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The Chartered Banks

49**0**

BANK OF MONTREAL.	
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	1
Capital All Paid Up, \$12,000,000	Ĺ
Rest, 6,000,000	ŀ
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL	ŀ
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
Sir DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President.	
GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Esq., - Vice-President.	
Gilbert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq.	
Alexander Murray, Esq. Hon. John Hamilton.	
A. T. Paterson, Esq. Edward B. Greenshields, Esq.	
W. C. McDonald, Esq.	1
W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.	
E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Manager and Man-	
ager of Montreal Branch.	Ł
A. Macnider, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector.	
E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant Inspector.	
A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.	[
Branches in Canada:	Ł
MONTREAL, H. V. Meredith, Asst. Mgr.	
Almonte, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Port Hive, Ont.	
Belleville, " Hamilton, Ont. Quebec, .)uc.	1
Brantford, " Kingston, " Regina, A.s'n.	
Brockville, " Lindsay, " Sarnia, Ont.	
Calgary, Alberta London, " Stratford, Ont.	1
Chatham, Ont. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.	
Chatham, N.B. Ottawa, Ont. St. Mary, Ont.	1
vornwall, Ont. Perth, " Toronto, "	
Loderich, "Peterboro', Ont. Vancouver, B.C.	
Guelph, " Picton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.	L
Agents in Great Britain London, Bank of Mon-	
treal, s2 Abchurch Lane, E.C., C. Ashworth, Manager.	
Laudan Committee E U Ving Ess Chairman	1

London Committee E. H. King, Esq., C. Kairwan, Robert Gillespie, Esq. Bankers in Great Britain,—London, the Bank of England; The Union Bank of London; The London and Westminster Bank. Liverpool, The Bank of Liverpool, Scotland, The British Linen Company and Persphere Branches

Agents in the United States .-- New York, Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro, Manager; R. V. Heb-

Bank of Montreal, W. Mulro, Manager; R. Y. Heb-den, Asst. Manager. Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank; Boston, The Merchants' National Bank; Buffale, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Back to Solido, Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Bank of British Golumbia.

Celenial and Foreign Correspondents.-St. John's, Newfoundland, The Union Bank of Newfoundland, British Golumbia, The Bank of British Golumbia. New Zealand, The Bank of New Zealand.

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for Travellers available in all parts of the world.

THE BANK OF TORONTO **CANADA**.

o-Incorporated 1885,--o

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$1,250,000 DIRECTORS :

GEORGE GOODERHAM - President, WM. H. BEATTY - Vice-President, W. R. Wadsworth, Wm. Geo. Gooderham, Alex. T. Fulton. Henry Cawthra.

Henry Covert, Head Office, Toronto.

DUNCAN COULSON, - - Cashier. HUGH LEACH, - Assistant Cashier. J. T. M. BURNSIDE, - Inspector. BRANCHES:

BRANOHES: Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Manager; Peterboro, J. H. Roper, Manager; Cobourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Jort Hope, W. R. Wadsworth, Manager; Barrie, J. A. Strathy, Manager; St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgetta, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager; Petrolia, P. Campbell, Manager; Ganono-que, T. F. Howe, Acting Manager. BANKERS : BANKERS :

London, Eng., The Ci y Bank, Limited ; New York, National Bank of Commerce. Collections mr le on the best terms.

BANOUE VILLE-MARIE, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL. Capital Authorized, - - - \$500,000. Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. Öapital Subscribed, - - 500,000, DIRECTORS;
 W. Weir, Pros.; J. G. Davio, Vice-Pros.; The Hon. A. H. Paquet, Sommorville Weir, John McDougall, C. F. Vinet, Ubalde Garand, Cashier. Branch at Borthior, - A. Gariepy, Mannger. Branch at Lotisville, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Uranch at Locisville, F. X. O. Lacoursiero, " Uranch at St. Ossaire, - M. L. J. Lucanese, " Branch at St. Joromo, - J. A. Theberge, " Branch at St. Coraire, J. A. Theberge, " Branch at St. Coraire, J. A. Theberge, "

Agents at New York : The National Bank of the Republic ...

	The Char	tered	Banks.	
FHE	BANK	0F	BRITI	SH
	ORTH .			

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
COURT OF	DIRECTORS :
J. H. Brodie. John James Cater. Henry R. Farrer. Richard H. Glyn. Edward A ribur Board	H.J. B. Kendall. J. J. Kingsford. Frederic Lubbock. George D. Whatman. J. Murray Robertson.
	A. G. Wallis.

