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The Shareholder

AND INSURANCE GAZETTE.

"NOTHING IN MALICE."

Vol. VI.—No. 24.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1884

\$2.00 per Annum

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance Company of Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

CAPITAL, (fully subscribed) - \$1,188,000.

HEAD OFFICE—THE COMPANY'S BUILDING

179 and 181 St. James Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LYMAN, *President.* ANDREW ALLAN, *Vice-President.*
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ARTHUR PREVOST, CHARLES D. PROCTOR.
GERALD E. HART, *General Manager.* ARCHD. MCGOUN, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
AMES SAULTER, *Inspector.* DR. H. L. COOK, *Sup. of Life Agencies.*

The Life Branch and its funds are entirely distinct from the other departments. The most rigid economy is practised to give the assured the greatest possible amount of profits. Send for Table of Rates.

Insure against General Accidents, Railway Accidents, Personal Injuries, Death by Accident. \$5 will secure \$1,000 and a weekly indemnity, with additional compensation for disfigurement. The only true Accident Policy issued on the continent. *Short Term Accident Tickets* issued at all agencies from one day upwards for \$3,000 and \$25 indemnity per week, for 25 cents per diem.

FIRE Risks taken on every class of property.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION. 9-1r

THE ACCIDENT Insurance Company of North America.

Head Office:—260 St. James Street, Montreal.

President: *Vice-President:*
SIR A. T. GALT. HON. JAS. FERRIER.
Managing Director:
EDWARD RAWLINGS.

THE ACCIDENT is the only Purely Accident Insurance Company in America. It has paid over 4,500 losses covering \$175,000 and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM AT LAW.

Agents Everywhere. EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Managing Director.

SURETYSHIP.

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP IN CASH	\$300,000
ASSETS, Jan., 1884,	429,000
TOTAL RESOURCES,	776,000

THIS COMPANY TRANSACTS NO OTHER BUSINESS.

It has on its books the records of over 40,000 Employes Guaranteed by it in all parts of the Continent.

Over \$230,000 have been Paid in Claims to Employers.

DIRECTORS.

PRESIDENT:—SIR A. T. GALT, G. C. M. G.
VICE-PRESIDENT:—THE HON. JAS. FERRIER.
Managing Director, EDWARD RAWLINGS.

HEAD OFFICE—260 St. James Street, Montreal

TORONTO BRANCH:—Equity Chambers, Adelaide Street,
JOHN STARK & CO., Agents.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co

OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Incorporated in 1848.

JOHN E. DE WITT, HENRY D. SMITH, NICHOLAS DE GROTT,
President. *Secretary.* *Ass. Secretary.*

Government Deposit at Ottawa, \$150,000.00 Assets, \$5,379,279.77. Surplus over all liabilities (N. Y. Standard), \$708,916.29. Dividend to Policy-holders to 31st December 1882, \$4,068,886.15. Total payments to Policy-holders, \$19,354,271.76.

Policies of this old and reliable company indisputable after three annual payments. Matured policies are payable at once without rebate of interest on receipt of satisfactory proofs of death, together with a valid discharge from proper parties interested.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts. For further particulars apply to

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The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co'y.

OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

CHAS L. BOSSE, Manager for the Prov. of Que

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts. For further information apply to

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162 St. James Street, Room 2, Montreal.

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THE WHITE MOUNTAINS,
THE THOUSAND ISLANDS,
RAPIDS OF ST. LAWRENCE,

Montreal, Quebec, Niagara Falls

No Road in the World Reaches Six Places of such Fame.
The GRAND TRUNK is emphatically the
Tourists' Route.

THE GRAND TRUNK Has been continually Perfecting its Track until now its Main Lines ride smooth as Crystal.

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Are not an experiment with the GRAND TRUNK, but have been running successfully for years, serving the most elaborate and best-cooked meals that can be provided.

THE DAY COACHES

Of the Grand Trunk are among the

Most Elegant and Comfortable,
AND ITS

REVOLVING-CHAIR SMOKING CARS UNEQUALLED.

BAGAGGE CHECKED THROUGH CANADA

In Bone, avoiding all Custom House annoyances. No examination of any kind.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE. Incorporated 1851.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS.....\$1,746,640 32
INCOME FOR YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1882.....1,602,422 45

HEAD OFFICE,—TORONTO, ONT.

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JAS BOOMER, Secretary. 24-1r

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
Established in 1818.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL, ALL PAID-UP.....\$12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... 6,000,000

Head Office: - Montreal.

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Cornwall, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.	St. John, N.B.
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(Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit or Travelers available in all parts of the world.)

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G. H. BALFOUR, Inspector.

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Three Rivers, Winnipeg, Man.

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RESERVE FUND..... 1,900,000

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Collingwood, Norwich, Thorold,
Dundas, Orangeville, Toronto,
Dunnville, Ottawa, Walkerton,
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Port Hope.

Commercial credits issued for use in Europe,
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Collections made on the most favorable
terms.
Interest allowed on deposits.

BANKERS.
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London, England—The Bank of Scotland.

Eastern Townships Bank

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - \$1,500,000
CAPITAL PAID IN 1st MAY, 1883 1,440,000
RESERVE FUND 350,000

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New York—National Park Bank.
Collections made at all accessible points, and
promptly remitted for.

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The Ontario Bank.

CAPITAL, PAID-UP, \$1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, - 335,000

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Cornwall, Peterboro,
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New York.—Messrs. W. Watson, Alex. Lang,
and Bank of State of N. Y.
Boston.—Tremont National Bank. 36-

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - \$3 000,000.
Reserve, - - - - 1,500,000.

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John Kerr, Esq.
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burg, Winnipeg and Yorkville.

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Exchange National Bank. Boston—The
Maverick National Bank. Great Britain—
The National Bank of Scotland. 9-1r

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CAPITAL PAID UP, \$2,000,000.

Head Office, - - - Quebec.

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HONORABLE IS. THIBAudeau.
Vice-President.
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Cashier. P. LAFRANCE, Esq. **Inspector.** N. MATEE, Esq.

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Ottawa, - - C. H. Carriere, do
Sherbrooke, - John Campbell, do

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France—Messrs. Alf. Grumbaum, & Co. La
Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas,
Paris.
United States—The National Bank of the Re-
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Revere Bank, Boston.
Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of
Newfoundland.
Province of Ontario—The Bank of Toronto.
Maritime Provinces—The Bank of New-Brun-
swick. The Merchants Bank of Hal-
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Manitoba—The Merchant Bank of Canada.

A general Banking, Exchange and Col-
lection business transacted. Particular at-
tention paid to Collections and returns made
with utmost promptness. Correspondence
respectfully solicited. 6-1r

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STOCK BROKERS, TORONTO.
(Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.)
W. B. SCARTH, I. L. SCARTH, R. COCHRAN

All stocks bought and sold for cash or on
margin.
Daily cable quotations received of Hudson's
Bay, North West Land Co., &c., &c.
Orders by letter or telegraph receive prompt
attention. 16-1r

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J. & J. TAYLOR
TORONTO
SAFE WORKS

Established, - 1855.

Our Works are now running
with greatly increased facilities,
and we are in a position to
promptly fill all orders.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Burglar Proof Bank Safes & Vault Doors
KEPT CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

Estimates given for all kinds of FIRE
and BURGLAR PROOF SECURITIES.
11-1r

THE MARITIME BANK
OF THE
Dominion of Canada.

Head Office, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.

Paid-up Capital, - - \$670,800.

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Flour Merchants).
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H. D. TROOP (of Troop & Son, Shipowners).
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A general Banking Business transacted.
Correspondence solicited. Business trans-
acted for Banks and Mercantile Houses in
Quebec and Ontario, on favorable terms.

BANK OF LONDON
IN CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - \$1,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP, - - - 140,000
RESERVE FUND, - - - 50,000

Directors:
HY. TAYLOR, President. JOHN LABATT, Vice President.

W. R. MERRIDITH, M.P.P.
NATHANIEL REID,
ISAIAH DANKS,
THOMAS FAWCETT,
THOMAS KENT,
BENT. CROXSON,
THOMAS LONG, (Collingwood),
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Toronto).


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A. M. SMART, MANAGER.

Branch:—Ingersoll,
C. W. M. SIMPSON, Acting Manager.

Agents in Canada.—Molsons Bank and
Branches.
In New York—The National Park Bank.
In Britain.—The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Collections made in all parts of the Domin-
ion and returns promptly remitted at lowest
rates of Exchange. Letters of Credit issued,
available in all parts of the world. 14

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



The Allans R. M. S PERUVIAN, W.
H. Smith, Commander, from Liverpool, is
entered at Customs. Consignees will please
pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN.
June 11, 1884. 24

THE SHAREHOLDER.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1884.

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Bystander and the Privy Council.	Editorial Notes.
The Maritime Bank.	Answers to Correspondents.
The Telephone Tournament	Contemporary Press.
Another Extradition Muddle	Sudden Fortunes.

THE Toronto Office of the SHAREHOLDER is at 10 King Street, East, Mr. ERNEST A. COX, Agent.

SUBSCRIBERS will oblige by remitting for the year, thus saving us a large amount of office work.

THE DOMINION GOLD RESERVE.

A BRISK controversy has been going on in the papers within a few days respecting the gold reserve for Dominion notes. As to its origin it would seem that as the rate of exchange on New York is $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the cost of transporting gold there is less than $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., some of our Canadian banks have been trying to get together all the gold they could for shipment. It is to be added, that some of the leading banks hold a larger amount of legal tenders than the law requires, and that Government has checked their attempts to draw out as much gold as they wanted to employ in New York, by drawing back on them against the Government deposits. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ!* It has also to be mentioned that the legal-tender issue is based on a reserve of specie—held at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and St. John—where these notes are chiefly issued, which, it is contended by bankers and other financial authorities, is not sufficiently large to meet such a demand as has lately been made for gold. Amongst those holding this latter view are a well-known ex-Minister of Finance and a number of journals inclusive of one seldom differing from the Government conclusions on any point. These are all unanimous in arguing that Government has not treated the banks fairly in not supplying all the gold they needed in the shape of an equivalent for the legal tenders which they hold, it is said, in excess of the amount they are obliged to hold under the present banking laws. In defence of the action of the Government, however, it is maintained that the banks presented the legal-tender notes in their possession to the Government and wanted gold for them, not to meet any internal crisis, but simply in order that with the gold they might advance their interests in the New York money market. This, it appears, the Government did not see in the same light, and it even went so far as to regard the whole position as "one-sided."

As the champions of the Ottawa party contend, it is no part of the business of the Dominion Government to facilitate outside speculative operations by the banks, especially if the transference of so much money to New York would have a tendency to diminish the accommodation afforded our own people. They sum up by the argument that the practical test of the last forty days has shown that the reserve of gold held by the Government, taking into account the rapidity with which the reserve can be strengthened nowadays, is ample for even an abnormal state of affairs. But, to prevent the possibility of any monetary disturbance, and to avoid giving any opportunity for a panic, the Government has this week imported from England \$1,000,000 in gold. Thus matters will be kept straight for the present, and time allowed for all parties to discuss this subtle problem thoroughly and dispassionately. Just at present the temptations of large profits have a good deal hindered a calm consideration of the question on its mere merits, by one side of the controversialists at least.

[Since the above was written, and as we go to press, there is an untraceable rumor in financial circles that the presence of Mr. COURTNEY, Deputy-Minister of Finance, in this city, is in connection with a contemplated withdrawal of the Government deposits in the various banks, the intention of the Department being to convert them into bullion, and use them in keeping the Government reserve up to the required strength of 40 per cent. of the circulation of legal tenders! It is further reported, on no better authority, that the Bank of British North America has contracted with the Government to supply a second instalment of bullion equal, in round figures, to \$1,000,000.]

THE ONTARIO BANK.

THE Ontario Bank has just issued in advance the statement to be laid before the shareholders on the 17th inst. Mr. HOLLAND is doing all that we claimed for him in bringing up the Ontario to a foremost place among the banking institutions. At the time he took the helm matters wore a serious aspect, and he was said to be a bold man who would undertake to save such a wreck. Yet to-day the Ontario has a Rest of \$425,000 on a capital of \$1,500,000. There is no fiction about the Rest. Every penny of it is there. In some cases in history it has taken a long and fruitless hunt to find either capital or rest. It must be gratifying to the shareholders to see confidence restored, and that depositors show their faith by depositing, without interest, \$1,976,611.46; and at interest, \$2,164,777.68. Another item we are glad to notice—the debts not specially secured amount only to \$8,590; assets immediately available, \$1,426,266.24. Altogether the Ontario shows a most healthy statement, and with one or two changes in its outside offices the shareholders have nothing further to wish.

THE BUNTIN CASE.

THIS matter has been under investigation at the Police Court on several days since our last, and its further consideration is postponed till next week. Such being its position it would be obviously out of place for the press to comment upon it or in any way anticipate what the probable result will finally be. It is not improper to mention, however, that the private prosecutor declares under oath that his object in taking these proceedings was, in his own words, "not to endeavor to force the defendant to buy up my claim against the bank, but rather to make him, along with others who have mismanaged and grossly allowed my money to be lost, to be made by law to refund my loss as well as others, as well as to secure the general punishment they should receive from justice when their gross acts of mismanagement are exposed." The same witness further declares, "I did not authorize my lawyer to approach the defendant with a view to a settlement after I had made my deposition." On the other side some reliance for a dismissal of the charge seems to be placed on the fact that the defendant, before these criminal proceedings were taken, had tendered back to the Bank the full amount in question and that the liquidators had received it. To what extent, if any, this tardy surrender will be accepted as a full condonation is just the point which the law has now to decide. It appears certain that Mr. BUNTIN, in presenting those two fatal cheques, did not know they were loaded to the muzzle with possible criminal penalties that it would be very unpleasant to have to be called upon to meet. He must quite realise by this time, however, that his position is at the best a most humiliating if not also a very precarious one. But be the issue what it may the whole incident will be productive of much future good if burdened with not a little present ignominy to the defendant. It will at all events convey a lesson which succeeding directors are not likely to forget, and will teach them that they may not recklessly tamper with other people's property and then hope to escape scatheless from the results of a ruin to thousands which their own infidelity to the trusts they have assumed has mainly brought about.

GOOD CROPS AHEAD.—Let us all be thankful for the unbroken reports, from every point of the compass, of the promise of excellent crops this year. The verification of these cheerful prognostics is calculated to bring joy to every household in the land, from the wealthy to the most humble. It is calculated to start all the factories again on a profitable career, giving employment to thousands who have passed a dreary winter on very short commons indeed. It should impel the great railways, too, into all their old-time activity, and thus, it is to be hoped, restore once more a satisfactory balance-sheet.

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

THE latest official returns as to the condition of the public revenue appear to indicate some revival of general activity, as the following table of comparisons for three successive months of May helps to show:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Customs	\$1,772,895	\$1,921,964	\$1,735,778
Excise	538,013	587,931	458,751
Post Office	113,689	165,320	160,804
Public Works	280,283	292,675	248,423
Miscellaneous	144,571	158,670	315,110
Total	\$2,855,771	\$3,106,569	\$2,925,175

It will be seen from the above that the general receipts from the various sources named actually exceed those of 1882 by nearly \$70,000, and that in the great item of Customs' receipts the difference in favor of the year just named is under \$37,000. The improvement is made more manifest by still further extending the comparison to the months of February, March and April over the same period. The result is as follows, applicable to Customs' receipts only, the other items above quoted for the same period not also being at hand:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
February	\$1,831,759	\$1,814,354	\$1,400,871
March	1,915,459	2,012,511	1,705,529
April	1,659,701	1,700,385	1,323,148

The most gratifying feature of this improvement is that it is not spasmodic, as often in former times when a reaction has set in, but healthily slow and likely so to continue. A satisfactory item, too, is the increase of the receipts of the Post-Office, which were \$53,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1882 and greater, too, than those of May last year. The business of this Department is usually accepted as a reliable indication of that of the country generally. Some of the other items of augmentations are no doubt due to the increase of population through immigration, a factor which is unquestionably already making itself appreciably felt. The turn for the better now apparently being taken will go on most advantageously by being allowed to do so quietly and naturally. It would be a mistake to attempt to get up any kind of "boom" on the strength of it, that process of forced activity having at various times already cost the country most injuriously. A renewed development at this time of unnecessary importation of goods from abroad is also to be carefully shunned. The total outlook at present is that the modest estimate of surplus arrived at last session by the Minister of Finance will be a good deal exceeded before the close of the fiscal year. It is not at all likely to reach the enormous surplus of 1882, but it looks as if Sir LEONARD TILLEY may have at least a couple of millions of dollars more than he ventured to assure Parliament that he dared to hope for.

