Poison, these tins are especially adapted.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL DEALERS.

remembered his business was alleged to have been destroyed by the work of improvements on the Welland Canal, which blockaded the street in front of his store. He presented his claim to the Government, and compromised with his creditors about sixteen months ago at 75 cents on the dollar—5 cents his own note at fifteen months, and 70 cents in twelve months, payable quarterly. He was burnt out a short time ago, and finding it difficult to meet his payments under the compromise is now seeking an extension. Truly Mr. Balfour has been unfortunate since he resumed business, about five years ago.

JAMES ROBERTSON, dry goods dealer, Hamilton, has compromised liabilities of \$28,000 at 50 per cent. Some time ago he was sued by his principal creditors, Messrs. Stewart & McDonald, of Glasgow, who obtained judgment against him for \$15,000, whereupon he notified his Canadian creditors, and the Scotch firm agreed to share the estate at 50 cents on the dollar. The assets, according to his own valuation, amounted to about \$24,000. It is stated that the Glasgow firm shut down on Robertson two years ago, when his account began to drag, owing, it is said, to his having withdrawn money from his business to build a house; and some of the creditors are of opinion that he should have examined his affairs then, before further extending his credit. Had he done so Messrs. Stewart & McDonald might not have obtained judgment without the knowledge of the Canadian creditors. It should be stated, however, that Mr. Robertson pleads ignorance of the law on this point.

THOMAS FULLER & Co., produce and commission dealer, who has been in business in this

city nearly twenty years, has assigned in trust. Some three years ago he opened a second store in Belleville, Ont., and, it is stated, became indirectly interested in a milling business in that section, and his failure is attributed to heavy losses, chiefly on flour; the decline in prices for this staple article of produce this last Spring affected him considerably, as he was carrying a large stock at the time. The liabilities are reported at about \$35,000, distributed chiefly among Western millers; it appears there is little due in this city, the claims of the banks being very light. The assets are not yet known, but it is believed that the estate will show at least 25 cents on the dollar. The Montreal business, it is stated, will be continued by the present manager under another name.

A NEWFOUNDLAND correspondent furnishes us with a few particulars of the failure of George Skinner, photographer in St. Johns, referred to in our issue of the 14th ult. Skinner commenced business about two years ago, with no capital beyond small sums advanced him at intervals by his brother, who is now the chief creditor. The other claimants are for merely nominal sums, and the total of the liabilities is \$500, with assets in stock and material (the latter said to be not now worth 10 per cent. of its cost) estimated at a little over \$400. Skinner's reputation is good; his failure is attributed to want of patronage, a first-class photographer, established many years before him, being able to do all the business.

The firm of A. H. & F. M. Girvin, fancy goods dealers, London, Ont., previously referred to have had a short career, terminating ingloriously for both themselves and their creditors. The two young women formerly belonged to Ro-

CANADA TOBACCO WORKS.

Try the following fine brands of SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, they are the best made in Canada:

Porcheron's Rough and Ready	13s.
" " " "	7s
Gladstone " " " "	5s
Sponge " " " "	6s
Royal George " " " "	13s

CHEWING

The Pacific Twist	
" Louisa double thick Solace	7s
" Rough & Ready Navy	12s

A. D. PORCHERON, Proprietor,
MONTREAL.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANT.
PRIVILEGES, NOT CONDITIONS

ON THEIR LIFE POLICIES.

The unconditional policies of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Montreal contain *not one condition*, but have the following *privileges* on them:

1. Liberty to travel anywhere without extra.
2. Liberty to engage in any occupation without extra.
3. Thirty days of grace for premiums.
4. Policy may be revived within a year after lapse.
5. Paid up policies given for definite amounts after three years.
6. Loans made after two years.
7. Policy indisputable after two years.
8. Any difference to be referred to arbitration.

Compare this with ordinary policies. The Company is very strict in admitting persons to these benefits, but it is evident those who get them get privileges no other Company in Canada gives. It is universally admitted to be by far the simplest and most straightforward policy in use in this country.

R. MACAULAY, Manager.

chester, N. Y., and commenced business in London about six months ago, with a capital of \$1,000, the proceeds from the sale of some property in the country owned by their father, who established his daughters in business. Having no knowledge of the fancy goods trade it is not surprising that, by buying recklessly and cutting prices, etc., they soon failed. The liabilities amounted to \$2,000, and assets in stock to \$1,000, which was swallowed up by executions for \$850, rent for \$100, and chattel mortgage on furniture, etc., for \$50. The father, a gardener, is now employed in Detroit, and the mother and daughters are keeping a boarding-house, having renewed the chattel mortgage.

WILLIAM McLAREN & Co., wholesale boot and shoe manufacturers, this city, have notified their creditors of their decision, "in consequence of the very moderate surplus in our capital," to wind up their business, and realize as speedily, as possible upon their assets. The firm request "some forbearance in the matter of immediate payments," and state that the realization of their assets will shortly enable them to pay in full. Mr. W. McLaren has been authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm. The estate shows a surplus of over \$10,000 and orders received this season will amount to something like \$40,000, while the plant and machinery is valued at about 50 per cent. of its cost, which was over \$20,000. The Messrs. McLaren have been in difficulty twice within a few years, and the results of balancing on at least two occasions have evidently convinced them that it is vain trying to carry on a large business with a limited capital, without sufficient profits upon the goods; and it is admitted by the trade that these are very difficult to obtain while cutting

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

PILLOW, HERSEY & CO.,
Montreal,

MANUFACTURERS OF
RHODE ISLAND HORSE SHOES,
 AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
CUT NAILS,

Railway and Ship Spikes,
Iron, Steel, Zinc & Copper Shoe Nails,
And SHOE TACKS,

Extra Swedes Iron Tacks, Upholsterers' Tacks, B.B. Iron Tacks, Large Head and Leathered Carpet Tacks, Gimp, Brush, Lace, Zinc and Copper Tacks, Hungarian, Zinc Shank, Hob and Channel Nails, Patent and Common Brads, Trunk, Clout, Cigar Box, Hame, Chair and Finishing Nails, Pressed and Clinch Nails, Slatting, Common and Best Barrel Nails, Copper and Brass Nails, Glaziers' Points, Brass Shoe Rivets, Galvanized Nails. Also, Tinned Nails and Tacks of all kinds.
 CARRIAGE, TIRE and other Bolts, Coach Screws, Hot Pressed and Forged Nuts, Felloe Plates, Lining and Saddle Nails, Tufting Buttons, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Caverhill's Buildings, 91 St. Peter Street.

C. S. WATSON, President.
 SIR HUGH ALLAN, Vice-President.
 Wm. McMASTER, Jun., Secretary.

Montreal Rolling Mills
 COMPANY,
 MANUFACTURERS

CUT NAILS,
HORSE NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
TACKS, BRADS, ETC.
HORSE SHOES, ETC., ETC.

under is yet so general. Had the firm been able to do a smaller business for the last six months they might have made a better showing; their present course will most probably be commended by all the creditors, and when the history of the trade in this city is written, it will likely be termed exemplary. Others should take warning.

MORE CUSTOMS SEIZURES—The Montreal Customs Officers have made nine seizures during the week of cotton duck and flax canvass and articles made therefrom, consisting of tents, awnings, tarpaulins, horse covers, etc., from merchants in this city who had imported the duck and canvas and entered it at a low rate of duty for ship and boat sails, and from others to whom these goods had been sold, for other purposes. The tariff admits such duck and canvass at 5 per cent duty provided the importers take the oath that it is for sail-making. The Customs officials having ascertained beyond doubt that scarcely one fourth of it was used for this purpose, and the balance misapplied to the other purposes, above mentioned, have seized both the duck and articles made therefrom, other than sails. The matter has been reported to the Department at Ottawa, and it is under consideration, whether in addition to the confisca-

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Lyman's Standard



Blue Writing Black Fluid

—AND—
COPYING INK.

Are warranted to retain their fluidity, and do not corrode the pen.
 Quart, Pint and Half-pint Bottles—IMPERIAL MEASURE.
 Prepared only by

LYMAN, SONS & CO.,
 MONTREAL.

Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
HAVE REMOVED

TO THEIR

New and Commodious Premises,
603 CRAIG STREET.

IRON and STEEL

FOR
RAILWAY

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Manufactured by

TAYLOR BROS. & CO.,
LEEDS, YORKSHIRE,

Represented in Canada by

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,
 16 St. John St., Montreal.

JOHN S. SHEARER & CO.,

533 St. Paul Street,
 MONTREAL.

CANADIAN AND EUROPEAN
MANUFACTURES.
 THE WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

Agents in Canada for

Messrs. Wm. Lindsay & Co.,
 Ship-brokers, Insurance and Forwarding Agts.,
 Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

tion of the goods (which seems highly probable) the parties can be held liable to criminal action for perjury. Seizures of similar articles might be made all over the city if the sins of the guilty were to be visited upon the innocent. Another seizure of \$5,000 worth of dry goods last week while the goods were being conveyed across Lake Memphremagog from Newport, Vt. to Georgeville is reported. Messrs Kirk, Lock-erby & Co., this city, have made an appeal to

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal

JAMES GUEST,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

—AND—

GENERAL AGENT,
No. 21 ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL

AGENT FOR

- Jules Duret & Co., Cognac. [Vine Growers Co.]
- Jules Bellerie. [Cognac.]
- W. & J. Graham & Co., Oporto Ports.
- R. C. Ivson, Jerez de la Frontera Sherries.
- Beylot & Cie., Libourne, Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes.
- Jules Regnier, Dijon, Burgundies and Chablis.
- L. M. Canneaux et Fils, Château de Dizy, près Eper-nay, Champagnes.
- Renaudin, Bollinger & Co., Ay, Champagnes.
- Seigert & Sons, Trinidad, Genuine Angostura Bitters
- Wheeler & Co., Belfast Ginger Ales, &c. (Export Bottlers.)
- Guinness' Stout, Bass' and Allsopp's Ale, &c.
- Rolf Ponsett & Co., Barcelona and Tarragona Spanish Ports.
- J. H. Henkes Delfshaven, Holland, Superior Geneva
- George Roe & Co., Dublin, Celebrated Old Irish Whiskies.
- Banagher Whisky Distillery Co., (Limited), Old Irish Whiskies.
- C. & D. Gray's Far-famed Looh Katrine, Scotch Whiskies.
- James Watson & Co., Dundee, Fine Old Scotch Whiskies.

Over 5,000,000 Bottles sold last year.

THE CELEBRATED
“YORKSHIRE”
RELISH,

MANUFACTURED BY
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENTS,
JOHNSON, RUSSEL & CO.,
77 ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL,

Porter & Savage
TANNERS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LEATHER BELTING,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE, HARNESS, MOCCASINS
LACE, RUSSET and
OAK SOLE LEATHERS,

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

436 VISITATION STREET, MONTREAL.

the Treasurer from the action of the customs officials in confiscating the tea lately forwarded to them. They have paid the required duty on a small portion of the consignment. It is understood that a decision has been given by the Department at Ottawa regarding the flour under seizure here, but that it is not deemed advisable to make it public yet.

WILLIAM DARLING & CO

IMPORTERS OF

*Metals, Hardware, Glass, Mirror Plates,**Hair Seating, Carriage**Makers' Trimmings and Curled Hair.**Agents for Messrs. Chas. Ebbinghaus & Sons, Manu-
facturers of Window Cornices.*

No. 30 St. Sulpice & No. 379 St. Paul Streets

MONTREAL.**A. & T. J. DARLING & CO.****BAR IRON, TIN, & C.,****AND SHELF HARDWARE.****CUTLERY A SPECIALTY.**

FRONT ST., East.]

TORONTO.**BUY THE****GLOBE
WASHBOARD,**

PATENTED 1876.

Kept by all Wholesale Grocers

MANUFACTURED BY

WALTER WOODS, Hamilton.**J. J. Duffy & Co.**

CANADA

COFFEE & SPICE

STEAM MILLS,

73 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Diploma awarded for Duffy's Mustard
at Exhibition, 1881.

Leading Wholesale Grocery Trade.

Edward Adams & Co.,**WHOLESALE GROCERS**

AND IMPORTERS OF

Teas, Sugars,**Tobaccos,****Wines & Spirits,****DUNDAS STREET,****LONDON, Ont.****Brown, Balfour & Co.,**

IMPORTERS OF

TEAS

AND

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,
HAMILTON.**

ADAM BROWN.

ST. CLAIR BALFOUR.