London	Kingston	Fredericton, N. B	
Brantford	Ottawa	Balifax, N. S.	
Paris	Montreal	Victoria, B.C.	
Hamilton	Quebec	Vancouver, B.C.	
Foronto	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.	
Acents in the United States :			

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.
	The chartered banks.
THE BANK OF BRITISH	THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.
NORTH AMERICA.	Capital Paid-up, \$5,799,200 Rest, 1,700,000
Paid-up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.	Head Office, - Moutreal.
London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS: ANDREW ALLAN, Esq President. ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President.
COURT OF DIRECTORS; J. H. Brodie. H. J. B. Kendall. John James Cater. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman. Edward Arthur Hoare. J. Murray Robertson.	Hector Mackenzie, Esq. John Duncan, Esq. Jonathan Hodgson, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. John Cassils, Esq. H. M. Allan, Esq. J. P. Dawes, Esq. GEORGE HAGUE, General Manager John Gault, Act'g Supt. of Branches.
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	BBANCHES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC :
Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal.	Belleville. Kingston. Quebec. Berlin. London. Renfrew.
R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.	Brampton. Montreal. Sherbrooke, Quc. Chatham. Mitchell. Stratford.
Branches and Agencies in Canada:	Galt. Napanee. St. Johns, Que.
London Kingston Fredericion, N. B. Brantford Ottawa Balifax, N. S. Parls Montreal Victoria, B.C. Hamilton Quebec Vancouver, B.C. Toronto St. John, N.B. Winnipeg, Man.	Gananoque, Ottawa, St. Thomas, Hamilton, Owen Sound Toronto, Ingersoll. Perth. Walkerton, Kincardine, Prescott, Windsor, BRANORES IN MANIYOBA;
Agents in the United States :	Winnipeg. Brandon.
NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stike- man. Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh; Agonts. LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messrs. Glyn & Co. FOREION AGENTS-Liverpool-Bank of Liv- erpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea- land. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Parls-Messrs. Marouard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais.	Bankers in Great Britain - London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and other points, The Clydesdale Bank (Limited). Liverpool, Commercial Bank of Liverpool. Agency in New York-6x Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in United Staies-New York, Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Boston, Merchants National Bank; Chicago, American Exchange National Bank; St. Paul, Minn., First National Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Neufaud. Bank in Buffalo, Bank of Buffalo; San Fran- cisco, Anglo-Californian Bank. Neufaud. Bank of Newfound- land Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - Bank of Newfound- land Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax. A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan and other foreign countries.
	LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.
¥	ESTABLISHED IN 1835.
THE MOLSONS BANK	Capital Paid-Up, \$1,200,000 Reserve, 300,000
	JACQUES GRENIER, President. J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier.

The Shareholders of the Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of:

Four Per Cent.

upon the Capital Stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF-YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank in Montreal, and at its Branches, on and after

Second Day of April Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st MARCH, both days inclu-

sivo.

the

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,

General Manager.

Montreal, 25th February, 1888.

DIRECTORS. HON. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, President. LeDroit, Esq. M. W. Baby, Esq. Kirouac, Esq. E. W. Méthot, Esq. Painchand, Esq. L. Bildeau, Esq. DIRECTORS : HON. ISLAND T. LeDroit, Esq. Frs. Kirouac, Esq. Bainchand, Esq. Frs. Kiroune, L. Bai. Ant. Painchand, Esq. P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.

Branch Three Rivers, P.Q., P. E. Panneton, Manager, Agency St. Remi, P.Q., C. Bédard, Agent.

FOREIGN AGENTS: London, England.—The Alliance Bank, Limited. New York.—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Branch.—E, C, Barrow, Manager.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up, - - -

BRANCHES :

- \$2,000,000

Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Manager. Ottawa-C. H Carrière, Manager. Sherbrooke-P. J. Bazin, Acting Manager,

AGENTS

England—National Bank of Scotland, London. France, Messrs, Grunebaum, Fretes & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf 'dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Montreal. Manitobe —The Union Bank of Canada. A general Banking Escharge and Maritime

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

The Chartered Banks.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

• DIRECTORS. HENRY W. DARLING, Esq., President. GEO. A. COX, Esq., Vice-President. George Taylor, Esq. Wm. Gooderham, Esq. John I. Davidson, Esq. Jas. Crathern, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. Matthew Leggat, Esq. B. E. WALKER, General Manager. J. H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager. WM. GRAY, Inspector. J. H. Goadby, Alex. Laird, Agents. NEW YORK, BRANCHES: Thorold, Ayr, Barrie, Belleville, Jarvis, London Theroid, Toronto, Toronto East, cor. Queen St. and Bolton Ave. Toronto North, 763 Yonge St. Toronto North-West, 111 Coll-ege St. Walkerton, Windsor. Montreal, Orangeville, Berlin, Blenheim, Brantford, Ottawa, Paris, Parkhill, Chatham, Collingwood, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Dundas, Dunnville, Sarnia, Scaforth, Galt. Windsor, Woodstock. Goderich, Simcoe, Stratford. Guelph, Hamilton, Strathroy,