THE returns issued by the Board of Trade show that during the month of May British imports decreased, as compared with that month in 1883, £3,100,000, and that the exports increased during the same period £358,000 as compared with those of May 1883.

DYNAMITE INSURANCE.

THE increasing activity of the dynamite fiend, both in Europe and America, has suggested some sort of set-off to the possible results of the operation of this most cowardly class of all miscreants. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of London, advocates the formation of a Dynamite Assurance Company to insure people against the steadily growing class of casualties introduced by Irish malcontents, at a premium of say 3d. per £100. The *Gazette* says that Accident Assurance Companies now insure against injuries by vitriol-throwing, and constructively against injuries by garroting, and thinks that dynamiting, though less dangerous, should also suggest a new and profitable class of risks. The *Chicago Investigator* declares that a new hazard for insurance has lately come into existence which offers a large and growing business to the company which may be organized to assume the risk. The losses from dynamite, both of life and property, it says, are of frequent occurrence, and as the general populace becomes better acquainted with its destructive and fatal power, may be more frequently resorted to by criminals of all classes, but especially murderers and thieves. Whether it would be profitable or not the *Investigator* is not prepared to say, but thinks it probably could be made to pay if the rates charged are sufficiently high. This conclusion appears sound enough so far as the United States are concerned. It has now become difficult to take up an American paper without finding in it one or more reports of the use of dynamite for some purpose of outrage, either to person or property, or both, and generally in furtherance of some private revenge. In Canada we have happily so far escaped this, having hitherto had to suffer more from the threats than the deeds of the dynamite cur. On the Continent of Europe, however, especially in Germany and Austria, this modern class of crime has been developed to an alarming extent, and how England and Scotland have fared the whole world knows but too well. There, however, the ominous word "reprisals" is being muttered, the terrible meaning of which bloodless retaliation seems hardly yet to be thoroughly understood by those who alone would be its certain and immediate victims. But whether in any of the countries the suggestion of the *Pall Mall Gazette* as to dynamite insurance would be profitable is a question for the companies themselves to solve.

BANKERS AS JURORS.—The New York State Legislature has lately declined to exempt from jury-duty the presidents, cashiers, first tellers of banks, and the presidents, vice-presidents and actuaries of insurance companies. A great deal of pressure was brought in favor of the bill, but as the ignorant and corruptible element has a good deal prevailed of late locally it was deemed advisable in the public interest to have a reserve of intelligence and honesty to fall back on in case of occasional need.

BYSTANDER AND THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE often erratic and always pugnacious "BYSTANDER," finding either annexation or independence slow of coming, now turns his attention to the demolition of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. For the very first time, so far as our observation has gone, the impartiality of that great tribunal is assailed and its identification with political parties asserted. The accusation is direct and impossible of misconstruction. Says Professor GOLDWIN SMITH in *The Week*—"It is suspected that policy as well as law is taken into consideration by the "Privy Council." The writer of that sentence has been for some time lifting up his voice against the extent to which party feeling has reached throughout the Dominion. Jeremiad has followed jeremiad in which the terrible evils about to fall upon us in consequence of that still growing perversity were pointed out with all the best force of an eloquent and fertile pen. It is possible that many were thus caused to contemplate the matter, to question how far the rebuke might deservedly apply to themselves, and to resolve on mending their ways if found needed. But in the midst of such good resolves comes this extraordinary accusation against a body which the entire community has, with the sole exception of the Professor himself, looked up to with veneration and confidence. That such confidence has been justified is established by the various decisions that the Judicial Committee has given in the several cases in which questions on which Canadian political feeling has been developed to an excessive point have been disposed of. Taking them as a whole neither the Dominion Government nor its Provincial opponents can claim special victory. The defeats and the successes have been very fairly divided, leaving behind the inestimable result that the opponents felt that in all cases exact justice had been done and the true interpretation of the law rendered. Such a result could be the outcome of the decision of no other tribunal—certainly of none in Canada. The very knowledge alone that this Court was about to pronounce on the Boundary dispute instantly allayed a public irritation which had already developed into talk of civil war, and every one is prepared to yield with cheerful submission to the decision be it what it may. Unfortunately no such sentiment exists in connection with our own Supreme Court, the next below it in authority, which has on not a few occasions been publicly declared to have been biassed by its political prejudices, and it is unquestionable that the decisions of that body fail to command that respect, where political questions are in any way involved, which attaches to the renderings of the imperial tribunal. Whether that dissatisfaction with the judgments of the great Court sitting at Ottawa is well or ill founded we do not here discuss. The fact remains that the workings of the Judicial

Committee in London meet with universal acceptance in Canada, and are at once accepted as final and satisfactory by the most embittered politicians here. Yet Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who in one sentence deplores the virulence of party spirit in Canada and points out the fatal results to which as a people it is conducting us, in another stands alone in advocating the demolition of a principal, if not the sole, means of allaying this burning strife!

THE MARITIME BANK.

THIS little Bank is making desperate efforts to overcome the bad results of falling into foolish hands, and seems determined at all hazards to live. By one fell swoop, by the aid of an Act of Parliament, the following has been accomplished (*vide Report*):—"On Monday, 2nd June instant, your Directors accordingly cancelled the 6,860 shares then existing, and distributed 2,470 new shares *pro rata* amongst the shareholders, less 62, the fractional share aggregating that number of full shares. The result is that the old Profit and Loss account or impaired capital of \$399,000 disappears from the books and a surplus of \$40,000 remains to form a Rest or reserve fund." The cleverest thing of the age, with \$40,000 surplus as a Rest! The men who could accomplish this clever feat deserve success, and as the shareholders have acquiesced we have nothing further to say than to hope after all its trials the Maritime will soon prosper. St. John wants such a bank.

THE TELEPHONE TOURNAMENT.

SUCH is the jocular designation given to a series of experiments to determine the cheapest and most effective form of telephone, and the one best adapted to the Canadian Government service. These tests are now being conducted by their Superintendent, Mr. GISBORNE. The specialties to be determined are:—Clearness of articulation; Loudness of speech; Simplicity of adjustment; Minimum of induction; Cheapness of construction, including cost price of sale, without royalty or rentals. Over a dozen different patents have already been tested competitively; but it will be some weeks yet before Mr. GISBORNE'S Report will be submitted to the Government. When made it will without doubt be a reliable and valuable addition to our knowledge regarding the most effective method of transmitting speech to a distance. It may not be generally known to the public that Canada is an open field for all inventors of improved telephonic apparatus, and that it will shortly be decided in the Supreme Court of the United States whether or not a like liberty exists in that country. Meanwhile, however, an injunction to restrain the Drawbaugh patentees from constructing and working telephone lines in the United States has been refused by the lower Courts there.

ANOTHER EXTRADITION MUDDLE.

NEW YORK has its legal difficulties in a pending extradition case as has Quebec in that of ENO. The defendant in the first-named place is one TULLY, a defaulting official of the Preston (Eng.) Banking Co., who last Fall left the Bank carrying with him over £15,000 sterling of the funds of that institution. The prisoner, however, insists that his name is J. S. RICHARDSON. He is further charged with forgery in connection with the same establishment. An English gentleman named TOULMIN, a director of the plundered bank, met TULLY on Broadway some two or three weeks since, and, recognising him, had him arrested. The prisoner was taken before Justice FORD, but as the alleged offence was committed 3,000 miles outside the jurisdiction of the New York Courts the Justice decided not to commit the prisoner, and discharged him. TULLY was rearrested and lodged in Ludlow Street gaol on a charge of having brought stolen money into the country. This charge seems to have been merely a pretext for holding him. The assistance of the British Consul was requisitioned, but as he had no authority to act in the absence of instructions from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the prisoner was again discharged because nothing could be proved against him. By this time he had been in a United States prison fourteen days on the bare word of an alien who had not been in the country a month. A cablegram was received by the British Consul at New York who at once swore out an affidavit charging TULLY with forgery, and he was again arrested. At the examination TOULMIN swore that he was a director in the Preston Bank, and that TULLY was the sub-manager. Furthermore, that he had known TULLY twenty-five years, and was certain he was the man. A Mr. HINCKSMAN, another director of the bank, and a cotton spinner at Tyeham, England, who happened also to be in New York, swore that he had known TULLY twenty-five years, and that he had committed forgery. TULLY was then taken back to Ludlow Street gaol, where he now remains. The noticeable point about this case is that though persons of good repute and indisputable character fully recognise the accused as a forger and defaulter, and that their statement is endorsed to a certain extent by a cablegram to the British Consul, yet the necessary legal machinery even to hold the accused lawfully appears to be absent. There is no leaning apparent on the part of the authorities towards the accused, but simply the constitutional means for his detention seem to be wanting. The incident will have its value in directing attention to another weak spot in the existing extradition treaty, which, it is now understood, is engaging the attention of the Governments interested with a view to its radical amendment. We trust that, while they are about it, they will liberalise it to the fullest extent possible. In doing so they may be certain beforehand of the endorsement of all the peoples interested.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS.

IN our issue of last week was an interesting article upon the above subject by an eminent American electrician which appeared in the *Electrical Review* of London, and in which he states "that when two insulated wires are laid parallel for a distance of only a few hundred feet the induction between them is so great that it is difficult to tell whether the wires are actually crossed (or in contact) or not." In the *Electrical Review* of 31st May last the editor remarks that so far as underground telephone wires are concerned "it would be useless to repeat the scientific objections to their adoption." We have, however, lately visited our own Capital of Ottawa, where the Departmental Buildings are connected by several underground cables of over 3,000 feet in length each, containing twenty insulated wires, and we ascertained that when twelve miles of such wires are connected up in series not only was speech transmitted as readily and as clearly as if through half a mile of overhead or aerial wires, but that when two sets of telephones were worked in parallel circuits within the same cable, or a Morse telegraph or magneto-bell was at the same time worked through a parallel circuit, not the least sound from induction was apparent in any of the telephone instruments. This remarkable and highly satisfactory result is due to the invention of Mr. GISBORNE, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Service, and was fully and clearly explained by him at the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada last month. We give a summary of Mr. GISBORNE'S interesting and important paper in our reading columns.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.—The Government Savings' Banks returns for April show deposits during the month of \$499,262 and withdrawals \$511,515. The balance at the credit of depositors on 30th April was \$15,238,203. There was thus \$12,254 more drawn out than deposited—an unusual incident of late. Dissected by Provinces, it appears that the Toronto Savings' Banks received \$4,861 more than it paid out to depositors; Manitoba depositors withdrew \$2,000 more than was deposited; Nova Scotia depositors withdrew \$13,000 more than was deposited; New Brunswick depositors withdrew \$6,036 more than was deposited; and that British Columbia depositors paid in \$2,000 more than was withdrawn. In the cities of Toronto, Halifax, and St. John the deposits were \$19,891 more than the withdrawals of the month.

THE directors of the Bank of British North America will, it is understood, recommend at the forthcoming meeting an interim dividend for the half-year ending June 30th of 30s. per share, or at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable tax free on July 4th.

BLAINE'S NOMINATION.

THE possibility of Mr. BLAINE'S election to the Presidency of the United States has already cast a gloom over stocks and stock operators. His election as nominee of the Republican party does not, it is true, make Mr. BLAINE President of the United States. He has an election ordeal to pass through which, judging from the defection of many of the prominent organs which have hitherto supported the Republican party, makes it doubtful at present if he will succeed. But that party has been in power nearly a quarter of a century, and, according to the telegram of President ARTHUR, who has accepted BLAINE'S nomination, all the power and patronage at the disposal of the Government are committed in advance towards the success of the Republican candidate. It is true that fiery words out of office mean, as a rule, little or nothing; but while in office as Secretary of State, under the lamented President GARFIELD, Mr. BLAINE constantly proved himself a dangerous and threatening meddler in the affairs of other nations—a position which led him to be looked on as of bellicose proclivities, which were likely to lead to war with England and certain to do so with less powerful nations. We in Canada naturally look forward with an interest that can be easily understood to the result of this election, and if the present Republican nominee is elected good bye to the peaceful contentment, the friendly attitude, the cordial relations which for many years have existed not only between the Governments at Washington and Ottawa, but even yet more cordially and openly between the people of Canada and of the United States.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

THERE is a wail at having been salted a little too harshly in two accounts of some magnitude having business with this Bank. Otherwise the institution seems to have done well, for the President pleasantly alludes to the fact that they have notwithstanding such heavy losses added \$25,000 to the rest, bringing it up to \$375,000. That is, no doubt, a good cause for congratulation. There are one or two items open to criticism, but where everything is doing for the best, these items will decrease or altogether disappear in time. We do not know the business or professions of the Directors, but we think, by the last official statement, the Directors' liabilities were altogether too high. The General Manager, Mr. FARWELL, however, knows his business perfectly well, and no doubt, under all the circumstances, does his best. Our many subscribers in the Eastern Townships who were not present at the meeting will find the Report on another page.

THE first instalment of the shipment of gold loaned to the Government of Canada by the Bank of British North America, amounting to half a million dollars, arrived from London on Monday *via* New York.

THE STOCK MARKET.

THE past week has been distinguished by much inactivity, and a general fall in prices. As examples, Montreal is again down to 187, at which quotation it closed; City Gas has receded to and closed at only 177½; Richelieu fell to and remained at 55; and so on throughout. North-Wests, too, further fell to 40s. 6d., with merely nominal sales; the annual meeting of the shareholders of this Company will be held in London on June 29, when a statement of its affairs will be made known. The demand for Canadian Pacific was limited to a total of 100, with a further ominous fall to 43½, while an Ottawa despatch just received states that Mr. STEPHEN did not succeed to the extent of his desires in England, and that the Government will again be asked to extend further assistance!

The difference in bulk of transactions between this week and last will be found in the ensuing comparative table:—

	Last week.	This week.
Bank of Montreal.....	2146	1207
Merchants'.....	349	391
Commerce.....	538	500
Toronto.....	185	150
Ontario.....	239	159
People's.....	113	.....
Federal.....	200	275
Montreal Telegraph.....	277	35
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.....	880	310
City Passenger.....	300	220
City Gas.....	2047	1888

There was a wild and staggering report yesterday that all the stockbrokers had gone off in a body to attend service in honor of the religious *fête*. Investigations made with great care and regardless of outlay enable the statement to be now made, however, that they went to Blue Bonnets, to attend the races, instead.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE advance statement of the Merchants' Bank appears in another column. Reasons are given for not showing a better statement—some of them will be more fully explained at the meeting. Manitoba seems the bugbear on all sides. We think, however, this overstretching the neck to pay large dividends will some day lead to bitter consequences. One thing is certain—that 7 and 8 per cent. dividends are almost things of the past, and that 6 is about as much as can be honestly paid.

A SPRAT TO CATCH A HERRING.—The Equitable Life Insurance Co. is issuing a pamphlet to show that it paid its \$50,000 in the celebrated Col. DWIGHT case. This is simply a stroke of policy and a good advertising dodge. The same Company, however, tried to cheat a poor widow in Montreal out of part of her money, thinking she had no friends. But the SHAREHOLDER took the matter up, and this Company disgorged, paying the full amount justly due. We say to life insurers—Be careful of such a Company.

C. P. R.—We are glad to see Mr. G. STEPHEN once more among us, looking so well and hearty as to be in itself the best possible notification that nothing is on his mind to trouble him in connection with the great Syndicate.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The receipt of Subscriptions is acknowledged on the printed address. The subscriptions being in advance are made paid on to the end of the time paid for. Subscribers will oblige by informing the Office, by postal card, if this has been omitted in any case.

A BILL has been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington authorising the taxation of United States Treasury notes, silver and gold certificates, and national bank notes.

THE annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held at Saratoga Springs on August 13 and 14.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H.R.C.—You will find all the information you seek in "Andrews's Valuation Tables at Compound Interest," just published.

INVESTOR.—Be careful of 10 per cent. dividends; it is suggestive of payments from capital.

MR. J. W. SPURDEN, Fredericton, N.B.—Thanks for subscription and kind remarks; should be glad if you could send us a few names for our list.

SHAREHOLDER.—We have no other way of judging than by the Reports. The world are not all liars, although there were no doubt a good many in the concerns you mention.

SAVER.—The Dominion has two kinds of Savings' Banks—the Post-Office Savings' Bank and the Dominion Government Savings' Bank. The latter are mostly in the lower Provinces. There is one in Toronto—none in Montreal.