Tees, Costigan & Wilson,*(Successors to James Jack & Co.,)***IMPORTERS OF TEAS**

AND GENERAL GROCERIES

ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL**H. R. BEVERIDGE & CO.**

160 McGill Street, Montreal,

IMPORTERS OF

West of England, Scotch and French

WOOLLENS

AND

FINE TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.**15 SOLID REASONS WHY****THE WILLIAMS MACHINES****ARE THE BEST TO BUY.**

- 1st. They are built on the most approved mechanical principle.
- 2nd. Only the very best material is used in their construction.
- 3rd. All the essential working parts are made of finely tempered English steel.
- 4th. The fitting and adjustment is done by the most thorough and skillful workmen that money can procure.
- 5th. The wood work is made of the best black walnut, thoroughly seasoned and beautifully polished.
- 6th. Our new patent Anti-friction Stand lessens the noise and makes the machine run light and easy.
- 7th. They are the easiest machine to learn to operate.
- 8th. They are so extremely simple that a mere child can use them.
- 9th. The self-threading arrangement does away with more than half the work of threading machines.
- 10th. They never get out of order if well oiled and properly used.
- 11th. With proper and intelligent care, a genuine Williams Singer will last an ordinary lifetime.
- 12th. They are built by a Canadian company, and the money paid for them circulates in Canada, and adds to the prosperity of the country.
- 13th. They are the most popular sewing machines in the market.
- 14th. They are built by a strong, reliable company, whose guarantee is of some real value.
- 15th. They give better satisfaction than any other make.

HEAD OFFICE:**347 NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL.****The Journal of Commerce**

FINANCE AND INSURANCE REVIEW.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 4, 1882.

RAILWAY FUSION.

Believing, as we do, that the contemplated amalgamation of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies may be effected without any disadvantage to the public at large, and with very great benefit to the shareholders of both com-

panies, we cannot but regret the persistent efforts that are being made to create an impression that the result is likely to be a considerable increase in the rates of freight. It has been shown that without any such increase, an immense saving can be effected in the charges for management, quite sufficient to justify the amalgamation. But even if in some instances there should be an increase in the charges, it seems probable that it will be in cases where, owing to competition, rates have been reduced far below the average, and that the effect will be to place the various towns more on a footing of equality.

The plan adopted by the Grand Trunk and Great Western seems much less open to objection than that under which the fusion of interests between the Northern and Hamilton and North Western was effected a few years ago. We have heard that in the latter case the expenses are enormous; and, although the earnings have very largely increased, the cost of management, including no less than five different boards or committees in England and Canada, is so great that the only hope of the original shareholders obtaining any dividends is by the absolute sale of the roads to one of the large companies which, by saving all the heavy charges referred to, would be enabled to give a dividend to the unfortunate shareholders. In the case just mentioned the parties who are profiting by the mismanagement, for it cannot be termed anything else, are the bondholders, who reside in England, and who have, contrary to the usual custom, been permitted to control the expenditure. They have no difficulty in obtaining the interest on their bonds, and they have proved themselves utterly reckless as to the interests of the shareholders.

The security for those who use railroads is provided in their Acts of Incorporation; and, as it was on the faith of these Acts that the stock was subscribed, it is most unreasonable to object to schemes of fusion, which are mainly intended to effect economy in the management, and to ensure fair rates from the public. The advocates of competition wholly ignore the interests of the shareholders, and desire only to secure low tariffs. Those who recollect the circumstances under which the great railways were established must be aware that, if it had been imagined that such ruinous competition would have been sanctioned by the Canadian Parliament, the stock would never have been subscribed. Of late years the aid of municipalities has been invoked, and, between municipal bonuses and those of the Governments of Ontario and Quebec, railroads have been constructed that would never have been undertaken by investors.

No effort is being spared to create alarm throughout the Western peninsula, among those who have benefited so largely by the construction of the railroads which have proved so ruinous as investments to the shareholders. It is coolly proclaimed by the advocates for competition that an increase of freights of even five per cent. will cause a loss that can easily be understood, and it is immaterial whether the rates are such as are authorized by the charters of the companies, or whether they are sufficient to give even small dividends on the

capitals. What seems extraordinary is that the Kincardine correspondent of the *Globe* declares that "hitherto there has been no railway competition" at that place, after which he argues on the assumption that there is likely to be an increase of freights. Why, it may fairly be asked, should there be an increase of freights when there had been no previous competition? It appears, however, that there is a difference of opinion among those in Kincardine who are interested in freights. One manufacturer holds that "as this is not a railway centre, and has had no competition in the past, I do not think that the fusion will be a disadvantage to Kincardine." He further observes, "I expect rates to rise at competing points." This is the common sense view to take. Where freights have been run down to non-paying rates, owing to active competition, it is quite possible that they be raised, but it would seem that this would be beneficial to those places where there has been no competition.

A question of some interest has been raised by the advocates for ruinous competition. It is argued that railroads that have received bonuses ought, in case of amalgamation, to be compelled to refund those bonuses to the municipalities which granted them, and this proposition is defended on the ground that the railway bonuses have been granted in order to secure competition. Whatever may have been the motives which have induced the municipalities to grant bonuses, we apprehend that they will be bound by the conditions of their own by-laws. The railway companies must, of course, be bound by their own charters. We should imagine that, as a rule, bonuses have been granted in order to secure a railway connection for towns not having one previously, and that they have been granted unconditionally.

It does not appear that Kincardine has granted any bonus, and moreover it has been without railway competition, and with tolerably high rates. So great has been the alarm created as to high freights hereafter that it is suggested that a handsome bonus should be granted to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Co. for the very object of securing competition. It would be much more consistent with common honesty if the Kincardine traders were to put their own capital into their proposed branch railway, so as to enjoy the benefits of competition. This they will take good care not to do, although they are quite willing to tax the community, nine-tenths of whom do not use the railway, for the purpose of building a railway with the avowed object of being

run at a loss. If we are not mistaken the Toronto, Grey and Bruce is one of the very roads that is likely to be acquired by one of our present leading railway corporations. At all events past experience teaches us that the result of competition and carrying freight at non-paying rates is invariably the amalgamation in some form of the competing lines. Capitalists will not long continue a system under which they are expected to run railroads and steamers for the accommodation of those who use them, but who expect to do so without giving that fair return for the capital expended which the advocates of competition expect in their own business. We should like much to learn whether the Kincardine planing mill owner who ships houses to Manitoba ready to be put up and erected—the boards all ready planed and grooved—would be willing to accept the scale of profits which he desires the owners of the Grand Trunk railway to be satisfied with.

ARBORICULTURE.

Articles on forest preservation and tree-planting have so often appeared in the columns of the *JOURNAL OF COMMERCE* that anything we may now have to submit on the subject should require but little introduction. Notwithstanding, however, the numerous essays on the subject and the efforts of our "Veteran lumberman," and his scarcely less experienced son, in calling attention to the wanton waste of our commercial woods, the denudation goes on unabated; indeed the recent Act of our Provincial Legislature would seem to render it imperative on every holder of timber limits in Quebec to hasten the very destruction which it should be the province of the Government to prevent or modify. Under the circumstances every holder of limits is compelled to hurry forward the marketing of his timber, for the warning given by the Legislature is not to be mistaken, and he must no longer consider the property tenable except at the pleasure of the Government. However leniently the Government may act in the matter, the effect, as regards the economical management of our timber supply, cannot fail to be disastrous. We do not intend here to deal with the other side of the question—the necessity for settling the country as early as possible, and providing means of revenue.

The economical management of our forest products is, however, at best but a temporary question. There is a larger and more important consideration in connection with our timber growth. It is

but a matter of a few years till our natural growth of timber for export purposes is exhausted, and it becomes us to see to it in time that our domestic wants in this respect are not in danger of becoming too expensive. Even regarding this as a too remote contingency, there is to be considered the effect of trees from an agricultural as well as a sanitary, and—let us say it—from an æsthetic point of view. We have frequently referred to the influence of trees upon the rain-fall, and their effect in preventing sudden floods, which in many countries denuded of their timber growth cause such disaster to the fields of the husbandman.

The people of our Canadian towns and villages need no recommendation as to sanitary and ornamental tree-planting,—for the trees serve both purposes. What should be done in order to give practical effect to the labors of our forestry meetings is to reach the agriculturists. It is an easy matter to convince the farmer that a growth of maples and elms along his permanent fence-lines would secure to his wheat fields during the winter that shelter and covering of snow which in former years rendered winter-wheat a more certain growth and prolific yield, gave him a good road in any direction without harm to his crop, and, in summer, prevented the drying-up of wells and streams and that sudden parching which now deprives him of pasture and shade for his stock, and obliges him to pursue his plowing, harrowing and summer-fallow labors amid clouds of dust. He knows that there is generally good sleighing along those portions of the country roads where the trees have not been cut down, and that it is only on the woodless portions, whence the snow is soon swept by the whirling, driving blast, that his horses "get stuck," that he breaks his whipple-trees, or gets his ears nipped. He knows this and much more; but he knows also that the assessor on his annual rounds bases his valuation not a little on the general appearance of the farm, and that ornamental trees and hedges mean so much additional taxes. And here lies the difficulty in the way of general tree-planting in our agricultural districts. The writer of this article speaks from personal experience in the matter. When he set and urged the example by planting maples and elms on his farm in Ontario, a few years ago, the shrewd and otherwise practical, but slovenly, farmers in the vicinity simply told him they had no desire to pay more taxes.

Now here is where the hand of the Government might well intervene. Instead of increasing the taxes of the

farmer because of the trees he has planted along his fence and his roadside, let there be a remission of taxes, as in some of the Western States (a very slight remission would serve the purpose), and, our word for it, the entire country, where needed, would in a very short time be planted with young maples and elms, of which there are abundance in every locality in the isolated tracts which have so far escaped the axe or the forest fire. This is especially practicable and necessary in Ontario where the Government has no deficit to brood over, and where of late years, the seasons have been growing more and more uncertain. It would not be necessary to begin the grant of any remission until after the lapse of a few years, when so much for every fifty or one hundred living trees of so many years growth could be determined. But we leave the details to the practical wisdom of our western legislators, merely expressing a hope that the necessary inducement will be extended.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, AND THE NEW NORTH WEST.

The above is the title of a contribution to the August number of "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," by Mr. T. E. Prendergast, and it cannot be uninteresting to Canadians, among whom such wide differences of opinion exist, both as to the railway and the settlement of the country, to learn what is thought of both on the other side of the lines. As to the value of the territory it is said that Winnipeg is "the gateway of a new realm" "about to jump from its present state of trackless prairies, as yet almost devoid of settlement, to the condition of our most prosperous Western States." The territory, bounded on the south by Dakota and Montana, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, north and east by the Great Peace River, and the chain of lakes and rivers that stretch from Lake Athabaska to Winnipeg, is estimated to contain 300,000,000 acres or enough to make eight such States as Iowa or Illinois and two-thirds may be safely said to be available for settlement and cultivation. It is remarked that in new countries the tendency is to underestimate the extent of available land, and reference is made both to Illinois and Iowa, in which States lands which were once passed over as worthless swamps, have subsequently been held at high prices as the best of meadow land. The new Canadian territory is described as a land of rolling prairies and table lands, watered by navigable rivers, and not devoid of timber. The

climate does not come in for much praise. The winters are said to be long and cold, and the summers short and fiercely hot. It is, nevertheless, a land where wheat and many other grain and root crops attain their fullest perfection, and is well-fitted to be the home of a vigorous and healthy race. Such being the verdict of the present day, we are reminded by the author of the paper, of the ideas very recently entertained from the reports of travellers who traversed the country in mid-winter, toiling along day after day on snow-shoes or with Esquimaux dogs and sleds, cold, hungry and shelterless. It was looked on literally as an Arctic region, and was so described, as recently as 1870, by Captain Butler in his *Great Lone Land*. Just ten years later, Mr. Anderson, another English traveller gave a much more encouraging account: "From Poplar Point to Portage la Prairie the land seemed perfection; dry and workable soil, light but rich in the extreme, evidence the magnificent crops of wheat we passed." The blackbirds are bad enough, said a farmer, but there's plenty for us all. In spite of them I shall have 35 bushels to the acre. The article then describes the occupation of this vast territory by the Hudson's Bay Company, and its discouragement of settlers during a long period of years, then the sale of its rights to Canada, and the effort subsequently made to build the Pacific Railway, causing quarrelling, wire-pulling and scandals, until finally the bargain with the present Canadian Pacific Railway Company was completed. The writer in *Harper* anticipates that the growth of the new region will probably be more rapid than that of the Western States, that lie beyond the lakes. The *New North West* "has been suddenly thrown open for settlement, and on terms as liberal as those offered by our Government or land-grant railroads." Adverting to the progress of the Canadian Pacific Railroad the *Essayist* remarks:—"Now it seems as if nothing short of some financial panic, some gross blundering or stupidity, could delay the construction of the railroad or check the flood of immigrants that must surely pour in." The writer discusses the question as to the occupation of the land, and asks whether it can be possible that "the shadow of monarchy" will delay it. He frankly admits that the Government enjoyed by Canada is as free, and fully as democratic, as that of the United States; but he evidently doubts whether Canadian enterprise will compare with that of his own countrymen. It is not surprising that emigrants from Europe should give the preference to a