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

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

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS

London, England-The Bank of Scotland. New York-The American Exchange National Bank. Chicago-Tho American Exchange National Bank. San Francisco and British Columbia-The Bank of British Columbia.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Capital, \$1,500,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,070,000 DIRECTORS :

AS. AUSTIN, - - President. How, FRANK SMITH, - Vice-President. m. Ince, Edward Leadley, E. B. Osler. James Scott. Wilmot D. Matthews. Head Office, Toronto. Wm, Ince.

Agencies ;- Brampton, Belleville, Cobourg, Lindsay, Napance, Oshawa, Orillia; Uxbridge, Whitby, Queen Street, cor. Dundas Street, Toronto.

Drafts on all parts of the United States, Great Bri-tain and the Continent of Europe bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of Europe, Ching, Japan and the West Indies.

.

R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

Capital / Authorized, \$500,000
Capital Subscribed, 500,000
Directors.
ALPR. DRSJARDINS, Esg., M. P., President.
A. S. Hamelin, Esg., Vice-Prosident.
J. L. Cassidy, Esg. Luoion Hunt, Esg. J. O. Villenouve, Esg.
A. L. DRMARMONY, Cashior.
Branch at Beauharnois-C. H. Hamel, Mgr. Branch at Vallerfield-Ls. de Martigny, Mgr. Branch at Presseville-A. Marchand, Mgr. Branch at Plessiville-A. Marchand, Mgr. Branch at St. Hyocinter and the Plessiville-A. Marchand, Mgr. Branch at St. Acasse, Mgr. Agents in New York-Nat, Bank of the Republic.
Agents in London, Eng.-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

BANK OF OTTAWA,

Capital (all paid-up)	\$1,000,000
Rest,	310,000
JAMES MCLAREN, Esq., _CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., -	- President.
DIRECTORS :	The storage

C. T. Bate, Esq., R. Blackburn, Esq., Hon. George Bryson, Hon. R. L. Church, Alex. Fraser, Esq., Geo. Hay, Esq., John Mather, Esq. GEO. BURN, Cashier.

Branches-Arnprior, Pembroke, Winnipeg, Man., Carlton Place, Ont., Keewatin, Ont. Agents in Canada; New York and Chicago, Bank of Mantreal. Agents in London, Eng., Alliance Bank,

The Chartered Banks.

BANK OF HAMILTON. CAPITAL SUBSCRIMED (All Paid-Up), - \$1,000,000 REBERVE FUND, 340,000 HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

IOE, -Directors :

Directors: JOHN STUART, Directors: HON. JAMES TURNER, Vice-President, A. G. Ramsay, Esq. Charles Gurney, Esq. John Protor, Esq. George Roach, Esq. A. T. Wood, Esq. E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier. M. S. Stoyen, Assistant Cashler. Agencies, -Alliston-N. M. Livingstone, Agent. Cayuga J. H. Stuart, Agont. Georgetown – H. M. Watson, Agent. Inagersville-J. S. Gor-don, Agent. Listowol-Hi. H. O'Reilly, Agent. Milton-J. Butterfield, Agent. Orangville-R. T. Haun, Agent. Port Elgin-W. Corbould, Agent. Tottenham-H. C. Aitkon, Agent. Wingham-B.

Willson, Agent Agents in New York-The Bank of Montreal. Agents in Londer, Eng.-The National Bank of

ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-Up, - - - \$1,500,000 Reserve Fund, - - 500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. DIRECTORS, -Sir WM. P. HOWLAND, President; DONALD MACRAY, Esq., Vice-President; Hon. C.F. Fraser, G. M. Ross, Esq., R. K. Burgess, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., G. R. R. Cockburn, Esq.

