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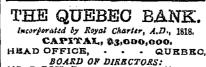
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Calling at Londonderry. From From From	JONAS AF JONES, OCARAS St., London, Commert for F V (tileats and other States.
Liverpool. Steamships. Montreal. Quebec 16 JuneCircassian 2 July. 8 July.	
16 june.         Circassian         2 July.         8 July.           23 june.         Mongoliau	Walkerton, Ont.
7 July	A B. KI-RIN, Q. G.,
21 July Circassian 6 Aug. 7 Aug. 28 July • Mongolian 13 Aug. 14 Aug.	Collections in all parts of the County of Bruce
S.S. Mongolian and Numidian will only carry Cabin Passengers on the voyage to Liverpool.	promptly attended to.
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\$130 and \$150 return. By S.S. Sardialan or Circassian—\$50, \$55 and \$60 single. 505, \$105 and \$115 return. By S.S. Mongolian or Numidian—\$45 and \$50 single.	AYLAND
Sos and Sico ratura.	BARBUR Lount, Dickinson & MoWati BELLEVILLE, ONT N. Baldwin Falkiner
Children 2 to 12 years, half fare ; under 2 years, free. Second Cabin and Steerage at low rates.	BELLEVILLEW. O. Mikel
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From Steamships. To London London, on or about	BOWHARVILLE
15 Juno Brazilian 6 July	BROOKVILLE
29 June	BRUSSELS
And regularly thereafter. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage to Europe.	OAMPERLLYOEDA. L. Colville
Clasgow, Queboc and Montreal	CANNINGTON
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Glasgow. on or about	CORNWALL Maclennan, Liddell & Cline
17 June	DESERVICE
8 July Grecian	DURHAMJ. P. Telford GANANOQUEJ. C. ROB
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Glasgow, Londonderry and New	GODERIGH,
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17 June *Noiwegian 7 July. 8.00 a m. 24 June State of Nebraska14 July. 1 00 p.m. 1 July *Siberian	HAMILTONBiggar Le
8 July State of California	INGRESOLL
15 July	KireavonBritton & Whitin
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Service,	LONDON
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and St. Johns.	MORBIBBURG Johnston & Bradfiel
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to Steamships, to Glasgow on Philadelphia,	NOBWOOD
9 June	OAKVILLEB. S. Appell
7 July *Manitoban 29 July And fortnightly thereafter.	ORANGEVILLE
• Via Halifax on voyages from Glasgow. These steamers do not carry passengers on voyage	OSHAWAJ. F. Grierson OTTAWAGundry & Powel
to Europe,	OTTAWA
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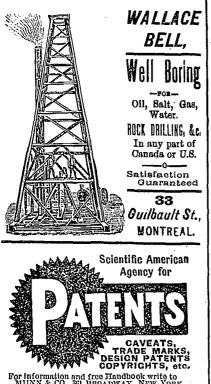


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last year. This foreshadows another

Mrs. M. L. Kitchen, general store,

River John, N.S., is offering to settle at

50c, 6 and 12 months, without security.

Liabilities \$7,600 and assets \$5,000. Her

husband failed in the same line some years

ago .-- Munro & Parsons, general store,

Kingston, N.S., have assigned.-In New

Brunswick, John N. Maxwell, harness,

Sheriff Thibadeau has been notified that

he must give up either his office, or his

position as senator. The Rev. Abbe Bru-

chesi, Senator Landry, and the Hon. Mr.

Joly de Lotbiniere have been appointed

by the Provincial government Commission-

ers to the World's Fair. The weeding out

of superfluous officials is still going on at

The death of Cyrus W. Field removes

an historic character in ocean telegraphy.

His enterprises in that direction culmin-

ated in the laying of a trans-Atlantic

cable, for which he was thanked by Con-

gress and received European honors. His

death was hastened by the trouble caused by his son in New York, to whom he is

said to have made heavy advances. Of

that however some have doubts, but the

enormous harvest of cereals.

Dorchester, has assigned.

Quebec.



Special Lines in Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Fancy Goods.

be applied to dwellings, and hotels to sound an alarm in case of fire.

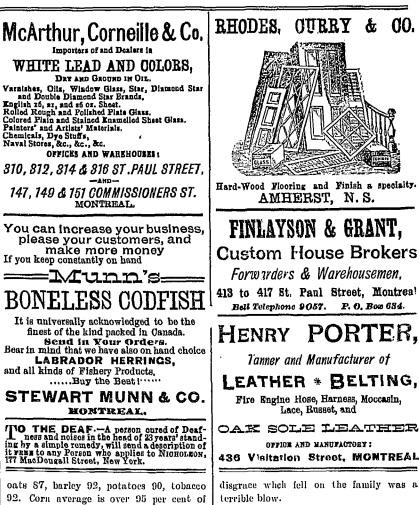
E. Tisdale, St. Johns, Que, beer bottler and soda water manufacturer, is offering to compromise at 25c on the dollar, one half cash and the balance in 4 months, secured. His liabilities are \$3,500 and assets \$200.

The notorious yacht, "Joe," has been sold to Mr. Gillies, of Gananoque for \$5,-000.—It is reported that the C. P. R. will lense the Kingston and Pembroke railway in a short time.—Lanark has passed a by-law granting \$4,000 towards crection of grist mill.

The Ontario Salt Company, of Kincardine, is desirous of withdrawing from the salt combine which it joined last Decembe to fix prices, and limit production. The other members object, and will test the right of a member to withdraw, by appeal to law.

S. Bere, dry goods jobber, Winnipeg, previously referred to, has settled at 65c on the dollar, secured. His liabilities are \$9,000 and nominal assets \$11,000.—Clementson & Paterson, store, Broadview, N.W.T., have compromised with their ereditors.

The Department of Agriculture, Washington, has issued a bulletin giving averages of the state of crops as follows: Corn 81, winter wheat 89, spring wheat 90,



The water works at Detroit have been using natural gas for fuel some months. It costs no less than coal and has defects which have caused a recent change to be made from gas to crude oil. The "Scientific American" gives the cost of crude oil as 44 per cent. The boilers to be used at the World's Fair, Chicago, will be heated by oil so as to avoid smoke. A ton of hard coal is stated to be equal to 168 gallons of oil.

The Prohibition Commissioners are billed to hold meetings in Nova Scotia from 25th inst. to 4th August; in New Brunswick from Sth August to 17th; P. E. Island 19th to 24th August, Quebec city 6th to Sth September, and in this city from 9th September for some days. They are being followed by a well known journalist who is working up the opposition case. When all is over we shall know, what we know, and practically little more, for the ground has been reaped and gleaned for years.

Toronto is to have electric cars first week in August.—General business is reported as fair, and the abundance of money has drawn large sums into investments in county and township bonds, which can be had of first class quality to yield 4.25 per cent. Purchasers of bonds some years

LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Co. of England Capital and Assets, over \$20,000,000, JAMES P. BAMFORD, Agent, 51 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.



ago, when these securities were not touched under 6 per cent revenue, have had their property very greatly enhanced in value, with the tendency still upward. A Toronto financial agent has been in the city this week to negotiate sales of these securities.

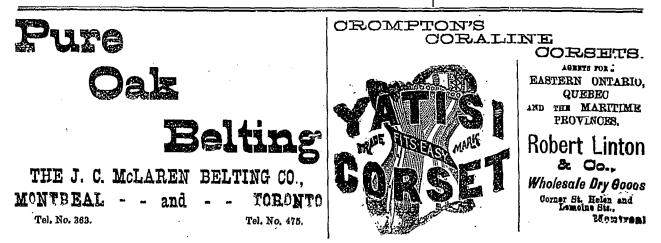
The projected bridge over the Niagara river to be built by the C. P. R., is stated by local papers to have been decided upon and located. It will span the river near the cantilever bridge. Tapping U. S. traffic at this point would be of great advantage to the C. P. R. The electric railway from the Falls to some point below where connection could be made with steamers from Toronto is to be commenced shortly.

M. Z. Paquet has acquired the building of the Quebec Worsted Co., in which he will carry on the dressing of furs, hitherto done in Europe, a manager from Germany is to take charge.

Our reports from Liverpool, N. S., speak of lobsters being scarce and small. One U. S. smack paid over \$3,000 for lobsters for the Boston and Portland markets. Prices ranged from 4 to 8 cents during the season. Sawn hemlock and spruce are being shipped from Milton and Port Medway to the States. Pine is dull, shipments to West Indies being unprofitable. The People in Queens County are incensed at the withdrawal of subsidy from railway between Liverpool and Annapolis. Another line which is subsidised, will run thro' the county, but is 30 miles from the chief town, when built it will help mining interests and trade generally

The Montreal and Western Railway was formally opened on the 9th inst., by a special being run over that portion of the line which is ready for working. Messrs. Hall, Beaubien, Nantel, Casgrain, and other members of the Legislative Assembly were on board, also Mr. Ouimet, on behalf of the Federal Government. Besides these were a number of friends of the enterprise, amongst whom were noticed, Messrs. G. Brush, W. Francis, I. S. Bousquet, Cashier Banque du Peuple, A. P. Morin, general agent of the G. A. railway and others. Large crowds were assembled at each station, where addresses of welcome were delivered and speeches made as to the history and prospects of the road. The Hon. Mr. Ouimet speaking at St. Agathe, said he hoped that the line would tend to keep French Canadians at home by helping them with facilities to reach a good market for their produce. Mr. Beaubien said the line passed through a splendid stock raising country. At St. Jerome the new Post Office and Custom Houses were officially opened by Mr. Ouimet.

P. E. Fontauel, general storekeeper, Drummondville, Que., is absent from his usual resorts and a meeting of creditors has been called .- Alfred Musy, West Farnham, has been unable to make a success of the beet root sugar factory at that place and has assigned to a city firm of accountants. He has been running the factory for about three years, having rented it from Gault Bros. The liabilities will probably be large and an expert has been sent to the factory to prepare a statement .-- S. H. Parker, shoes, city, has assigned. His business experience has barely extended over a couple of years, but his liabilities exceed \$4,000 .- Ant. R.





Cote, a city tailor, has assigned for a small amount .- Max. Desmarais, shoes, city, is offering to compromise at 50c on the dollar, 3, 6 and 9 months, secured. He has been in business but a few years .-Trudel & Demers have found too many already in the books and stationery line to make a success and have assigned .-O. Rochette, tanner, Quebec, who has been hard pressed for some time past has arsigned. At one time he did a large trade, but it has diminished. His chief creditor is said to be a Quebec bank .-- Leon Larochelle, trader, St. Henri, Levis, has compromised with his creditors .- Alfred Caron, store, St. Pamphile, is offering to compromise. -Demands of assignment have been made upon F. W. Chayer and Louis Payette, both hotel keepers of this city.

The storekeepers at Shelburne, Ont., are finding their business being damaged by the "Patrons of Industry," to whom farmers resort. The stores controlled by this organization have undertaken to solve the problem of paying for freight, working charges, finding a fund to make up for losses, and profits, out of an advance of 12 per cent on cost of goods wholesale,

and taking the risks incident to payments in dairy products, etc. It is a hopeless task, and while being tried is doing great injury to stores that do business on more business like terms. How would farmers like a combination of those who buy their goods to compel them to sell at whatever prices those buyers choose to dictate?

In Ontario, R. F. Lacey & Co., uppers and wholesale findings, London, are offering to compromise at 60c cash or 65c. 3, 6 and 9 months, secured. The liabilities are \$6,000 and assets nominally the same. Losses by bad debts and dull times of late are given as the cause .-- John Ashfield, crockery, Ottawa, is offering to settle at 20c on the dollar. His statement shows liabilities of \$11,000 and assets of \$6,000 .- In Toronto several more builders have succumbed. They are Simeon Flint; John Bingham; Wm. II. Drayton and Josiah Hall. Other failures are :--J. G. Smallacombe, tailor, Exeter; John Johns & Son, millers, London; N. Lalonde, tobacco, Ottawa; J. C. Banks, baker and confectioner, Port Arthur; Pendrith and Hutton, foundry, Toronto; Victoria Stained Glass Company, Toronto; Inglis & Co.,

woclen mill, Wingham and Edith McDermid, milliner, Strathroy. Weir & Weir, flax and cattle, St. Marys, have affected a compromise.

A minority report has been published which was sent in to the Marine and Fisheries Department, Ottawa, by Hon. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria, B.C., who was a member of the local Fishery Commission. Mr. Higgins gives strong evidence to show that an outbreak of typhoid was caused by polution of the Fraser river by deposition of sewage matter. He does not admit however that the salmon have been killed, as some believe, by this polution. He is decidedly of opinion after 34 years observation that the habits of salmon on the Western coast differ wholly from those in the East. The latter after spawning return to the sea, but the former die in countless numbers, die after spawning in the upper rivers. As the canneries are many miles away from and above the spawning grounds there is no reason to believe they are contaminated by these dead fish. The salmon canning trade is depressed. Mr. Higgin's report says: "At this moment I hear that in conse-





attende of the ball state of the samon market an agreement has been come to by the canners to pack only one-half the usual number of cases during the coming season. As some \$2,500,000 are invested in the business on the Fraser river alono, I leave you to imagine the effect so short a pack will have on the trade of that part of the Province." The establishment of salmon hatcheries is spoken of with warmest commendation.

The following are reported as amounts severally at risk in the undermentioned companies on properties destroyed at St. Johns. Doubtless in all cases of large sums the companies have re-insured for a large proportion. St. Johns, however, for many years has been a highly profitable field for insurance, some companies having had no loss for many years : The Phoenix, \$750,000; Manchester, \$600,000; Royal & Queen, \$600,000; London & Lancashire, \$50,000; L. L. & Globe, \$375,-000; Imperial, \$250,000; N. British, \$225,000; Guardian, \$200,000; Com. Union, \$200,000; Sun, \$150,000; General, \$120,000; Atlas, \$100,000; Lion, \$50,000; London-Assurance, \$50,000; City of London, \$37,000; Norwich Union, \$45,000; Northern, \$200,000; Lancashire, \$28,000; Phoenix of Hartford, \$31,000; Citizens, \$20,000.

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INDOCEYLON BLEND OF FINE TEA.

#### TAMILKANDE. TAMILKANDE.

TAMILKANDE TEA CO., 18 St. Maurice St., MONTREAL

The hay crop in the Niagara district is again remarkably good. Other crops promise well, save in occasional low spots, but the heavy yield in all naturally drained areas will more than make amends for any shortage elsewhere.