republic, and it is no secret that the Irish emigrants have for many years given the preference to the United States. But, if we are not greatly mistaken, the Eastern States contribute very largely to the population which has flowed into those in the West; and although Canada welcomes settlers from every country it is not likely to receive so many as the States to the south of the line. A very interesting portion of the paper in *Harper* is the description of our Pacific Province, which has been hitherto much under-estimated: "From the Rocky Mountains to Fort Moody, almost the entire distance is through a labyrinth of densely-timbered mountains, worthless as yet, because inaccessible, but destined to grow in value as our Eastern pine becomes exhausted. Of the natural wealth of the North-west coast it is hard to speak in measured terms, for in climate, in fertile soil, in fruit, in timber, in coal, in fisheries of the finest salmon, it seems as if the best gifts of nature had been poured out with unstinted hand." It is admitted, that of the three sister States, Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia, closely resembling each other, the greatest riches of coal and iron, so far as known, lie within the British possessions. The writer finds it hard to predict the future of the Pacific railway. It is by no means certain in his opinion that it will be profitable to operate. The amount of through traffic on the Union Pacific is surprisingly small, and contributes little to the dividends which have been paid. In length and in grades the Canadian route will compare favorably with any further south, and it may be expected that there will be a remunerative lumber trade, so that, on the whole, it may be hoped that there may be some dividends for the stockholders, owing to the grants of money, land, and finished road. This is a widely different view from that taken by the opponents of the Company in Canada, who lose no opportunity of exaggerating the enormous profit on the construction, and the extravagant rates charged for transport. The rates, if we are not mistaken, have been sanctioned by the Government, and we presume that they are fair and reasonable, although doubtless higher than those on competing lines. The contribution to *Harper* is calculated to encourage the hopes that have been formed as to the future of our new territories in the North-west and in British Columbia; and we sincerely hope that our countrymen who have embarked their capital in the Canada Pacific Railway may be amply rewarded for their enterprising spirit.

FIRE INSURANCE, 1881.

In advance of the full report of the detailed statements of the Fire Insurance Companies for the year 1881, the Superintendent of Insurance has sent us the summaries, with some details and tables exhibiting the progress of the business and the condition of the companies. 1881 appears to have been the most disastrous year experienced by the companies since the system of making reports was inaugurated, 1870 and 1877 alone excepted; the Quebec conflagration was not alone the cause, as its loss was only \$800,736, but the number and extent of losses upon what are generally deemed desirable classes of business was very large, and the unusually hot and dry summer helped to increase the loss ratio. The general impression is that 1882 has, so far, been equally unfortunate, and that, unless the companies unite in the adoption of a proper system of rating, they may not reasonably expect more favorable experience.

The premiums for 1881 amounted to \$3,827,116, being an increase over those of 1880 of \$347,539. The losses incurred amounted to \$3,212,381, exceeding those of 1880 by \$1,687,545, being nearly double the ratio. The net amount insured by policies in force in Canada at the end of 1881 was \$462,210,968, an increase of over fifty millions over 1880. This increase in the amount at risk has arisen from the erection and operation of manufacturing establishments, the accumulation of stocks of goods, and the unpopularity of mutual insurance companies; the latter causes appear to have over-balanced the former, so that the average rate of premium paid is slightly reduced, but, at the same time, the principal additions to the manufacturing hazards have been of classes whose rate of premium is very slightly above the average, and there has been an unwarranted decrease of rates of premiums all along the line.

One true index to the business is again omitted from these reports, viz., a comparison of earned premiums with losses and expenses incurred; these premiums could be found by deducting from the sum of premiums in force at the beginning of year, and of premiums received during the year the unearned premiums at the end of the year. Such a table would show the actual experience of the companies during the year, and we need not do more than repeat the truism that receipts are not necessarily earnings, to show the desirability of such a table.

A comparison of the losses with the average amount at risk shows the former

to be at the rate of 73½ cents per \$100, so that, when we reflect that a very large proportion of the losses were upon non-hazardous risks, we perceive the necessity for a general revision of rates.

We believe that a better system of adjustments is being inaugurated; this, combined with more rigid inspection and reformation of risks before they burn, may produce a more favorable record, especially if combined therewith there be more conservative practice in reference to amounts carried in any one locality or on any one risk. We are glad to know that associations of fire underwriters are being formed at various points for the general improvement of the business, and that Montreal is to "point to heaven and lead the way" by setting an example of harmonious equitable action, such as will bring reasonable assurance of profit to the companies, with protection to the assured, and will abolish the brokers.

It is interesting to note the differing views of the Dominion superintendent and the Ontario inspector of insurance on the Parsons judgment.

CANADA ON THE WAR-PATH.

It would most assuredly be a graceful act on the part of Canada to offer to assist the Mother Country with two or three regiments for service in Egypt at the present crisis, although it is far from improbable that before their embarkation the rebel leader would be completely deserted by his followers. Any proposition of the kind, moreover, would be denounced not only by the regular opposition, but by "Young Canada," or, as its partisans prefer to style themselves, "Canada First." Whatever may be the objections, and they are, it may be admitted, very strong, to such a proposition, it would not be so absurd as the offers from a Nova Scotia colonel and from Ontario volunteers to take part in the Egyptian campaign. We of course do not imagine for a moment that the colonel who proposes to raise a regiment, or the militia officers who express their readiness to volunteer, contemplate rendering their services without pay; and yet they must be aware that there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining any number of officers that may be required for the service, and we have not heard that there has been found a serious difficulty in obtaining men on the present terms of enlistment. What must at once strike those who take the trouble of reflecting on the subject, is that certain Canadian gentlemen, who are desirous of entering the military service of the Crown have made public their willingness to

accept commissions that are very generally sought after, and which are only conferred in the present day on the ground of merit. We doubt very much whether it would be found easy to raise the rank and file of the Canadian regiments which have been so generously offered to Great Britain, provided she pays the cost. Conscription is of course not to be thought of, and yet it is by that system that the continental armies are recruited. Great Britain has always succeeded in obtaining recruits under a system of voluntary enlistment, and in recent years it has been deemed expedient to reduce the term of service, retaining, however, a considerable force of reserves. We have noticed this subject chiefly to point out that the proper mode of making to the Imperial Government such offers as those which have been chronicled in the press, would be through the Government of Canada, which would scarcely have done so without volunteering to bear the expense.

BIMETALLISM.

It is not often that the state of the great Indian Empire is brought under the consideration of Canadians, and yet it is something that may almost be pronounced marvellous to reflect that the Queen of Great Britain, governing with the aid of a freely elected Parliament a population of not quite thirty-five millions of souls, should reign in the south of Asia as Empress over a population of about two hundred and fifty millions, and which is governed with perfect tranquility by a Governor General and a Council of six, acting under the instructions of a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council of 15 members, resident in London. The Indian revenue is now nearly three hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or about as much as the average of the entire revenue of the United States for several years back. Whatever objections may be entertained theoretically to the system of government in India, it has been found by experience that it is impossible to devise a better one for such populations as those in British India. We have little doubt that the native Hindoo population have derived immense advantages by the substitution of such a government as that of Great Britain for that of the Mahomedans, which it superseded, and which, if British power were abrogated in India, would in all probability take its place. The Hindoos, according to the latest returns, numbered about 140,000,000, the Mahomedans 40,000,000 and the Christians under a million. Of the total adult male population, numbering 66,631,416,

37,462,220 were engaged in agriculture, 8,746,503 in industrial occupations, and 8,174,600 as laborers. The Indian exports are chiefly raw cotton, jute, rice, tea and untanned hides. Two-thirds of the imports consist of cotton manufactures, iron coming next in importance. There are over 9,000 miles of railway in operation earning about \$60,000,000, the working expenses being 51.17 per cent. of the earnings. There are 44 cities with populations exceeding 50,000, of which Bombay has 753,000, Calcutta 683,000 and Madras 405,000. Of the aggregate revenue about two-fifths is derived from land; opium and salt being the most productive items after land. Notwithstanding the absence of protective duties, cotton manufactures have been successfully established in British India, and will probably become an important industry.

The currency of India is silver, but there is a note circulation, and it is a remarkable circumstance that it is the nearest approach that has been made in the civilized world to that bank note currency which was deemed the best by the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Overstone, Lord Sydenham, Mr. Lowe, now Lord Sherbrooke, Mr. Gladstone and others. It is almost precisely what Lord Sydenham endeavored to establish in Canada in 1841, but which a combination among the banking corporations enabled them to defeat. In India there is one Government paper currency convertible into coin on demand, and legal tender within the circle in which the notes are issued, which circles are ten in number, the principal being Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The notes are in denominations of £1,000, £100, £50, £10, £5, £2, £1 and 10s. They are of course issued in rupees at 2s sterling to the rupee. The Government paper currency was established in 1861, and has gradually increased from £5,000,000 to £13,000,000, or \$65,000,000, two-thirds being issued in Calcutta and Bombay. The bankers derive their profits, as they do in London, from their deposits.

Our attention has been called to British India by a most interesting paper contributed to the *New York Bankers' Magazine* for July by Mr. George M. Weston, whose chief object apparently has been to discuss the subject of bimetallism. He commences his paper by a reference to M. Cernuschi's visit to the United States in 1876-77 with the view of dissuading that country from resuming the free coinage of silver until some agreement between the principal commercial nations could be arrived at. Mr. Cernuschi directed attention to the position of India, which being largely indebted to British

capitalists, and having to pay fifteen millions annually in gold, was losing about 20 per cent. In answer to the forecasts made of ruin to India, Mr. Weston quotes from a contribution from India dated at the end of March of the present year, and published in the *London Times*. In this article reference is made to the marked success of the cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay, after preliminary failures, and to the great extension of that industry, to which, practically speaking, there seems no limit. Again, jute mills are said to have eclipsed the special industry of Dundee, and to be making extraordinary profits. Coal is now being worked in about 60 collieries, the output being nearly a million of tons annually. There are also dye works, soap works, sugar refineries, silk works, and paper mills. What will appear strange to us Canadians is, that all this has been accomplished without an N. P. India contributed 14 millions sterling out of her current revenues to the expenses of the Afghan war, in addition to 15 millions, which she had to pay for the famine loan.

With regard to the effect of the depreciation of silver, it is a remarkable fact that in India, with 250,000,000 of population, all the evidence adduced goes to establish the fact that there has been no change in the prices of commodities in silver. The rupee has the same purchasing power that it has always had. There is another fact which is said to be established and admitted, which is that in Europe since 1873 the fall in the general range of the gold prices of commodities and labor has equalled and even exceeded the fall in the gold price of silver, so that silver in the bullion form has been worth at least as much in Europe and throughout the commercial world in exchange for commodities and labor as before. It seems to be satisfactorily established that gold has become more valuable, owing to the increased demand caused by the demonetization of silver in Germany and to the resumption of specie payments in the United States, and further to the refusal of the States of the Latin Union to coin silver. There is, however, an error into which the writers on the subject seem to have fallen. It is quite true that India suffers by having to pay its interest in gold, which is worth more now than when it borrowed, but Canada is in the same position, and so are the British tax-payers, who have to pay the interest of the national debt in gold at an increased value. So in fact is every debtor who contracted liabilities under the gold standard of ten years ago. The English writers on the standard are most inconsistent, as they

admit that a general demonetization of silver would be ruinous to the world, and yet they refuse to discuss the subject of a common standard, which, if the principal commercial nations of the world could be brought to agree on, might be established without much difficulty. The causes of failure in the attempts to establish a bi-metallic currency are obvious. The United States when it established the value of silver at 16 to 1 of gold, knowing that in France it was 15½ to 1, practically established a gold standard, just as if it had made gold the only legal tender. At the present time it is practically of little importance whether the ratio were established at 16 or 15½ to 1, but it is of the highest importance that whatever ratio should be fixed on, it should be uniform. The experience of France is that by suspending the coinage of silver during its depreciation, it prevented any inconvenience to its people. Had it not suspended coinage, the silver of Germany would have been poured into France. If the nations of the world could agree on a bi-metallic currency, it would be easy to supplement the agreement by one to suspend temporarily the coinage of either metal in case of depreciation. As to India, Mr. Weston is clearly right in thinking that it should in the meantime adhere to its sole silver standard. It does not suffer more than all other debtors in having to pay its creditors in gold.