ALPHA asks, Can banks in Nova Scotia legally charge their customers protest fees on inland bills under forty dollars?—A local lawyer, conversant with the provincial statutes and practice, would be the safest person to apply to for information as to such points of difference, if any, which exist between the laws of Nova Scotia and those of other parts of the Dominion.

RICHELIEU.—There was a fellow from below constantly starting some old tub in competition with the Richelieu Co., and which they frequently and foolishly bought off. We have heard nothing of this black-mailer of late. It would be better to give up the Toronto route than to keep buying off this fellow. The Richelieu Co. has never been so prosperous since a ring, who made money out of it, fastened the Ontario thing on to it. The other question must be decided by time.

L. H. P.—The laws of the different States vary in defining the crime of forgery. In New York forgery in the second degree is committed by one who, with intent to defraud, forges an entry in any book of records or accounts kept by a corporation doing business within the State, or in any account kept by such corporation whereby any pecuniary obligation, claim, or credit is or purports to be created, increased, diminished, discharged, or in any way affected. Forgery in the third degree is substantially the same. The penalty, upon conviction of forgery in the second degree, is imprisonment for ten years. It is argued in the pending ENO case that neither of these comes within the meaning of the existing Extradition Treaty.

ELECTRICAL INDUCTION IN UNDERGROUND CONDUCTORS.

At the meeting of the Royal Society at Ottawa on Wednesday, Mr. F. N. Gisborne, Supt. of the Government Telegraph Service, read a paper on Electrical Induction in Underground and Aerial Conductors, a subject which is invested with considerable interest at the present time. A committee of the legislature of New York to investigate and report upon the practicability of placing all electric wires underground in now in session at Albany, N. Y., and declarations have been made before this committee to the effect that all of the many and various means so far introduced with a view to eliminating the evil effects of induction experienced in parallel circuits have proved inefficient and unsatisfactory. Mr. Gisborne's paper described a new system devised by himself to obviate the trouble referred to. A number of diagrams were presented illustrating the conditions obtaining in neighboring circuits, and two or more circuits arranged as ordinarily, and arranged according to his method were compared. The advantages of the latter arrangement were clearly set forth, and proofs of its efficiency were presented in a tabulated statement of experiments made with a section of cable constructed under his direction and laid underground, between two of the Departmental Buildings here. The cables are over 3,000 feet in length and contains twenty insulated conductors or wires, in all over 27 miles of insulated wire which are divided into pairs, two conductors being twisted together in each case; each pair constitutes a metallic circuit, that is one conductor is used as a "return," instead of earthplates being utilized for this purpose as is usually done. The peculiarity of Mr. Gisborne's invention consists in the twisting of these metallic circuit conductors, as both wires are thus made to occupy an equi-distant relationship with respect to any other conductor or pair of conductors in their vicinity. Strictly speaking, Mr. Gisborne's system is one in which induced currents are not created, rather than one by which the evil effects of induced currents are neutralized. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper it transpired that if a conductor were inclosed and insulated within another conductor (such, for instance, as a gutta percha covered wire drawn through a metal tube, and both conductors were connected with earthplates, or other conductors, at either end, so as to form two independent closed circuits, the enclosed conductor might be employed to convey electrical currents without any inductive effect being perceived in a circuit extending parallel with, or in the neighborhood of; the outside conductor (which in this case cannot be used as a medium for communication) intercepts the induced currents on all of the inducing circuit, and in its closed circuit absorbs them. As in a system of this kind the outside conductors could not be utilized in the formation of circuits for purposes of communication, it is admitted that, apart from the bulkiness necessarily attending it, the first cost of a series of electrical circuits constructed upon that plan renders the system comparatively impractical; whereas, in the system advanced by Mr. Gisborne the construction is much cheaper and all of the conductors form an integral part of the communicating circuits so that space is economized to the fullest extent.

A great deal of interest has just now been manifested in this latter invention, although it has been a subject of investigation by Mr. Gisborne for some years past, the cable referred to in the paper having been ordered by the Dominion Government during the summer of 1882.

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD—We were going West and the night was chilly for the latter end of May. "Hi! porter," said the commercial man in the bank overhead; "can't you give us another blanket? It's deuced cold to-night." "Ain't got another blanket boss." "Well, just see what you can do for a fellow," said the c. m., putting his hand through the curtains with a quarter in it. "Dunno, boss, but I'll do what I kin." There was scarcely a perceptible pause in the porter's measured tread as he passed our section fifteen minutes later, but the curtains parted and a blanket went through the opening as if it had been shot out of a cannon. "Thought I felt somebody carrying off part of my bed-clothes last night," said a passenger in the further end of the car, as he worked himself into his boots in the morning. "Dunno, boss, went mighty fast' last night, making up time; probably run from under 'um."—*Detroit Free Press*

BIG DIVIDENDS.—The largest dividend paid by any bank is 33½ per cent. by the Whitehaven Joint Stock Bank, founded in 1829, and having a capital of £45,000 and a reserve fund of £50,000. Two banks distribute 25 per cent. to their shareholders, the Lancaster Banking Company, the oldest joint stock bank in England, founded in 1826, and the Commercial Banking Company, of Sydney, the reserves of each of these institutions equaling their paid-up capital. The London and County Bank, having a capital of £2,000,000 and a reserve of £1,000,000, pays its shareholders 22 per cent., while several other English banks pay from 15 to 20 per cent.

ARMY TELEGRAPH CLERKS.—A corps of fifty telegraph clerks is to be forthwith formed from the English Post-office volunteers for service with the regular army. They are to enlist for six years as first-class Army Reserve men. They already possess as volunteers a fair military training, and some knowledge of camp duties; and as they will continue to be employed at the Post Office until actually called out for service, they will be always fully acquainted with the latest improvements in telegraphy. The plan of incorporating specialists who are already fairly good soldiers with the regular forces for the discharge of special duties and is one that seems capable of considerable extension.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks on the Montreal Stock Exchange on each day of the week ended 12th June, 1884, and the number of shares reported as sold during the week.

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.	Share.	Capital Paid up.	Rest.	Fri.		Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Total Trans.
				L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.			
Bank of Montreal	100	\$2,000,000	\$6,000,000	189 1/2	191 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	187 1/2	188 1/2	1 07
Mercants Bank	100	5,721,426	1,150,000	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	1 01
Canadian Bk of Com.	50	5,000,000	1,000,000	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	5 11
Bank of Toronto	100	2,000,000	1,000,000	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	1 00
Ontario Bank	100	1,500,000	335,000	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1 00
Banque du Peuple	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1 00
Banque d'Industrie	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1 00
Bank British North	50	2,805,000	981,120 00	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	4 00
Molson's Bank	50	2,488,185	480,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	4 00
Dominion Bank	50	2,488,185	480,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	4 00
Federal Bank	100	2,000,000	1,500,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Imperial Bank of C.	100	1,500,000	650,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Banque J. & C. Currier	25	500,000	140,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Quebec Bank	100	2,500,000	320,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Banque Nationale	50	2,000,000	30,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Eastern Townships	50	1,446,142	375,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	375,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Exchange Bank	100	500,000	375,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Maritime Bank	100	697,800	375,000	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	2 75
Montreal Tel. Co.	40	2,000,000	21,704	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	3 00
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Co.	100	1,500,000	21,704	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	2 20
City Pass. Ry. Co.	50	600,000	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	1 88
City Gas Co.	40	1,800,000	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2	1 88
Canada Cotton Co.	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Can. N. W. Land Co.	.....	.....	s. d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Can. Pac. L. G. Bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Pacific Ry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul M. & M. R'way	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MERCHANTS' BANK.

GENERAL STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE BOOKS 31ST

MAY, 1884.

Liabilities.

Notes in circulation	\$3,092,377 00
Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	\$ 5,894,594 88
Deposits not bearing interest	2,270,928 48
Balances due to Canadian banks keeping deposit accounts with the Merchants' Bank of Canada	250,672 83
Balances due to other C. banks in daily exchanges	66,893 38
Balances due to banks in Great Britain	194,302 13
Dividends unclaimed	5,057 52
Dividend No. 31, payable 2nd June	200,260 38
Total Liabilities to the public	\$11,975,086 60
Capital paid up	5,721,726 65
Rest	1,250,000 00
Contingent Fund	300,000 00
Balance carried forward to credit of Profit and Loss Account of next year	9,501 36
Total	\$19,256,814 61

Assets.

Gold and silver coin on hand	\$ 663,031 05
Dominion notes on hand	587,617 00
Notes and cheques of other Canadian banks on hand	468,449 12
Balance due by other Canadian banks in daily exchanges	49,515 99
Balance due by agencies of the bank in the United States, and by United States National Banks	560,089 22
Total available assets	\$ 2,338,702 38
Loans, discounts, and advances on current accounts	\$15,795,151 24
Loans, discounts overdue, and not specially secured	244,695 55
Loans, discounts overdue, secured	158,962 78
Mortgages, bonds, and other securities	160,938 01
Real estate—productive	34,281 68
Real estate—unproductive	88,926 61
Bank premises and furniture	416,921 04
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads	11,736 32
Total	\$19,256,814 61

A New \$5 Note.—The Bank of British North America, finding so many frauds had been from time to time perpetrated upon it, has issued a new \$5 bill which presents quite a novel appearance. It is made by Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London, England, and bears a vignette portrait of the Queen in its centre. The colors on its face are blue and white and on its back black and white. On either side of the vignette is the word "Five" in red letters on a red tinted ground. The edges of the bill are all rough, except that on the left hand end and it is of the same kind of paper as and similar in the style of printing to some of the Scotch notes.

THE WORLD'S DEBTS TO ENGLAND.

The debts held in Great Britain against its numerous colonies and dependencies, and the direct British investments in property existing in those colonies and dependencies, are carefully estimated in the *Economist* at \$3,100,000,000, reckoning the pound sterling at \$5, and the annual income received from them at \$153,000,000. Of these debts and investments in property, there are \$1,275,000 in India and Ceylon, \$1,000,000,000 in Australia, \$560,000,000 in the Dominion of Canada, and \$265,000,000 in the smaller colonies and dependencies.

The aggregate of \$3,100,000,000 consists of loans amounting to \$2,500,000,000, yielding an annual interest of \$124,300,000, and of investments in property amounting to \$600,000,000, and yielding an annual income of \$28,700,000 such as land companies as distinguished from mortgage companies, mines, tea, coffee, sugar, and other plantations, mercantile business, &c.

Of the loans, all are payable—principal and interest—in gold, or what is the same thing, in settling money, except \$150,000,000 payable in Indian rupees, which reduces the annual gold interest to \$116,800,000.

The *Economist* divides the loans into three classes:—\$1,310,000,000 of loans to the Governments of the colonies and dependencies.

\$815,000,000 of loans to the different provinces of the colonies (such as the provinces comprising the Canadian Dominion), to railways (of which \$500,000,000 are to railways in India, guaranteed by the Indian Government), to cities, and to gas and harbor improvement companies.

\$375,000,000 of loans made through land mortgage companies and banks, two-thirds of this item being set down to the account of Australia. In verification of this, the *Economist* cites a detailed list of loans amounting to \$225,000,000 made in Australia by Scottish mortgage companies alone, and also the fact that of the deposits in Australian banks bearing interest (generally at five per cent.) \$60,000,000 are made by persons resident in Great Britain, besides a large British ownership in Australian bank shares, which represent loans made in Australia.

The *Economist* believes that its estimate of the British holding of colonial debts is under, rather than over, the mark. It is susceptible of pretty accurate ascertainment, inasmuch as the government borrowings of the colonies are very few of them negotiated in their own home markets, and nearly all of them in the British market. But it is more difficult to fix the amount of the British holding of foreign debts, outside of the British colonies.

A STRANGE NEST-PLACE.—The famous equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, which has for so many years surmounted the arch at Hyde Park corner in London, was taken down a year or two ago and is to be removed to Aldershot. On an examination of the head and hat of the statue a bird's nest of twigs, evidently built by a starling, was discovered. The nest had been built on the crown of the Duke's head, and an entrance was effected from under the ends of the great plume at the point of the hat. The nest was allowed to remain. The dimensions of the hat are 4 feet long by 1½ feet high, the plume measuring 3 feet across, and the head and hat weighing about half a ton.

SOLD HIS HEAD.—Ten years ago a penniless man, with a peculiarly shaped head, made a bargain with a London professor of anatomy by which the latter was to have the head on payment of the man's funeral expenses. Meanwhile the man became wealthy, and when he died the other day his friends tried to avoid fulfilling the contract. But the professor insisted, and the matter is to be brought before the law courts. Pending the decision, the defunct gentleman has been buried with his head on his shoulders.

ABOUT AS MAD AS EVER.—A man came out of an opera house was the young fellow who had just started his first moustache. He got wrath because some one in the audience shouted "Down in front!"

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

Annual Meeting, 1884.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Institution was held at the Head Office of the Bank on Wednesday, 4th day of June inst., about twenty-five shareholders being present. Notice of meeting having been read, on motion of Major I. Wood, seconded by J. B. Paddon, Esq., the President, R. W. Heneker, Esq., was elected chairman, The General Manager, Wm. Farwell, Esq. was elected secretary. Major I. Wood and Geo. H. Pierce, Esq., were elected scrutineers of votes.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed, after which the President submitted the following

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the stockholders the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Statement of the Bank on the 15th May last.

They regret to have to announce that although the ordinary business of the year has been good and profitable, despite a period of continuous dullness in trade, yet losses have occurred in two accounts of magnitude, which have lessened the amount which they hoped to carry to the credit of the Reserve Fund. Notwithstanding, however, these losses, they have been able to add \$25,000 to the fund, bringing it up to \$375,000, after providing for the 3 1/2 per cent. dividend declared by the Board at its sitting of yesterday, payable on the 2nd of July next.

Through the failure of the Exchange Bank, Montreal, the opportunity was given of acquiring the Bedford branch of that institution. A few years ago an application was made to the Bank to take over this branch, but the Exchange Bank at that time arranged their difficulties, and retained the branch. The question, therefore, was no new one, and the Directors felt that this was a legitimate extension of the business, covering a portion of the territory which it was the primary object of the founders to provide with banking facilities.

The whole of the Branches, as well as the Head Office, have been carefully inspected during the year, and the business generally has been kept well in hand.

In conclusion, the Directors desire to express their deep regret and sorrow at the loss by death of their colleague, Mr. Geo. King Foster, who had served on the Board from the formation of the Bank. Mr. Foster was ripe in years and always ready to forward in every way the interests of the Bank. He was not only the largest stockholder but generally the largest depositor. The Directors feel sure that the stockholders will share with them in their regret at his loss.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

R. W. HENEKER,
President.

Sherbrooke, 4th June, 1884.

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 15, 1884.

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss carried forward from 15th May, 1883.....	\$14,013 52
Profit of Head Office and Branches, after deducting charges of Management, Interest due depositors, and providing for bad and doubtful debts.....	117,519 35
	\$131,532 87
DEDUCT.	
Dividend of 3 1/2 per cent., paid January 2, 1884.....	\$50,618 51
Dividend of 3 1/2 per cent., payable July 2, 1884.....	50,708 02
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	25,000 00
	\$126,326 53
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	\$5,206 34

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET MAY 15, 1884.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital paid in.....	\$1,410,067 51
Reserve Fund.....	\$ 375,000 00
Reserved Interest.....	5,150 00
Profit and Loss Balance.....	5,206 34
Dividend No. 4, of 3 1/2 per cent., payable 2nd of July next.....	50,708 02
	\$186,364 36
E. T. Bank bills in circulation.....	702,900 00
Dom. deposits payable on demand.....	59,071 41
Dom. deposits payable after notice.....	50,000 00
Prov. deposits on demand.....	19,200 18
Prov. deposits after notice.....	100,000 00
Other deposits on demand.....	\$38,082 48
Other deposits after notice.....	1,069,786 61
Dividends unclaimed.....	2,830 96
Due other Banks in Canada.....	28,706 63
	\$3,080,527 30
	\$1,965,959 17
ASSETS.	
Specie.....	108,748 02
Dom. Notes.....	89,400 00
Bills and cheques on other banks.....	18,733 46
Due from other banks in Canada.....	200,400 02
Due from other banks not in Canada.....	102,171 12
Due from other banks, secured.....	30,000 00
	665,659 52
Bank premises and furniture.....	101,700 00
Current loans, discounts, and advances to the public.....	3,878,547 35
Other assets.....	20,170 50
Notes and bills overdue and other debts, secured by mortgage and real estate.....	149,061 38
Notes and bills overdue, and other overdue debts, not specially secured (all estimated loss provided for).....	150,511 12
	4,300,299 65
	\$1,965,959 17

Wm. FARWELL,
General Manager.