The Toronto furnace company has assigned. A chief cause is litigation which has resulted unfavorably, but the company also complains of slow collections and trade depression. The liabilities outside the banks, which are secured, amount to \$12,000.

Walkerton correspondence reports hay and fall wheat crops the heaviest known in that locality.—The firms of Anderson & Co., chair manufacturers, and Truax & Co., sashes and doors, having applied for tax exemption for 10 years, the Council postponed considering the question for three months.—A good class of buildings are going up in the town.—Geo. Grube, cigar maker, who failed some time ago, has recommenced business.

Mr. T. R. Wadsworth, representing the firm C. & W. Wadsworth, of Weston, Ont., after adapting his flour mill to the roller process, is now about building a new dam at a large cost, business being so brisk.—Mr. H. Keys of Weston has bought two loads of binder twine for his customers there and at Wood bridge.—



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MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES-Best advertising modium, Manitoba Froe Pross. Oldest established, largest circulated ; without a rival worthy the name. Daily (Morning and Evening Editions, for all cities, Towns and Villages between Lake Superior and Paolfo, 's advertising modium, worth Four Times as much as any other Winnipeg daily; Semi-Woekly, for all Rural Portions Manitoba and Territories, Five Times as much as any weekly published. Advertising Rate Card containing darticulars to any address.

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A company has been formed at Weston to open up a new cemetery, capital \$3,-000.

The assignment is announced of Mr. J. B. Langlais, of Quebec, whose contract with the Mercier government for stationery figured as one of the scandals. We are inclined to think that Langlais was probably more sinned against than sinning, being made the tool of men\_of ~greater talent, force of character, and occupying positions that might very well throw an unsuspecting man off his guard.





of provisions with unprecedented rapidity to the striken city.

The government, the cities, through their Boards of Trade, the railways, with contractors innumerable and other private citizens have given help.

The only consoling feature in regard to this fire is the season in which it has occurred. Had St. Johns been burnt in winter, there would have been serious mortality from exposure, and suffering by many thousands that would have appalled the stoutest heart to think upon. The loss of property is estimated at over \$20,000,000. No charitable gifts can replace such a loss, nor will the insurance on the burnt buildings do much to restore them.

In the presence of such a catastrophe, allusions to politics may seem like laughter at a funeral. But we are satisfied that whatever ill-feeling existed in Newfoundland against Canada, will be as utterly destroyed as though it had been kindling wood in the torrent of flame. Our Island neighbors ere this know that we regard them as one with us in blood, and allegiance to that central power by which, and in which, all the dependencies of Grent Britain are united.

There is a lesson in the St. Johns fire that no doubt many of our towns and cities will take warning from. In the crisis of peril there was a deficiency of water. In sight of an ocean a noble city was destroyed, for lack of a supply of water which in volume would have been provided by a day's rain. Then, besides this element of risk, the city had, a large area covered with wooden buildings, in which district the fire originated. No city is safe for a day that has two such perilous conditions. Those that are sleeping contentedly in such danger, we trust will be aroused by the Newfoundland fire to taking precautions against a like fate.

The sufferers, and their friends, and connections have our earnest sympathy, it has been our policy to soften the asperities aroused by the late misunderstanding; that effort will never more be needed, for the stricken Islanders will ever gratefully remember the bountiful help given to mitigate the calamity of their devastated city.

#### REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE LAST YEAR,

The official report just issued gives the revenue for the fiscal year which ended 30th June last as \$35,902,028 and expenditure \$31,267,221. This leaves a surplus of \$4,634,807, which however will be slightly reduced when the public accounts are finally made up. Last year the revenue up to same date was \$37,689,130 and expenditure \$30,-909,170, leaving a surplus of \$6,779,-960. The remission of sugar duties was expected to reduce the income of the country by \$3,500,000, less about \$1.500.000 which was estimated to be derived from additional taxes on alcoholic beverages and tobacco, leaving a net sum of two millions, by which sum it was calculated that this year's revenue would be reduced lower than in 1890-91. This two millions taken from the surplus of last year left \$4,779,960 as the probable surplus this year; the actual amount is \$4,684,807, a difference of only \$145,153.

But it will be remembered that in his Budget speach in 1891, Mr. Foster said in regard to the surplus of that year, "We have not that sum actually in pocket," as there were expenditures on capital account which absorbed the amount in excess of ordinary revenue and expenditure, and added \$3,170 to the debt.

Until more detailed returns are published it is impossible to say from what sources the increased revenues have been derived, nor upon what services the outlays have been expended. But the broad fact that, after throwing off three and a half millions of such duties as lightened the domestic expenditure of every family in the country, the public revenue has gone several millions ahead of expenditure in the past year, indicates that the purchasing power of the country has been increased in such a high ratio as to have more than compensated for that large reduction in taxation. That however, is not the whole explanation of the surplus, for there has been a reduction placed upon capital expenditures to extent of about one million, reducing them largly below the average of the past four years. Manifestly the lines of the Finance Minister have fallen in pleasant places, and he has earned the congratulations of the country on the results of his administration, especially in taking so decided a stand for economy in capital expenditures, and in a considerable number of other items that have been pruned down in the past two years.

This is all the more to Mr. Foster's credit, because a surplus has, in too many past years, been regarded as an all sufficient excuse for expenditures that did not justify themselves. As a matter of fact, an excess of income over the actual needs of the government, is not altogether desirable. It only proves that the people have been paying more taxes than necessary to meet the requirements of the public service. Last year they were, most wisely, relieved of a certain portion of this excess of taxation over the needs of the country. We trust the same policy will be extended so as to bring about an equi-

librium between income and expenses. We have several times urged the desirability of pursuing this policy in the direction of reductions upon articles not made in Canada which are the raw materials, wholly or in part, required by certain classes of our manufactures. Articles for instance, needed by the boot and shoe factories, which being burthened with high duties, handleap our manufacturers in competing with the country where such goods, being not so weighted, are cheaper. The government has been fully advised on these matters, and we believe, is giving the whole subject of the bearing of the tariff on goods of this class, its careful consideration.

Should it be found impolitie to reduce the tariff so as to lower the income of the country to the level of its abso lute needs, the Finance Minister will have an embarrassment of riches, of which he will have to relieve himself by reducing the debt as opportunities occur. But in spite of complaints as to the amount of the public debt, the reduction of it out of taxes will not be so popular, nor indeed so fair, as a remission of such dutics as will relieve some industries from oppresive fiscal burthens, and tend to ease the tax imports which farmers and other classes regard as unduly oppressive,

#### THE PROPOSED NEW TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Merchants' Telephone Company (Ltd.,) of Montreal, is appealing to the public for support to enable it to establish itself as a competitor to the Bell & Federal companies, already existing. Our citizens who take any interest at all in the telephone are tolerably well acquainted with the inauguration and development of the Federal Telephone Company which was, about a year ago bought over by the older company, although the charter of the Federal forbade amalgamation or sale. The difficulty was readily surmounted by the directors' disposing of their shares to shareholders in the Bell who thus obtained control and elected themselves to fill the vacancies caused by the old Directors' retiring, and continued the Company for different interests.

Efforts have been made in the meantime in more than one quarter to establish another rival, evidently by persons unacquainted with the difficulties which beset the Federal. Not the least of these was the inadequacy of capital, which to those acquainted with the names of the largest shareholders would be a matter of surprise. It was obliged also to reduce the rate of telephones

to thirty-five dollars a year, upon which the Bell reduced its rate from fifty to thirty dollars a year. The Federal with its list of influential shareholders, among whom were such men as Duncan McIntyre, W. C. Van Horne, R. B. Angus, the late John Duncan, ex-Mayor Grenier, L. J. Forget and others, found itself obliged to go before a leading bank to borrow sufficient to enable it to extend its operations. The number of subscribers on its books was barely sufficient to pay running expenses. but it was felt that as soon as the lines could be extended and more instruments placed that the business would begin to pay as promised originally by the promoters. Twenty per cent. per annum was named as the probable dividend to the shareholders, but the requsite amount to provide for these additional subscribers was not forthcoming. Millionaires are no less careful of their money than less wealthy men.

The chief difficulty in the way was the lack of connection with the large number,-some four or five thousand,-of persons using the carlier telephone. Being thus shut out from connection the telephone was comparatively of limited service. The total number of subscribers on the Federal was some fifteen or sixteen hundred, a very respectable list but containing many who were already subscribers to the Bell. Many thus found themselves obliged to pay as much as if not more than formerly for their telephone service, which they were willing to do, however, because of the additional connection through the Federal, and many of them also found it occasionally serviceable when the Bell instrument was engaged. From this it will be readily inferred that the proposed new company is likely to have rather uphill work to establish themselves, and from the list of provisional directors who "are all honorable men," we do not think that they can expect to make as much headway as the Federal had done. We do not pretend to question their motives. Montreal has patronized the telephone to an extent comparable with that of any city in the world in proportion to its population, but much of this patronage is doubtless due to the influential men who interested themselves in establishing the Federal, all of whom were very glad to make the change accomplished by which they received an equal number of shares of the Bell Telephone Company for the amount of their holdings in the Federal. It remains to be seen what success the Merchants Telephone Company may meet with, but we fear that greater inducements than those offered in the prospectus must be made before the public will respond sufficiently to make it pay, or even to be anything but a burden on those who put their shoulders to the wheel.

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# THE CO-INSURANCE SYSTEM.

Although not yet introduced into Canada there is every probability that ere long the system of co-insurance will be adopted here by underwriters. This plan is devised for the purpose of introducing an element of scientific relation between the premiums charged and the risks assumed which at present is wholly absent.

It is a universal assumption amongst underwriters and insurers, that the rates charged for certain risks are regulated by some ascertained and established rates between such premiums, and the amount of average losses that are expected, and have to be so provided for. But there is a fatal flaw in such assumptions which works immeasurable injustice to insurance companies, which is sought to be obviated by co-insurance.

It is assumed that the hazard of loss ranges equally over the whole amount covered by each policy, therefore that it is a safe arrangement to charge a rate for that whole amount based on such hazard of loss. But this is not the case. Take a policy for \$5000 on property worth \$5000, it is evident that the chances of loss vary very widely between the first thousand, the second and so on to the full amount. It is certain that if a fire breaks out at all the first thousand will be in great jeopardy, for however prompt the fire service, there must be a destruction of property to the whole or larger part of that figure, by either fire, or by the means taken to extinguish it and the remainder.

The risk of a total loss is invariably far less than the risk of a ten per cent. loss. Indeed when a fire occurs a certain percentage of loss is a dead certainty, whereas a higher percentage is only a risk. If then an insurance is effected for only that low per centage of value which must be a total loss if a fire occurs, it is manifest that a higher premium ought to be charged than when the policy covers a per centage of value which is not certain to be lost, but which is only put in feopardy by a fire.

The prevailing custom may be thus illustrated. Suppose there are five houses covered by one policy; one of the end dwellings is exceptionally risky for some reason, and the rest are safe in proportion to their distance from the

one that is dangerous, and which is certain to be a total loss if a fire breaks out, while the rest may be easily saved. Surely it is bad business to place the same low rate on the house that is so certain to be a total loss in case of fire, as on those that are in far less danger? Yet that is practically what the present system does, it makes no adequate discrimination between that portion of the amount insured which is in extreme peril, and the other portion which is in less danger.

See how this operates when a small per centage of the total value of property only is insured. A warehouse, for instance, is worth \$100,000, the owner is a reckless person, he insures for only \$20,000, a fire breaks out, and the chances are ten to one that the whole of that sum will be lost by the underwriting company. His neighbor is a wise man, he insures for \$80,000, a fire breaks out, and only \$20,000 is destroyed. In one case the insurance company has had the benefit of premiums four times as large as the other has paid, and is therefore the better enabled to meet the loss.

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Is it fair, is it reasonable, that companies should charge the same rate for insuring \$20,000 on property worth \$100,000 as for \$80,000 on property of the same class and value? Is it not clear that the smaller the percentage insured in proportion to total value, the greater the risk of a total loss? Then it is also clear, that the nearer the amount insured is to the certainty of total loss, the higher should be the rate of premium.

We have stated the argument for some more equitable system that what now prevails free from technical language, in order that the principle on which co-insurance is based may be thoroughly understood by those who insure.

The co-insurance plan is this, in case the amount of property destroyed is equal to, or exceeds the amount of the insurance upon it, then the full amount of the loss will be paid. If the insurance is 80 per cent. of the value of property then any loss will be paid up to amount of policy. But, if the amount of insurance falls below 80 per cent. of the value, then the insurer can only claim the amount of any partial loss up to the per centage the full insurance bears to 80 per cent. of the total value of the property insured.

Thus a property worth \$50,000, under the co-insurance agreement, should be insured for \$40,000. Suppose however, that the policy is for only \$80,000. A loss occurs of \$20,000, now, as the insurance is only three-fourths of whatthe co-insurance clause calls for, the underwriting company would only be liable for that proportion of the loss. If, however, the loss were total, that is, if the loss came up to the full amount insured, then such full amount would be a valid claim against the insurance company.

This system, it will be seen, is intended to meet the case of those who insure a low per centage of the value of their properties, calculating on the risk of loss being far greater on such low per centage than on higher ones, and therefore the amount they will receive from an insurance company, in case of fire, being proportionately greater than the sum paid for premiums.

If such a policy became universal; if insurers covered sayonly 20 per cent. of the value of what they insured; the companies would be compelled to protect themselves from disaster by a considerable advance in rates. They might adopt the plan of a graduated scale of rates, the minimum being for such insurance as reached 80 per cent. on values, and rising in proportion to the decrease of the amount insured below that percentage.

The co-insurance system is however less complicated, and wherever adopted brings home to those who insure the wisdom and the equity of covering their property by a policy for such an amount as gives them adequate protection against a serious loss, and ensures to the underwriters such an income as provides a fund for meeting the costs of their enterprise, and a fair margin for profits.