THE NEW QUEBEC MINISTRY.

It must be admitted that there has been ample ground for the criticisms which have been very generally made on the recent *bouleversement* of the Chapleau Government. It is one of those events that literally takes one's breath away. As regards the principal character, Mr. Chapleau, there is nothing very extraordinary in his preferring a portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet to his premiership in Quebec; and if, in the ordinary course of events, he had resigned his position in Quebec, and accepted office in the Dominion, there would really be nothing in the circumstance to call for special remark. We learn from the English Ministerial Organ in Montreal, that there is to be a new shuffle of the Dominion Cabinet, and the announcement is made, as if there had been no important change, but merely that "it may be interesting to recapitulate the offices of the Ministers." It appears that the Hon. Mr. Macpherson is to hold two offices, to which adequate salaries are attached, viz., Speaker of the Legislative Council and President of the Executive Council. Hon. Frank Smith is to occupy a seat "without

portfolio, as did Mr. Blake." Mr. Smith has been a successful merchant, and doubtless much prefers giving his chief attention to his own business, but to compare him to Mr. Blake is simply ridiculous. Mr. Blake lent his influence as a recognized political leader to the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, while Mr. Smith is wholly unknown as a party leader, and has been appointed simply to gratify a certain following in Ontario, who must be thankful for small favors, if they accept Mr. Smith without a portfolio as their Cabinet representative. We presume that the *Gazette's* programme is correct, but it is to be lamented that Sir John Macdonald has allowed another opportunity to pass without taking the Presidency of the Council, which is clearly the office that ought to be held by the First Minister, so as to enable him to exercise proper supervision over all the other departments.

We confess that we labor under some difficulty in treating the subject of the change of Ministry in Quebec. We have no precedent to guide us. On the face of the transaction it appears that Messrs. Chapleau & Mousseau, with reference to their personal wishes and interests, effected an exchange of offices with or without conditions. It is simply inconceivable that, if Mr. Chapleau had resigned his Quebec premiership, the Lieutenant-Governor would have charged with the formation of a new administration a gentleman who was not a Member of either branch of the Legislature, and who is not known to possess the political confidence of the members of either of the Houses. It has always been deemed by the Commons of Great Britain a most dangerous thing to establish even doubtful precedents. It would be difficult to find a precedent for an act which seems to have been accepted as a matter of course by men that it would have been imagined would have repelled with utter scorn the invitation from an individual who, in virtue of a private arrangement, was placed in a position either to turn out of office Ministers who, we are bound to assume, possessed public confidence, or to retain them as mere clerks to obey a new master.

The new Premier has discarded two of the late colleagues of his predecessor and has substituted others in their place. There has been no political crisis, and, so far as the public are aware, there was no difference between those dismissed and those retained. It has been rumored that the dismissed Ministers are to be provided for by permanent appointments, but if such should be the case it will only

add to the disgrace of the transaction: If, on the other hand, they are not to be provided for, then the *onus* lies on the Ministers who have coolly deserted colleagues with whom they had been acting in perfect amity, up to the last moment. The whole transaction is so extraordinary, so competely at variance with the principles of the constitution which we have adopted as our guide, that it is really difficult to characterize it; and we must patiently abide events. It has been suggested that the chief object of the change was to reconcile a section of the Conservative party which had been dissatisfied with the railroad policy of the Government. There is certainly no ground furnished for this suggestion in the appointments actually made. It might be imagined that the removal of Messrs. Paquet & Flynn who deserted the Liberal party, on no apparent ground but to obtain office, would be acceptable to the Conservatives, had not Mr. Starnes been invited to join the new Government. Mr. Starnes was not only a member of the Joly Government, but he continued a member of the party after the desertions which caused its overthrow. He then became an advocate of coalition, and may probably imagine that his own adhesion to the new Conservative Government establishes the fact of a coalition.

There has been no recent justifiable ground for coalition in Quebec, and nothing tends more to shake confidence in the integrity of statesmen than the desertion of a political party for personal objects. When men leave one political party and join another without any reason, except that they may themselves obtain office, they simply sell themselves for office. Coalitions are only justifiable when no other means can be found for carrying on a Government satisfactorily. There may be three distinct parties, two of which, by combining, may render it impossible for the other to carry on the Government, or there may be two parties nearly of the same strength, such as existed in the Quebec Legislature after the dissolution advised by Mr. Joly. That clearly was a case in which, if possible, coalition should have been resorted to. The Administration was sustained by the casting vote of the Speaker, who had been elected as an opponent of the party which selected him. Mr. Joly committed a fatal mistake in attempting to carry on the Government by the casting vote of the Speaker in one House, and with a majority against him in the other. He should have placed his own resignation in the hands of the Lieutenant-Governor, and should have advised him to entrust the formation of a new Administration to

some moderate man among his opponents who could have obtained adequate support. If Messrs. Chauveau, Paquet and Flynn had advised such a course, and had resigned on Mr. Joly's refusal to adopt it, they would not have been liable to the imputation of treachery to their acknowledged leader, and would have probably had many followers. What is incomprehensible in the late change is that the re-construction can only be defended on the ground that it was desirable to reunite the party which had been divided on the railroad question, which led to the resignation of Mr. Ross. It seems highly improbable that any strength will be gained by the changes made, even if the Legislature should submit to the humiliation of receiving as its First Minister a gentleman who has obtained the position not through its confidence, but in exchange for an office which he held in the Government of the Dominion.

Since writing the above, Mr. Mousseau has made some startling announcements in the form of a communication to a newspaper reporter, rather a novel mode for a Prime Minister to announce his policy. Instead of trying to heal the divisions in the Conservative party he expressly declares that Mr. Ross was rejected on the ground of his opposition to Mr. Chapleau, while Mr. Starnes was selected because "he came frankly, and said he would support the railway policy of the Government," and again because he supported Sir John Macdonald's commercial policy. All this is strange, but it is nothing to the declaration that Mr. Chapleau and his colleagues, some of whom are retained by Mr. Mousseau, have been guilty of gross extravagance in employing "useless clerks" by the dismissal of which \$100,000 can be saved. Let us just imagine that the Quebec Assembly had passed resolutions substantially in accordance with Mr. Mousseau's recorded opinions, and Messrs. Lynch, Wartele and Dionne must have at once tendered their resignations.

From the last statement of the British Board of Trade it appears that during the half year reported upon the foreign sheep and lambs landed numbered one-fourth more than in any previous period. During the first six months of 1882, £8,000,010 sterling was paid for live stock, butter, beef and bacon, making, with breadstuffs, £29,000,000. During the first half of 1841, two million cwts of raw and refined sugar was consumed taking the whole of the United Kingdom; while from January to June 1882 the quantity was sixteen times as large. Great Britain and Ireland, during the latter period imported 9,279,880 cwts of raw cotton, at a cost of £27,000,000; of wool 345,411,200 lbs, costing nearly £18,000,000; of flax, hemp and flax-seed £ 4,500,000. The exports of cot-

ton manufactures amounted to £31,000,000; of woollens and worsted products £9,500,000; flax and jute £4,500,000, exclusive of the yarns in each case.

MONEY VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.—In the current number of the *International Review* there is an interesting article on Life Insurance. It contains the following illustration of the money value of a man's life:

"Take a man 35 years of age, in sound health, earning \$1,000 a year. If money is worth 4 per cent interest the present value of his earnings for his probable after life-time by the American table is \$17,500. That is the cash value of his life to his family; that is the actual money equivalent lost by them if he dies; that is what they are in constant danger of losing; that is what he is imperatively bound to protect them against losing; that is the value of the substitute he must have always ready for that contingency. How many Americans earning that sum, or two or three times that sum, with dependent families, have that substitute or any considerable part of it ready and really available? The loss goes on at a rate few appreciate. Take 100,000 men aged 35, in good health, earning \$1,000 a year each: the present money value of their lives to their families is \$1,750,000; and during that year there will be lost about \$15,655,500; ten years later the loss is at the rate of \$17,021,000; twenty years later it is at the rate of nearly \$23,000,000, the only question as to the community is upon what families will it strike; as to the family, the only question is when will it strike; as to the whole number, so many lives will go; as to the total value of all, so much value will be lost."

In a late issue of the *JOURNAL* it was stated that the dry goods firm of Messrs. Hickey & Hett, Kingston, were in difficulties, and had been asked to assign to their chief creditors. The firm commenced business some four or five years ago; Mr. Hickey was in business before, and his wife had some few hundred dollars invested in real estate. Hett had been a traveller, and had some little cash capital. Within the last few months Hickey had been neglecting his business, and it is rumoured that both the partners had become addicted to convivial habits. About a year ago it was thought that their affairs were in a critical condition, and recently an action was brought by Messrs. Mackay Bros., of this city, they being the largest creditors. Mr. Hickey instructed a solicitor to defend on behalf of the firm, but Mr. Hett, who seemed desirous of helping the creditors in some way, countermanded these instructions and a judgment was entered by default. An application to set aside the judgment proved futile, and the stock was advertised for sale by the sheriff. It is stated that Messrs. Mackay Bros. offered to hold their judgment as a protection for all the creditors, and were willing to surrender it to the firm upon the latter giving security for the payment of 75c. on the dollar.

The traffic this season by both the Erie and Welland canals has been much less than last year, but the grain traffic through the Welland has increased to some extent as compared with that via the Erie. Transporters in this city state that the cheapness and convenience of the St. Lawrence route is steadily increasing in favor with Chicago and other western grain shippers.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ended 15th July, inst., was 681,633 tons, against 685,532 tons for like period last year—a decrease of 3,899 tons. Since the 1st January 1882, the production was 13,901,634 tons, against 13,663,325 tons for the corresponding period last year—an increase of 238,309 tons.

Financial and Commercial

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 3rd August, 1882.

Trade is considerably influenced by the heated tem, as nearly as all who could get away have left the city for a "spell;" but many will soon have to return, as the Fall trade is opening up very favorably, influenced to a large extent by the glowing reports of the incoming harvest. Some of the warehouses, notably in dry goods, already assume a busy appearance, and buyers are commencing to come forward. Full particulars of other departments will be found under the respective headings. Remittances generally reported fair, for the time of year. A fair amount of business is being done at the banks; commercial paper discounted at 6 to 7 per cent, and call loans quoted at 6. In Sterling Exchange business is small, but rates firm at 100½ between banks, and 109½ over the counter. Drafts on New York firmer to-day, quoted at ½ prem., but demand light. The Stock market has ruled firm all week, and to-day was quite strong and advancing. There is a growing confidence in the future, based chiefly upon the good crop reports and the bright outlook of the Fall trade. Bank of Montreal sold at 212 this p.m., buyers closing at 211½; Merchants' sold at 130½, an advance of 2 per cent for the week; Ontario sold at 127½ but closed at 126½ bid; Richelieu 4 per cent higher than last Thursday, selling to-day at 74 to 74½; City Gas has also advanced 2½ per cent for the week, and was especially strong to-day, selling at 173½ to 175½.

Transactions to-day:—Morning Board:—3 Montreal at 211½, 6 do at 211½; 50 Ontario at 127½, 100 Molsons at 128½, 18 do at 129; 25 Toronto at 190; 2 Merchants at 129½, 50 do at 129½; 14 Commerce at 144½, 175 do at 144½; 80 Richelieu at 72½; 890 City Gas at 175, 200 do at 174½, 25 do at 175.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Shipments of Fall goods continue active, and prices remain steady and unchanged. The chief feature in the trade during the week has been the movement among the operatives in the several departments to form unions with the supposed object of placing themselves in a better position to demand advanced wages. The recent advance granted to the "lasters" in general of the factories seems to have given rise to the expectation by the cutters, heelers, and bottomers, etc., that an advance could be obtained all round, hence an effort to organize these several departments of the trade into unions; some of the men however, state that they have other grievances, one being too many apprentices employed, and that their present object is not advanced wages. The manufacturers also have formed themselves into an association, and passed a code of by-laws for the protection of their interests and to aid in the general conduct of their business.

COAL.—Local dealers in Anthracite coal have advanced prices 50c. per ton during the week, owing they state, to higher freights, and advance in foreign markets. Stove and Chesnut are now held at \$6.75, and egg coal at \$6.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

ASHES.—Receipts are light. Prices have been steady at \$5 to \$5.05 for First Pots, and \$4.70 to \$4.80 for Seconds. There are no Thirds offering. Pearls, first sort were sold at \$8.40, and a very small bill at a price somewhat be-

low these figures. Receipts since 1st January, 4954 brls Pots, 310 brls Pearls. Deliveries: 5278 brls Pots, 595 brls Pearls. Stock in store at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, 415 brls Pots and 22 brls Pearls.