On closing, the president moved, seconded by Vice-President Adams, that the report of the directors as then read be adopted and printed for distribution. He then entered more fully into details of the business of the bank, referred to the careful audit made at the head office, and

the inspection of the branches. He explained the nature of the exceptional losses of the year, the purchase of the Bedford branch, &c., and entered into a general review of the business of the country, more especially of the Eastern Townships, referring to the important railway interests of the Townships, present and prospective, and the importance of Sherbrooke as being the centre of so many roads, making it a desirable point for manufacturing establishments. In closing, he passed a high encomium on the officers of the bank for their zeal, energy and good conduct, referring to the grave responsibilities, not only entailed upon, but felt by the directors in the discharge of their duties.

Further enquires in regard to various accounts and remarks regarding the position of the bank, were made by Messrs J. B. Paddon, George H. Pierce, D. A. Mansur, Rev. A. C. Scarth, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, and others, all of which were satisfactorily answered.

The General Manager having been called upon, expressed his regret at not having been able to show as good results as at the meeting of 1883. He felt, however, that the position of the bank was (as he believed the shareholders regarded it) a very satisfactory one. At the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, held on Monday last, it was a matter of congratulation that they had been able at that meeting to report a sufficient addition to bring their reserve fund up to 50 per cent. of their capital. This was the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the E. T. Bank, and they were able to show a reserve fund of 25 per cent., besides having paid regular semi-annual dividends exceeding an average of over 7 per cent.

The capital and reserve fund now exceeded \$1,800,000, which was an abundant guarantee to depositors of the safety of their money, as depositors could not lose a farthing until the whole of this amount was swept away. He heartily concurred so far as it related to the Managers and Officers under him, in what had been said by the President respecting the staff. No bank had officers of greater integrity or that showed more zeal and industry in promoting the prosperity of the Bank.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and Directors, also to the General Manager, Managers, and other officers of the Bank, was unanimously passed, after which the election of Directors was proceeded with. All the votes having been cast, the Scrutineers reported the following Shareholders to have received the majority of votes, and to be duly elected for the ensuing year, viz.: R. W. Heneker, A. A. Adams, J. H. Pope, G. G. Stephens, M. H. Cochrane, T. S. Morey, John Thornton, J. N. Galer, and Thomas Hart, being the old Board with the addition of Mr. Hart in place of G. K. Foster, deceased.

The meeting then adjourned. At the meeting of the new Board, held same day, R. W. Heneker, Esq., was re-elected President and A. A. Adams, Vice-President.

THE MARITIME BANK.

The Directors beg to submit for the consideration of the Stockholders their twelfth annual report. The books were closed for the year on 30th April last, and the following statement shows the position of the bank as at that date:

LIABILITIES.	
Circulation (old issue \$2,168—new issue \$294,290).....	\$ 296,458 00
Dominion Government Deposits payable on demand.....	17,329 30
Deposits held as security for the execution of Government contracts and for insurance Companies.....	49,342 53
Other Deposits payable on demand.....	183,883 99
Balances due to Banks and Agencies.....	7,471 50
	\$ 554,485 32
Immediate Liabilities.....	
Dominion Government Deposits, payable after notice, bearing interest.....	50,000 00
Other Deposits, payable after notice, bearing interest.....	240,391 18
Deposits towards purchase of stock.....	77,000 00
Bills payable, not yet matured.....	53,138 03
	\$ 975,014 53
Capital paid up.....	686,000 00
Reserve for rebate of interest at 6 per cent. on discounts not yet due, and for accrued interest on Deposit Receipts, and for outstanding charges.....	10,055 05
Profits.....	8,112 56
	\$1,679,182 14
ASSETS.	
Specie.....	\$ 13,119 10
Dominion Notes.....	149,723 00
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	28,334 94
Balances due by Banks and Agencies.....	44,100 24
Investments in Municipal Debentures.....	37,735 70
	\$ 273,012 98
Assets immediately available.....	
Loans, discounts and advances to the public.....	958,900 42
Saves, Furniture, Stationary, &c., Head Office and Agencies.....	7,610 15
Past due bills secured and in course of settlement.....	10,219 79
Suspense account.....	30,348 80
	\$ 1,280,182 14
Old Profit and Loss account.....	399,000 00
	\$ 1,679,182 14

These figures contrast favorably with those in the statement presented a year ago. The circulation is lower, but the deposits have increased and some valuable accounts have been opened. While business generally is depressed and not very profitable, especially in lumber, the Directors are pleased to be able to report that the business of the Bank has been well maintained and continues active and good. Many of the loans have, indeed, been found less convertible than the Directors could have wished, but they have been careful in renewing loans to increase their strength and are satisfied as to their safety. The assets in suspense a year ago, not since realized, have been carefully re-valued and liberal appropriations made. The losses of the year, which were not large, have been written off, and some provision made for possible losses; and the Directors believe that the value of the assets as these, now appear in the balance sheet is not over-estimated.

The agencies at Fredericton and Woodstock continue to do a satisfactory business. These agencies and head office received a thorough inspection lately.

Application was made to Parliament at the last session to have the capital stock of the Bank reduced and an act was passed ordering the reduction of the 6860 shares to 2470, equivalent to giving new stock at the rate of 36 new shares for 100 old.

On Monday, 2nd June instant, your directors accordingly cancelled the 6860 shares then existing, and distributed 2470 new shares *pro rata* amongst the shareholders, less 62, the fractional share aggregating that number of full shares. The result is that the old Profit and Loss account or impaired capital of \$399,000 disappears from the books and a surplus of \$40,000 remains to form a rest or reserve fund.

The Act above mentioned reduces the capital of the Bank to 3,600 shares of \$100 each. The 2,408 distributed leaves 1,192 of these 3,600 to be taken up and a special meeting of the shareholders is called for Monday 9th instant to consider the conditions on which these will be offered for subscription. The Directors propose to offer one share at 100 to each shareholder, the reduction of whose stock created a fraction, if it is applied for not later than 9th instant, and to offer 770 shares at the same figure to those who in January last deposited the price on this understanding. The entry appearing in the balance sheet "Deposits towards purchase of Stock \$77,000" will thus merge into capital account. This will leave some 300 of the 3,600 shares and these the Directors propose to dispose of at premium.

The Capital being now unimpaired the payment of a dividend is permissible, and while the profits on hand would yield a three per cent. dividend, the directors feel confident that the shareholders will approve of a dividend being withheld until six months profits from the capital, as now reduced, have been earned, and prefer to have the present profits added to the rest, which would then amount to twenty per cent. of the capital, as it stands to-day, or fifteen per cent. if increased to \$360,000.

The directors are much gratified in presenting a report which shows the stock to be no longer at a discount, but worth from 15 to 20 per cent. premium—a valuation which not only the balance sheet, but the assets, in their judgment, justify.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Directors.

THOMAS MACLELLAN,
President.

Of the foregoing report the *St. John Globe* says:—
Mr. Maclellan then moved that the report he had read be adopted, and made some remarks explanatory of the report. Mr. Harrison, Vice-President, seconded the motion, which was carried. A vote of thanks was tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for their attention to the affairs of the Bank during the past year, and the remuneration to the President for his services was made the same as last year. Formal resolutions were then passed regarding the stock. A special meeting of the shareholders as required by the Act recently obtained is to be held on Monday first to approve of the manner in which the Directors have decided to allot the stock, but the shareholders thought it as well at their annual meeting to-day to pass resolutions similar to those which will come before them on Monday. The resolutions approve of 770 shares being given at 100 to the parties who deposited money for these shares in January last, and of the 300 shares being offered at ten per cent. premium. If these 300 shares are not taken up and paid for in cash during the present month, they will be withdrawn until some future time. Without these, the 2,470 and 770 shares make the capital stock up to 3,240 shares—\$324,000—and the "Rest" and undivided profits amount to fifteen per cent. of the capital. The President expressed the hope that the earnings this year would pay a six per cent. dividend and increase the Reserve other six per cent. A by-law was then passed reducing the number of Directors from seven to five, and the election proceeded with. After the ballots were examined the scrutineers reported that the following gentlemen had been elected, viz.: Jeremiah Harrison, Thomas Maclellan, John McMillan, A. A. Sterling, and John Tapley. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Thomas Maclellan was elected President and Mr. Jeremiah Harrison Vice-President for the ensuing year.

A BANKRUPT ALDERMAN.—LONDON, June 8.—The failure of Simeon Charles Hadley, alderman for the Castle Baynard ward of London, and one of the earlier promoters of the Commercial (Mackay-Bennett) Cable Company, was announced yesterday afternoon. The announcement has not caused much surprise, as it has been generally understood for some time that he was in a rather shaky financial condition.

SUDDEN FORTUNES.

(Chambers's Journal.)

Few things are so fascinating to read as stories of fortunes suddenly made. They lend to the adventures of miners in gold or diamond fields an interest possessed by enterprises of no other kind; they also impart a most seductive glamor to accounts published in continental newspapers of prize-winners in big lotteries. When the French annual state lotteries were abolished in 1837, a writer of some distinction, M. Alphonse Karr, protested energetically against what he called a hardship for the poor. His defence was curious. 'For five sous,' he said, 'the most miserable of beings may purchase the chance of becoming a millionaire; by suppressing this chance you take away the ray of hope from the poor man's life.'

Almost any man can relate from his own experience tales of suddenly acquired wealth; and by this we do not mean the riches that may be inherited through the death of a relative, or those which are won by speculation. The professed money-hunter who succeeds on 'Change is like the sportsman who brings home a good bag—his spoils, though they may be large, are not unexpected. But there is the man who goes out without any thought of sport, and returns with a plump bird that has dropped into his hands; or the man who, wandering on the seashore, picks up a pearl. It is with persons of this description that we compare those lucky individuals who, awaiting nothing from fortune, are suddenly overwhelmed by her favors. A few examples of such luck may induce the reader who sees no signs of wealth on his path just yet, never to despair.

At the beginning of 1870, the Hôtel des Réservoirs at Versailles was for sale. It was the largest in the city; but as Versailles had become a 'sleepy place, almost deserted in winter, and only frequented in summer by casual tourists and Sunday excursionists, the landlord had scarcely been able to pay his way. The hotel was disposed of in January for a very low figure, and the new proprietor entered upon his tenancy on the first of April. He soon repented of his bargain. The season of 1870 brought fewer excursionists than usual; and when, in the middle of July, war was declared against Germany, all the landlord's chances of recouping himself during the months when foreign tourists abound, seemed gone, so that he had serious thoughts of reselling the house. Within eight weeks the whole of his prospects were altered. The French were defeated, Paris was invested, Versailles became the headquarters of the invading armies, and suddenly the Hôtel des Réservoirs entered upon a period of such prosperity as doubtless could not be matched by the records of any other hostelry. From the middle of September till the following February it was the lodging-place of Grand Dukes and Princes, as many as it would hold; while its dining-rooms were resorted to by all the wealthiest officers in the German forces. As the siege operations kept troops in movement at all hours, meals were served at every time of the day and night. Three relays of cooks and as many of waiters had to be hired; and the consumption of wines, spirits, and liquors boggles all reckoning. Princes and rich officers going into action or returning from victory are naturally free with their money; every triumph of German arms was a pretext for banquets and toasts. In fact, from the 1st of October to the date when the occupation of the city ceased—a period of about one hundred and thirty days—the average number of champagne bottles uncorked every day exceeded five hundred. As the Prussians held Rheims, the landlord was enabled to renew his stock of champagne as often as was necessary; but he could not renew his stock of Bordeaux—the Bordelais being in French hands, so that towards the end of the war he was selling his clarets at fancy prices.

The Germans marched away in February; but still the Hôtel des Réservoirs' marvellous run of luck continued. In March the Communist insurrection broke out; the National Assembly transferred its sittings to Versailles, which was proclaimed the political capital of France; and during the second siege of Paris the hotel was crowded with ministers, foreign ambassadors, deputies, and other persons of note. The result of all this and of the steady custom which the hotel received so long as Versailles remained the seat of government, was that the landlord, who was at the point of ruin in 1870, retired in 1875 worth one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, after selling the hotel for three times what he had paid for it. We may add that in 1870 other very fine hauls of money were made by hotel-keepers in cities which the German armies occupied, and at Tours and Bordeaux, which were successively the seats of the French Government of National Defence.

But it will be objected that such fortunes as war, revolution, and other great commotions bring to the few, in compensation for the ruin which they scatter among the many, are not to be met with in lands enjoying profound peace like England. Well, there are local convulsions too in England. An obscure village becomes the scene of a murder or a railway accident; an inquest is held; reporters are sent down from London; idlers by the trainful come to view the spot where the mishap occurred; and the village public-house, which had been doing a poor business, all at once finds itself taking gold and silver like a first-class London buffet. Such things happen pretty often; indeed, Fortune now and then knocks at houses whose inmates, from sheer bewilderment or stupidity do not know how to take advantage of her unexpected visit. We have the recollection of a publican in a village on the Great Western line who positively spurned a chance of handsome gains thrown into his way by a snowstorm. An express train had got snowed up in the night; with infinite difficulty, by reason of the darkness, the passengers crawled out, and made across the fields for a public-house

about a mile distant; but on arriving there, they met with anything but a hospitable reception. The landlord had been roused from sleep; he could not serve drink, he said, because it was past hours; he had no spare-room for travellers; there was only one ounce of tea in his house; and so forth. In the end, most of the benighted party found a refuge at the vicarage. Had the landlord been a more astute fellow, he might have secured some valuable patrons that night, for there were wealthy people among the passengers; and two of them had to linger for more than a week in the village, having fallen ill.

Let us now leave publicans, and come to stories of sudden professional advancement. All young doctors know what uphill work it sometimes is to establish a practice. Years will often elapse before a doctor gets any return for the money which his friends invested in obtaining his diploma. On the other hand, a single fortunate case may bring patients by the score. About twenty years ago, a young doctor who had been established three years in London without making an income, lost heart, and determined to emigrate to Australia. He sold his small house and furniture, paid his passage-money, and a week before his ship was to sail, went into the country to say good-bye to his parents. Having to change trains at a junction, he was waiting on the platform, when a groom in a smart livery galloped up to the station, and calling excitedly to a porter, handed him a telegraphic message for transmission. From some remarks exchanged between the two men, the young doctor understood that the Duke of —, a member of the Cabinet, had fallen dangerously ill, and that an eminent physician in London was being telegraphed for. The groom added that he had ridden to the houses of three local doctors, who had all been absent, and that 'Her Grace was in a terrible way.'

The young doctor saw his opportunity, and at once seized it. 'I am a medical man,' he said to the groom; 'and I will go to the Hall to offer my assistance till another doctor arrives.'

The groom was evidently attached to his master, for he said: 'Jump on my horse, sir, and ride straight down the road for about four miles; you can't miss the Hall; any one will tell you where it is.'

The doctor went, was gratefully received by the Duchess and happened to be just in time to stop a mistake in treatment of the patient, which might have proved fatal if continued for a few hours longer. The Duke was suffering from typhoid fever; and when the eminent physician arrived from town, he declared that the young doctor's management of the case had been perfect. The result of this was, that the latter was requested to remain at the Hall to take charge of the patient; and his name figured on the bulletins which were issued during the next fortnight, and were printed in all the daily newspapers of the kingdom. Such an advertisement is always the making of a medical man, especially when his patient recovers, as the Duke did. Our penniless friend received a fee of five hundred guineas; took a house at the West End, and from that time to this has been at the head of one of the largest practices in London.

Curiously enough, his sudden rise was indirectly the means of bringing another needy young doctor to great fortune. Having abandoned his emigration scheme, our friend had made a present of his ticket to a former fellow-student of his, a shiftless sort of young man, who was loafing about town, with no regular work or prospects. This no'er-do-weel had never thought of leaving the mother-country, and he accepted the ticket rather with the idea of making a pleasant voyage gratis than of settling at the antipodes. But on the way out, an epidemic of small-pox occurred among the passengers; the ship's surgeon died; and the emigrant doctor, stepping into his place, displayed such skill and devotion that he won golden opinions from all on board. As often happens with men of good grit, the sudden call to noble work and great responsibilities completely altered his character, and he became thenceforth a steady fellow. On landing at Sydney, he was presented with a handsome cheque by the agents of the Steamship Company for his services, and soon afterwards was, on their recommendation, appointed physician to the quarantine depot. This position put him in the way of forming a first-rate private practice and of winning municipal honors. He is now one of the most prosperous men in the colony, and a member of the colonial legislature.