# CITY REAL ESTATE SALES IN JUNE.

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The "Real Estate Record" gives the total amount of real estate transfers in June last in this city as \$1,930,475; last year's June sales were \$970,875. The average of each sale this year is \$7,480, last year it was \$7,526. A protest is made against the new registration tax on real estate transfers, by showing that if it had gone into force in June \$33,000 would have been paid on less than 300 sales. Certainly \$110 for each purchaser or seller would have been a somewhat heavy impost, Houses worth from \$5000 to \$10,000 are reported as saleable if properly built-a wise saving clause, as such houses are very rarely found.

We cannot but think that building is being pushed ahead too quickly for the needs of the city. In two places distant ten minutes from each other, there are in each about 30 houses, in all 60, now vacant, and dozens more within a 10 to 15 minutes walk in other directions. Yet houses of the same class are being built within sight of those vacant dwellings, a considerable number of which have never yet had tenants, after being built several years.

It is quite true that not one of those houses is properly built, but it is equally so, that the new ones are hardly any improvement upon the older ones.

Some of the hints we gave in these columns a few months ago have been partially adopted, but there is still too much spent on mere surface work for display, the domestic comfort of families, their health, and their daily convenience being sacrificed for the sake of making small houses look more substantial than they really are.

If house hunters are trapped by these expensive exteriors into renting such dwellings, they soon find that their vanity has to be paid for by perpetual worry and discomfort. Builders need to take care or they will bring about a collapse like what has occurred in Toronto.

The suburban areas being brought into the market at low prices will certainly lead to a large amount of house building as soon as electric cars are established reaching out to these new districts. We urge then caution in building, and especially in erecting such a class of houses as we have referred to where outside show is wholly out of proportion to interior attractions, and greatly in contrast to their accommodation, and convenience.

The prevailing rage for placing frontages to houses built on 20 feet frontages, to rent from \$800 to \$400 per annum, that are as massive and rugged, and as suggestive of a fortress, as a Norman castle is as economically erroncous as it is architecturally ludicrous. These buildings need each a portcullis, draw bridge, and armed men on the roof, to be consistent with their massive stone work, and design. Inside, however, they are so flimsy that they fall into bad repair in a year: the roofs leak from the first; each tenant can hear much of what his neighbors are saying, and doing; they have not a room equal to a family of six or eight sitting down together to a meal; the plaster shells off in patches; and the yearly changing of tenants, and vacancies soon reduces their condition, and their net income, so far as to make them undesirable. What this city much needs is a class of houses of this class, built well, but with severe economy in appearance, and more regard to interior attractions in extent of accommodation, with a better supply of modern domestic conveniences and the necessities of family life.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO GT. BRITAIN.

The Finance Department has issued a statement showing the total imports into Great Britain for last year ending 31st Dec., and of those which were sent from Canada. We give this statement omitting the imports of which none were sent to Canada. These were tallow, stearine, beans, corn and cornmeal, the total value of which amounted to \$55,629,814.

	Import <sup>s</sup> , year onded Dec. 31, 1891. British tables	30th June '91.
Horses Jatle	$\begin{array}{c} \$\\ 2,122,490\\ 41,763,660\\ 5,226,673\\ 8,804\\ 15,072,405\\ 2,918,332\\ 45,949,003\\ 9,188,594\\ 21,3356,610\\ 1,245,370\\ 8,370,915\\ 56,410,414\\ 23,434,706\\ 8,370,915\\ 56,410,414\\ 23,434,706\\ 2,222,964\\ 117,135,133\\ 24,914,593\\ 246,448,672\\ 226,648,672\\ 226,648,672\\ 24,107,145\\ 26,648,672\\ 24,107,145\\ 26,648,672\\ 24,107,145\\ 26,648,672\\ 24,107,145\\ 26,648,672\\ 24,107,145\\ 24,1$	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ 156,254 \\ 8,422,336 \\ 344,405 \\ 344,405 \\ 346,475 \\ 8,066 \\ 0 \\ 625,997 \\ 257,959 \\ 740 \\ 3,674 \\ 1,862 \\ 440,060 \\ 9,481,373 \\ 1,002 \\ 83,569 \\ 0.09,134 \\ 75,225 \\ 5,054 \\ 1,485,348 \\ 1,$
Flour (wheat) Potatoes Apples	49,566,450 5,824,543 5,032,119	851,91 <b>2</b> 1,400 1,235,247
Totals	\$ 514,858,434	\$ 24,464,712

The percentage of our total exports of agricultural products to Britain to the total imports of the old land was 4.75. Of cattle the percentage was 22, of cheese 40; of peas 35; of apples 24.

If we exclude those four articles from the statement, we find that the proportion of all our other exports to Britain bore to the total of all such other imports as went into Britain, was as \$3,\$37,348 is to \$440,430,714, which is only eighty-seven hundredths of one per cent. Our exports of cereals fell considerably below one per cent.; and such articles as beef, meats, butter, poultry, bacon, hams, were a mere bagatelle compared to the enormous importations from other countries.

These comparisons will enable our producers to grasp an idea as to the possibilities of Canada in supplying England with food.

It will also enable those who are declaring that we could furnish such supplies if a differential tariff were imposed by England in our favor, to comprehend the vastness of our deficiency in this respect at present. That we could, at a very early date, greatly enlarge our agricultural exports is certain, but from a supply of 24 millions to one of 588 millions, is a far cry.

#### GOVERNMENTS AS MANUFACTUR'S.

The Ontario Government has decided to establish a binder twine factory in connection with the Central Prison, in which the prisoners will be employed making this article in order to compete with the "combine."

Apart from any consideration as to the policy of utilising prison labor as a competitor with free labor, in this instance, as the factory is a wholly new departure, the question arises as to how far a government is justified in entering into a manufacturing business in a State prison, save only to give employment to the prisoners.

The binder twine monopoly may be as objectionable as is alleged; it arises from a combination of capitalists who have so combined as to secure a profitable return for their investments. Is it a legitimate function of government to employ public capital, and a State institution to compete with such capitalists? If this is admitted, and if it is granted that the consumers of binder twine will reap the benefit of such competition, why should not governments also start manufactories to compete with other monopolies, monopolies for instance such as are conferred by patents, by special skill, by all aggregations of capital?

While we should gladly see our farmers placed in a position to purchase needled materials as cheaply as possible, we cannot admit that it is justifiable for a government to step into the arena of competition in manufacturing, with their enormous advantages over all private enterprises. A government has unlimited capital, upon which it need make no profit, it secures prison labor at prices which are far below the minimum rate of free labor, so that the competition they set up is no test as to the fairness, or otherwise, of the prices charged by those with whom they compete.

The mischief arising from combines may be all that is urged, but it cannot compare with that which must arise by a government entering into manufacturing businesses with the intent to supply goods below the prices they could be supplied for by any private enterprise. The prisoners who will be employed in making binder twine will have to be taught this trade. It is one in which already the supply of skilled labor is more than adequate for the demand, so that one result of enlarging the supply will be to enlarge that supply in such a way and from such a source as must lower the market value of the free labor now available. Is it wise, is it just for a government to force upon the labor market, by artificial means, wholly outside the operation of the law of supply and demand, a large number of crime-tainted workmen who cannot find work without displacing the honest men now engaged in it, or anxious for such employment? The only hope of keeping men who have been in the Central Prison, from continuing a life of law breaking, is to give them fair chances of earning an honest living. But if they are taught in the prison a trade for which there is no, demand, they will be turned out under circumstances most disastrous to their prospects, and most dangerous to the public.

Looking then at this extension of government manufacturing from the various points of view suggested by what is a legitimate enterprise for the State to undertake, what the interests of capital may fairly demand, what is due to the honest workman, and what the best interests of prisoners demand, we submit that turning a State prison lato a competitor with private enterprise, is a singularly unfortunate mistake.

#### TORONTO AND THE RAILWAYS.

At last, after years of fighting and negotiating, the city of Toronto, the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway have concluded a mutual arrangement as to the matters in dispute between them. The C. P. R. gets a valuable block of water front land, a good entrance into the city from the east, a share in a large new Union Station to be built on the site of the present one with additions. The Grand Trunk is satisfied with the terms by the conditions of which its whole arrangements on the water front of the city are to be changed, and a share given it in the new Union Station, which will cost \$500,000. This station is to be approached by a new street run parallel to York St., immemediately to the west of the Walker House, half way to Simcoe street. The present frontage of approach to the Union Station will be dispensed with, so that it can be reached without crossing the main tracks which has always been highly objectionable. A new street is to be also opened on the line of the rear of the present station. An approach to the bay is to be built over the railway tracks, a convenience which will be highly appreciated by the citizens of Toronto, and mainly in consid-

eration of which they voted \$300,000 towards the settlement just effected. The new station with two new streets giving safe and ready access, will be a great boon to the travelling public. The Grand Trunk will have much greater facilities for handling its increasing traffic, and running its trains to the east, west and north, far more conveniently to the officials and the public than is the case at present, indeed these facilities were becoming a necessity owing to the development of its business. As the three parties to the bargain are satisfied, and the fourth party, the public will be largely benefitted, we may congratulate all upon a pleasant termination to this prolonged dispute.

#### THE ANNUAL MOVEMENT FOR SHORTER HOURS.

A meeting of merchants and clerks was held in this city on the 10th, to hear an address from Mr. Auge, who is promoting a bill in the Legislative Assembly to enforce earlier closing of stores. To give storekeepers some compensation it is proposed to sanction later hours on Mondays and on the eve of religious festivals.

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There are considerations involved in this movement which are not sufficiently weighed by its promoters. It would be found impracticable to enforce a law forbidding the sale of dry goods, groceries, &c., after a certain hour in the evening. Those who abided by the law would be depleted of business by less scrupulous competitors. A law which has not a moral basis is most difficult to carry into effect. There are many who would regard a Statute enforcing early closing as tyranny they ought to resist. Resisted it would be by systematized evasion until the enactment became a dead letter.

That is one difficulty that is overlooked. Another is the variety of local customs which arise from local needs. In one place one or two nights must be devoted to late customers. Those nights would not suit other places. The day for paying wages varies through all those in the week, varles also in different trades. Large numbers of families would find their comforts diminish were the wages received by the breadwinner left in his pocket a day'or two until the wife could get out in the evening to buy necessaries.

Thousands of wives cannot get out to the stores until the children are put to bed. To close stores early would be a serious inconvenience to such persons. Then, storekeepers know that

their assistants are not employed several hours each day, and they would naturally kick against a law compelling them to close up when the staff might be be busy earning their wages.

The religious holidays question could not be met by keeping open on the eve of festivals. These days are seldom coincident with wage-paying day, so that provision would be useless. It is not desirable to encourage more than is now done towards the abstinence of men from work on these feasts. The custom is sadly out of harmony with modern habits, and entails frequently a loss of wages on laborers which they can ill afford, as every dollar they can earn earn is needed for their families, and for contributions to church uses. Do the people of Quebec need more fes-, tivals than their fellows in Ontario or the United States? It would be a very great boon to an industrial community like ours, were all legal holidays fixed for observation on the Monday next after the almanac-date they now fall upon.

Breaking into a week by a holiday is an intolerable nuisance in business places, and is especially so, is indeed a source of serious loss, in factories where machinery is employed.

It is somewhat surprising that during our hot season the stores are not open much carlier and much later, with a siesta in mid-day, as in countries where no greater heat prevails.

To close all stores early in summer evenings, when customers are glad to get an hour or two for shopping in a cool time, is not likely to be popular. Such a law would open hundreds of side doors through which buyers would flock in.

Taking all these considerations together we doubt the prudence, and deny the practibility of compelling all storekeepers to close up earlier than they regard needful to keep up their business in the midst of competitors.

#### THE PITTSBURG RIOT AND ITS LES-SONS.

A terrible loss of life at Pittsburg, Pa., U. S., has been caused by a conflict between a body of work people out on strike from the Carnegie Iron Works, and a number of men supplied by a private detective agency sent to maintain order, and to protect pro perty.

These men numbered three hundred. A body of troops so large, should be in command of a superior officer, with a number of subordinate ones, all necustomed to discipline, and bound to

obedience to a code of military laws. The men sent to Pittsburg were armed with Winchester rifles, they were not organized under responsible and skilled officers; they had not the authority of the law behind them,—that authority which has more power over mobs than even rifles;—they acted without any recognition by the civil authorities. In the eye of the law the Pinkerton force was just as much a "mob" as the body with whom they came in conflict,

Even the Queen's regulars dare not fire upon a mob before the Riot Act was read by a civil magistrate; and they, invariably, discharge their first volley over the heads of the rioters.

Considering the excited condition of a large mass of workmen of a rough class when out on strike, it was a most imprudent step to send from Pittsburg to Chicago for several hundred armed men to interfere in any way with the trouble.

The State is charged with the maintenance of law and order, that is its chief function; to ignore the State by calling in unauthorised powers to administer the laws is nothing less than to evoke Lynch law in a wholesale form. Mr. Carnegie having done this, upon him rests the responsisility of the consequences.

That the strikers are to blame goes without saying, for strikes are, with very rare exceptions, both foolish as a policy, and dangerous as regards the peace. The Pittsburg calamity has done the trades of the town and district a very serious injury; commerce and rioting do not harmonize; where Winchester rifles are busy, stores are slack; towns where three hundred armed men, strangers, are called in to keep the peace, are likely to be deserted by all who can get away from the chance of being hurt.

We may justly feel a proud assurance that no Canadian city is in danger of such a scene as the battle at Pittsburg; first, because our people have not the anarchic spirit which incites such disturbances, nor the distrust of the constituted authorities which led to the summoning of 300 armed strangers to do their work; second, because in case of any unfortunate civil trouble, we have a splendidly disciplined force of citizen soldiers who could suppress any riot without shedding blood, whose very presence, and whose discipline being shared by so many engaged in our industries, assure to a trading community the quietude essential to prosperity.

Questions of wages are beyond the

power of bullets, or bludgeons; violence only aggravates a dispute, and not only renders an amicable, reasonable settlement most difficult to effect, but by alarming capital, and adding to the cost of its protection, diminishes the ability of employers to pay as liberally for work as they might do when wage disputes are arranged in a business-like way.

There is much being said as to the protective system having occasioned the Carnegle riot. The iron districts in England have had experiences with strikes that do not favor such a theory. Some thirty years ago over ten thousand men, all armed with axes, and sticks, terrorised the towns in the country. Black While marching through one town they were addressed by a person in whom the men had confidence. They were invited to discuss the matter at a public gathering. The meeting was held, arbitrators on each side were appointed, and the strike ended peaceably and satisfactorily all round. Since then a permanent tribunal has existed to deal with such disputes.