CATTLE, ETC.—The British markets, according to latest advices, is less active, and prices for both sheep and cattle have fallen 3d per lb. The opinion prevails that the highest prices of the season have been seen for Canadian cattle. At the local markets last Monday good to choice shipping heaves were scarce, and quoted at from 6c to 6½c per lb., live weight; sales having been made at these figures. Export Sheep were quiet at from 5c to 5½c per lb. live weight. The supply of butchers' cattle was large, and trade was fairly active under a good enquiry. The offerings were of a better quality than for some time, and prices ranged from 5c to 6½c for good to choice, and coarser grades from 3½c to 4½c per lb., live weight. Lambs were sold at from \$2 to \$5 each. Calves sold at from \$3 to \$10 each, as to size. Hogs quiet and steady, with sales at \$7 per 100 lbs. Shipments of live stock from Canada to Great Britain for week, ending August 5th, 1882, as reported by C. H. Chandler, Insurance and Shipping Agent, are as follows:—SS. "Carmona" to London, F. R. Lingham, 209 cattle, 1142 sheep; C. M. Acer & Co., 1113 sheep; Price & Delorme, 71 cattle. "Manitoba" to Glasgow, D. McIntosh, 80 cattle, 151 sheep; G. Frankland, 32 cattle; J. McShane, jun., 58 sheep; C. M. Acer & Co., 18 cattle; J. & C. Coughlin, 50 cattle; A. Armstrong, 372 sheep; J. Prendergast, 60 cattle. "Dominion" to Liverpool, J. McShane, jun., 74 cattle; T. Crawford & Co., 74 cattle; E. B. Morgan, 2 cattle, 1087 sheep; J. & C. Coughlin, 32 cattle, 270 sheep. "Avlona" to London, F. R. Lingham, 636 sheep; C. M. Acer & Co., 502 sheep; D. McIntosh, 23 cattle. Total, 745 cattle, 5,330 sheep.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—The local Butter market has remained stagnant during the week; buyers and sellers have remained too widely apart in their views to admit of transactions of any magnitude. The former have been endeavoring to get prices down to a shipping basis, but the farmers are immovable, and seem inclined to bide their time. Stocks of butter in this market are heavier than was supposed, being estimated by parties in the trade at from 15,000 to 20,000 packages, most of which is in strong hands. A small lot of creamery was offered yesterday at 22½c, and another lot at 22½c, but no round lots can be had at anything like these figures. Reports from the Townships as to prices paid seem rather conflicting. There is little change in the Cheese situation since our last issue; yesterday sales were reported at 10½c for 700 boxes to arrive, and of another lot at 10½c. A few round lots of French cheese have changed hands at 10½c to 10½c, but really choice stock is held firmly at 10½c. The New York Butter market is also reported in a similarly unsatisfactory condition. The Bulletin of Tuesday says: "The general markets have shown no animation this week, and prices appear to lack strength, but there is an absence of positive depression on really attractive goods. As we have before shown, the bulk of the large accumulation of Butter is of defective quality, and this will have to be reduced in value until an outlet is found; but holders of really choice give way slowly, with not a few keeping stock in cold storage, with full faith that it will ultimately be required at a paying rate. Cheese of perfect quality is also scarce and kept pretty well in hand, with owners making quite a steady showing, but heated and otherwise faulty goods are offered readily, with pretty easy terms allowed in many cases rather than permit the supply to make an accumulation."

FREIGHTS.—Ocean grain freights steady, at 6s to Glasgow, but rates to London rather easier, quoted at 5s. 9d., to Liverpool the rate is 5s. 6d.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The local demand is light, and transactions are unimportant. The country trade is also quiet. The only change in price to note is *Quinine*, which has advanced in New York about ten per cent.; our quotations are advanced accordingly. We have reliable information respecting the *Opium* crop now, which shows 6,000 to 6,500 cases this year against 11,000 in 1881. It is not anticipated that there will be much, if any, enhancement of price, as the market is well stocked. *Uta of Roses* is much higher, the yield at Kesanyk this year being about 27,250 ounces against 60,500 ounces in 1881. About half the quantity distilled has already changed hands at 30 to 40 per cent. over last year's quotations, and a further advance seems certain. The English Chemical market is unchanged, a quiet feeling still prevailing. Freights are a little easier. In *Glues* there is not much movement, the principal demand being for the cheaper qualities of both home and foreign make, which are selling at from 12½c to 17c, according to quantity and quality. For White Glues there is only a moderate demand.

DRY GOODS.—Another busy week has been experienced. The staffs of many of the leading houses have been working late into the nights, assorting goods or filling orders received per travellers, who in most sections are doing well. In some parts of the Eastern townships retail merchants are said to be holding back their chief orders for a later period, but reports of the crops from all over the country are most encouraging. There has been a few Manitoba buyers in the market this week. The usual summer arrangement has been made with the G. T. R. Co., whereby bona-fide buyers are accorded the privilege of travelling from any of the Stations on their line from Kingston westward, and Brockville for Stations on the Canada Pacific from Perth north, to Montreal and return for one fare. The tickets will be available on the down trip by the boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company from Toronto, or from any place between there and Kingston on payment of one-third extra fare, from such place to Montreal, returning by railway. This arrangement extends from 7th August to 30th September next, and the tickets are good for 15 days from the date of starting the journey. It will be necessary for buyers to procure an order for their ticket through any other of their well-known business friends in this city, and on beginning their journey they should have it dated at the nearest Grand Trunk Station. There is a general demand for all classes of goods; it is a little too early yet to form an opinion as to what particular kinds will be most sought for, but Canadian shirts and drawers of the finer qualities seem to be in better demand than last year. Canadian manufactures of grey cottons are now guaranteeing prices for three months, instead of stipulating that they shall be subject to ruling figures at date of delivery, as was done in previous years; this illustrates the power of competition, which will probably be felt next year to a still greater extent. Payments generally good for the time of year, and prospects bright.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The tone of the English breadstuffs markets is quiet, but firmer to-day, if anything; wheat in all positions was steadier, and corn firm. Imports in the United Kingdom during the week show an increase of 5,000 qrs. wheat and 30,000 qrs. corn, and a decrease of 35,000 brls. flour, as compared with the week previous. There was considerable re-action in the Chicago wheat market to-day, and prices show a fractional decline. New York was ½c. to 2½c. higher for wheat yesterday. The local grain market has remained inactive all week, and quotations are for the most part nominal; Canada wheats have been offering without finding buyers. A few carloads of oats have been sold this week on p.t., but prices are quoted at 47c. to 47½c. Other grains rule nomi-

nal. Holders of *Flour* believe that, in view of firmer outside markets, values here should show an upward tendency, but buyers are few, and values, in the absence of quotable business, remain easy, and show a slight decline from last week.

FRUITS.—Business continues fair. The demand is reported chiefly for *Lemons*, of which the supply is light, and prices rule rather firm, at \$7 to \$7.50 per box for Palermo, and \$8 do for Messina, and \$4 for fine Messina in half boxes. Naples steady at \$10 to \$12 per case. No *Oranges* in the market. A good demand has been experienced for new *Apples*, which are in short supply, and held firmly at \$5 per barrel. The first shipment of new Canadian apples is expected to arrive here next week. The *Strawberry* season is over, and the crop of *Raspberries*, from latest accounts, is likely to be a total failure. *Gooseberries* selling at 50c to 60c per gallon; *Red Currants* in fair request at 25c to 30c per gallon, and *Black Currants* worth 50c per gallon. California fruit steady and unchanged at \$6.50 per box for *Pears* and \$4 do for *Plums*. Receipts of *Peaches* light, and stock arriving from North Carolina poor; prices range from \$5 to \$6 per crate. *Red Bananas* selling at \$2 to \$3 per bunch. Owing, it is said, to the warm weather, no *Cocoanuts* arriving.

GROCERIES.—*Sugars.*—Steady, with a slight advance in high class *Yellows* from recent lowest point. This kind is not in large supply. Ordinary *Yellows* quiet. Refined White Sugar unchanged. In grocery grades West India Sugars there is no change of consequence. *Molasses.*—Market remains quiet, with a range of values for the various kinds, as Barbadoes, Antigua, etc., as before. *Syrups* in request and unchanged. *Tens.*—Japanese advices are to the effect that heavy rains appear to have injured drawing quality of second pickings. There is a particular activity prevailing. *Coffees* show a fair moderate demand. Values are unchanged. *Rice.*—There is, as usual at this season, a pretty good inquiry; prices steady at the advance. *Spices.*—Pepper maintains its previous firmness, 15c to 16½c. Pimento crop reported as affected by drought in Jamaica. Nutmegs active in United States markets at full figures here, firm for good qualities. *Ginger* and *Cassia* as before. *Fruits.*—*Valentias* are almost closed out. New crop began to be talked about, about 10c, possibly, at least for new to arrive, say in about a month. *Eleme Raisins* 9c to 10c; inferior neglected. *Malaga Raisins* nominal here. Prices remain high for balance of old crop at Malaga. *Currants* firm. *Nuts* and *Almonds* unchanged.

HARDWARE AND IRON.—A moderate business in general hardware continues to be done, and the trade are confident of an active Fall season. Payments continue fair. Prices for everything but glass and tin are unchanged, but the feeling is very firm, as it is believed that all the goods held will be required for the Autumn trade; and as some advance in values for heavy metals is not improbable holders are not pressing sales. Cable advices note an advance in Europe of about 10 per cent., and prices in this market are stiffer in consequence, our outside quotations now being asked. The local *Pig Iron* market remains quiet, as usual at this period. The Glasgow market continues firm, the freight question still an uncertain element. Here there have been sales of about 1,000 tons to arrive of leading brands of English iron on p.t.; business is chiefly confined to small lots at firm but unchanged prices. No change to note in *Tin Plates* or *Canada Plates*, but *Ingot Tin* is firm and higher, in sympathy with English and American markets. *Copper* is a little lower in England, but the decline has not been sufficient to affect prices here.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Owing, presumably, to the small offerings of native *Hides* and the advance in the Western markets, local butchers have been receiving ½c per lb. more during the week;

prices now being \$8.50, \$7.50 and \$6.50 per 100 lbs. respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The Western markets have further advanced ½c per lb. during the week for Buff hides, and ear lots have been sold here at 9½ to 9¼ for No. 1; the inside figure would not now be accepted for No. 1 Western States hides. *Lambskins* steady at 50c to 55c each, and a good many clips selling at 50c. Very few *Calfskins* offering; they are nominally worth 14c per lb.

LEATHER.—No activity in the market can yet be reported. In *Sole leather* a steady business continues to be done, at firm prices for the best Spanish, which is expected to advance shortly, in sympathy with the upward movement in dry hides; the best B. A. is selling in round lots to jobbers at 26c for No. 1, but it is stated that, in consequence of the short supply, buyers have recently been forced to take No. 2. The firmer feeling does not apply to common Spanish. *Black leathers* generally reported dull and weak, with sales confined to small parcels. There has been some increased movement in *Splits*, it would appear, at prices favorable to buyers. In *Upper*, the business during the week has been small; other descriptions quiet and unchanged. A good Fall trade is confidently expected.

LUMBER.—Trade dull; as usual in August, very little moving. Prices are so high that the demand is considerably checked; parties building for speculation at present prices of lumber would have a poor return for the investment, consequently the sales are mostly for necessary work. Building operations are very limited. First quality of *Pine* is held at such an extreme price that there is almost no sale for it, especially since it cannot be put to a profitable use just now.

OLDS.—This market rules quiet, and is not so strong as a few weeks ago. Stocks of all kinds are light, while the demand is fair for this season. Prices remain firm and unchanged; indications for the fall trade are good.

PROVISIONS.—The Liverpool market has been firm and steadily advancing during the week; yesterday a further advance of 1s for pork, 6d for lard, and 3d for tallow was advised. In Chicago the hog market was irregular, but generally lower; estimated receipts were 15,000 against 13,652 on Tuesday. Pork has advanced in Chicago \$1.07½ for September within the last two days, but it closed 37½c lower last evening, at \$20.70. Lard ruled steady at \$12.32½ Sept., and \$12.42½ Oct. The local market has remained rather flat, with few changes in quotations. Small lots of *Mess Pork* continue to move off, at \$25.50 to \$26 for Canada Short Cut, and \$25 to \$25.50 for western; demand is confined to the country jobbing trade and city retailers. Lard in fair request for the time of year, at 15½c to 15¼c for Fair-banks, and 14½c to 15c for Canada. *Hams* also in fair demand at 15c to 15½c. *Eggs* scarce and firm, at 19c as the average ruling price.