Talking of sea-voyages reminds us of a barrister who has owed professional success to the mere lucky, or let us say providential, hazard which sent him out on a trip to China. Having lived three or four years in chambers without getting a brief, he was almost destitute, when a friend of his who was in the tea-trade offered him a free passage to Shanghai and back on condition of his transacting some piece of business there. On the passage out, the barrister had many conversations with the captain, who chanced to have lately given evidence at Westminster in a lawsuit which was of great importance to the shipping interest. But he had been disgusted with the 'stupidity,' as he called it, of the judge and counsel in the case, when talking of maritime and commercial customs; and he exclaimed: 'Why don't some of those lawyers who mean to speak in shipping cases, study our ways a little?' These words struck the young barrister, who, after thinking the matter over for a few days, resolved to live at sea for a while.

On his return to England, he sought for a situation as purser or secretary on board one of the great ocean steamers, and in this capacity made several trips. Then he successively tried expeditions on board whalers, vessels engaged in the cod and herring fisheries, &c.; in fact, he led a sailor's life for rather more than three years, picking up a full acquaintance with the manners, customs, grievances, and wants of those who had their business in the great waters. On going back to the bar, he almost at once got briefs in the Admiralty Court; and becoming known

to solicitors as an expert on shipping questions, his professional fortune was made.

We might quote several cases similar to this one where special knowledge, sometimes acquired by accident, has put men in the way of getting highly honorable and well-paid positions on the newspaper press. A gentleman who is now a distinguished leader-writer on one of the London dailies, got his situation in consequence of having broken his leg while travelling in Germany. He was laid up for months in lodgings, and there became intimate with a Russian refugee, who taught him the Russian language and instructed him thoroughly in Muscovite politics. This occurred at the beginning of the Eastern imbroglia in 1876; and when the patient was getting better, he sent to a London paper a series of letters which exhibited such a familiarity with Russian affairs, that they attracted general notice. He was soon asked to go to St. Petersburg as special correspondent; and from that date all things prospered with him. At the time when he broke his leg, he was about to accept a clerkship in a merchant's office, where he would have had small chance of making any figure in the world.

But we fancy we can hear people exclaim that talent well directed is pretty sure to make a man's fortune, so that it is never surprising to hear of clever men growing rich. True; but nevertheless there are chances for those who are not clever. We have heard of a man who had two thousand pounds a year left him because he was civil to an infirm old lady in church, finding the hymns for her, setting her hassock, &c. He did not know her name; but she took care to ascertain his, and when she died he found that she had bequeathed to him the bulk of her property 'as a reward for his patient kindness.' A clergyman of our acquaintance obtained a living of good value from a baronet in Norfolk for no other reason than that he was the only curate within ten miles round who had not applied for it when it fell vacant. And another clergyman whom we know got a still better living for having refused preferment offered to him under circumstances derogatory to his dignity. He was a fair singer; and a vulgar plutocrat who had invited him to dinner promised to give him a living if he would sing a comic song at dessert. The quiet rebuke which the young clergyman administered made the plutocrat ashamed of himself, so that the next day he proffered the living with a letter of apology; but the living was refused, the clergyman stating that it would be impossible for him to forget the circumstances under which it was first tendered. This was the more honorable, as the clergyman was very badly off. Another patron, hearing of what he had done, appointed him to a benefice, as a testimony of his admiration.

We may conclude with a story of a man who was suddenly made rich because of his great stupidity. He was the only dull man in a bright-witted family, and going to dine with a wealthy relative who had a horror of fools, he made so many silly remarks, that the old man cried in exasperation: 'I must do something for you, for you'll never do anything for yourself. If I don't make a rich man of you, you'll become a laughing-stock to the world and a disgrace to your family.'

FORTUNE'S WHIRLGIG.

The vicissitudes of fortune are illustrated by the New York Graphic from recent events. Henry Villard is to return to journalism as one of the editorial writers of the Tribune, which he served in 1863-4. Norman Munroe, the publisher of the dime and half-dime novels, has been launching a fine steam yacht. He began publishing on a small scale when Villard was an army correspondent. James Keene's heavily mortgaged property at Newport, has been ordered to be sold under foreclosure. His near neighbor at Newport, William Astor, has just launched the largest pleasure yacht ever built in America. Ex-President Grant, "who made Gould," has been asking a loan from Jay Gould, who declined to respect his maker's wishes. James D. Fish has just made a ruin of Booth's Theatre, and is himself involved in such ruin that he may not be able to rebuild either the theatre or his own fortunes. Mme. Scalchi has just sailed away to Europe, full of fame and flush of funds, at the moment that the musical critic who first made fame for her in this country is put under bonds for stealing a button-hook! And Henry E. Abbey, on the heels of his disastrous failure (?) in conducting Italian opera has also sailed away to Europe, taking with him plenty of money and leaving behind him troops of friends while Col. James H. Mapleson, fresh from operatic successes (?) in San Francisco, which are said by him to have enriched him, is lingering still, unable to tear himself away from the loving grasp of the Sheriff, and scoffed at by his directors and the newspapers. Such is life.

INSURE YOUR CHEQUES.

The Philadelphia Times wants a plan for insuring cheques and gives the following as the reason for its desire:

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Quincy, Ill., has gone home greatly disgusted with the prevalent methods of the banking business. He was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal Conference, and left home with a draft on the Marine Bank of New York, because he thought it more convenient than currency. Before his pocket money was exhausted the Marine Bank had suspended. He returned the draft to Quincy for better funds, and received a cheque on the Metropolitan Bank of New York, but on the day of its arrival the Metropolitan closed its doors. Not discouraged up to that point, Dr. Goodwin again returned this cheque to the Quincy bank, but by the time it reached his home the Quincy concern had collapsed and the minister found himself penniless in a strange city. The facts were laid before a gentleman, and money enough to take him home was advanced.

UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.

Dividend No. 37.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

(2 1/2 p. c.) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after

Wednesday, the Second day of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at their Banking House in the City of Quebec, on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of JULY 1884. The Chair to be taken at Noon.

By order of the Board,

P. MAC EWEN,

Cashier

Quebec, May 30, 1884.

23 4w

BANK of LONDON in CANADA.

Dividend No. 1.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank on and after

The 2nd day of July next.

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

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on Wednesday, the 16th day of July next.

The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

A. M. SMART,

Acting Manager.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 18.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of EIGHT per cent. per annum upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

Wednesday, the 2nd day of July Next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th June, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of JULY next. The chair to be taken at Noon.

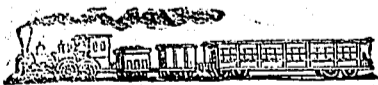
By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,

Cashier.

Toronto, May 26th, 1884.

21-3w



GRAND TRUNK R.Y. OLD IRON RAILS FOR SALE

Tenders are invited for from 500 to 1,000 tons of old iron rails, generally of T pattern. Delivery at Toronto or any point on Grand Trunk Railway west of Toronto. Parties tendering will quote price per ton of 2,240 lbs., and say where delivery is required. If delivery is required in the United States the purchaser to pay duty. Tenders endorsed "Tender for Old Rails," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received on or before SATURDAY, JUNE 21st.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, May 31st, 1884.

23-2w

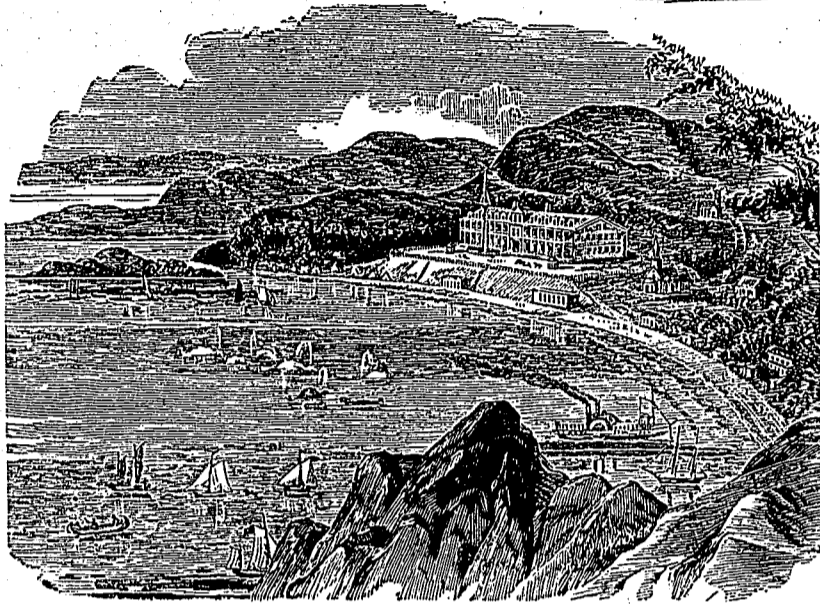
SEA BATHING.

TADOUSAC HOTEL

— AND —

LORD DUFFERIN'S HOUSE,

Tadoussac, - - - Saguenay,



Will be opened for business on Tuesday, 17th June.

Full particulars in future advertisement. Address

JAMES FENNELL,

TADOUSAC HOTEL,

TADOUSAC, P.Q.

ONTARIO BANK. The Bank of Toronto

Dividend No. 53.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. NOTICE is also given that the

Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the Banking House in this City, on

Tuesday, the 17th Day of June Next.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon precisely.

By order of the Board,

C. HOLLAND,

General Manager.

Toronto, 25th April, 1884.

18-7w

DIVIDEND No. 56.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half-year being at the rate of Eight Per Cent. per annum, and a Bonus of Two per cent. upon the Paid-up Capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Stockholders, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House of the Institution, On Wednesday, the 18th day of June next.

The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,

Cashier.

Bank of Toronto, April 30th, 1884.

18-7w

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 17.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

WEDNESDAY, THE 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of June to the 1st July, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking house in Toronto on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of JULY next. The chair will be taken at twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

J. L. BRODIE,

Cashier.

Toronto, 22nd May, 1884.

22-6w

STEAM COAL.

THE SYDNEY & LOUISBURG COAL AND RAILWAY COMPANY'S

RESERVE MINES

For the use of Locomotives, Stationary and Marine Engines, the RESERVE COAL is unrivalled. Free burning, no clinkers, and leaving a third less ash than any Lower Port Coals. Testimonials from Steamship Companies, Railway and Manufacturing Companies can be obtained.

Prices, f.o.b. at Sydney or for delivery at Quebec, Montreal, or any place in the interior, will be named on application to

F. W. HENSHAW, Agent S. & L. Coal & Railway Co.

The Federal Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable on and after

Monday, the 2nd June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking House, in this City,

ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

H. S. STRAIGHT,

General Manager.

The Federal Bank of Canada, Toronto, 29th Ap. 11, 1884.

18-7w

MERCHANTS BANK Of Canada.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

for the current half-year, being at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

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

MONDAY, 2nd JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank On Wednesday, the 18th Day of June Next.

The chair to be taken at TWELVE o'clock.

By order of the Board,

GEORGE HAGUE,

General Manager.

Montreal, 23rd April, 1884.

17-5w

BANK OF OTTAWA, OTTAWA.

Capital authorized & subscribed - \$1,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - - - - - 993,263
Reserve - - - - - 110,000

JAMES MACLAREN, Esq., President.
CHARLES MAGAEE, Esq., Vice-President.

DIRECTORS:

C. T. Bale, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. Geo. Bryson, Hon. L. R. Church, Alex. Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq.

GEORGE BURN, - - - - - Cashier.

BRANCHES: - Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man. Carleton Place, Ont.

Agents in Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce. Agents in New York, Messrs. A. H. Gouby and B. E. Walker. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

Engineering Supplies.

REPRESENTING

TAYLOR BROS. & CO., Leeds, Yorkshire - Bars, Plates, Forgings, &c., for Railway and other purposes.

DUNCAN STEWART & CO., London Road Iron Works, Glasgow - Engines and Machinery for mills and factories.

RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Providence, R. I. - Locomotives for every service.

NOVA SCOTIA FORGE CO., New Glasgow, N. S. - Railway Steamship and Mill Forgings in Iron and Steel.

CROSBY STEAM GAUGE & VALVE CO., Boston, Mass. - Gauges, Safety Valves, Indicators, &c.

UNITED STATES METALLIC PACKING CO., Philadelphia, U.S. - Metallic Packing for Locomotive, Marine and Stationary Engines.

ATWOOD SAFETY NUT CO., Springfield, Mass. - Safety Lock Nuts for Truck bolts and other purposes.

A. P. FARRAR, Braintree, U.S. - Improved Snow-Plough and Flanger.

S. P. M. TASKER, Philadelphia, U.S. - Machinery for Crushing and Separating Ores.

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,

16 St. John Street.



Tenders for Fuel.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, June 7th, 1884.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until NOON of

Saturday, the 21st Day of June instant.

for the following quantities of Fuel for the COURT HOUSE and GAOL, to wit:—

375 Tons Steam Coal,

of the best quality, and free from slack and dirt, to be weighed at the public weigh house.

220 Tons Plymouth Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

of the best quality, and free from slack and dirt, to be weighed at the public weigh house.

135 Cords Firewood—Maple and Birch,

in equal proportions, of sound quality, of last season's cutting, without logs or limbs, and of the full length of three feet, French measure, from point to scarp.

60 Cords Tamarac Firewood,
of the same quality and length.

To be delivered from the 1st to the 15th day of JULY next, as follows:—

200 tons Plymouth Red Ash Anthracite Coal, 25 Tons Steam Coal, 75 Cords Firewood, Maple and Birch, and 80 Cords Tamarac, at the Court House, the Coal to be placed in the cellars, and the Firewood to be piled in the shed or yard; and the remainder of the Steam Coal to wit, 350 Tons and 25 Cords Tamarac, at the Gaol, the Coal to be placed in the coal shed and the wood piled in the yard; and 20 Tons Plymouth Red Ash Anthracite Coal and 5 Cords Tamarac, to be delivered at the Female Gaol. The whole at the expense of the Contractor.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
24-2w Sheriff.



TENDERS FOR GAOL SUPPLIES

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 7th June, 1884.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until NOON of

Saturday, the 21st day of June Instant,

for the following Supplies, for the use of the Montreal Gaol, for one year from the first day of July next, to wit:—

- Good Sound Beef, with Bone.
- Same quality Beef, without Bone.
- Mess Pork.
- Best Brown Bread.

To be regularly delivered at the Gaol in such quantities as may be required from time to time.

The lowest or any of the tenders will not be necessarily accepted.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,
24-2w Sheriff.

THE Canada North-West Land Co., (LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on

Monday, the 30th day of June inst., at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., England, to be followed by an extraordinary general meeting, to add article enabling reduction of capital.

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

By order of the Board,
F. J. GOSLING,
24 3w Secretary.

HENRY CHAPMAN & CO. MONTREAL.

AGENTS in the DOMINION FOR:



N.B.—Orders solicited from the Trade.
March 19, 1884. 19

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN & SAVINGS CO.

Incorporated, A.D. 1855.
Subscribed Capital..... \$3,000,000
Paid up Capital..... 2,200,000
Reserve Fund..... 1,100,000
Total Assets..... 7,000,000

OFFICE:

Company's Buildings, Toronto St., Toronto.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED at Current Rates of Interest, paid or compounded half-yearly.
DEBENTURES ISSUED in Currency or Sterling, with Interest Coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate securities at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.
MORTGAGES & MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

J. HERBERT MASON,
Manager.

NOTICE.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Department at Ottawa, up to the 18th June next, for the Removal of the Obstructions to Navigation in Riviere du Loup Harbor, caused by the Wrecks of the Steamers "Progress" and "Margaret M"

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Removal Obstructions, Riviere du Loup."

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister
Marine and Fisheries.

Dep. of Marine & Fisheries, }
Ottawa, 27th May, 1884. } 24-1w

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION COMPANY

— AND —
GRAND TRUNK R'Y.

CHEAP EXCURSION
Combining Rail and Water Travel.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP
— FROM —
MONTREAL to PRESCOTT
AND RETURN
At Greatly Reduced Rates, viz:
\$4.50.

For the round Trip including Rail to Coteau Landing and Meal and Berth on Steamer.