Mr. Carnegie is very fond of depreclating the old land; but in handling strikers he would do well to study how the labor problem is dealt with in the great iron districts of England and Scotland, and learn to rely, not on Pinkerton's detectives, but on methods of conciliation which have proved so successful in Great Britain.

#### NEGLECTED LANES.

The reputation of this city for hospitality stands high. The teachers who have just been our guests say they will give us a "first class certificate" for this virtue. But some guests we are Inviting by recklessness, we do not want across our threshold. The great bulk of the lancs in this city are a standing invitation to cholera, and other of the children of dirt. The city by extending its hospitable hand toward such visitors serves a notice on more desirable guests to stay away. There is no reason why every lane in the city should not be as tidy and as clean as our asphalted road ways. The use of a lane is to give access to the rear part of premises, simply that and nothing more. The custom has grown up of making these alleys the dumping ground for all kinds of refuse, garbage, and unspeakable abominations. During winter the snow covers all these over with its mantle, but snow is not a deodoriser, so that it favors the practice of using lanes for sowing the seeds of disease, and spreading them over

with villainous unsightliness. We are supposed to have a sanitary department in our city government. We say "supposed" for it gives too little sign of evidence to be spoken of as a known fact. Probably the sanitary staff has gone to the sea side. Personally we commend their judgment, but as officials they should clean up before they depart. If they are in the city, and they have a little time to spare to earn their salaries, they should be made to attend to their business. This is a very serious question. The dirt now in our lanes is festcring, foul odours are being given off that reach into houses, sickness has already been caused, and aggravated by miasma bred from refuse thrown in these neglected places. If cholera ever reaches Canada, which heaven forbid, the lanes of this city will give it a hearty welcome, and plenty of nutriment to thrive on. We trust the corporation will do its duty in this matter by insisting upon the thorough cleansing of back alleys, and so ordering its sanitary arrangements as to have them kept strictly to their only legitimate use as back roads.

#### BANK STOCKS 1891-1892.

The general advance which took place in the last twelvemonths in prices of bank stocks was one of the special features of that period in a financial aspect. The following comparative statement will show the relative positions of the most important of these stocks a year ago and to-day, as well as the incomes they severally will yield as investments at present prices:

	Frices. July léth, 1891.	Frices. July 13th, 1892.	Dividend.	Revenue at present prices.
Montreal Bank of Morchants Bank Commorco Bank of Nolsons Bank of Dominion Bank of Dominion Bank of Dontario "Ontario "Itamilion "Ottawa Bank of Standard	\$ 222,75 146,50 129,00 157,50 219,00 230,00 161,00 114,00 154,00 153,50	\$ 222,00 152,00 141,00 167,00 243,00 264,50 186,00	\$ 10,00 7,00 7,00 8,00 10,00 8,00 8,00 8,00 8,00 7,00	4.17 3,79 4,80

Taking the whole of the above banks we find that their average return to investors at present prices would be 4.58 per cent. That is if a person secured \$1000 worth of each stock his investment would yield him an average of 4.58 per cent.

The advances as given in the above schedule raise the gross estimated value of the stocks of the above banks from \$65,845,000 in July, 1891, to \$68,-544,000 to-day.

This large appreciation in total val-

ue indicates that public confidence in the stability and earning power of the banks is very strong, and that money for investment is far more plentiful than it was a year ago. The average return on investments in bank stocks in July 1891, was 4.81 per cent., so that investors in these stocks are now content to accept a lower return for their money by 0.23 per cent. than they were last year at this date.

#### PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This ceremony took place on the 9th inst., the function being shorn of its customary splendours, not even a guard of honor being present. Whether this was designed, or accidental, is unknown, but the former is probable, after it was found that no disaster followed the step taken by the late Lt.-Governor of Ontario, in opening and closing the Legislature without pomp. The session just closed has been chiefly memorable by its developing the strength of the government beyong all anticipations. It closed with a majority of 71, leaving its opponents only one third of the House. There was a serious waste of time over debates that might have been curtailed by half with advantage to both parties and the country. The Redistribution of Seats Bill drew out a "feu d'enfer " from the Opposition, who complain of its arbitrary features, intended, as they believe, to carve constituencies for party purposes. Should they get into power, we should probably see a policy of retaliation adopted. Such a question would be better adjudicated upon outside the camp of party strife. Apart from this question the Government deserves congratulations upon its taking so little advantage of its overwhelming strength, especially in abstaining from expenditures that many of its supporters were urging for local objects of a political character, and in cutting down others in pursuance of a policy of economy. The movement to increase the sessional allowance to members was wisely suppressed. If members are to be paid for their time, as day laborers, we should soon have the House sitting all the year round. If they talked only to advance business, after the style of the English House of Commons, they would find the present indemnity a liberal allowance for the time spent at Ottawa. The public work of the Senate was mainly done in the closing days of the session. Their stern suppression of the Quebec Lottery Act entitles the Senate to the thanks of the country. By that one action alone, they carned their sessional indemnity, as legislation such

as proposed to legalise lotteries would have disgraced the Statute book, and scandalized Canada.

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# PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION.

Various plans have been recently devised to secure the identification of persons presenting cheques, drafts or other deposit receipts at bank counters.

The odd suggestion is that a photograph of the payce should be attached to the document; this, however, would be no guarantee, as if the instrument were stolen the thief could readily substitute his own picture. This reminds that when Holbein, the great painter, presented a letter of introduction to Chancellor More, he supplemented it by handing in a portrait of himself as a certification of his identity. Another idea is to write the number of the owner's watch on cheques, etc., which would be likely to lead to watches being stolen in order to be used for identification purposes. Serious difficulty coldom arises in this matter.

We submit that whenever there is a possibility of its arising the best plan is to ask the recipient of a draft or deposit receipt to write his or her name on the document on its receipt at the bank under some such words as "signature of payee for identification." We have known trouble to have arisen from a deposit receipt being kept until the staff of the bank, by which it was issued, having changed and no one left who had any remembrance of the Qwner.

A case once occurred in which a namesake of the proper owner presented and got the money for a stolen receipt after being fully identified at the bank. Had the owner's signature been available for comparison on the document, or in a book kept for this purpose, this could not have occurred. In regard to cheques, bankers are usually cautious enough to have the presenter properly identified, or to take cheques for collection when presented by strangers. Hotel keepers occasionally get fleeced by cashing stolen cheques, but this is one of the risks of their business. Others who cash cheques or drafts for strangers are buying experience, usually at an exorbitant figure.

Cases have occurred of funds being placed at the call of some person by a telegraphic message from his banker, which have been drawn fraudulently by some person getting possession of his telegram and papers. Tradesmen have been badly fleeced by parting with goods to some rascal, who, having assumed the name of some one in good credit, has gone to a store, purchased and frankly asked the trader to enquire by telegram as to his standing, this

.

being satisfactory he has marched off with valuable goods. In all such cases it is imprudent to advance money or to part with goods on the mere strength of telegrams. unconfirmed by some authentic identification of the applicant. If persons are so imprudent as to travel without money, or without some resource for securing it by means of personal identification, they have no just cause to complain if bankers, hotel kcepers and others keep on the safe side in dealing with them.

#### WHISKY SMUGGLING.

A strong force has been sent to the Lower St. Lawrence to stop the wholesale smuggling of whisky engaged in by a band of wily and desperate men. The manuer of their operations was referred to in these columns some few years ago. The mischief done by this smuggling is not confined to frauds on the revenue, and on those dealers who avoid buying contraband goods, but has caused serious outbreaks of intemperance. It is difficult to track these men as they adopt the tactics of smugglers in days gone by when kegs of French brandy used to be placed just under water at night, and carted off at convenience, even Mayors of some southern towns being engaged in the traffic. The dealers ashore should be closely watched, and stern measures taken to stop this business. A contemporary blames the Excise and Customs duties for this smuggling. As well blame the ownership of property for crime; if there was no duty on spirits there would be no smuggling, as there would be no burglars if houses contained no valuables. If smuggled whisky produces drunkenness because of its cheapness, so would the spirit if made equally cheap by absence of duties, and the evil would spread like a wave over the whole country. The configuration of the St. Lawrence, with its islands, gives great facilities to smugglers, they must however be suppressed, and all engaged in it afloat or ashore made to feel that it is a very dangerous and profitless enterprise. As we said in our issue of November 28th 1890: "The highly respectable merchant, for whose cellars the liquor is intended, goes on his way without a breath of suspicion attaching to his fair fame. It is not the seamen who are at the bottom of the affair. It is the merchant who profits by their evasion of the law. Strike at the root of the evil and it will soon cease, as these receivers dread publicity." One such wealthy receiver in the south coast in the early part of the century, was prosecuted, and fined, and confined on one charge after another, until after years of misery he died in the workhouse. But his fate stopped smuggling in that district.

#### LEGAL SIGNATURES.

The rush and hurry of modern business has led to some rather loose habits in regard to signatures. To an ordinary letter it is not of much moment to have a legal signature. But to all documents involving financial responsibilities, the signature ought to be in all cases, made in legal form, so that, should any dispute arise, such signatures will stand in a Court of law. It is not a question of the interior regulations in any office, or of custom, or of what trouble, much or little, is involved; the point is this, that, whoever accepts a signature for value, has a clear right to have that signature a valid one. Signatures of firms are now commonly signed by the staff, by youths even, who have no authority to do so in point of law. Stock registers are continually signed by persons who have no right either to accept or to transfer shares. This has opened the door to frauds, and it is a door that every joint stock company ought to see is closed, in its own interest, and for the protection of its shareholders, and the public. As to such a precaution giving the trouble of a few words extra writing, it is not serious enough to be entertained for a moment, in view of the responsibility of bankers, and others to have their transfer books signed in due legal form, and to know when they accept the signature of a firm, that the signer has legal authority to pledge the firm to the agreement or the undertaking he has signed.

#### CLEWS & CO.'S CIRCULAR ON BUCKET-Smops.

A bulletin dated 14th June last issued by Henry Clews & Co., states that "a law passed about a year ago to crush out fictitious transactions through bucket shops has became a dead letter," owing to laxity in enforcing the law. It appears that according to the rules of N. Y. Stock Exchange it is imperative for brokers to give up the names of their customers in each instance. The members have a right to verify such information, and in the event of loss occurring, under the law the customer can sue and recover the money. It is claimed that this makes dealings through brokers on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange legitimate, and reliable. There are however operations we understand on a considerable scale that are not made on the floor of the Stock Exchange, over which the law does not exercise the control desirable in the interests of honest holders of and dealers in produce.

#### SCARCITY OF LARGE LEGAL TENDERS.

In the dearth of news, a somewhat trifling item, of no public interest, relating to the supply of legal tenders of a large denomination, has been vamped up into a sensational outcry. It appears that in exchanging gold for Legal Tenders the government officials have been paying out notes of a smaller denomination than was agreeable to the receivars, as this involved more trouble in counting than was pleasant when the temperature inclines to laziness. The absence of the Deputy Minister of Finance in England is doubtless the secret of the supply of large notes being low here, the requisite interchanges between government offices having probably not been made as when he is at Ottawa. Such complaints are very

# IT IS CERTAINLY

# A GREAT TRIBUTE TO MELISSA THAT SUCH PERSISTENT ATTEMPTS ARE MADE TO PRODUCE IMITATIONS.

Counterfeit money to pass current even among the most ignorant must be made to resemble genuinecoin.

In like measure it is found necessary to even copy Melissa patterns and styles in the frantic effort to place imitation goods on the market.

ALL IN VAIN.—The public are not so easily humbugged, and regard with undisguised contempt such an underhand and paltry manner of doing business.

Gor Melissa Cloths are manufactured by the largest and best mills in the country. All our patterns are made specially for us and the mills guarantee they will neither reproduce them in any other cloth, nor sell them to any other firm.

WE NEITHER DEAL IN COUNTERFEITS NOR PLAY SECOND FIDDLE.

Copies of Melissa patterns must therefore be obtained from some of the smaller inferior mills in lower grades of cloth.

NOTHING EQUAL TO MELISSA HAS EVER HERETOFORE BEEN PRODUCED either for Ladies' Cloakings or Men's Ulsterings. There is a large range of the most fashionable colorings and patterns to choose from. The Cloth being thoroughly Rainproof you get, in a Melissa Cloak or Overcoat, a beautiful fine soft Woollen Garment having all the advantages of a Waterproof without any of the disagreeable or unhealthy qualities.

# WE HAVE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

# Leading Wholesale Dry Goods, Millinery and Woollen Houses

A Beautiful Range of Melissa Cloths, suitable for Ladies' Cloakings and Men's Wraps, which are now being shown by their Travellers.

IN FUTURE GENUINE MELISSA CLOTHS CAN ONLY BE OBTAINED THROUGH THE ABOVE MENTIONED CHANNELS.

All Genuine Porous Rainproof Cloths are stamped in wax with the Melissa trade mark seal, and Melissa Garments have the trade mark label attached. None other genuine.

Men's Rainproof Garments will, as heretofore, be sold through J. W. MAOKEDIE & Co., Montreal

# THE MELISSA MANUFACTURING CO.

small shot to fire at the Treasury Department. The statement, which has been made, that the Govrament is bound to supply legal tenders of a large size, is erroneons. There is however'a serious deficiency in the amount of legal tenders held by the government. They have been unable to comply with the law obliging legal tenders to be given for gold; so that to-day certain banks are in such a position that they will be unable to make the required declaration at the close of this month as to the proportion of legal tenders they have kept up without a break all the past month. As this might readily have been prevented by keeping a larger stock of these notes on hand, the Treasury should certainly give the matter instant attention.

#### PROPOSAL REGARDING THE CANALS.

The speech of the Governor General prorogning Parliament on the 11th inst., contains a passage of more than usual interest as an authorative declaration of the present position of the dispute regarding canals with the States. His Excellency said :

"A representation has been made by the Administration of the United States that the schedule of tolls which has been in force upon the Canadian canals for some years past operates to the disadvantage of the shipping and products of United States citizens on the great lakes. This complaint has been examined and been discussed with the authorities of the United States, and a proposal has been submitted on behalf of my Government that the United States will restore the concessions that were made on the part of that country by the Treaty of Washington as an equivalent for concessions that were made on the

part of Canada as to the canals, but which were withdrawn by the United States without cause as far as Canada is concerned. This proposal has not yet been replied to, but it is hoped that the fairness of the position taken by my Government will be duly appreciated by the Government of the United States, so that all further misunderstanding on this question may be avoided."