WOOL.—The market for both foreign and domestic remains quiet, especially for *Greasy Cape*. Australian rules firm at from 21½ to 31c. Transactions few and prices unchanged.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Boston, Aug. 2.—*Flour* quiet, small purchases of Spring Wheats. New coming forward slowly. Superfine selling at from \$3.50 to \$4; Extras \$4.50 to \$6, including Choice Bakers \$5 to \$7.50. Winter Wheats dull, sales at from \$5.75 to \$6.75. Patent Spring in limited demand, and sales at from \$7.50 to \$9 for common and choice. *Cornmeal* in moderate demand at \$3.80. *Oatmeal* sells at from \$7 to \$8. *Hay*, choice is scarce at from \$21 to \$22 per ton; medium plenty and selling from \$12 to \$19. *Butter* in moderate demand, prices easier; sales of choice creameries at from 24c to 26c and 21c to 24c fair and good. *Cheese* in steady

demand at from 10½c to 11½c for choice, and 9c to 10½c fair and good. *Leggs* in demand, fresh lots scarce. Sales of Canada and Eastern at from 22½c to 22c. *Canada Peas* selling at from \$1.20 to \$1.25. *Polatoes* arriving freely; prices lower; sales at from \$2.50 to \$3.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1882.

(Beerbohm's Advices.)—**Floating Cargoes:**—Wheat unchanged; Corn firm. Cargoes on passage:—Wheat unchanged, pretensions of sellers prevent business. Cargoes on passage:—*Cora firm*; Good cargoes of California Wheat 40s; cargoes on sale off coast:—wheat and corn nothing offering. Liverpool Wheat and Corn on spot, steeper. No. 2 Red Wheat 45s, prompt 45s 3d. Amount of wheat on passage for U.K., 2,150,000 qrs.; corn, 190,000 qrs.

Chicago, 2.38 p.m.—Wheat, Sept., 99½c; Oct., 99½c. Corn, Sept., 75½c; Oct., 74½c. Oats, Sept., 36½c; Oct., 36c. Pork, Sept., \$20.62½; Oct., \$20.72½. Lard, Sept., \$12.30; Oct., \$12.37½.

New York, 3.30 p.m.—Wheat, No. 2 Red, Aug., \$1.15½; Sept., \$1.15½; Oct., \$1.16½; Nov., \$1.16; \$1.15½ the year. Corn, Aug., 86c; Sept., 85½c; Oct., 84½c; Nov., 80½c; the year 77½c.

Milwaukee, 2.30 p.m.—Wheat, Aug., \$1.79½; Sept., \$1.99½c; Oct., \$1.

WOOL	WINANS & CO.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	WOOLS	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	of every description,	Cotton Warps
WOOL	at Bottom Prices,	Cotton Warps
WOOL	Send for Samples.	Cotton Warps
WOOL	COTTON WARPS,	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	1st PRIZE,	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	Common numbers kept constantly in stock. Orders filled with greatest despatch.	Cotton Warps
WOOL	THE BEST WARPS	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	ever made in the Dominion.	Cotton Warps
WOOL	Satisfaction Guaranteed!	Cotton Warps
WOOL	All 2nd hand Woolen Machinery in Ontario for sale on our books. Send for List—no charge.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	13 CHURCH ST.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps
WOOL	TORONTO.	Cotton Warps
WOOL		Cotton Warps



Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal and Charcoal," will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 3rd day of AUGUST, at Noon, for the necessary Fuel required for the Public Buildings, Ottawa.

Specifications can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on and after Saturday, 22nd July instant, at this Office, where all necessary information can be had on application.

No tender will be considered unless accompanied by an accepted Bank Cheque of \$100 to order of Minister of Public Works.

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

By order,

F. H. ENNIS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 19th July, 1882.



NOTICE

TO

Secretary-Treasurers of Municipalities

IN THE

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The attention of Secretary-Treasurers of Municipal Corporations in the Province of Quebec is called to Sections 1, 2 and 9 of the Act 45 Vic., cap. 22, intitled: "An Act to impose certain direct taxes on certain Commercial Corporations," which came into force on the 27th May, 1882:—

1. In order to provide for the exigencies of the public service of this Province, every Bank carrying on the business of banking in this Province, every Insurance Company accepting risks and transacting the business of insurance in this Province, every Incorporated Company carrying on any labor, trade or business in this Province, every incorporated Loan Company making loans in this Province, every incorporated Navigation Company running a regular line of steamers, steamboats or other vessels in the waters of this Province, every Telegraph Company working a telegraph line or part of a telegraph line in this Province, every Telephone Company working a telephone line in this Province, every City Passenger Railway or Tramway Company working a line of railway or tramway in this Province, and every Railway Company working a railway or part of a railway in this Province, shall, annually, pay the several taxes mentioned and specified in section three of this Act, which taxes are hereby imposed upon each of such commercial corporations respectively.

2. The term Bank includes Savings Banks; the term Insurance Company comprises Life, Fire, Inland, Marine, Guarantee and Accident Insurance Companies, but does not include Mutual Insurance Companies organized under the laws of this Province; the term Incorporated Loan Company includes Building Societies; and the term Incorporated Company does not include companies publishing newspapers or periodicals.

3. The clerks or secretary-treasurers of every municipal corporation shall annually, on or before the first day of June, return to the Provincial Treasurer the names of all commercial corporations of the nature of those mentioned in this Act, established or doing business within their respective municipalities, specifying the number of offices, places of business, factories or workshops of each; and in default of so doing they shall severally be liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars, and in default of paying of such fine to an imprisonment of twenty-five days.

Secretary-Treasurers are hereby notified that instructions will be given to prosecute those who may be in default on the 1st day of September next, under the above sections.

J. WURTELE,

Treasurer P.Q.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 4th July, 1882.

S. CARSLY,

DRY GOODS, WAREHOUSE,

113 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL,

AND

18 Bartholomew Close,

London.

NOW IN STOCK

GENTS' SILK UNDERWEAR,
SHIRTS, PANTS, &c.

GENTS' BROWN COTTON
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' MERINO FINISH Shirts
and Pants.

GENTS' ELASTIC MERINO
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' STOUT MERINO Shirts
and Pants.

GENTS' GAUZE MERINO Shirts
and Pants.

GENTS' INDIA GAUZE Merino
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' SUMMER MERINO
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' SILVER GREY Merino
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' SHETLAND MERINO
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' ARTIC MERINO Shirts
and Pants.

GENTS' BROWN BALBRIGGAN
Shirts and Pants.

GENTS' FANCY STRIPE COT-
TON Shirts and Pants.

S. CARSLY,

113 ST. PETER STREET,
MONTREAL.

Montreal, 29th June, 1882.



NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Province of Quebec

Has decided to make an issue of

DEBENTURES

— FOR —

\$1,500,000,

On account of the Loan authorized by
the Act 45 Vic., Cap. 18.

These Debentures are for

\$500 Each.

and are payable on one year's notice
being given by the Government at
any time after the expiration of thirty
years from the 1st of July, 1882. They
bear

Interest at the rate of FIVE per
Cent. per Annum,

payable semi-annually in Quebec or
Montreal, on the 1st of January and
1st of July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to
order, and will be registered and trans-
ferable at Quebec or Montreal at the
option of the holder. They may,
however, be exchanged for Debentures
payable to bearer.

Tenders will be received at the
Treasury Department, Quebec,

Up to the 22nd July instant,

for Debentures of the above mentioned
issue, but no Tender will be accepted
at less than par.

Payment of the Debentures will be
required as follows:—

10 per cent.	on the 1st August.
15	" " 1st September.
25	" " 1st October.
25	" " 1st November.
25	" " 1st December.

Payment in full may be made by
anticipation.

Interest will be allowed from date
of each payment, and the Debentures
will be delivered on payment of last
instalment.

Notice of allotment will be sent on
or before the 26th July instant.

Copies of the Act can be obtained
on application at the Treasury Depart-
ment, Quebec.

FORM OF TENDER.

To the Treasurer of the Province of
Quebec.

I hereby tender for Debentures of \$500 each, amounting to \$
of the issue of \$1,500,000 of the Loan
of the Province of Quebec, authorized
by the Act 45 Vic., Cap. 18 and
undertake to pay \$ for each
Debenture of \$500 of the amount ten-
dered for by me, or of such lesser
amount as may be allotted to me, in
conformity with the terms of the
notice of the issue.

J. WURTELE,

Treasurer

P. Q.

Treasury Department, }
Quebec, 4th July, 1882. }

July, 5 1882.

OTTAWA RIVER

NAVIGATION CO.



MAIL LINE OF DAY STEAMERS

BETWEEN

MONTREAL and OTTAWA.

Passengers for Ottawa and all intermediate port
take 7 a.m. train for Lachine daily to connect with
steamer.

Favorite Route for Tourists.

Delightful Day Trip to Carillon

fifty miles up the river, passing through beautiful
scenery. Steamer remains one and a half hours at
Carillon, returning HOME BY THE RAPIDS.
Fare for Round Trip, \$1.25; on Saturdays, \$1.

Excursions Up by Rail and Down by Boat.

To OTTAWA by Rail, return by steamer.
To ST. ANNES by 12.30 p.m. train (Saturday 2
p.m.), return by boat at 5 p.m. Round trip, 80c.

To SHOOT THE RAPIDS in the afternoon
take 5 p.m. train for Lachine. Round trip, 50c.

Tickets for the CELEBRATED CALEDONIA
SPRINGS issued at low rates.

Tickets, Tourist Cards and all information at
principal Hotels, Grand Trunk offices and Ticket
Office, corner McGill and St. James streets.

General Offices, Freight Stores, &c., 87 and 89
Common street, Canal Basin.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
President.

May 25th, 1882.

SURETYSHIP.

THE GUARANTEE CO.

Of North America.

Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000
Paid up in Cash (no notes), 290,000
Assets, March, over 350,000
Deposit with Dominion Govt. 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

of this Company renders the Premiums in certain cases annually reducible until the rate of

One-half p. Cent per Annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced management which introduced the system to this continent seventeen years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its patrons.

Over \$150,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

President—SIR ALEXANDER T. GALT, G.C.M.G. (Formerly Finance Minister of Canada.)

Vice-President—JOHN RANKIN (Merchant.)

Managing Director—EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Secretary—JAMES GRANT.

Legal Adviser—J. C. HATTON, Q. C.

Bankers—THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

HEAD OFFICE:

260 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

* N.B.—This Company's Deposit is the largest made for Guarantee business by any Company, and is not liable for the responsibilities of any other risks.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Table with columns: NAME, Par Value, Capital subscribed, Capital paid-up, Dividend Rate, Dividend at 6 Months, Closing Prices Aug. 3. Includes entries for British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion Bank, etc.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

Large table with columns: Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates. Includes sections for Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Flour, Grain, Sugars, and various other commodities.

[Established 1750.]
SAMUEL LEWIS & CO.,
DUDLEY, ENG.,
 Contractors to the British Government,
 Manufacturers of

CHAINS,
 Anchors, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, &c., Close-link
 Coil Chain, Traces, Back-bands, Cow Ties, Tug
 Chains, and Chains of every description.
 All kinds of Wrought Nails, including Rose, Clout,
 Countersunk Clout, Flue Clout and Menish
 Tacks.

W. L. HALDIMAND & SON,
 26 St. Salpice Street, MONTREAL,
 Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

Legal.
 (For Assignees, Accountants, &c., see other page.)

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EDWARD H. SMYTHE, Barrister and Attorney,
 102 Ontario Street, Kingston, Ont.
E. H. SMYTHE, M.A., LL.B.
 Special attention to collections.

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BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,
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 BARRISTER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
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GLASS, GLASS & BARRETT,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
 NOTARIES, &c.,
 Solicitors for the English Loan Co.,
 LONDON, CANADA.

DAVID GLASS, Q.C. CHESTER GLASS.
FREDERIO BARRETT, M.A.

G. CAMPAIGNE,
 Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, &c.

Lindsay, Ont.
W.M. McDONNELL Jr.,
 Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery and
 conv. Notary Public, Office - Kent Street.

Liverpool, N.S.
MOORE & PYKE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
 Notaries, Conveyancers, &c.
 G. Thomas Moore, Commissioner for Massachusetts
 and other States of the Union, Master in the Sup-
 rior Court, Surrogate of the Vice-Admiralty Court

Moncton, N.B.
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 BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Real
 Estate Agent, Main Street, Moncton, N.B. Loans
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 North British Chambers, 11 Hospital street

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ATWATER,
 ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS & COMMISSIONERS,
 131 St. James Street, Montreal.