Passengers leaving by the 5 P.M. Train daily, Sundays excepted, reach Coteau Station at 6.15 P.M., are immediately transferred to Coteau wharf and embark on board one of the R. & O. N. Co's Steamers in waiting, reach Prescott at 7.0 A.M. On Return Trip, leave Prescott by Boat at 10.30; the first object of interest is the GALEOP RAPIDS, followed by the LONG SAULT, COTEAU, SPLIT ROCK, CASCADE, and the

Lachine Rapids!!

The grandeur and magnitude of the scenes around, on all sides, inspires wonder and amazement. After passing these Rapids the Steamer comes in full view of that magnificent iron structure, the great Victoria Bridge, passing right under this beautiful work of engineering skill.

The pleasure seeker in quest of recreation, by availing himself of this cheap Excursion, passes the finest scenery of the St. Lawrence River.

Return Tickets and all information obtained from R. A. DICKSON, 130 1/2 St. James Street, opposite the St. Lawrence Hall; J. J. McCONNIE, Windsor Hotel; W. D. O'BRIEN, Grand Trunk Railway Office, St. James St., and at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Depot.

La Banque Jacques-Cartier.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.

on the Paid-up Capital of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at the banking house of the Bank, at Montreal, on

MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of the Month of JUNE next, at one o'clock, p.m.

By order of the Board,
A. DE MARTIGNY,
Casher. 18-7w
Montreal, 23rd April, 1884.

H. J. BEEMER,

CONTRACTOR FOR BUILDING

RAILWAYS,
CANALS,
BRIDGES,
BUILDINGS, &c., &c.,

— ALSO —

Steam Dredging and Sub-Marine Works.

Office for the Montreal Extension of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
COR. BARCLAY & WATER STS.,
MONTREAL.



Northwest Mounted Police.

Four Hospital Stewards, unmarried men, are required for the above Force.

Terms of service..... 3 years.
Pay..... \$1 to \$1.50 per diem.
With free quarters, rations and uniform.

Candidates must hold certificates from one of the Pharmaceutical Colleges of Canada.

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, to be addressed to the undersigned.

FREDERICK WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, 27th May, 1884. 22

BANK OF HAMILTON.

DIVIDEND No. 23.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the current half year upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Agencies on and after

Monday, the 2nd Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st May, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at their Banking House, in this City on

Tuesday, the 17th day of June next.

The Chair to be taken at 12 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.

E. A. COLQUHOUN,
Casher.

Bank of Hamilton,
Hamilton, April 24th, 1884. 18-7w

Grand Trunk R'y

On Saturday, the 7th Instant, and each succeeding SATURDAY until further notice, a passenger train will leave Montreal for Vaudreuil and intermediate Stations at 2.00 p.m.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, June 3rd, 1884. 23

GRAND TRUNK R'Y.

LACHINE TRAINS.

On WEDNESDAY, 11th Instant, and each succeeding Wednesday until further notice, a night train for the accommodation of residents of Lachine will be run, leaving Bonaventure Station at 11.00 P.M. and Lachine at 11.30 P.M.

The night train on Saturdays will continue to run as at present.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, June 4th, 1884. 23

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 31.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

Wednesday, the 2nd Day of July Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of June to the 1st of July, both days inclusive.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Banking House, in Toronto, on

Tuesday, 8th day of July next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

W. N. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

Toronto, May 20th, 1884. 21-7w

TO SHAREHOLDERS IN JOINT

Stock Companies and Speculators in Stock.— THE SHAREHOLDER, 709 Craig Street, Montreal, now in its fourth year, is a valuable journal for all interested in Money matters. Buyers and Sellers of Stocks recommended to first-class brokers, who buy and sell only on orders received, and do not speculate themselves. The safety of money remitted to brokers, recommended by THE SHAREHOLDER, guaranteed by the Proprietor.



Canadian Pacific R'y

EASTERN DIVISION.
THE ONLY FAST LINE,
THE ONLY DIRECT LINE
Only Thoroughly First Class Line

—TO—
OTTAWA.
The Capital of the Dominion,
AND THE GREAT LUMBER COUNTRY ON THE
UPPER OTTAWA RIVER.

Elegant and Luxurious Parlor Cars on all Day
Express Trains and Pullman Sleeping
Cars on Night Trains.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.
8.30 a.m.—Morning Express with Parlor Car
attached for Caladonia Springs,
Ottawa, Pembroke, Mattawa, and all
intermediate Stations.

5.40 p.m.—Evening Express with Parlor
Car attached for Ottawa, Brockville,
and all Points West. Parlor Car to
Ottawa, and Pullman Sleeping Car to
Brockville, Toronto, Detroit and
Chicago.

6.00 p.m.—Accommodation Train for Ste.
Rose, St. Jerome, St. Lin, and all the
other fashionable suburban summer
resorts East of St. Jerome.

The time given above, leaving Montreal, is
from Hochelaga Depot. Ten minutes later
from Mile End.

For Tickets, Rates, seats in Parlor Cars, and
all information regarding passenger business
apply at Company's City Ticket Office,

103 ST. JAMES STREET.
GEO. W. HIBBARD,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.
W. C. VAN HORNE, ARCHER BAKER,
Gen. Manager, Gen. Supt.
Montreal, June 1, 1883.

MONTREAL LOAN & MORTGAGE CO'Y.

—AND—
TRUST COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1853.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000 00

LOAN MONEY ON REAL ESTATE AND
PURCHASE MORTGAGES.

This Company is authorized to act in any
position of Trust, either as Executor, Ad-
ministrators, Guardian, Trustee or Receiver.
Registrars and Transfer Agents of the Stocks
and Bonds of Incorporated Companies.
Trustees of Mortgages executed by Railroad
and other Corporations.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
DEBENTURES.

Issue Sterling Debentures payable in Lon-
don; also Currency Debentures, payable in
Canada, bearing 4 1/2 per cent. interest.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
M. H. GAULT, Esq., M.P., President.
RICHARD BOLTON, Esq., Vice-President.
Hon. A. W. OGLIVIE.
A. F. GAULT, Esq.
JAMES CRATHERN, Esq.
G. R. BLACK, Esq.
J. L. MORRIS, Esq.

W. L. MALTY,
Manager.
Office: 181 St. James Street, Montreal.
December 31st, 1883.

E. STRACHAN COX. T. F. WORTS.

COX & WORTS,

STOCK BROKERS,
No. 26 Toronto Street, Toronto,

Buy and Sell on Commission for cash or on
margin, all securities dealt in on the Toronto,
Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges.
Also execute orders on the Chicago Board of
Trade in Grain and Provisions.
Hudson's Bay Stock bought for cash or on
margin. Daily cable quotations received.

26 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

GEO. W. HAMILTON,

STOCK BROKER,
7 ST. SACRAMENT ST.
Member Montreal Stock Exchange. Stocks
and Bonds bought and sold.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

CHANGE OF TIME.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JAN. 26,
1883, Trains will run as follows:

	Express.	Mixed.
Lv. Sherbrooke for Beauce		
Jct., Levis and Quebec.	8.20 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Arrive Beauce Junction.	1.05 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
Leave Beauce Junction.	1.25 "	7.25 A.M.
Arrive Levis.	3.10 "	10.00 "
" Quebec Ferry.	3.30 "	10.30 "
Leave Quebec for Beauce		
Jct., Sherbrooke and New		
England points—Ferry.	11.30 A.M.	3.00 P.M.
Leave Levis.	1.00 P.M.	3.30 "
Arrive Beauce Junction.	2.45 "	6.20 "
Leave Beauce Jct.	3.00 "	7.50 A.M.
Leave Sherbrooke.	7.15 "	3.15 P.M.
Leave St. Joseph for Levis		
Arrives Levis.		

Trains run on Montreal Time.
The Quebec Central affords the only Rail
communication with the celebrated Chaudiere
Gold Mines, and connecting at Sherbrooke
with the Grand Trunk and Passumpsic Rail-
ways, forms the most direct route between
Quebec, Boston and all New England points.
JAS. R. WOODWARD,
General Manager:
General Ticket Offices,
Opposite St. Louis Hotel, Que. }
October 12, 1882.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY have
very large tracts of land in
THE GREAT FERTILE BELT
FOR SALE,
and now offer

500,000 ACRES

in the
Townships already Surveyed.

They own two sections in each township, and
have in addition large numbers of farms for
sale on the Red and Assiniboine rivers.

Splendid Prairie Farms, Grazing Lands and Wood Lots.

Prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre, accord-
ing to location, &c.
Terms of payment remarkably easy.
Pamphlets giving full information about the
country, and the lands for sale, can be had on
application at the Company's offices in Win-
nipeg and at Montreal.

O. J. BRYDGES,
Land Commissioner Hudson's Bay Co.

JACKSON RAE, Office: ROYAL INSURANCE CHAMBERS, NOTRE DAME STREET.

General Financial, Investment and Com-
mission Agent. Municipal and other Bonds and
Stocks Bought and Sold. Loans on Mortgages
or other Securities effected. Advances on
Stocks, Merchandise or Commercial Paper
negotiated. Represents in Canada the INTER-
NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Limited, of Liverpool, and is prepared to insure
Cargoes of Merchandise inwards or outwards
at current rates.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS, London, - - - Ontario.

REFERENCE:
S. B. FOOTE, Esq., MONTREAL.
48-6m

TENDERS. COAL.

Are requested for the undermentioned
descriptions of coal, to be supplied for the
use of Government House, Ottawa.

	Tons.
Bituminous or soft coal, per ton of 2,000 lbs.	206
Anthracite, " hard	180

Sample of each coal, and each size of
hard coal, with the name of the Mine, to
be sent in with Tender. This coal before
acceptance to be screened, either at the
Wharf or Railway Station in the City of
Ottawa, through a 3/4 inch coal screen, at
the expense of the Contractor.

The screenings and dross will neither be
accepted nor purchased, and must be re-
moved, if on any Government property,
within the week from the screening.
The probable quantities will be:—

	Tons.
Hard Coal "Stove" size	180
Bituminous Coal "	206

The contractor, for any or all of the
above-mentioned kinds or descriptions of
coal, to state his price delivered in the coal
sheds at Rideau Hall grounds, or such
other premises within the City of Ottawa
or Village of New Edinburgh as may later
be pointed out.

The Contractor to deliver before 1st
August next the whole quantity of both
hard and soft coal contracted for. Any de-
lay in the delivery of the same after the
above date, will subject the Contractor to
a penalty of 10 cents per ton for each day's
delay, which sum will be deducted from
final estimate.

All Coal to be free from rubbish or dirt,
and to be weighed, at the expense of the
Contractor, in the presence of Mr. Wm.
Hutchinson, Clerk of Works, Rideau Hall,
on such scales as will be named at time of
delivery. All Coal will also be subject to
inspection of Mr. Hutchinson, and must be
approved of by him before acceptance.

If the quantity and quality is not in ac-
cordance with the terms of the contract and
quality is not equal to sample, the Gov-
ernor-General's Secretary shall have power
to cancel and annul the same, and to relet or
grant the contract, or any part thereof, to
another party, at the expense of the Con-
tractor, and this without previous notice,
protest, advertisement or suit at law; nor
shall the Contractor be thereby entitled to
any compensation, indemnity or damage
whatever, but will be subject to pay, and
reimburse, the Governor-General's Secre-
tary any extra sums or sums paid out over
and above contract price agreed on; this
to be recoverable by usual course of law, if
need be.

Separate tenders will be received for the
hard and soft coal.
All tenders will be considered as Customs
duty paid by Contractor as no "free entry"
will be entertained. The name of the party
or parties tendering, with their address in
full, must be attached to the Tender.

Each Tender for Coal to be accompanied
by an accepted bank cheque of \$250, pay-
able to the order of the Governor-General's
Secretary, which cheque will be forfeited, if
party or parties tendering fail to sign con-
tract in one week, after being notified of
acceptance of Tender.

(Signed), MELGUND.
Governor-General's Secretary.
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 28th May, 1884.

"The undersigned hereby agrees to fur-
nish and deliver the following coal
strictly in accordance with the terms of
the annexed specification and for the
price per ton set opposite each kind,
viz.:-

	Rate, Per Ton.	Total, Amount.
Anthracite (Name of Mine)—Tons of 2,000 lbs. of "Stove"	\$	\$
Bituminous (Name of Mine)—Tons of 2,000 lbs. of "Stove"		
Name and Residence of party tendering:		

MONTREAL BRASS WORKS.

Robert Mitchell & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ENGINEERS,
PLUMBERS, AND
GASFITTERS GOODS, &c

Friedman Injector.

CIRCULARS ON APPLICATION.
14:12m

JOSEPH FORTIER, Manufacturing Stationer,

BLANK BOOK MAKER,
PRINTER, PAPER RULER,
Relief Stamper, &c.,

258 St. James Street, 258
MONTREAL.



Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's Railroads.

SARATOGA LINE

Saratoga, Troy, Albany, Boston,
New York, Philadelphia,
AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

The only line running a Fast Express Train
between Montreal and New York,
leaving Montreal at 6.10 p.m.

Fast Trains leave Montreal:
8.00 a.m.—Fast Day Express, Wagner
Drawing Room Car attached, for Saratoga,
Troy and Albany and New York, arriving
in New York at 10.00 p.m.

6.10 p.m.—Night Express—Wagner's Elo-
gant Sleeping Car runs through to New
York without change, arriving in New
York at 7.30 a.m. next morning. This
Train makes close connections at Troy and
Albany, with Sleeping Car Train for Bos-
ton, arriving at 9.20 a.m.
New York Through Mails and Express car-
ried via this line.

Information given, and Tickets sold, at all
Grand Trunk Offices, and at the Company's
Office
143 St. James Street, Montreal.
D. M. KENDRICK, CHAS. C. McFALL,
General Pass'r Agent, General Agent,
Albany, N.Y., Montreal.
February, 1884.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.

For the past thirty years this Hotel, fam-
ily known as the "St. Lawrence," has been
a "household word" to all travellers on the
continent of North America, and has been
patronized by all the Royal and noble person-
ages who have visited the City of Montreal.

This Hotel has been recently re-taken by
MR. HENRY HOGAN, the former proprietor, who
has handsomely and appropriately decorated
and renovated the interior, and completely re-
fitted the whole of the apartments with new
furniture.

The Hotel is admirably situated, being in the
very heart of the City, and contiguous to the
General Post Office, the principal Banks,
Public Buildings, Law Courts, Commercial Ex-
changes, Railway and Telegraph Office.
The Hotel will be managed by MR. SAMUEL
MONTGOMERY under the immediate personal
supervision of MR. HOGAN, than whom no one
is better qualified to conduct a hostelry of such
magnitude as the St. Lawrence Hall, and than
whom no one has gained a better reputation
as an obliging, generous and considerate host

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
 HEAD OFFICES:
 EDINBURGH, - - - Scotland.
 MONTREAL, - - - Canada.

TOTAL RISKS, [over] \$90,000,000
 ACCUMULATED FUNDS, 20,500,000
 ANNUAL INCOME, 4,000,000
 or over \$10,000 a day.
 CLAIMS PAID IN CANADA . . . 1,400,000
 INVESTMENTS IN CANADA . . . 1,700,000
 Total Amount paid in Claims during the last 8 years over FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, or about \$5,000 a day.

CLAIMS settled in Montreal, giving to this Company all the advantages of a local office, with the benefits of an extended business and connection otherwise.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.—See report submitted to Annual General Meeting of the Company, held 26th of April, 1870.

LOANS ADVANCED on Mortgage of Policies to the extent of the office value.

W. M. RAMSAY,
 Manager for Canada.

Montreal, January 25, 1883. 4-1r

The Molsons Bank.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
 Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. THOS. WORKMAN, M.P., *President.*
 J. H. R. MOLSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
 S. H. EWING, Esq. | R. W. SHEPHERD, Esq.
 Hon D. L. MACPHERSON. | A. F. GAULT, Esq.
 MILES WILLIAMS, Esq.
 F. WOLFERTHAN THOMAS, - Gen'l Manager.
 M. HEATON, - - - - - Inspector.

BRANCHES:

Aylmer, Ont., Meaford, St. Thomas.
 Brockville, Montreal, So. I, P. Q.,
 Clinton, Morrisburg, Toronto,
 Exeter, Owen Sound, Trenton.
 Woodstock, Ridgetown, Waterloo, Ont
 London, Smith's Falls

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION.

Quebec—Merchants' Bank of Canada and Eastern Townships Bank.

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

New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick.

Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

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

Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. Johns.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

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

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

London—Alliance Bank (limited), Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.; Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

Liverpool—The National Bank of Liverpool.

Antwerp, Belgium—La Banque d'Anvers.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Letters of credit issued available in all parts of the world.

Blank Books!

LARGE STOCK always on hand.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Printer, Commercial and Law Stationer,

253 and 253 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Incorporated by Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Guarantee Capital, \$500,000. Government Deposit, \$86,300.
 Capital and Assets, 31st Dec., 1879, \$906,337.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO, ONT.

President: Sir W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Vice Presidents: Hon. WM. McMASTER. WM. ELLIOT, Esq.

Directors:

Hon. JAS. MACDONALD, M.P., | W. H. BEATTY, Esq. | M. P. RYAN, Esq, M.P.
 Halifax. | EDWARD HOOPER, Esq. | S. NORDHEIMER, Esq
 Hon. T. N. GIBBS, | J. HERBERT MASON, Esq. | W. H. GIBBS, Esq.
 ROBT. WILKES, Esq. | JAS. YOUNG, Esq., M.P.P. | A. McLEAN HOWARD
 Hon. ISAAC BURPÉE, M.P. | F. A. BALL, Esq. | Esq.
Actuary: C. CARMAEL, M.A., F.R.A.S., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Managing Director: J. K. MACDONALD.

Manager for the Province of Quebec: H. J. JOHNSTON.

The Western Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.

Capital Authorized, \$1,000,000
 Capital Subscribed, 500,000
 Capital Paid-Up, 200,000

Board of Directors:

JOHN COWAN, Esq., *President.*
 REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., *Vice-President.*
 W. F. Cowan, Esq. | W. F. Allen, Esq.
 Robert McIntosh, M. D. | J. A. Gibson, Esq.
 Thomas Paterson, Esq.
 T. H. McMILLAN, - *Cashier.*

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

Correspondence in London, Eng., the Royal Bank of Scotland.
 In New York, the Bank of Montreal. 18-1r

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1885.

Capital: \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL.

C. S. CHERRIER, PRESIDENT.

A. A. TROTTIER, Esq., *Cashier.*

FOREIGN AGENTS:

LONDON—Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 NEW YORK—National Bank of the Republic
 QUEBEC AGENCY—La Banque Nationale.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,500,000
 Capital paid-up, - - - \$1,500,000
 Rest, - - - - - \$650,000

DIRECTORS.

H. S. HOWLAND, Esq., *President.*
 T. R. MERRITT, Esq., *Vice-President.*
 (St. Catharines.)

Hon. JAS. R. BENSON, WM. RAMSAY, Esq.,
 T. R. WADSWORTH, Esq., P. HUGHES, Esq.,
 JOHN FISKEN, Esq.

D. R. WILKIE, *Cashier.*

B. JENNINGS, *INSPECTOR.*

HEAD OFFICE; - - - - - TORONTO.

BRANCHES.

Fergus, St. Thomas,
 Ingersoll, Welland,
 Port Colborne, Woodstock,
 St. Catharines, Winnipeg, Man.
 Brandon, Man.

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

QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1818.

Capital, - - - - - \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

Board of Directors:

JAS. G. ROSS, Esq., - - - *President.*
 WM. WITHALL, Esq., - - - *Vice-President.*
 Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt. | J. R. Young, Esq.
 R. H. Smith, Esq. | William White, Esq.
 Geo. R. Renfrew, Esq.

JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., *Cashier.*

Branches and Agencies in Canada:

Ottawa, Ont., Toronto, Ont., Pembroke, Ont.
 Montreal, Que., Thorold, Ont., Three Rivers.

Agents in New York:
 Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Agents in London:—The Bank of Scotland.

ANTHONY FORCE,

IMPORTER OF

PIG AND MANUFACTURED

IRON AND STEEL

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

WROUGHT IRON TUBING FOR GAS,
 STEAM AND WATER.

Cast Iron Pipes.

Lap-Welded Boiler Tubes,

Engineers', Steamfitters', Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Supplies.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

Steel Rails, Iron and Steel Bridges.

Cast Steel Bells for Churches.

Lubricating and other Oils, &c., &c.

AGENCIES:

VICKERS, SON & CO. (Limited), Steel Manufacturers, Sheffield, England.

P. & A. MacLELLAN, Clutha Iron Works, Glasgow.

GEORGE MacLELLAN & Co., India Rubber Works, Glasgow.

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, New York.

JAMES WATSON & CO., Iron Merchants, Glasgow, Middlesbro', Swansea and Liverpool.

JOHN RUSSELL & CO, Limited, Alma Tube Works, Walsall and Wednesbury.

Office: 76 St. Peter Street.

Warehouse: 225 WELLINGTON St., MONTREAL.

THE CENTRAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized, - - - \$1,000,000
 Capital Subscribed, - - - 500,000
 Capital Paid-up, (1st May, 1884), 120,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO

Board of Directors:

DAVID BLAIN, Esq., - - - *President.*
 SAMUEL TREES, Esq., - - - *Vice-President.*

H. P. Dwight, Esq., A. McLean Howard, Esq., C. Blackett Robinson, Esq., K. Chisholm, Esq., M.P.P., John Ginty, Esq., D. Mitchell McDonald, Esq.

A. A. ALLEN, *Cashier.*

BRANCHES—Brampton, Durham, Guolph and Richmond Hill.

Agents in Canada—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
In New York—Importers & Traders National Bank.
In London, Eng.—National Bank of Scotland 18

CANADA'S SUMMER RESORT,

Pure Air. Pure Air.

THE BELGIC MOUNTAINS, ST. HILAIRE, P.Q.

THE IROQUOIS HOUSE!

With accommodation for 400 guests will be opened for the season MAY 31st. Only one hour by G.T.R. from Montreal.

CAMPBELL BROS. 15-1r

INSURANCE.

THE

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

Insurance Company.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Hon. H. Y. STARNES, Chairman.
 THOS. CRAMP, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 THEODORE HART, Esq.
 ANGUS C. HOOPER, Esq.
 EDMOND J. BARBEAU, Esq.

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000

AMOUNT INVESTED IN CANADA, 900,000

TOTAL INVESTMENTS, \$1,000,000

Maritime Risks accepted at the lowest current rates.

Dwelling Houses and Farm Properties insured at reduced rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,

Chief Agent for the Dominion.

Pianos, Organs,

—) AND (—) **MUSIC.**

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK of the above may always be inspected at

A. & S. Nordheimer's

211 ST. JAMES STREET

(Established 40 Years.)

AGENTS for the SPLENDID PIANOS by STEINWAY,

CHICKERING,

HAINES,

GABLER, &c.,

—) AND (—)

ORGANS BY ESTEY.

Old Pianos taken in part payment for New ones.

Special attention paid to REPAIRING and TUNING.

Pianos and Organs sold on monthly Installments.

A great variety of Second-hand Pianos, at all prices.

A large stock of Instruments always on hand to lend on Hire.

Agents for the Publications of Augener & Co.—the largest and best Catalogue in Europe.

Orders for Tuning or Music can be sent by Telephone.

December 4, 1883.

40-1m

FOR SALE.

STEEL RAILS

—AND—

FASTENINGS.

IRON STEEL GIRDERS,

&c, &c.,

CAST IRON PIPES,
 FOR WATER OR GAS.

OLD RAILWAY MATERIAL

Bought and Sold.

COX & GREEN,

15-1r

Montreal

BARB
Wire Fencing.
Manitoba Barb.

Four Point Barb Galvanized Steel Wire Fencing.
Ordinary Barb Fencing, 7 inches apart.
Hog Wire Barb Fencing, 4 1/2 inches apart.
Plain Wire Fencing without Barbs at reduced prices.

Send for Circulars and Price List.

THE CANADA WIRE CO'Y.,
H. R. IVES,
President and Manager, Montreal.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for a Breakwater, Port Arthur," will be received until MONDAY, the 30th day of June next, inclusively, for the construction of a

BREAKWATER

Port Arthur, Thunder Bay,

according to a plan and specifications to be seen on application to John Niblock, Esq., Superintendent Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures.

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

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

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1884. 23-3w

THE NEW
Canadian Route

Manitoba and the North-West.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Clyde-built steamships

ALGOMA, ATHABASKA and ALBERTA

will, on the opening of navigation, LEAVE OWEN SOUND 4 P.M.

Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, on arrival of the ONTARIO & QUEBEC Fast Express Train from the East, and will run

DIRECT TO PORT ARTHUR, where they make close connections with the Through Solid Trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway for WINNIPEG and all points in the

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Shortest Route, Lowest Rate, Quickest Time. Through Bills of Lading, No Customs Troubles, No Overcharges by this Line.

These magnificent Steamships were built expressly for this route and trade, and are the staunchest, fastest and best equipped and furnished on the lakes, and are

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

Tickets, rates, and all information can be had from any agent of the Canada Pacific or Ontario and Quebec Railways. See that tickets read via Owen Sound.

W. C. VAN HORNE, General Manager C. P. R., Montreal.
HENRY BEATTY, Manager Steamship Lines and Lake Traffic, C. P. R'y, Toronto.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Wilson's Rock Works," will be received until MONDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, inclusively, for the construction of a Block and Beacon on Wilson's Rock, so called, River St. Mary, Georgian Bay, Ontario, according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Adam Dudgeon, Inspector of Harbor Works, Collingwood, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

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

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

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 4th June, 1884. 21-5w

Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

1884.  1884.

The Steamers of this Company between **MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.**

Will commence running regularly on or about 1st May, as under:

The Steamer **QUEBEC**, Capt. R. NELSON, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and

The Steamer **MONTREAL**, Capt. L. H. ROY, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock p.m., from Montreal, North Shore Railway tickets good on the above steamers.

STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL and TORONTO

now run daily, Sundays excepted, from the Canal Basin, at 9 a.m., and Lacluse on the arrival of the train leaving Bonaventure Station at noon, and at Coteau Landing by the 5 o'clock train from here, for Prescott, Kingston and Toronto, connecting there with railways for the West and North-West, and with steamers for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, &c **THOUSAND ISLANDS.**

These Steamers will call both ways at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Island Park, Round Island, and Clayton, on the American side.

Steamer **BOHEMIAN**, Capt. JOHN RANKIN, will leave for Cornwall and intermediate ports every Tuesday and Friday at 12 o'clock noon, commencing Tuesday, 6th May.

Steamer **THREE RIVERS**, Capt. COLLETTE, leaves for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p. m.

Steamer **CHAMBLY**, Capt. GEO. NELSON, leaves for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 1 p. m.

Steamer **TERREBONNE**, Capt. LAFORE, leaves daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 p. m., for Vercheres, calling at Boucherville, Varennes and Bout de L'Isle. For L'Assomption on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays; and for Contrecoeur on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

Steamer **BERTHIER**, commencing 16th June, will leave at 9.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. daily, to ISLE DE GROSBELLS; returning will leave at 12.30 and 5 P.M. Tickets on Board.

COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICES.—R. A. Dickson, 130 St. James Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, J. J. McConniff, Windsor Hotel, Robt. McEwen, Canal Basin, and at the Company's Ticket office, Richelieu Pier, foot of Jacques Cartier Square.

ALEX. MILLOY, J. B. LABELLE, Traffic Manager, General Manager, General Offices, 222 St. Paul Street, Montreal, 1884. 17

The Royal Canadian

(FIRE AND MARINE)

INSURANCE CO.

President
ANDREW ROBERTSON.

Vice-President:
HON. J. R. THIBAudeau

ARTHUR GAGNON,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

160 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL AGENCY

— OF THE —

VALE COAL IRON & MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Of New Glasgow, N.S.

OFFICE: 374 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The undersigned having been appointed the Montreal Agent for the Company, is prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for Manufacturers and wholesale dealers at lowest rates.

P. S. STEVENSON.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF ENGLAND.

(Established, - - 1862.)

The subscriber begs to inform the policyholders, his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent for the above-named reliable Company, and that he shall have much pleasure in attending to the renewals of existing policies and to the interests of the policyholders generally. Likewise, that all business transactions with the Company for the City and District of Montreal shall be conducted in future at his office as under-rated.

All classes of property insured on the most favorable terms commensurate with the risk in each case.

OFFICE:

110 St. Francois Xavier St.

H. J. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for dredging River Kaminstiquia," will be received until Monday the 16th day of June next, inclusively, for dredging across the shoal at the mouth of the River Kaminstiquia, Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, according to a specification to be seen on application to John Niblock, Esq., Superintendent Canadian Pacific Railway, Port Arthur, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in and signed with their actual signatures.

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

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1884. 23-1w

North Shore Ry.

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING ON

Monday, Sept. 17th, 1883,

Trains will run as follows:—

STATIONS.	Expr'ss	Mail.	Mixed.
Lv Montreal for Quebec	10.00 A.M.	3.00 P.M.	
Arrive at Quebec	6.30 P.M.	9.50 "	
Leave Quebec for Montreal	10.00 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	
Ar at Montreal	6.30 P.M.	4.05 P.M.	
Leave Quebec for Three Rivers			
Arrive at Three Rivers			
Lv Three Rivers for Quebec			
Arrive at Quebec			
Lv Montreal for St. Felix de Valois			5.15 P.M.
Ar at St. Felix de Valois			8.20 "
Lv St. Felix de Valois for Mont.			5.00 A.M.
Ar at Montreal			8.50 "

Magnificent Palace Cars on the two Express Trains. Sundry Trains leave Montreal and Quebec at 9.00 a.m. and 1 p.m.

All Trains run by Montreal time.

In connection with the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways.

GENERAL OFFICES—QUEBEC.
TICKET OFFICES:

143 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
WINDSOR HOTEL,

OPPOSITE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, QUEBEC.

A. DAVIS,
Superintendent.
Sept. 14, 1883.

STEAMSHIPS.



CUNARD LINE.
LANE ROUTE.

THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited),

between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at CORK HARBOR,

FROM PIER 40 N.R. NEW YORK.

BOTHNIA	Wednesday, June 11.
SERVIA	" June 18
OREGON	" June 25
GALLIA	" July 2
AURANIA	" July 9
BOTHNIA	" July 16
SERVIA	" July 23
OREGON	" July 30

and every following Wednesday from New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—\$50, \$80 and \$100, according to accommodation.

Steerage at very low rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all other parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other Ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean Ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & Co.

Or to **THOS. WILSON,**
17 St. Sacrament Street,
Aug. 12 6-1r

DOMINION LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.



RUNNING in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

	Tons.		Tons.
Vancouver	5,700	Brooklyn	4,500
Sarnia	3,850	Oregon	3,850
Montreal	3,284	Toronto	3,284
Ontario	3,176	Dominion	3,176
Texas	2,700	Quebec	2,700
Mississippi	2,680		

DATES OF SAILING

- OREGON, from Quebec, 14th June
 - MONTREAL " 21st June
 - SARNIA " 28th June
 - BROOKLYN " 5th July
 - VANCOUVER, " 12th July
- * These steamers carries neither Cattle or Sheep

RATES OF PASSAGE

FROM QUEBEC

Cabin.—\$50, \$60, \$65, \$80; Return, \$90, \$108, \$117, and \$144, according to steamer and berth. All outside rooms. Second Cabin, \$40—accommodation very superior. Steerage at very low rates. Pre-paid Steerage Tickets issued at the lowest rates.

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to Grace & Hunter, 91 Leadenhall Street, in Liverpool, to Pinn, Main & Montgomery, 21 James street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices; or to

W. D. O'BRIEN,
143 St. James Street.

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.

June 1884. 8-1r

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES,

Removed to their New Warehouse.

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

377 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Rest, \$850,000

Directors:

JAMES AUSTIN, President. Hon. FRANK SMITH, Vice-President. James Crowther, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler, James Scott, Wilnot D. Matthews.

Head Office, - Toronto

Agencies at Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia, Uxbridge, Whitby and Queen Street, Toronto, corner of Esther Street.

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Britain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold.

Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, China and Japan.

WILLIAM DOW & CO. BREWERS AND MALTSTERS, Chaboillez Square.

Superior Pale and Brown Malt, India Pale and Other Ales, Extra Double and Single Stout, in wood and bottle.

Families Supplied.

THE FOLLOWING BOTTLERS

- only are authorized to use our labels, viz. Thos. J. Howard, 516 Dorchester Street. Jos. Virtue, 19 Aylmer Street. Thos. Ferguson, 162 St. Elizabeth St. Wm. Bishop, 556 Ontario Street. Thos. Kinsella, 105 Colborne Street.