Until the Presidential election is over there is no probability of the proposal alluded to being "appreciated by the government of the United States," as any restoration of concessions to Canada would be certain to be used by the opponents of the President and his colleagues to his, and their disadvantage with the electorate. The conflict at Pittsburg is giving them no little anxiety, so that they will be cautious in giving the Democratic party a chance to raise a cry that they have backed down.

A cargo of molasses came into port on the 10th from the Barbadoes, consisting of 1,159 puncheons. 96 hogsheads, and 101 barrels.

Correspondence.

#### GAMBLING IN GRAIN.

New York, July 11, '92. M. S. Foley, Esq.,

"Canadian Journal of Commerce,"

Sir:--We regret to notice in your paper a false and libelous attack upon our firm, charging that in connection with our banking business, we "con-

duct an immense bucket shop business and reap enormous profits therefrom." It is a well-known fact that the senior member of our firm, has for the past several years attacked the bucket shop system of business, and done more probably than all others put together in Wall Street, to break up and throw discredit upon that method of business through articles published in the newspapers under his signature and by the issuing of circulars. By a recent law passed, it was also made illegal, which our senior through his influence had much to do in getting through the Legislature. We positively assert that our firm have never made a bucket shop business transaction during its existence, which dates back to 1877. As you have therefore been misled in making such a serious charge against us, we hope you will be fair and just by denying the same in your columns, so that we may not stand before your readers in the false position in which you have placed us by representing us to be doing a dis-ereditable and illegal business. It was only a short time ago that the enclosed article against bucket shops was written by our Mr. Clews and freely written by our Mr. Clews and freely published in the newspapers and our weekly circular. Our firm own three memberships in the N. Y. Stock Ex-change; three in the N. Y. Produce Ex-change; three in the N. Y. Cotton Ex-change; two in the N. Y. Cotton Ex-change; two in the N. Y. Cotton Ex-change; and one in the Chicago Board of Trade. Bucket shop transactions are prohibited on all of them and all of them have been fighting for the ex-tinction of that business for a long period past. Any member of these experiod past. Any member of these ex-changes, by their rules, if found guilty of the transaction of any illegel busi

ness.

\$415.

1889. Likely to be "one of the greatest silver-producing regions in the world."-Dr. G. M. Dawson's Report. 1890. "Perfectly saturated with mineral." -Dr. Campbell, Colorado Expert. 1891. "Mountains of silver." — Victoria Colonist. 1891. "Mining possibilities of British Columbia cannot possibly be over-rated."— Mr. Elliot Galt in Toronto Empire. 1892. "The coming mining empire of the North-West."-Spokane and Northern Railway North-West."—Spokane and Northern Railway Circulars (U.S.). 1892. "We know it is ascertained beyond all question that the district of the Kootenay, especially surrounding Nelson, is one of the very richest in minerals in the whele of America."—Sir Donald Smith, at Annual Meteing of the Bank of Montreal, June 6. Nine-tenths of this rich mineral wealth is owned by Americans. Oanadians should have a hand in the development of their own greatest natural resource. We offer the most rational medium for investment in this great field. Four Incor-porated Companies, fourteen mines. Kootenay Mining Invist, Co. W. H. LYNCH, - - - President. J. E. R. RENAULT Commission Merchant and General Agent, 96 Bridge Street, QUEBEC. Consignments solicited.
 Collections made in all parts of the Province of Quebes.
 Frequencies of the province of Quebes.
 Frequencies of the province of the St. Constant. Torrance, R. & M., Merchants Bk., \$226, Torrance, R. & M., Merchants DR., \$240, Salterats Hayes, C., do., \$242, Montreal. Ponton, E. W., do., \$35,1 Belleville. Baker, Mrs., do., \$200, Thomasburg. Pearman, G., do., \$200, Harwich Centre. McWilliams, Mary, do., \$220, Chatham. French, G., do., \$377, Darrell. Rutherford, Mrs., do., \$251, Galt. Gilligan, J., Est. of., do., \$286, Howe Island. Island. sland. Egan, H. K., do., \$345, Ottawa. Thompson, Mrs. J., do., \$200, Perth. Barrie, T., do., \$250, Perth. Press, A., do., \$219, Prescott. Bailey, Rev. T., do., \$250, Cardinal. Patterson, Jno. G., do., \$200, Douglas. Graham, J., do., \$385, Eganville. Rapehaud, Z., do., \$379, St. Johns. Kirkpatrick, T., do., \$225, Winnipeg. Alexandria School Dist., do., \$367, Shade-and. land. Jardine, Andre, do., \$289, Winnipeg. Holeywell, W., Molsons Bk., \$234, London on. McMillan, A. H., do., \$274, Morrisburg. Greene, R., do., \$372, Dakota. Cavalier, S. F., do., \$200, Sorel. McKellar, D., do., \$319, St. Thomas. Golf, Glimes & Co., do., \$286, Montreal. Low, W. & A., do., \$359, Montreal. Bond, C. H., Banque du Peuple, \$226, 'ankleek Hill. Bohd, C. H., Ballque du Feuple, \$220,
Vankleek Hill.
Betourney, L. M., do., \$200, Manitoba.
Cary, E., do., \$250, Montreal.
Drolet, J. J., do., \$357, Montreal.
Labree, E., do., \$375, Montreal.
Landry, J. E. J., Est. of, Bk. Nationale,
S340, Oucher

Binney, or in ev, not of on the topological statements,
 Sido, Quebec.
 Pierre, B., do., \$304, Sherbrooke.
 Quin, Rev. P., do., \$276, Richmond.
 Bernier, M. E., Bk. of St. Hyacinthe,

What They Say About It.

"The Land of Bonanzas."-Spokane

# THE GREAT SELLERS IN OUR PORT WINES

Are the following grades: Our Old Reserve Port at £2 per bottle, \$9.50 per gallon. \$20 per dosen. Our E.P. No. 3 Extra Particular Old at \$1.50 per bottle, \$2 per gallon and \$17 per dozen. Our Four Diazonod Choice Old Dolioate at \$1,25 per bottle. \$6 per gallon, \$13 per dozen. And in especial domand is our No. 10 Very Superior Rich Old Wine at \$1 per bottle, \$450 per gallon, \$10 per dozen. PRASER. VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

# THE CREAT SELLERS IN OUR SHERRY WINES

Are the following grades:

Our O.E.G. Old English Gostleman, the best we have at present, \$2 per bottle, \$10 per gallon, \$21 per dozen. Our Club Sherry, Pemartin's Superior Rich Pale Wine, \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon, \$17 per dozen.

Wine, \$1.50 per bottle, \$5 per gallon, 61 per dozen. Our Very Fins t Vino de Pasto (Wine for Meals), at \$1.50 per bottle, \$8 per gallon, \$17 per dozen. Our F.O. Kine Oloroso, Magnificent Dinner Shorry, \$1.25 per bottle, \$6 per gallon, \$13 per dozen. And in especial domand are the two grades Our S.D. Buperior Rich Fale Dinner Shorry and our S.D. Dry Light Amontillado, vory dry and delicate. both at \$1 per bottle, \$4.50 per gallon, \$10 per dozen. FRASKR, VIGER & CO.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BURGUNDY WINES.

A stock beyon 1 compare. SPARKLING BERGUNDIES

R. BRUNINGHAUS. Beaujolais ...... \$ 9 50

Macon	9.00	10 R
Beaune	9 50	10 50
Volnay	11 00	12 00
Pommard	11 60	12 00
Nuits	18 00	19 00
Chambortin	21 (10	22.00
Chablis	10 50	11 50
Chabiis Superleure	12 50	13 00

# FRASER, VIGER & CO., Family Grocers & Wine Merchants 199 St. James Street. MONTREAL.

\$225, St. Hyncinthe. Dupie, E., do., \$292, St. Judes. Chaquette, C., do., \$200, St. Marié. Letourneau, I., do., \$301, Comrobert. Chabot, M., do., \$202, St. Damase. Gervais, J. B., do., \$243, Mt. St. Hync-inthe. inthe.

Levesque, A., do., \$288, Mt. St. Hyacin the.

#### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York .- Wheat, spot, weaker; No. 2 red, 851-4 to 853-4e store and ele-2 red, 85 1-4 to 85 3-4c store and ele-vator; No, 3 red, 83 1-2 to 84c; ungrad-ed red, 75c to 88 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 84 3-4 to 86 1-8c; No. 1 hard, 80 1-4c; No. 2 northern, 77 1-2c to 77 3-4c; No. 2 Chicago, 84 1-4c; No. 2 Milwankee, S1c to 81 1-4c; No. 3 spring, 78 1-4c to 78 3-4 options closed stendy at 1-8c to 1-2c over yesterday; Ryc lower; Western, 75c to 78c 1-4c to 58 3-4c clovator; merraded mix-52 1-4c to 53 3-4c elevatro ; ungraded mix b2 1-4c to 53 3-4c elevatro; ungraded mixed, 49c to 55c; onts, spot, stronger; options firmer. Sugar, steady; standard "A" 4 5-16c to 4 7-16c; confectioners' "A," 4 3-16c to 4 7-16c; cut loaf and crushed, 5c to 51-8c; powdered, 4 3-4c to 4 5-8c; granulated, 4 5-16c. Eggs, firm; state and Pennsylvania 17 1-2c; Western prime, 12 1-2c and Pennsylvania 17 1-2c. 16 1-2c to 17c.

Cash quot. were: No. 2 spring wheat, 77  $\mu$ -Se to 79 1-2c; No. 3 spring wheat, 71c to 71 1-2c; No. 2 red, 77 1-2c to 78c; No. 2 corn, 48 1-4c; No. 2 oats, 30 1-2c; No. 2 white, 31 1-2c to 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 rye, 65c; No. 2 barley, 65c; pork,  $\mu$ 11.87 1-2 to  $\mu$ 11.90; Lard,  $\pi$ 7.22 1-2 io  $\pi$ 7.25; short ribs, sides,  $\pi$ 7.65 to  $\pi$ 7; short clear sides,  $\pi$ 7.45 to  $\pi$ 8.



### WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO, 1893.

The Government of the Dominion of Canada has accepted the invitation of the Govern-ment of the United States to take part in the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held in Chicago from 1st May to 31st October, 1893. As it is important that a very full display of Canadian products be made on that occasion, a general invitation is extended to Canadian a general invitation is extended to Galaxies producers and manufacturers in agriculture, horticulture, products of forests, fisheries, minerals, machinery, manufactures, arts, etc., to assist in bringing together such a display of the natural resources and industrial pro-ducts of Canada as will be a credit to the country.

An Executive Commissioner for Canada has been appointed, who will have the general charge of the exhibits and the allotment of space, and the several Provincial Governments have been invited to co-operate with the view of making the exhibition as complete and satisfactory as possible. The Dominion Government will pay the

transport of exhibits going and returning, and for the placing of articles sent.

Entries must be made not later then 31st July. The reception of articles at the Expo-sition buildings will commence 1st Novembiton barning will exhibits, excepting Live Stock, must be in place by 1st April, 1893. Forms of application for space and general information can be obtained on applying by

letter, post free, to the undersigne WM. SAUNDERS.

Executive Commissioner for Canada. Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, 26th April, 1892.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until Fridey. 29th inst., for Coal supply for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of Tender and all neces-sary information can be obtained at this Department on and after Friday, 8th July. Persons tendering are notified that tonders will not be considered unless made on the

printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tendor must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to supply the coal contracted for. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. By order

By order, E. F. E. BOY, Socretary. Department of Public Works, Oltawa, 4th July, 1892.

# Financial.

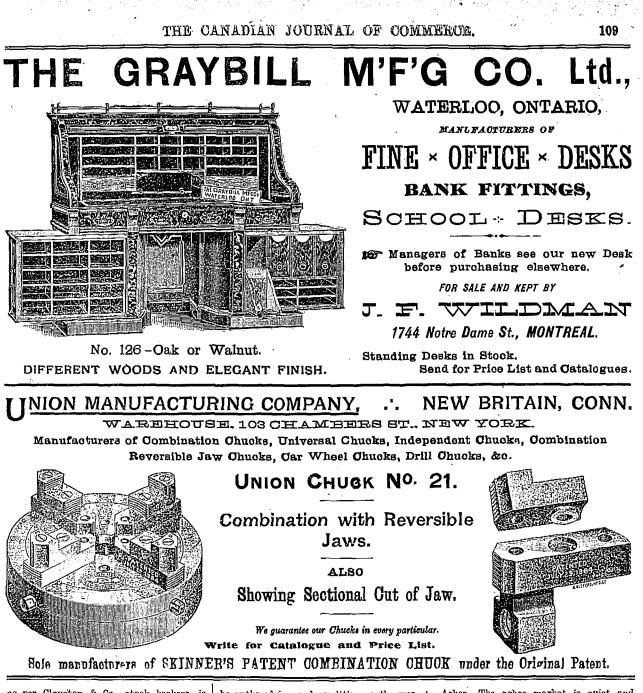
#### July 14th, 1892.