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Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q.C. A. W. ATWATER.

Mount Forest, Ont.
M. O. MACGREGOR,
 ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR &c.

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Ramsay, Dods & Co.,
 AGENTS FOR
WINSOR & NEWTON'S
Artists' Materials.
 A full assortment always on hand.
37, 39 AND 41 RECOLLET STREET,
MONTREAL.
 Full descriptive Catalogues on application.

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 Manufacturers and Jobbers in
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
 152 & 154 McGill Street,
 (Nearly opposite Albion Hotel),
MONTREAL.

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 WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
 WAREHOUSE:
 Nos. 89, 91 & 93 MCGILL ST.
 Timothy, Clover, Seed Wheat, Tares, Barley, Oats,
 &c. Prices and Samples on application. Trade Price
 List and Illustrated Catalogue free.

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SUGAR REFINING CO.,
 (LIMITED),
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 A. BAUMGARTEN, - - - VICE-PRESIDENT.
 THEO. LABATT, - SECRETARY-TREASURER.
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 The wholesale trade only supplied.

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 NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
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C. A. MYERS,
 Attorney, Solicitor, &c.
Napanee, Ont.
W. S. WILLIAMS,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 Solicitor in Chancery,
 Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.

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COCKBURN & McINTYRE,
 Barristers, Notaries, Parliamentary Agents, &c.
 Solicitors for the Bank of Montreal, &c.
 Hon. JAS. COCKBURN, Q.C. formerly of Cockburn &
 McCaul.
 A. J. McINTYRE, formerly of Walker & McIntyre.

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CREASOR & MORRISON,
 BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
 Solicitors in Chancery, &c., Owen Sound, Ont.
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MOGEE & JONES, Barristers, Attorneys and Soli-
 citors, Notaries Public, &c.
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Produce Commission
MERCHANT,
 No. 26 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL,
 Solicits consignments of Butter, Cheese, Eggs and
 other Produce.
 Information as to prices, &c. given cheerfully and
 without delay. Returns promptly made.
REFERENCES:
 Messrs. J. Y. Gilmour & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods
 Merchants, Montreal.
 Adam Darling, Esq., Wholesale Crockery Merchant,
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Established 1845.
D Rees & Co.,
CURERS OF PROVISIONS
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PACKERS OF BEEF & PORK,
 46, 48 & 60 GREY NUN STREET,
 The only exclusively Meat Packing
 Establishment in Montreal.

PORK, BEEF and LARD
 Of the finest quality constantly on hand.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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 Importation orders solicited.

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MONTREAL.
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Prepared Meats,
CANNED MEATS, BOLOGNA
SAUSAGES, SAUSAGES
 of all kinds, smoked and unsmoked,

Legal.

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 ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
 SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, NOTARY PUB
 Commissioner and Conveyancer.
PRIVATE MONEY TO LEND.

Pembroke: COUNTY TOWN OF RENFREW, ONT.

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 Barristers, &c. Solicitors for Quebec Bank.
 H. H. LOUCKS, J. H. BURRITT,
 Co. Attorney and Clerk of the Peace.

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F. PROUDFOOT,
 BARRISTER,
 SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC
 Head office—Port Elgin. Branch office—South-
 ampton. Private Funds to Lend.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882.

Table with 8 columns: Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates. Includes items like Tin Plate, IC Coke, IC Charcoal, No. 1 Ordinary Sole, etc.

* Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 75 per cent.

CIRICE TETU & CO., 26 Lemoine St., Montreal, Manufacturers Agents and Commission Merchants, Sole Agents for the Dominion for Messrs. PERRIN FRERES, Grenoble, France, Manufacturers of KID GLOVES, Always on hand a considerable stock; also, orders taken for direct importation.

PAINTING. HOUSE, SIGN & FRESCO WORK Done in best taste and modern style, at as low rates as are consistent with first-class workmanship. Steady, respectable and trustworthy men employed. FIRST PRIZES AND DIPLOMAS Received at late Exhibitions for excellency of work. During the past 20 years many of the most elegant mansions in Montreal have been decorated by JOHN MURPHY, 15 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

S. R. PARSONS, FURNITURE ROOMS, 437 & 439 NOTRE DAME ST. The Latest Styles of PARLOR, DINING ROOM and BEDROOM FURNITURE, of best quality. Inspection invited.

PRINCESS BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the eminent Analytical Chemist: Prof. Croft, Toronto University, Toronto. G. P. Gridford, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry, McGill College, Montreal. Wm. F. Best, Government Analyst, St. John, N.B. Patronized by H.R.H. Princess Louise and H. E. the Earl of Dufferin, Gov. Gen'l of Canada, (see letters in the "Princess" Baker) Send for sample, Chemist reports, "Princess" Baker, &c., &c. Wm. LUNAN & SON, Sole Proprietors, SOREL, Que., Canada.

Table with 2 columns: Securities, Montreal Aug 3. Includes items like Can. Government Debentures, 6 p. ct., 1882-84, Do. do. 1885 op of Gov. D., etc.

Table with 4 columns: Shrs., Railway and other Stocks, Pd., etc. Includes items like Atlantic & St. Lawrence Shs 6 p. c., Do. 6 p. c. Ster. Mt. Bonds, Do. do. 3rd Mort. 1891, etc.

**DOMINION
BARB WIRE CO.,**

Sole Manufacturers in Canada of the Celebrated
**LYMAN LOCK BARB, &
LYMAN DOUBLE LOCK BARB
STEEL FENCING WIRE,**
Galvanized and Enamelled.

The only wire used upon the principal Railways of
Canada.

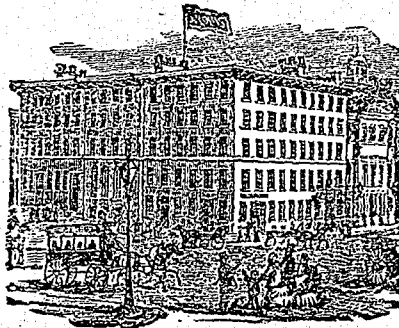
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Send for Circulars and Prices.

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WILLIS RUSSEL, President . . . QUEBEC.
This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and
locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for
pleasure and business travel.

THE RUSSELL,

OTTAWA.

THE PALACE HOTEL OF CANADA.

This magnificent new Hotel, fitted up in the most
modern style, is now Re-opened. The Russell con-
tains accommodation for over FOUR HUNDRED
GUESTS, with passenger and baggage elevators, and
commands a splendid view of the city, Parliamen-
tary grounds, river and canal. Visitors to the Cap-
ital having business with the Government find it
most convenient to stop at the Russell, where they
can always meet the leading public men. The entire
Hotel is supplied with escapes, and in case of fire
there would not be any confusion or danger. Every
attention paid to Guests.

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THIS HOTEL WAS OPENED on the First of May,
1879, by the former Proprietor, so long and favor-
ably known throughout Canada, the United States
and British Empire, who has spared no expense in
entirely Re-Furnishing the whole House; also adding
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, which will con-
siderably enhance the already enviable popularity
of this First-class Hotel.

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.

S. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

GOLD MEDALIST DYERS.

Re-Dyers of Piece Goods in Silk, Velvets, Rib-
bons, Laces, Dress Goods, all Wool or Union Tweeds,
Cloakings, &c., &c.

The only Works in the Dominion where all
classes of Piece Goods can be satisfactorily done.
All work guaranteed unequalled in the Dominion.

British American Dyeing Co.

Works, 521 St. Joseph St., Montreal.
Offices, 221 McGill Street, Montreal.
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91 John Street, Quebec.

Price List and all information on application.
Also Ostrich Feathers and Garment Dyeing.

Legal.

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Offices: Two's Block, Wellington Street. Special
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district of St. Francis and of this Province, as well as
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Office: Sand's Building, 77 Prince William Street,**

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BARRISTER.**

Office: Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Sts.,

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**FARLEY, DOHERTY & BAIN,
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Collections made promptly.**

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attended to in all portions of Western Ontario.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1861.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**OSTRICH
AND
VULTURE FEATHERS**

OFFICE AND FACTORY:

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P.S.—The Trade is respectfully requested to remem-
ber the following:

According to a new process which I
possess, I can dye Plumes and Feathers
to any color whatever, and this, in
less than ten minutes.

ROBT. MITCHELL & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BRASS WORK,

Copper, Iron and Earthenware,
Materials and Supplies for

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

Warehouse, Nos. 140 & 142 St. Peter St.
Office, 672 Craig Street.

WORKS: [Nos. 674, 676, 678, 680 & 682 CRAIG STREET,
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MONTREAL.

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OF CANADA

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

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Vice-President and Managing Director: C. F. SISE.

Secretary-Treasurer: - - - C. P. SOLATER.

This Company is now prepared to furnish Tele-
phone Exchange facilities to Cities and Towns at
reasonable rates, and to connect Cities or Towns
with each other for Telephonic communication; also
to build Private Lines connecting Mills, Offices,
Dwellings or other points which parties may desire
to connect by Telephone.—For particulars address,
THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

OF CANADA.—MONTREAL.

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Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.**

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**HENRY E. WRIGHT,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY.**

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BARRISTERS, &c.,
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Solicitors Canada Term. Loan and Savings Co.
18 Toronto Street, Toronto.**

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Winnipeg, Man.

**ROSS, KILLAM & HAGGART,
BARRISTERS,
REAL ESTATE BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. — THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1882

Table with columns for Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates, Name of Article, Wholesale Rates. It lists various goods like woolens, shirtings, and linens with their respective prices.

Retailers will please bear in mind that above quotations apply only to large lots.



Welland Canal Enlargement. Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, S and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Br. Mey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 84, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut." Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates stated in the offer submitted. The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

TRENT NAVIGATION. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is unavoidably further postponed to the following dates: — Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next. Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination (at the places previously mentioned) on THURSDAY, the tenth day of AUGUST next.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882. Legal. Woodstock, N.B. APPLEBY & COURSER, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Notaries, &c. Woodstock, N.B. Special attention given to collections. Windsor, N.S. W. H. & A. BLANCHARD, Solicitors, Accountants and Notaries Public. Wingham, Ont. J. A. MORTON, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer &c. Special attention to mercantile collections. Woodstock, Ont. BEARD & NELLIS, Barristers, &c. Offices in the Oxford Permanent Building Society's Building. A. V. McLENNAN, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Etc., Etc. Office: — Immediately West of American Express Office. Yarmouth, N.S. THOS. B. FLINT, LL.B., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

FRESH EXTRA SCALED SALMON. HERRING (Mediums). Consignments now Arriving FOR SALE BY L. A. GORDON & CO., 31 & 33 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL. G. I. RICHARDSON MANUFACTURER OF SUPERIOR SAUCES, PICKLES, CATSUPS, &c., &c. 14 ST. JAMES STREET, P.O. Box No. 1567. MONTREAL. N.B. — First-class and Extra Prizes awarded at Dominion Exhibition, 1880.

USE Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap. EACH BAR WEIGHS 1 LB. Image of Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap packaging.

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ont.
A. G. RAMSAY, Managing Director.

ABSTRACT OF 34th ANNUAL REPORT TO 30th APRIL, 1881.

1. Assets 30th April, 1881.....	\$4,569,161
2. Income for the year.....	867,238
3. Income from Interest (included in above).....	284,208
4. Claims by death during the year.....	224,757
5. Do as estimated by the Co.'s tables and provided for.....	328,135
6. Difference in Co.'s favor between actual and estimated death rate.....	101,878
7. Excess of Interest revenue over death claims.....	59,451
8. Number of policies issued for the year, 2287, for.....	4,157,165
9. Total Policies in force at date, 13,998, upon 11,498 lives, for.....	25,024,270

Now Business exceeds a fourth of the returns for 1880 of 28 licensed Companies.
Total on the Co.'s books exceeds a fourth of the entire amount in force in Canada.
Bonus Additions to Life Policies for past fifteen years have added \$375 to each \$1,000 of original Assurance. Cash Profits for same period have been 35 to 39 per cent. of all premiums paid according to age at entry.

MONTREAL BRANCH, . . . 180 ST. JAMES STREET.
R. POWNALL, Secretary for Pro. of Que. P. LAFERRIERE, Inspector of Agencies.
JAMES AKIN, Special City Agent.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON, ONT.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL, - - - - -	\$200,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - - -	141,000
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, - - - - -	101,000

Life Insurance Agents who can do \$100,000 of new business in a year are invited to communicate with DAVID BURKE, Manager, Hamilton, with a view to an engagement.