W. MACKENZIE

STOCK BROKER, Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange 98 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

COBOURG CAR WORKS.

ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY CARS Manufactured AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. Warranted to give satisfaction. Applications regarding terms may be sent to JAMES CROSSEN, Cobourg, Ont.

MANN BOUDOIR CAR.

Privacy, Comfort, Safety, Luxury, Cleanliness.

Mann's Boudoir Car Company

Is now prepared to furnish Railways with the service of these MAGNIFICENT CARS for NIGHT or DAY use on highly favorable terms.

The VAST SUPERIORITY of the System and the BEAUTY of the CARS are recognized by every one who has seen or used them. Full particulars and descriptive pamphlets will be furnished on application to

MANN'S BOUDOIR CAR CO'Y., Duncan Building, 11 PINE STREET, - NEW YORK.

The CARS now built in this country are VASTLY MORE LUXURIOUS than those of same system in use all over the Continent of Europe.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO

(Incorporated by Special Act of Dominion Parliament.) Head Office, 23 Toronto Street, Toronto. FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.

HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE, M.P., Ex-Prime Minister of Canada, President; WM. McCABE, F. I. A., Eng., Managing Director; HON. ALEX. MORRIS, M.P.P., Ex-Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba, Vice-President; JOHN L. BLAQUIE, Pres. Can. Landed Credit Co., Vice-President.

The special features of this Company are its Tontine Investment and Semi-Tontine Investment Policy, and its Commercial Endowment Policy. It also issues annuities and all forms of Life Policies. The first two secure a large return for the money invested, while the latter yields maximum insurance for minimum outlay. By the last the great protection of life insurance is furnished for payments called for only as deaths occur. Pay as you go, and get what you pay for, as in fire insurance. This plan places reliable life insurance within the reach of the masses at an estimated cost of about 50 per cent. of the lowest ordinary life rates. It is the best plan for those who want insurance only, and easiest for Agents to work.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED PLACES. Full particulars furnished on application to the Company.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT CONSULTING ACTUARIES. Mr. WILLIAM McCABE, F.I.A., Eng. Managing Director, North America Life. Boston, Mass., August 31, 1883.

DEAR SIR,—The paper you have submitted and explained to me, entitled "Commercial Endowment Insurance by Graduated Mortuary Payments and Deposits," sets forth a plan of Life Insurance which I have no hesitation in saying will serve a large class of insurers better than the usual plan which requires larger payments.

These "Graduated Mortuary Payments and Deposits" are quite sufficient for the safety of the Company, and well adapted to secure its cohesion and stability.

ELIZUR WRIGHT, Consulting Actuary. New York, August 13, 1883.

WILLIAM McCABE, Esq., F.I.A. Managing Director, North American Life Assurance Company. DEAR SIR,—I have carefully examined your new plan of "Commercial Endowment" Insurance. The Mortuary payments to provide for the sum assured at death are sufficient for the purpose, and are properly graduated according to the increasing age of insurers, being computed upon the Standard Tables used by Life Assurance Companies.

The Deposits required, together with part of the Mortuary Payments, will be adequate to provide for the payment of the Pure Endowment stated, at the end of twenty years.

The plan is a happy combination of the Natural Premium System with the Pure Endowment feature which guarantees a definite sum of Insurance and yields to the insured a good return for his money, while it secures the cohesion and stability of the Company. It is well adapted to supply the wants of many persons, who are unable to meet the heavy expense required to maintain a policy upon the ordinary plan. It is an ENTIRELY SAFE PLAN, granted and guaranteed by an established and reliable Company. LUCIUS McADAM, Consulting Actuary.

MONTREAL LOCAL DIRECTORS: Hon. D. A. MACDONALD, Ex-Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Hon. J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Senator. ANDREW ROBERTSON, Esq., President Montreal Harbor Trust. Hon. H. MERCIER, M.P.P., Ex-Sol. General. JOHN McDOUGALL, Esq., Manufacturer. A. DESJARDIN, Esq., M.P., President Jacques-Cartier Bank. THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M.P. W. H. HINGSTON, Esq., M.D. E. P. LACHAPPELLE, Esq., M.D., Prof. Laval University. CHARLES AULT, M.D., Manager Province of Quebec. MONTREAL OFFICE: 185 ST. JAMES STREET,

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 Per Acre Upwards,

with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 TO 3.50 PER ACRE, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer lands, WITHOUT CONDITIONS OF SETTLEMENT OR CULTIVATION.

The Reserved Sections Along the Main Line. i.e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Purchasers may pay one-sixth in cash and the balance in five annual instalments with interest at 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance. Parties purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a deed of conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS which will be accepted at 10 PER CENT. PREMIUM on their par value, and accrued interest. These Bonds can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its Agencies. FOR PRICES AND CONDITIONS OF SALE and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board,

MONTREAL, December, 1883. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.

SAMUEL C. FATT, ACCOUNTANT, TRUSTEE, And Commissioner for taking Affidavits for Provinces of Quebec & Ontario, Chesterfield Chambers, 18 St. Alexis Street, OFF NOTRE DAME STREET, P. O. Box 604. MONTREAL. COMMUNICATION BY TELEPHONE.

PELLATT & PELLATT, HENRY PELLATT, HENRY MILL PELLATT, STOCK BROKERS, 40 KING STREET EAST, [Members of Toronto Stock Exchange.] Canadian and American Stocks. Hudson Bay Co.'s Shares, &c., &c., bought and sold for cash or on margin. Orders by letter or telegraph receive prompt attention.

RAILWAYS.



CENTRAL VERMONT RR.

Green Mountain Route.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL.

8.30 a.m. FAST TRAIN, arriving St. Albans 10.50 A.M., Burlington 12.10 P.M., Montpelier 12.50 P.M., White River Junction 2.30 P.M., Boston via Concord, Manchester and Lowell, 7.05 P.M., New London 9.50 P.M., and New York, via Springfield, at 1.10 P.M. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Boston and New York, WITHOUT CHANGE.

5.30 p.m. NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving St. Albans 7.55 P.M., Burlington 9.10 P.M., Rutland 11.20 P.M., Troy 2.05 A.M., Albany 2.25 A.M., New York 7.30 A.M.; also to Waterloo and Magog. Wagner Sleeping Car through to New York.

8.30 p.m. BOSTON NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving St. Albans 10.40 P.M., Burlington 12.10 A.M., Montpelier 1.00 A.M., White River Junction 2.55 A.M., Concord 5.45 A.M., Manchester 6.18 A.M., Nashua 6.55 A.M., Lowell 7.38 A.M., and Boston 8.30 A.M., Below's Falls 4.15 A.M., Northampton 6.28 A.M., Holyoke 6.45 A.M., Springfield 9.09 A.M., New York via New Haven 11.45 A.M., Boston via Fitchburg, arriving 9.37 A.M., and Worcester via B. B. & G. R.R., arriving 9.30 A.M. Through Pullman Sleeping Cars to Boston and Springfield.

GOING NORTH. NIGHT EXPRESS via Troy leaves New York at 8.30 p.m. arriving Montreal 8.25 a.m. DAY EXPRESS leaves Boston via Fitchburg 8.00 a.m., via Lowell 8.30 a.m., arrive Montreal 8.30 p.m. FAST TRAIN leaves Boston via Lowell 1.00 p.m., arriving Montreal 10.50 p.m., with Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Montreal and Sleeping Car to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE. NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Boston via Lowell, 7 p.m., via Fitchburg 6 p.m., and New York at 4.30 p.m., via Springfield, arriving in Montreal at 8.25 a.m. For Tickets and Freight Rates, apply at the Central Vermont Railroad Office, 136 St. James street.

A. C. STONEGRAVE, Canadian Passenger Agent. Boston Office, 200 Washington street. New York Office, 271 Broadway. J. W. HOBART, General Manager. S. W. CUMMINGS, General Passenger Agent. St. Albans, Vt., June 2nd, 1884.

INTERCOLONIAL R'Y.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing June 2nd, 1884.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Leave Point Levis 8.00 A.M., Arrive Riviere-du-Loup 12.05 P.M., Trois Pistoles 1.10, Rimouski 2.44, Little Metis 3.42, Campbellton 7.03, Dalhousie Junction 7.41, Bathurst 9.30, Newcastle 11.00, Moncton 1.40 A.M., St. John 5.30, Halifax 9.20.

The Grand Trunk Trains leaving Montreal at 10.00 p.m., connect at Chaudiere Junction with these Trains.

The Trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destination on Sunday.

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

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time THROUGH TICKETS may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangements, &c., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON, Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent, 136 1/2 St. James Street, (Opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal. D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 25th May, 1884.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

THE RUSSELL HOTEL CO., PROPRIETORS. WILLIS RUSSELL, President, Quebec. THIS HOTEL, WHICH IS UNRIVALLED for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travel.

Glasgow & London

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,500,000
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, 100,000
INCOME, Year 1883 4, 1,500,000

Head Office for Canada:

89 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

JOINT MANAGERS:

ED. L. BOND. STEWART BROWNE.
D-1r.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

ANDW. ROBERTSON, President.
C. F. SISE, Vice-President.
C. P. SOLATER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others, is now prepared to furnish, either directly or through its Agents, Telephones of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses, also to arrange for Telephone lines between Cities and Towns where exchange systems already exist, in order to afford facilities for personal communication between subscribers or customers of such systems: It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms, connecting their different places of business or residence.

This Company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar Alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

No. 12 Hospital St., Montreal.

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution and for damages for infringement, and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. 9-1r



To Farmers and others wishing to Sell Improved Lands.

The Department of Agriculture and Public Works request persons desirous of selling improved Farms should communicate with W. S. Desbarats, Esq., Province of Quebec Immigration Agent, P.O. Box 175, Quebec.

They are requested at the same time, to give full particulars, when writing, as to the price conditions of payment, dimensions, resources, &c., of the Farms, and the locality where they are situated.

To Immigrants and Canadian Farmers desiring to purchase Improved Farms.

The Department of Agriculture and Public Works, in order to give greater inducements to settlers, request that Immigrants and Canadian Farmers desirous of purchasing lands, should apply to W. S. Desbarats, Esq., Province of Quebec Immigration Agent, P. O. Box 175, Quebec, from whom they will receive all the necessary information.

NEW YORK Life Insurance Co.

Active and energetic men of good standing are wanted by the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (Invested funds \$52,000,000, Fifty-Two Million dollars) to take agencies in unrepresented districts throughout the Dominion.

Applications (Confidential if desired) made to

DAVID BURKE, Montreal.

Superintendent of the Canadian Branch of the Company's business, will receive prompt attention.

THE SUN Life Assurance Company of Canada.

"LIBERALITY and SECURITY."

The only Company in America issuing Un-conditional Life Policies.

The Sun issues also incomparably the most liberal Accident policy in existence No other company in America gives days of grace on Accident policies:

ASSETS, - - - - - about \$7,000,000.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.

THOMAS WORKMAN, Esq., President.
M. H. GAULT Esq., M.P. Vice-President
R. MACAULAY, Manager.

CANADA Life Assurance Company.

→ Established 1847. ←

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1885.

READ AND COMPARE.

PROFITS, WHEN APPLIED TO THE

EXTINCTION OF FUTURE PREMIUMS,

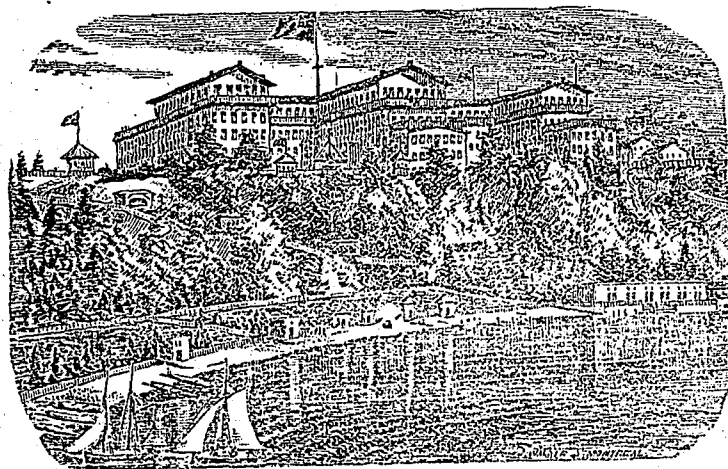
Have effected this, even on ordinary Life Policies
IN 16 YEARS

And upwards, according to age and entry.

When the premiums become extinguished, the profits will be paid in cash to the Policy-holder after each succeeding division.

A. G. RAMSAY, President.
J. W. MARLING, Manager Prov. of Quebec, 180 St. James Street, Montreal.
JAMES AKIN, District Agent.
E. HILLS, Secy.
P. LaFERRIERE, Inspector.
QUEBEC AGENCY:—193 St. Peter Street. G. V. H. BOUCHARD, Agent.

SEA BATHING.



St. Lawrence Hall, - - - Cacouna.

This Hotel will be opened for the reception of Guests on the 16th JUNE, under the management of the Mr. JNO. G. ELDER (late of "Owl's Head Mountain House," Lake Memphremagog, and formerly of "Memphremagog House") who has had large experience in several leading summer resorts at the seaside and elsewhere, and is well and favorably known by the travelling public.

For Rates, &c., address

JNO. G. ELDER, Manager,
Cacouna, P.Q.

Previous to June 1st, P.O. Box, 2151, Montreal.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society,

LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Incorporated, A. D. 1872.

Capital, - - - - - \$1,000,000.00
Paid Up, - - - - - 864,982.86
Reserved Fund, - - - - - 140,000.00
Contingent Fund, - - - - - 2,696.54

SHARES, \$50 EACH.

Directors:

WILLIAM DUFFIELD, Esq., President.
Proprietor of London Gas Light Company.
NATHANIEL REID, Vice-President.
Of W. J. Reid & Co., Wholesale Crockery Merchants.
James Cattermole, M. D.
Collin Munro, Esq., Sheriff of Elgin.
Hugh Moore, Esq., Merchant, Dundas.
Robt. Reid, Esq., Collector of Customs, London.
Jas. A. Blair, Esq., London.
Duncan Coulson, Esq., Cashier Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
John Lewis, Jr., Esq., of Rice, Lewis & Son, Toronto.
H. S. Northrop, Esq., of Northrop & Lyman, Wholesale Druggists, Toronto.
Geo. Boyd, Sr., Esq., Toronto.

Bankers:

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Solicitor:

E. JONES PARKE.

Manager:

FRANK B. LEYS.

Office: Richmond St., London, Ont., Canada.
15

THE Ontario Investment Association, (LIMITED.) OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed, - - - \$2,650,000
Reserve Fund, - - - - - 500,000
Contingent Fund - - - - - 4,106
Invested, - - - - - 1,871,859

DIRECTORS:

Chas. Murray, Manager Federal B., President.
Samuel Crawford, Esq., Vice-President.
B. Cronyn, Barrister.
Daniel Macle, Esq.
John Labatt, Brewer.
J. Elliott, Manufacturer.
L. Danks, Secretary
W. R. Meredith, Q. C.
C. F. Goodhue, Barrister.
J. B. Strathy, Esq.
Hugh Brodie, Esq.
F. A. Fitzgerald, President Imperial Oil Co
Water Commissioners

This Association is authorized by Act of Parliament to Loan Money on Real Estate secured by Mortgages; buying and advancing Money upon School, Municipal and other Debentures, and Public Securities, and the Debentures of the various Building and Loan Societies, Investment Companies, and other Societies and Companies of this Province, and has the largest Reserve Fund of any Company in Western Ontario.

HENRY TAYLOR, Manager.
OFFICE: Richmond Street, London, Ont.
15

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO. OF LONDON, CANADA.

Subscribed Capital, - - - - - \$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - - - - - 1,200,000
Reserved Fund, - - - - - 276,000
Total Assets, - - - - - 2,880,000
Total Liabilities, - - - - - 1,369,000

Money loaned on Real Estate Securities only.
Municipal and School Section Debentures purchased.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,
Manager.
London, Ontario, 1884.

The Shareholder

Is printed and published every FRIDAY morning by S. B. POOTE, Editor and Proprietor, 709 Craig Street, Montreal.

Subscription, \$2.00 per annum, in advance. Delivery in the City of Montreal, \$3.00. Ten shillings in England. Price by mail, \$3.00.

Railway, Banking and other institutions, 20 cents per line. Liberal contracts made. Single copies of the paper, 10 cents.

Correspondence on financial matters solicited. No information dishonestly obtained required.