The local rates for money are unchanged. In London the bank rate is 2 per cent and the street rate 7-8 to 15-16. Consols 9613-16 money and account. Sterling sixty days sight closes at 9 3-8 to 1-2 and 91-2 to 3-4; demand 95-8 to 3-4 and 98-4 to 10; cables 10 to 101-4; New York funds 1-10 discount to 1-16 and 1-8 prem. to 1-4. Posted sterling in New York 4.88 and 4.89 1-2. On the stock exchange there was a fair business. Canadian Pacific was strong and investors are looking forward to the dividend payable on the 17th of August. Richelieu was well



as when the brokers interested ceased buy-

ing it broke. The record for the week



ns per Clouston & Co., stock brokers, is as follows :--

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	Average this week last year-
Montreal	53	222	2214	219 <del>7</del>
Ontario	65	118	117	
Peoples	14	110	107	981
Merchants	54	153	151	1447
Union	45	95	93	
Commerce	40	1417	141	1288
Villie Marie	46	78 <del>į</del>	78 <del>1</del>	
Miscellansous,				
Cable	674	158	156	1047
Telegraph	1073	1447		105
Bichelieu.	2100	76	72	59 <del>Ĵ</del>
Passenger	2033	2297	220	189
Gas	325	210	207	
Pacific	2425	១រន្	893	813
Montreal Cot	5	122 <del>3</del>	122	
Dominion Cot	25	175	175	
Telephone	263	168	1661	1143
Royal Elect	1487	176	163	. 112
Colored Cot Bds	\$2500	99	99	
Duluth Com	1825	121	111	
Ouluth Pref	1825	37 <u>1</u>	32 <del>]</del>	
<u> </u>				

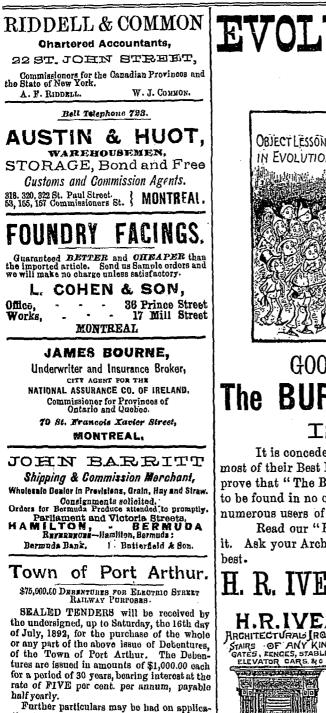
MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. July 14, 1892.

The distribution has been moderate and generally confined to jobbing orders. The hay crop is being cut and it is likely to be gathered in good condition as the weather of late has been all that could be desired for field work. Damage done by the rain on low lands will be largely made up by the general large yield. The same is true of potatoes which look well on the light soils and upper lands. A great shrinkage has been taking place in prices of goods and in average stocks held for several years. When storekeepers found that prices receded time and again they naturally began to buy less on each occasion and orders have become small but frequent. Even in city wholesale stores the stocks of goods held for sale are not what they used to be in many lines and supplies all through the country are generally light. What the result will be with good crops and a stiffening up of prices this fall remains to be seen, but importers and wholesale jobbers are anticipating a re-action. It is possible that the pressure being brought to bear upon the trade will result in a meeting of black leather tanners in Toronto to restrict the production. Since the late clean sweep it is common to hear the remark that Quebec has got the tannerics, but not the business. If this industry is drifting westwards in spite of cheap labor and the natural facilities of this province things have gone wrong somewhere. Remittances are generally poor.

Ashes.—The ashes market is quiet and without new feature. We quote first pots \$3.80 to \$3.90 and seconds \$3.40 to \$3.-50; first pearls \$5.70 and seconds \$5.50.

Cheese and Butter.—Buyers are less keen on cheese and the market is easy. At the wharf about 3,000 boxes of provincial were offered with business at 8 1-2c to 83-4c, the latter being an extreme. Finest western colored may now be quoted at 83-4c and white at 85-8c; eastern goods 1-Se less. Liverpool public cable 44s. At Utica cheese was dull and heavy at 81-Se to 85-8c; ruling figure 83-Sc; ruling price last year 73-4c. At Ingersoll offerings were 2,190 boxes; sales 915 at 813-10c and 305 at 87-8c. At Campbellford 15 Inctories boarded 684 boxes white and 252 colored. White sold at 81-2c and colored at 85-8c. At Belleville 17 factories offered 850 white and 405 colored. White, 205 at 81-2c; 210 at 89-16c; 105 at 85-8c. Colored, 130 at 89-16c and 80 at 83-4c. In butter only a jobbing trade is reported. Creamery is held stiffly on reports of good prices being paid by country buyers.

Dry Goods.—There is nothing of importance transpiring, but all round a good number of orders have been taken for the time of year. The suburban trade report a better business so far this month than last year. In the eity the retail stores have been visited by numerous travellers and sight seers and their purchases have imade up to some extent for the absence



tion to W. H. LANCWORTHY,

Town Olerk.

Corporation Offices, Port Arthur, June 15th, 1892.

of so many of our people at the seaside and elsewhere. Our leading wholesalo trade while complaining of a falling off in their money receipts admit that orders have been coming in fairly well. There is a good demand for domestic lines and manufacturers report a steady output and an increased demand for goods.

Flour and Grain.—These markets have continued dull. The demand for flour has been almost entirely local. There has been more business in outs and peas and in the west sales of red and white wheat are reported at 72c, No. 1 hard Manitoba at 05c and No. 2 at 84c to 86c. At Chiengo wheat has sold at 761-4c to 77c July, 753-4c to 761-8c September. The Hatch bill still overhangs the market and is partly responsible for the dull and weak tone displayed. The labor troubles at Pittsburg also caused an uneasy feeling. In wheat there has not been much speculative buying and there is not much disposition to sell. The general crop report is read as favoring the bears and foreigners are operating cautiously in consequence VOLUTION! EVOLUTION!!



# GOOD! BETTER!! BEST!!! The BUFFALO Hot Water Boiler IS THE BEST.

It is conceded by a rival company that the Buffalo Boiler combines most of their Best Principles, and we admit this, and are also prepared to prove that "The Buffalo Boiler" has original and valuable improvement<sup>5</sup> to be found in no other sorts. We can furnish strong testimonials from numerous users of the boiler in its favor, and have never had a failure.

Read our "Brownie" Catalogue, or send for it if you have not seen t. Ask your Architect to specify "The Buffalo" Boiler if you want the sest.

# H. R. IVES & CO., Queen St., Montreal, P.Q.

H.R.IVES & G. MONTREALS ARCHITECTURALS IRON WORKS STARS OF ANY KIND GATES, EENCES, STABLE FIXTURES ELEVATOR CARS & C. SUBMITTED, SUBMITTED, ELEVATOR CARS & C. SUBMITTED, SUBMIT

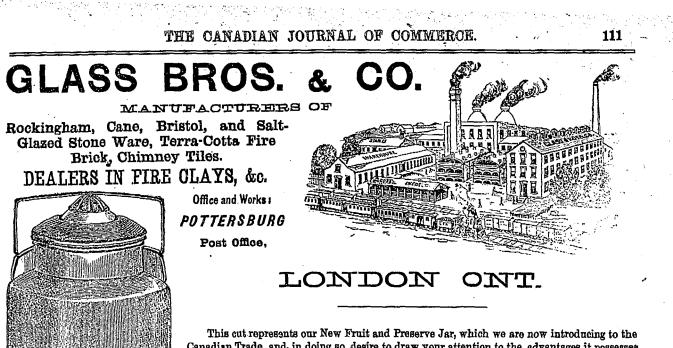


of that and a better outlook in France and Germany. The Russian erop is said to be improving likewise. Stocks of wheat in eleven ports and fourteen inland depots are only 12 million bushels, and these "Russian nest eggs" on which the patient merchants have been sitting since November are reduced 25 per cent in value. Europe may have a medium erop this year, but there is not likely to be another bumper surplus in America. The price of wheat in England has been raling ten cents a bushel below the average of the last seven years. July wheat at Chicago is relatively strong, being about 1-2c higher than September. Affairs may change any day as shipping demand is only moderate. Prices seem low enough, but with the Hatch bill pending and line crop weather they may not have touched bottom. The total quantity of wheat afloat to Europe and in sight on this continent is 48,146,000 bushels, a decrease of 4,-252,000 with a week ago and 1,771,000 with a year ago.

Green Fruits, Etc.-Business has been fair. Lemons \$4 to \$5 per box. Oranges in light supply. Boxes \$4,50 to \$5.50 and

cases \$10. Receipts of strawberries less large, fresh 10c to 12c per box. Almonds 12c to 13c. Grenoble walnuts, 12c. Peanuts, 8c to 10c. Dates, 6c. Cocoanuts, \$4.75 per 100. Pine-apples, 20c to 22c each. Bananas, \$1.25 to \$1.75 bunch. Cherries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket. Gooseberries, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket. Tomatoes in 4 basket crates, \$1.50. California peaches in boxes \$2.50, Apricois \$3. Cherries and plums \$2 to \$2.25. Pears \$5.75 box. Rod currents, box 10c; raspberries 15c to 17c. Watermelons 25c to 35c each.

Groceries.—Since the change of duty affecting New Orleans and low grade molasses, Barbadoes are much stronger and a leading operator said he would not be surprised to see them soon at 85c. At present they are held firmly at 32c. Tha hot weather has delayed operations as with cooler temperature dealers would be disposed to buy offerings up and put them into store. Refined sugars are unchanged but there has been a good demand at the refineries. In the west one or two wholesale houses became overloaded and began cutting, but the general trade is as brisk



Canadian Trade, and, in doing so, desire to draw your attention to the advantages it possesses over those made of glass and other materials

The Jars are manufactured from a mixture of English and Pennsylvania clays, making a stronger and better article than can be produced from any other combination.

We only use a pure Bristol Stoneware Glaze, which is free from Lead or other Metallic substances, readily attacked by all acids. We guarantee the body to be thoroughly vitrified and absolutely acid proof.

These Jars will be found superior to all other articles in use for the preservation of Fruits, etc. Beingmon-transparent, the action of light cannot fade the color or ferment fruits kept in them, as is the case where glass is used, and, being a non-conductor of heat, preserves are kept at a more uniform temperature than in either glass or tin, and will be free from the unpleasant metallic taste so frequently noticed where tin is used.

They are made in various sizes, and are for sale by all Crockery and Grocery Dealers in Canada,

# THE CANADA MEAT PACKING CO. MONTREAL PORK PACKERS AND CURERS OF THE EXTRA FLAVORED BRANDOF

Pure Leaf Lard for Family Use.

**Canned Oorn Beef and Barrel Beef** Manufacturers of all kinds of First-Olass SAUSAGES, Fresh or Smoked.

as usual at this season. In teas little has been done and trade may drag until September. Supplies here are moderate, but buyers will await a larger assortment. Any disappointment as to crop yield in Japan would soon cause a brisk and firmer market, but most of the trade are not readily scared. Local agents have, however, been notified by their agents to make no concessions and there is an appearance of firmness. Canned salmon is still engaging attention. The quotation is \$4.65 per case at the coast and some expect to see \$5 touched before long. Canned corn stendy at \$1.05 to \$1.10.

Our New Fruit and Preserve Jar.

Patented July 4th, 1891.

Iron and Hardware.—It has been a busy time with shelf goods men, in fact a leading trader stated that he scarcely had time to turn round. In licavy metals there is nothing doing and no change in prices. As a rule tin, copper and the like are easy though not quotably lower here. Fig iron is steady. Carnbroe has sold at \$17 and \$17.50 in round lots. At the quarterly meeting of the cut nail association at Burlington beach, earlier in the month, no change was made in the price list, but several matters of importance were discussed. The discussion as to who should be placed on the preferred list was animated and was adjourned for a later inceting to be held in Moutreal. Bar iron is upchanged at \$2 in *n* jobbing way. It is expected that there will be more business done in railway supplies now that the subsidies have been granted. These amount to nearly six millions of dollars. Last year the grant was absurdly small for various causes.

Bacon

Live Stock.—Owing to light supplies at Liverpool some choice steers, according to recent cable, touched 12 1-2c. Shippers say they are making no money, but shipments are large, being over 3,000 head last week. Most of the fat stall fed animals have come forward and grass cattle will now be exported. English market irregular, and with the hot weather low prices are expected. There is a movement asking for the abolition of restrictions on American stock, but it is chiefly political. At Toronto this week export cattle sold at 43-Se to 5c.

Leather and Shoes.—There is a fair trade in leather, the factories being well supplied with orders for boots and shoes. A congress of manufacturers of black leather is spoken of, to meet in Toronto and regulate the output. Since the last Quebee troubles more leather is being made in the west and the output below is much reduced. Sole leather is firm and this line is more easily controlled, as there are only four or five large makers of sole. There is a prospect that both black and sole leather tanneries will be closed for a time.

Provisions and Eggs.—There is a fair jobbing trade. Canada short cut \$16.50 to \$16.75; western ditto, \$17 to \$17.50. Hams, eity cured, 10 1-2c to 11c, and bacon 9 1-2c to 10c. Lard 8 1-4c to 8 1-2c in pails. In the west provisions have been strong. Prospects are against a large crop of corn and consequently of hogs. There was a rumor that packers were bidding up the market so as to unloud later on and this frightened outsiders, but it was not confirmed. The demand for eggs has been good and supplies not being liberal prices are steady. We quote 10c to 10 1-2c.

Wool.—The London sales have been well attended and competition for cross breds and medium and low scoureds was active. Scoured pieces attracted much attention. There was keen bidding for greasies. There had been sold at the close of last week 290,000 bales. Offerings this week will be 53,000.