Manitoba and the North West Territory

FARMING AND STOCK-RAISING LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

Under agreement with the Crown, the Hudson's Bay Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the Lands in the fertile belt, estimated at about seven millions of acres, and they are prepared to offer for sale land in the Townships already surveyed by the Government of Canada.
Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned at the offices of the Company in Montreal and Winnipeg.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner.

THE FEDERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Capital Subscribed, - - - - -	\$700,000
Deposited with Dominion Government, - - - - -	51,100

President: D. B. CHISHOLM, Esq., Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents: JAS. H. BEATTY, Esq.; ROBERT BARBER, Esq.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., Consulting Actuary.

This Company offers equitable plans of Life Insurance on favorable terms, and issues **NON-FORFEITABLE POLICIES**, which, after payment of two full endowment or three life premiums will, on default of any subsequent premium, be continued in force till the reserve is exhausted.

S. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Superintendent of Agencies. DAVID DEXTER, Managing Director.

NORTHERN

(FIRE) ASSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON.

Scottish Imperial

(FIRE) INSURANCE CO.

OF GLASGOW.

\$36,000,000

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**CITIZENS
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.

**CASH ASSETS, 1st January, 1881,
per Government Blue-Book 352,101.20
Deposit with Dominion Govt. - 142,000
Losses Paid to 1st Jan, 1880. 1,618,176**

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AGENT for the CITY OF MONTREAL.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES. — CANADIAN.—Montreal Quotations, August 3, 1882.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Share par value.	Amount paid per Share.	Canada quotations per ct.
British America Fire & Marine.....	10,000	5-8mos.	\$50	\$50	134
Canada Life.....	2,500	7 1/2-8mos.	400	50	400
Citizens, Fire, Life, Guarantee & Acc't.....	11,380	.....	100	22 1/2	.....
Confederation Life.....	5,000	5-6 mos.	100	10	290
Sun Mutual Life and Accident.....	5,000	4-6 mos.	100	12 1/2	176
Queen City Fire.....	2,000	.....	50	16	.....
Western Assurance.....	20,000	6 8 mos.	40	20	176
Royal Canadian Insurance.....	20,000	5	100	15	.....
Accident Ins. Co. of North America.....	2500	6 per ct.	100	20	.....
Canada Guarantee Co. of North America.....	10,000	6 per ct	50	20	.....

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotation on the London Market, July 17, 1882.)

					Market value p. p'd up share
Briton Life Association.....	50,000	10	1	1	.....
British & Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	4	£22 1/2
Commercial Union Fire Life & Marine..	50,000	30	50	5	£20 1/2
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	10	100	15	£2 1/2
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	5	£10	£2	62s 6d
Guardian Fire and Life.....	20,000	13	100	50	£67 £70
Imperial Fire.....	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	25	£140 £149
Lancashire Fire and Life.....	100,000	30	30	2	£6 13s 9d
Life Association of Scotland.....	10,000	15	40	8 1/2	12s 6d
Lion Fire.....	500,000	.....	10	2	15s
Lion Life.....	50,000	.....	10	2	20s 30s
London Assurance Corporation.....	35,802	49	25	12 1/2	£60 £62
London & Lancashire Life.....	10,000	10	10	1 7-20	32s 6d
Liverp'l & London & Globe Fire & Life	£391,752	70	20	2	£20 1/2
Northern Fire & Life.....	30,000	70	100	5	£50 £51
North British & Mercantile Fire & Life	40,000	56	50	6 1/2	£57 1/2 £58
Phoenix Fire.....	6,722	£21 p. s.	.....	.....	£20 1/2 £30 1/2
Queen Fire & Life.....	200,000	30	10	1	65s 63s
Royal Insurance Fire & Life.....	100,000	50	30	8	£30 1/2
Scottish Commercial Fire & Life.....	125,000	22 1/2	10	1	24s 2 1/2s 6d
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	60,000	6	10	1	21s
Scottish Provincial Fire & Life.....	20,000	15	50	8	£1 1/2 £1 1/4
Standard Life.....	20,000	52 1/2	50	12	£2 1/2
Star Life.....	4,000	5	25	1 1/2	£15

**DOMINION
SALVAGE AND WRECKING CO.'Y,**

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 26 HOSPITAL ST., MONTREAL.

The powerful Wrecking Steamer "RELIEF" with Wrecking Cables, Anchors, Steam Pumps, Hydraulic Jacks, Surf Boats, &c., fully equipped with a skilled crew of Wreckers and Divers, is stationed, with her pontoons, at Murray Bay, ready, DAY OR NIGHT, to proceed at once to any vessel that needs assistance, on receipt of a telegram from Head Office, Montreal.

This Company has also on the Upper Lakes, the tugs "Mixer" and "Folger," and steamer "Conqueror," with all Wrecking appliances for service on the Lakes or River above Victoria Bridge.

Apply to HEAD OFFICE, or S. E. GREGORY, Assistant Manager, or Captain JOHN DONNELLY, Wrecking Master, Kingston.

For service on Lower River or Gulf, apply to HEAD OFFICE, 26 Hospital street, Montreal.

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Correct and full information will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Manager, at 215 St. James Street, Montreal.

Agents wanted in Every City, Town, Village and County in the Dominion.

The following is an extract from a letter received from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada:

"It is in such Associations as yours are founded those principles of mutual help and support which bind communities together.

"They also teach the importance of laying by during the years of youth, health and energy, a provision for old age or poverty, and to those left behind in distress, and thus impart provident habits amongst a large section of your fellow-subjects. Your Association has, therefore, my earnest wishes for its welfare, and I trust its branches will continue to spread in all parts of the Dominion."

(Signed) LORNE.

ROYAL INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS UNLIMITED.

CAPITAL \$10,000,000
FUNDS INVESTED 21,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME 5,000,000

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Every description of property insured at moderate rates of premium. Life assurances granted in all the most approved forms.

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We solicit all persons intending to secure protection on their lives for those dependent on them, or to provide against sickness, infirmities, &c., in old age, either to call and examine the plans of our new classes, or write for our circular. After receiving all necessary information (which we shall always be most happy to give) they will not fail to find them so equitable, safe, cheap, and on such easy terms; as to convince them of being greatly to their advantage to join as members.

The best possible proofs of the popularity of the features of our new classes are, first, the number of members increases at such a rate that within a few months more we shall be the largest Mutual Association in Canada; secondly, the large majority of our members are composed of the leading and most intelligent class of citizens in the Cities and Towns of Quebec and Ontario.

We especially solicit an examination of "Our Provident Class," which provides for old age. This form of protection on the mutual system is new on this continent, and its features are so well adapted to the ideas of the present age that no plan ever proved so popular.

Insurance.

THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1872

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.

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THE ACCIDENT

Is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in Canada; its business is more than twice that transacted by all the other Canadian Companies combined; it has never contested a claim at law, and is the only Canadian Company which has made the *Deposit with Government* for the special transaction of Accident Insurance in the Dominion.

RATES REDUCED.

THE STANDARD LIFE

Assurance Co.'y. Estab. 1825.

HEAD OFFICE:

EDINBURGH, Scot., and MONTREAL, Canada.

Total Risksover \$90,000,000
Invested Funds " 26,000,000
Annual Incomeabout 4,000,000
or over \$10,000 a day.
Claims paid in Canadaover \$1,200,000
Investments in Canadaover 1,000,000

Total amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years, over **Fifteen Millions of Dollars**, or about \$5,000 a day.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager, Can.

Established 1803.

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Fire Insurance Comp'y

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RINTOUL BROS., Agents.

Subscribed Capital, . . . £1,600,000 Stg.

Paid-up Capital, . . . £700,000 Stg.

ASSETS, £2,222,552 Stg.

Insurance.

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INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, £2,000,000 Stg.

INVESTED FUNDS.....£660,818.

FORBES & MUDGE,

Montreal,

Chief Agents in Canada.

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Fire Insurance Company

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CAPITAL, \$600,000.

Deposit with the Dominion Government, \$100,000

President—Hon. A. MACKENZIE, M.P.
Vice-President for P.Q.—Hon. J. H. BELLEROSE.
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Insurance effected at reasonable rates.

TIME-TRIED AND FIRE-TESTED.

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Deposit with Dominion

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Fire Insurances accepted on the most favorable terms.

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North Shore Railway.

COMMENCING ON

Thursday, June, 1st, 1882.

Trains will run as follows:

	MIXED.	MAIL.	EXPRESS	
Leave Hochelaga for Quebec.....	P.M. 6 10	P.M. 8 00	P.M. 10 00	A.M. 9 30
Arrive at Quebec.....	A.M. 8 30	A.M. 9 30	A.M. 6 30	P.M. 2 40
Leave Quebec for Hochelaga.....	P.M. 5 30	A.M. 10 10	P.M. 10 00	P.M. 4 00
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	A.M. 8 15	P.M. 4 40	A.M. 6 30	P.M. 9 10
Leave Hochelaga for Joliette.....	P.M. 5 15			
Arrive at Joliette.....	P.M. 7 40			
Leave Joliette for Hochelaga.....	A.M. 6 00			
Arrive at Hochelaga.....	P.M. 8 50			

Trains leave Mile-End Station Ten Minutes Later than Hochelaga.
Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Day Sunday Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 4 p.m.
All Trains run by Montreal Time.
Sure connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway to and from Ottawa.

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13 Place d'Armes, } MONTREAL.
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Opposite St. Louis Hotel, QUEBEC.
Canadian Pacific Railway, OTTAWA.

L. A. SENECAI, Gen'l Sup't.

Intercolonial Railway.

Summer Arrangement.

Commencing 7th July, 1882.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (Sunday excepted) as follows:

Leave Point Levi.....	7.30 a.m.
Arrive Riviere du Loup.....	11.55 a.m.
" Cacoma.....	12.22 p.m.
" Trois Pistoles.....	1.10 "
" Rimouski.....	2.49 "
" Little Metis.....	3.58 "
" Metepedia.....	5.56 "
" Campbellton.....	7.23 "
" Dalhousie.....	8.10 "
" Bathurst.....	9.50 "
" Newcastle.....	11.22 "
" Moncton.....	2.05 a.m.
" St. John.....	6.00 "
" Halifax.....	10.00 "

These Trains connect at Chaudiere Curve with the Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock p.m., and at Campbellton with the Steamer St. Lawrence, sailing Wednesday and Saturday mornings for Gaspé, Percé, Paspébie, &c., &c.
The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Pullman Car leaving Montreal on Monday, Wednesday and Friday runs through to Halifax, and the one leaving on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to St. John.

THROUGH TICKETS at EXCURSION RATES may now be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence, Metepedia, Restigouche, Bay Chaleur, Gaspé, Prince Edward Island and all places in the Maritime Provinces.
For Tickets and all information in regard to Passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
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(Opposite St. Lawrence Hall.)

Montreal.
D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.
Moncton, N.B., 7th July, 1882.

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Reserve " 370,000—1798,000
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Of London, England.

Subscribed Capital, \$4,600,000
Paid up " 920,000
British Govern't Deposit, . . 100,000
Canadian " " 50,000

NON-FORFEITING LIFE TABLE.
Annual Premium to Assure \$1,000 at Death Only.
WITH PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pymt's.
25	18 94	68 34	34 55	28 87	24 23	309 51
30	21 70	77 22	43 66	32 79	27 59	348 96
35	25 18	87 37	49 55	37 32	31 54	393 92
40	29 68	99 14	56 45	42 75	36 36	445 76

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age	Payments for Life.	5 Years.	10 Years.	15 Years.	20 Years.	Single Pymt's.
25	15 47	59 15	33 35	25 54	21 43	273 73
30	18 17	66 83	37 77	29 00	24 40	303 66
35	21 53	75 63	42 88	33 02	27 89	348 43
40	25 85	85 78	48 85	37 81	32 15	394 31

HEAD OFFICE,
MONTREAL,
F. STANCLIFFE, General Manager

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE & MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

Capital and Assets \$1,680,785 96
Income for Year ending 31st Dec., 1880 \$1,680,785 96

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J. H. ROUTH & CO., Managers, Montreal Branch,
190 ST. JAMES STREET.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

SOLID PROGRESS.
ASSETS.

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1876 \$289,202.
1879 \$560,767.
1880 \$676,566.
1881 \$877,460.

Surplus on Policy Holder's Account,
\$285,915.66.

Manager for the Province of Quebec,
H. J. JOHNSTON, Montreal.
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J. K. MACDONALD,
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CANADIAN INVESTMENTS EXCEED
\$250,000,
AND
Increasing Yearly.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

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GENERAL MANAGER.

AN ACTIVE AND ENERGETIC
GENERAL AGENT

Wanted immediately. Salary and Commission

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.