# TOBONTO WHOLESALE TRADE. (Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO. July 14th, 1892 The wholesale trade of the city is moderately active, with prospects generally satisfactory. Merchants are preparing for a busy season, and they are greatly encouraged by the good condition of the grain crop. Remittances are fair. Groceries in moderate demand with sugars somewhat easier. Hardware fairly active, and dry goods going out generally at satisfactory prices. Money is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 4 @ 4 per cent. Prime commercial paper is disconnteat 6 @ 7 per cent. Sterling exchange is somewhat easier. The slock market remains quiet, while the feeling is bullish. Qanadian

112		ANADIAN JUNINAL OF COMMINSE.										
SURET	VSHIP.	STOOKS AND BONDS										
te only Company in Ca to this bu	nada confining itself	nans.	Par Val's	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividenda.	Per Cent Prices July14.	value		
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<sup>N. 2.</sup> —This Compary's <sup>os</sup> iJuarantes busificss by lable for the responsibilities Pacific sold up to 90 jc. 1674c., and Northwest Brank shares firm, Tor Ontario at 1164c., Cor perial at 186c., Domini at 1644c., and Hamil company issues firm. sold at 200c., Canada I hold at 140c, London Dominion Savings war 127c., Ontario at 121c., BOTTEN.—Receipts au atoady. The best tub 15c., and mediam 11c. good demand at 200. 104c., and cheese quot jobbing way. DRESSED HORS.—Off prices unchanged at \$ FLOUR AND GRAIN.— with ordinary straight	KAWILINGS, and Managing Divector. Deposit is the inrect made any Company, and is sof sof any other visks. , Oommercial Cable to Land firmer at 761 bid, onto wanted at 244c. nmerce at 1403c., Im- on at 265c., Staudard tou, at 1751c. Lean Canada Formanent Landed at 135c., Free- and Canadian at 1341c., ted at 97c., Farmers at and Imperial at 124c. re moderate and prices and rolls bring 14c. @ 21c. Oreamery in Eggs easier at 10c. @ ed at 9c. @ 91c in a erings very small and	Sontreal Telegraph Co Mantreal Gity Gas Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Loan and Mortg Uat, Indus. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Deb. Co Real Est, Loan and Deb. Co Riohelien and Ont. Nav. C Riohelien and Ont. Nav. C Royal Loan and Sav. Co Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	1         100           22         22           21         20           22         22           22         22           22         22           21         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         5           100         5           100         5	450,00 750,00 2,000,00 1,500,00 750,00 750,00 750,00 1,000,00 1,000,00 1,000,00 1,000,00 1,000,00 2,000,00 2,000,00 2,000,00 2,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 5,000,00 1,000,00 0,000,00	01         232,41           03         232,41           04         239,03           05         2600,00           06         2,000,00           07         2,000,00           08         663,09           19         860,00           19         18,25           10         11,420           11         11,400           12         17,000           10         11,100,00           11         17,000           10         135,030           10         420,600           10         100,000           10         100,000           10         100,000           10         100,000           10         100,000           10         100,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000           10         200,000	$\begin{array}{c} 21 & 60.00 \\ 22 & 60.00 \\ 100,00 \\ 0 & 100,00 \\ 0 & 100,00 \\ 0 & 158,00 \\ 0 & 158,00 \\ 0 & 158,00 \\ 0 & 150,00 \\ 0 & 150,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 220,00 \\ 0 & 200,00 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	0         3	2 Jan       2 Jan       2 Jan         May       Aut         2 Jan       2 Jul         1 Jan       1 June         1 Jan       Jul         30 July       3 De         4 May       Na         1 June       1 De         2 Jan       2 Jul         3 Jan       Jul         3 Jan </td <td>y 1134 y 109 1624 y 120 y 110 y 120 y 120 y</td> <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 118 &amp; 55 \\ 118 &amp; 55 \\ 127 &amp; 22 \\ 68 &amp; 5 \\ 200 &amp; 0 \\ 120 &amp; 0 \\ 110 &amp; 0 \\ 120 &amp; 0 \\ 110 &amp; 0 \\ 120 &amp; 0 \\ 110 &amp; 0</math></td>	y 1134 y 109 1624 y 120 y 110 y 120 y	$\begin{array}{c} 118 & 55 \\ 118 & 55 \\ 127 & 22 \\ 68 & 5 \\ 200 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 110 & 0$		

33c Mileb cows 30 to \$40 a head. Super dull at 35 to 35c for export, and lambs bring \$3.00 to \$4.50. Hogs Firm, with sale at 5 to 51c per lb, for the best, and 41 to 43c for medium.

PROVISION .--- There is a better demand, with prices rather tirmer. Long clear bacon is quoted at 73 to 8c; bellies and backs at 10 to 11c; rolls at 83c to 9c, and smoked hams at 103 to 11c. Muss pork \$14 to \$15 Lard sells at 93 to 10c Hops 20 to 21c Beans \$1,00 to \$1.10. prices rather firmer. Long clear bacon is

Wool -Tho market for fleece is unchanged at 161 to 171c; fine clothing 19 to 20c. Pulled supers sell at 22c, and extras at 26c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. Caverhill, Learmont & Co., this and ammunition" goods ever published and aumunition" goods ever published in Canada, which they will be glad to furnish to the trade. Every article that falls under this head will be found in their ware rooms, of qualities and at prices, that ensure a large and active demand.

PARAS SUN 対詞. å (LINIVER) ST. JOHN N.B.

Cotton Spinners, Bleachers, Dyers and Manufacturers.

otton Yarns, Carpet Warps, Ball Knitting Cottons, Hostory Yarns and Yarns, for Manu-facturers' use.

Scam Warps for Woollen Mills, Grey Cottons, Shoetings, Drills and Ducks. Shoetings, Shirtings and Stripes.

Sight oz. Cottonades in plain and Fancy Mixed Patterns. Phe only "Water Twist" Yarn made in Canada.

AGENTS :

WE. LEWITT, JOHN HALLAM, Toronto, Ont. H. A. LAROCHE, Agent ifor the Province of Quebec, 61 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. MILLS I

Yow Brunswick Cetton Mills. 5t. Jehn Cetten Mills.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Job Printing of all kinds at the Journal of Commerce.

FL with and dem whit orn Manitoba hard is nominal at \$1 02, No. 2 at 920, and No. 3 at 830., all rail. No. 1 Regular is nominal at 62c. @ 630, and No. 2 at 52c. is nominal at 62c. (a)  $bo_3$ , and 10, z as  $oz_2$ . N. B. Barley is dull and nominal at 43c. for No. 3 extra. Oats quoted at 31c, (a)  $31jc_3$ , on track. Poas sold at 58c. outside and corn at 50c. Oatment dull at \$3.50, and bran at \$11.00 @ \$11 50 on track.

GROOSHISS,-Trade fair, Sugars are easier, with granulated selling at 44c. @ 4\$c, and yellows at 34c. @ 4c. according to quality. Canned goods are firm, with a fair demand for both fish and vegetables. Teas rule firm. Orders for fall shipment of foreign dried fiuits are being placed. Remittances are fair

HARDWARN .- Trade is fairly active and prices in most cases rule firm.

HICES & SKINS .-- Oured hides are unchanged at 5c. Dealers pay 41c for No. 1; 31c for No. 2, and 21c for No. 3. Lamb skins firm at 40c, and felts 25 to 30c. Calf skins 5 to 7c. Tallow dull at 5 to 54c.

LIVE STOOK - Receipts not as healthy this week, and prices show little change. Export cattle sell at 4} to 4%c, the latter for choice.

112

A STATE OF STATE

Boots 2rrc 3froes.         Mens.         Boys.         Youths.           Brogans	WONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURSENT,THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1882.											
Besits arts 2 mic 3:         Meas.         Doys.         Norths.         Reast chicken, 1-1b tim         S. A S.         Boast chicken, 1-1b tim         S. A S.         Constantion         Doottume         Doottum         Doottume         Doottume <td>Name of Article.</td> <td>Wholesale.</td> <td></td> <td>Name of Article.</td> <td>Wholesale.</td> <td>Name of Article.</td> <td>Wholesale.</td>	Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.					
Buff       "	obourgs	095 120 985 990	10 70 10 80 0 75 0 80 0 75 0 80	Rozst chloken, 1-1b tins Rozst turkey, 1-1b tins	\$ c. \$ c. 9 30 9 40 2 30 2 40	I Sal Soda	175 185					
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Actives Samid.       French Shore. No.1	Split Batts	0 65 0 85 0 70 6 80 0 80 9 90 0 70 0 85 1 00 1 10 0 75 0 90 0 90 1 15 0 80 0 90	0 40 0 50 0 50 0 60 0 50 0 65 0 50 0 65	handle	150 000	Fish.						
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Onamined Geeds.       Peas, Mar., 2-lb tins	Polish Calf	160 200 130 175 185 350 190 850	0 90 1 85 1 40 1 75	Borax, xtls. Brom. Potass	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	filleoror, No 1, Kitts						
Oarned Goods.       Solution baked bears, pdr 215 227 Boston baked bears, pdr 215 226 Boston Bears, 2-lb tins, per dos				Citrie Acid	0 67 0 70 10 10 0 62 0 65 0 65 0 65	Green Cod, Large	4 50 0 00					
Bartlett pears, 2-lb tins, Dor dos	S o         S o         S o           Lobsters, new         7 50         8 60           Sardines, is         8 50         9 50           Mackerei         110         0 00           Salmon         1 40         1 03           Olams, 1-1b ting, per dox.         2 00         0 0 00           Vertare         1 45         1 45	Elbs 14-lbs Lunch Tngs 1-lb. perdos. 2-lbs,	8 76 9 00 19 85 19 60 3 25 0 00 6 60 6 75	Copperas, per 100 lbs Cream Tartar Epsom Salts Glycerino Gum Arabic per lb	0 80 1 00 0 30 0 35 1 50 1 75 0 16 0 22 0 40 1 25	Salmon, No. 1 bris Salmon, No. 1 (tieross) 3, large Brit. Col bris Bonoless Fish Cod	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000					
Jorn, per dos	Tomatoes, per dox105         105           Peaches, 2-lb, yellow	Barg, Brawn, 2-108. Soups, 2-108. Hoegg's Boston Beans, da Roast, Beef, 1-1b, per dos 2-1b, " 4-1b, " 6-1b, " Deviled Tong'e, 1 lb "	<b>a</b> 23 0 00 0 00 <b>1</b> 70 0 00 <b>2</b> 25 1 40 0 00 2 60 0 00 <b>5</b> 50 0 00 <b>1</b> 20 0 00 <b>1</b> 20 0 00	Tartaric Acid	0 44 0 47 0 20 0 25	Patent, winter Patent, spring Straight roller Superfine	4 85 4 95 4 20 4 40 3 90 4 00					
Reiailers will flease bear in mind that above quetations apply only to large lots.		Turkey t-lb. Ox Tongue 2-lb. Finnan Haddies, per case New pack	2 00 0 00 6 00 0 00 0 00 0 50	Brimstone Caugtic Soda 60 <sup></sup>	2 25 2 50 2 50 2 70 2 80 8 00	Shorts						
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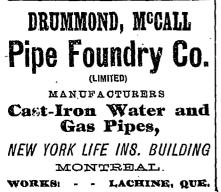
That Desirable CORNER OFFICE in the WILKES' BUILDING,

The BusinessCentre of Toronto

Corner Yonge and Wellington Sts.

Has an entrance from both streets. Contains a large Bank Vault. Is the best stand in the city for Private Banker, Exchange Office or Kindred Business. Apply

> HARRIS H. FUDGER, 50 Yonge Street, TORONTO





# **RIGBY** WATER-PROOF Coats and Trousers

We can confidently recommend Rigby Proofed Garments as superior to all others, being thoroughly Water-Proof, and at the same time porous and not injurious to health. These garments are not different in appearance to ordinary tweed overcoats and trousers, but when the rain comes along the wearer will be protected as thoroughly as by the heaviest Rubber Coat, but without that Rubber Coats.

clammy feeling well known to wearers of Rubber Coats.



1866 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, Samples are now on the road with our Travellers.



Agent: JAS. G. STEWART, Imperial Building, MONTREAL



Hoisting Engines, Horse Power Hoisters, Gang Stone Saws, Stone Derrick Irons, Centrifugal Pumps And other plant for Contractors' use.

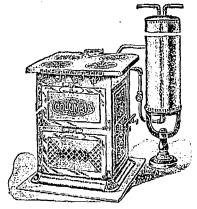
# MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.-THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Lard per lb "Common Kofinod Sneps: Clovor, rod, per 160 lbs Alsike, per lb Timothy, (Can'n) per bab Piaz 56 Potatoes, per bag	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tes (HfChest & Gad.) Japan. com. to med. H "good med. to fine thest "fancy "fancy "fancy "fine to finest" "Pingsnoy med. to gd" "Pingsnoy med. to gd" "met to finest" "Wankay, com. to gd" Colong" "med. to good" "med. to good" "Monka (green)" "Add do to 5 for rossting and grincing"	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 12 & 0 & 1745 \\ 0 & 174 & 0 & 837 \\ 0 & 274 & 0 & 837 \\ 0 & 40 & 0 & 374 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 300 \\ 0 & 234 & 0 & 550 \\ 0 & 833 & 0 & 853 \\ 0 & 833 & 0 & 853 \\ 0 & 833 & 0 & 853 \\ 0 & 174 & 0 & 555 \\ 0 & 250 & 0 & 224 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 250 & 0 & 224 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2255 \\ 0 & 274 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2255 \\ 0 & 274 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 120 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 120 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 224 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 120 & 0 & 126 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2274 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2274 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2274 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2274 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2274 \\ 0 & 150 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 0 & 226 \\ 0 & 225 & 0 & 2274$	Spices · Cassiamats		Lassaby's Pickles: Imp'l Hf-Pintsper dox Imp'l Pints Condensed Milk, per case, 4 doz. 1-lb. cases Cond'ed Coffee-Mocha V Java, per cs, 2 doz. 1-lb cs Condensed Coffee-Jamai- condensed Coffee-Jamai- Common- WWW.XXX	0       75       0       0         0       00       0       0       0         0       00       0       0       0         0       00       0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00       0       00         0       00       0       00       00       00         0       05       0       00       00       00         0       23       0       00       0       00
Grain.	}	14 lbs. to the gallon.	0 011 0 03	Lomon	0 16 0 17	Strip	024 02
	0 34 0 00 0 10 0 00 0 35 0 40 0 75 0 76 0 00 0 00	Now Orleans Antigua Cuba Bakizg Powder Case 1, 3 dz. 5 oz. thra 2, 1 '14	0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 0 00 2 25 0 00 2 15 2 20 2 15 2 20 2 00 2 00 2 15 2 20 2 00 2 00 2 15 2 20	Fine Gold, No. 5, per dos- i 2, 203 Silver Siav Sieve Pasis; 1 gross cases per gross Blacking; Snanjsh. No. S	1 75 0 00 2 00 0 00	NEW CUT NAIL SCHEDULE. Base-50d and 60d, f.o.b. Cut nails	2 25 0 00 2 35 0 00

"Norm.-Refiners prices to the wholesale trade ; jobbers would have to pay jo additional.

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1892.											
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.				
Hardware-Ctatinutd. 30d	S         c,         S         c           0         10         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         0.00         1.00         0.00         1.00         0.00         1.50         0.00	Terms, 4 months, or 3 pc or 30 days. *** solid S <i>Cell Chain</i> <i>Cell Chain</i> <i>Galvanized Irms</i> <i>Morewoods Lion</i> , No. 28. <i>Morewood &amp; Lion</i> , No. 28. <i>Morewood &amp; Lion</i> , No. 28.	0 00 0 00 7 00 7 50 0 041 0 00 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 051 0 00 0 041 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 00 0 061 0 00 0 061 0 00	Shot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe per 100 lbs Booltor Wrot ison Wrot ison Foundary Scrap. Wrot ison F to F F Bright, No. 7per 100 lbs Anneeled. No. 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Upper Reavy. Light. Grained Upper	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
Fine blutd aats- 3d per lig. ibs 2d	1 50 0 00 2 00 0 00	Control Since Courses Courses Courses Courses Courses Courses Courses Calder	0 041 0 05 18 50 0 00 19 50 20 00 19 60 0 00 19 00 0 00	Barbed Wire- 2&4 barbs	2 70 0 00 3 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 0 0 00	Leather Board, Canada. Enameled Cow, per ft Pebble Grain	0 06 0 10 0 15 0 17 0 10 0 14				
6d and 7d	0 90 0 00	C. I. F. Three River Charcoal Iron	23 50 0 00	F to F F WIRE: Bright, No. 7per 100 lbs Annealed, No. 7. Solid "Galyd, No. 7 Barbod Wire- 2& 4 harbs Plain Twist, 2& 2 wrs Ribbon Staples Wire Nails-75 p.c off the list. Hides and Tailow. Montreal Green Hides "No. 1 por 100 lbs		Brush (Cow) Kid Brush (Cow) Kid Buff. Russetts, Light No. 2. "Baddlers' Imt. Fr. Calf English Oak	0 111 0 14 0 35 0 40 0 26 0 80 0 20 0 26 8 00 9 00 0 65 0 75 0 88 0 42				
4d to 5d	0 85 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 15 0 00 1 85 0 00 1 75 0 00 2 25 0 00	Ord. Crown Bost Roaned Sweedeg Boiler Plates Roiler Lowmoor Hoops and Bands Canada Plates :	2 00 0 00 0 00 2 25 8 50 8 75 2 50 9 60 2 40 2 60 0 30 0 06 	librices in the west.	1	ll "Gasno	1939 040				
Slating nails— 5dper 100 lbs 4d 3d	0 85 0 00 1 25 0 00 1 75 0 00	Good Brands Wro't fron pipe, j to 2 in 624 p.c., over 2 in 60 p.c. Steet, cast per 1b "Spring, 100 lb "Elre "lb	0 00 0 00 0 11 0 12 8 00 0 00 2 75 0 00	Sheepskins Clips Lambskins, Calfskins uninspected Horse Nider wastern, and	0 15 0 20 0 05 0 00 2 75 9 00 2 00 2 25 5 00 5 50	B. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal Cod Liver Oil Linseed, raw [Distributing Price] Cod Oil, Newfoundhand	0 00 0 40 0 00 0 00 0 80 0 85 0 95 1 00 0 57 0 00 0 59 0 00				
) "	\$ 25 0 00 1 00 0 00 1 15 0 00 1 35 0 00 2 00 0 00 2 50 0 00	Tin Plate :	3 30 3 50	Leather. No. 1 B. A. Sole,	0 20 0 22 0 17 0 18	Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Straw Seal	0 00 0 000 0 44 0 00 0 42 0 45 0 90 0 00 n 1 10 0 00 n 0 98 0 10 0 98 0 10				
	1 25 0 00 1 50 0 00 1 65 0 00	Terms Plate : IC, 30 x 28 Russ. Sheet Iron Anohors, por Ib Lion & Crown, Thrd Sht' 24 gauge Laad : Pig, per 100 lbs Sheet	7 00 7 50 10 50 11 00 4 75 5 50	Zanzibar, No. 1 """No. 3		Lineood, raw Boiled Olive, Pure Kachinery Extra, qt., p cat pts do Spirits Turpentine	0 55 0 68 0 59 0 61 1 15 1 25 0 3 00 3 60 2 40 2 00 2 40 2 00 2 40 2 00 1 2 70 8 63 0 47 0 48				

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

\*Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind separately. \*## Terms for Gut Gasing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tohacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, four months note or 8 per cent. off for cash within 20 days. Discount on Boltss: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days. Nails and horse shoes, three per cent. off within 80 days. Horse nails and spikes four months or 5 per cent. off in 30 days.

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N	IONTR	BAL WH	DLBBAL	9 PR	IOI	is ourrent,-Th	UESDAY,	JULY 14, 1892.	
Name of Article.	Vholesale.	Name of	Arilole,	Whole	sale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Cosi Off: Cosi Off: Car Lots Store, [2p.c. off] Broken lots Am. in car lots ** 10 bhls Benzine car lots broken	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	No. 1 Furnit' Extra Brown Japan. Blaok Orange Shelle <b>Sa</b> Liverpool po Canadian, II	o Vrn'h, pr.gl o, No. 1 Pure it. r bay Bloy'ns small bags.	3       0.       0         0       60       0         0       75       0         0       55       0         1       75       2         0       47       2         2       25       0	<b>6</b> <b>6</b> <b>6</b> <b>5</b> <b>6</b> <b>5</b> <b>6</b> <b>5</b> <b>6</b> <b>5</b> <b>6</b> <b>5</b> <b>6</b> <b>5</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>20</b> <b>1</b> <b>2</b> <b>2</b> <b>1</b> <b>2</b> <b>5</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b>	Wines, Liquers, etc. Ale-Bass's	\$ c. \$ c. 2 50 2 55 1 621 1 671 2 40 2 45 1 571 1 621 3 85 4 00 3 95 0 000 1 90 0 00	Scotch Witzkier- Mackie's R. O. Special Islay Blend Sheriffs	8 C0 8 25 8 90 4 00 9 75 0 00 8 75 8 95 7 25 8 75 9 50 9 75 8 40 8 55 8 50 8 76 2 85 2 90
Glass. United inches, 00 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50 51 " 60		Factory-file Rice's pure of Cheese salt p Turk's Islan	i por bag luartor3 lairy, por bag quartors or bag 210 lbs d	1 00 0 20 0 00 0 00 1 75 0 00	0 35 0 35 2 00 6 50 0 00 0 00	"1887 in cases, qts "1887 if fasks "1887 ffasks Club, 1887 t do "1887 "fasks "1887 "fasks Club, rye, in bris., 1886, p.g.	7 60 0 7 25 7 50 7 76 8 00 8 25 8 50 8 75 9 50 9 75 3 80 0 0	G. groot A. C. A. Nolet por ga 	550 570 570 570 950 9;90 500 528 500 528 1009 000 950 000
Paints, &c. V Lead pure, 50 to 1001b kgs ( " No. 1	5 00 5 50 4 50 5 00 4 00 4 50 5 25 5 75 4 25 4 75 1 50 1 75 1 25 8 00 0 45 0 60	No. 1 Black No. 2 Bright Chew Smok Navy 28 Smoking 68 Solaco. 128	Jhowing, cade bxs ing ing.	0 41 0 54 0 52 0 50 0 50 0 50	0 00 0 58 0 67 0 55 0 55 0 00	Arragons Sherriza-Pedro Domeou Misa Clarets- Barton & Guestier Calvet & Co. vintage wine Nat. Johnston & Sons.	2 10 4 00 1 10 1 50 2 00 6 50 2 10 6 00 2 10 6 00 1 2 00 5 50 2 10 6 00 5 00 29 00 5 00 28 00	Geo. Roo & Co. one star. qu two stars, qt Dunville & Co qt Wisdom & Warter's Sher rics	1 2 00 6 50 2 10 6 50 2 10 6 50 1 2 10 6 50 1 4 50 6 50 1 4 50 6 50 1 4 50 12 00 1 4 50 0 00 1 4 50 0 00 1 4 50 0 0 0 1 4 50 0 0 1 3 7 60
Paris Fordiard Gement, bri Fire Brick	0 12 0 13 0 101 0 121 0 00 0 13 0 17 0 20 0 20 0 24 0 20 0 24 0 04 0 00 0 04 0 12 0 12 0 16 0 12 0 40 0 80, 0 90	Fleeco Puiled, unas Blac B B North West. Buenos Ayre Natal Cape Australian, s	soried a Super 88 coured	0 16 0 22 0 16 0 00 0 00 0 15 0 31 0 16 0 14 0 87	0 20 0 23 0 17 0 00 0 17 0 38 0 16 0 39	Louis Duvan Louis Roederer	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nerea Raphael, Spark- ling Saumur	14 00 15 00 15 00 16 00 8 75 10 00 8 75 9 00 1 4 00 6 00 5 7 00 8 00 5 7 00 8 00
Established 1886.		100 ¥ 000 ¥ 000 M	tions apply on	y to tar		•			
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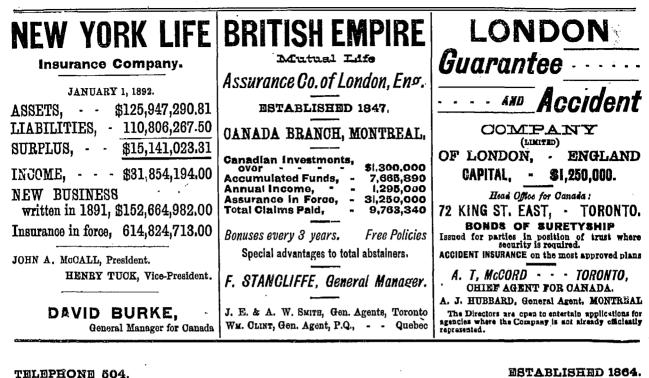
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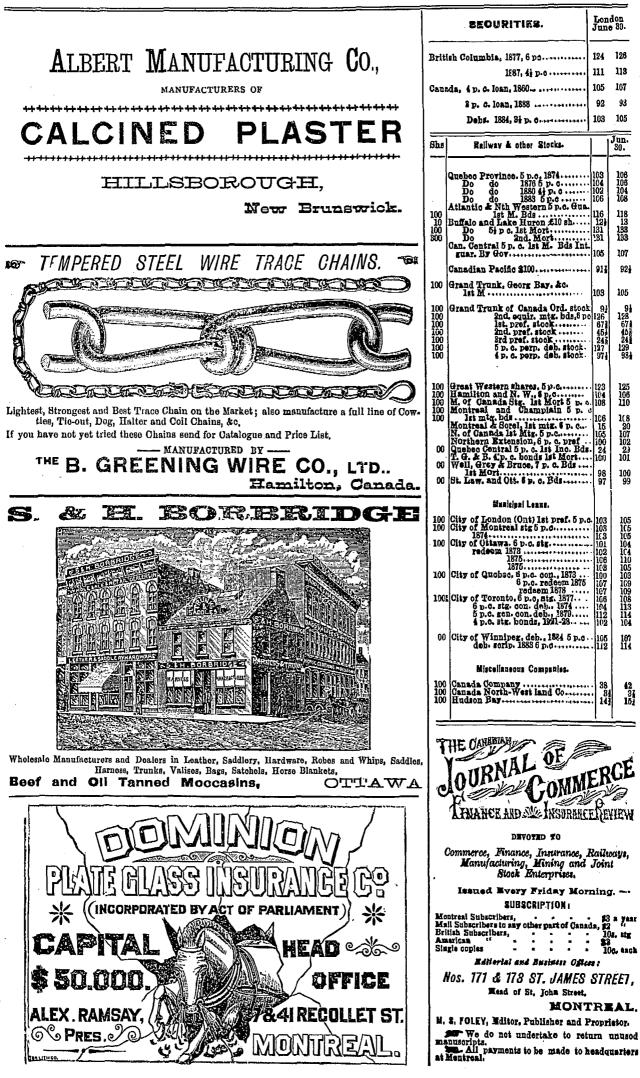
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THEIS	NAME OF GORFA	No. Shares. Divid por ye	ad Dune	Amount paid per Share.	Cana quota per	tions
Incorporated by Dominion Parliament, A.D., 1874.	British America Fire and Janada Life Jonfederation Life Western Assmance. Royal Canadian Incurren Guarantos Co. of North A	25,000 74-6m 25,000 5-6m 25,000 4-6m 20,000 6-12m	108. 409 108. 106 108. 40	<b>250</b> 50 10 20 20 10 50	92 141 225 148 <u>1</u> 125 100	871 1401 275 147 110
Authorized Capital, - \$500,000.	BRIVISII AND FORRIGH-	Queisione on the London K	(arket.) June 29	, 1892 Mar	ket value p	. p'd up sh.
HEAD OFFICE: 157 BT. JAMEBE BT MONTREAL. President,	Ailza Ailza British an j Foroigz, Mar Caledonia: Commercial U, Firo, Lift Hdinburgh Life Guardian Fire and Life. Imporial Fire Lancashire Fire London Assurance Copp London & Lancashire I Liverpooi & Lond. & Gio National North Brit. & Moro. Fir Phomix Fire. Queen Fire & Life. North Brit. & Moro. Fir Phomix Fire. Royal Insurance Fire & Soctish Imperial Life.	24,000         54           izz         50,000         53           a & Misrine.         50,000         33           b & 0.000         10         30           ion         100,000         11           122,000         121         120           ion         100,000         11           12,000         27 p.         100,000           iand         10,000         11           oration         35,802         41           fe         30,000         27           0.0000         24         100,000           fe         50,000         77           0.4 Life         40,000         2631 p           6,722         2631 p         57           14fe         40,000         5431 p	20 50 50 100 510 20 40 20 40 25 10 20 40 25 10 50 50 10	B - - - - - - - - - - - - -	£241 £211 £324 £1041 £344 £71 £514 £651 £45 £45 £441 £270 511	£21 £32 £32  £68 £270
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INSURANCE COMP	PANY.	CAPITAL, - Regerve funds Annual incom	i,		- 35.	000,000 000,000 000,000
	807,727.07 ,107,481.83 ients :	Every description of Life Assurances gran Head Office for Ca	Government) property insure- ted in all the mo- nada, Royal ATLEY, C	exceed \$1, d at moderat est approved insurance chief Ag	e rates of pr forms. Bldg., gent.	o. romium.
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Scottish Union and INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH, S	National SCOTLAND.	The	Authorize	d Capital	. \$2.000	, D.000.00
Established 1824. M. BENNETT, Jr., Gen. manager North American Capital	\$13,500,000 om. Govi. 125,000	Manufacturers'	President – O Vice-Presiden Bank, T Prødt, B Consulting A	EO. GOO Bank of T is WM, B oronto; S. oard of Trac cluary D.	DERHAM, 'oronto. ELL, Pred F. MoKINI de, Toronto PARKS 7	President It. Traders' NON, Vice- D. FACKLER.
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