C. HOLLAND, General Manager.

BRANCHES-BOWMANVILL, General Manager. BRANCHES-BOWMANVILL, Guelph, Lindsay, Cornwall, Montreal, Mount Forest, Newmarket, Ottawa, Peter-boro', Port Perry, Port Arthur, Whitby, Winnipeg, Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Man., and 476 Queen Street West, Toronto. Agenrs - London, Eng. - Alliance Bank, Bank of Montreal. New York--The Bank of the State of New York; Messrs, Walter Watson and Alex, Lang. Boston--Tremont National Bank. Chicago--Bank of Montreal, Oswego--First National Bank. St. Paul --Merchants' National Bank. Nova Scotia-Peoples' Bank, Halifax. New Brunswick-Bank of Montreal, St. Stephen, N.B. P. E. Island--Merchants' Bank of Halifax at Charlottetown.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

\$1,000,000 Authorized Capital, -DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN MACARTHUR,

President. Hon. John Sutherland, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Alexander Logan, W. L. Boyle,

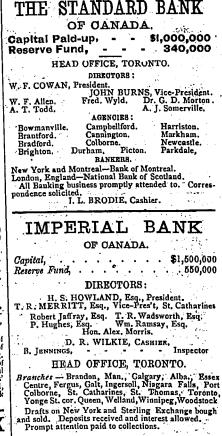
Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections promptly made. Drafts issued available in all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX. Capital Paid-Up, Reserve Fund,-\$1,000,000 \$160,000 **Reserve Fund,-**Reserve Fund,-BOARD OF DIRECTORS; THOS. E. KENNY, M.P., President. HON, JAS. BUTLER, M.L.C., Vice-President. Thomas A. Ritchie. M. Dwyer, Thomas Ritchie. Thomas Ritchie. Thomas Ritchie. Head Office, Halifax, N.S., D. H. Duncan, Cashier. Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. Branch, Montreal, E. L. Pease, Manager. AGENCTES: Antigonish, N.S. Maitland [Hants Co.], Bathurst, N. B. N.S. Bridgewater, N.S. Charlottetown; P.E. I. Newcastle, N.B. Dorohester, N. B. Port Hawkesbury, C.B. Guyshoro, N.S. Kingston [Kent Co.], Summerside, P.B.I. N.B. Londonderry, N.S. Woodstock, N.B. IN BERMUDA-Hamilton.

IN BERMUDA-Hamilton. IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St. Pierre:

IN ISLAND OF MIQUELON-St: Pierre: CORRESPONDENTS: Dominion of Canada, Morohanis Bank of Canada. New York, the Bank of New York. Boston, tho National Hide & Leather Bank. Newfoundland. Union Bank of Newfoundland. London, England. Williams, Dencon & Co. and Imperial Bank (limited). Paris, France, Claude Lafontaine, Martinet & Co. Collections and a the statement of the statement.

Collections made at lowest rates and promply remitted for. Telegraphic transfors and drafts issued at cur-rent rates.



The Chartered Banks.

491

Eastern Townships Bank.

Authorized Capital,		- <u>.</u>	.\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-Up,			
Reserve Fund,	•••		425,000

ROARD	AF DIRECTARS.	
DUARD	OF DIRECTORS :	

R.W	. HENEKER, Pie	sident.
HON. G. C	3. STEVENS, Vice	-President.
Hon. M. H. Cochi	rane,	John Thoraton.
Hon. I. H. Pope.		G. N. Galer.
Hon. J. H. Pope. Thomas Hart.	Israel Wood,	D. A. Mansur
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
HEAD OFF	IOE. SHERBE	LOOKE OTH.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager

Branches.---Waterloo, Richmond, Coaticook, Stan-stead, Cowansville, Granby, Bedford, Huntingdon.

Agents in Montreal-Bank of Montreal. London, England-National Bank of Scotland Boston-National Exchange Bank. New York-National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points and premp

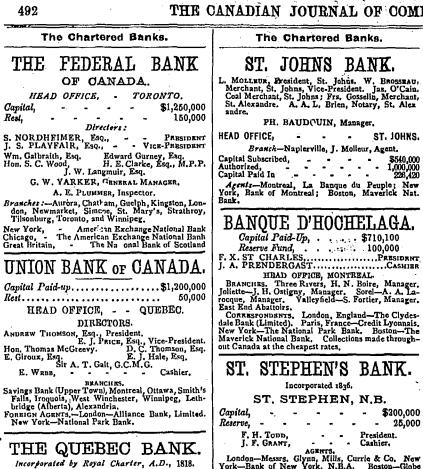
Western Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. II.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of three and one-half per cent. has been declared upon the Paid-Up Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and that the same will be due and payable on and after

Monday, the 2nd day of April, 1888,

monuay, use and usy of April, 1888, at the offices of the Bank. The Transfer Books will be cloted from the 16th to the 31st March, in-clusive. Notice is also given that the General Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank, for the election of Directors and such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be hold at the head office of the Bank, on the second Wednesday in April, being the 11th day of the month, at two c'clock p.m. By order of the Board. Dishawa, Feb. 15th, 1888.



وجر ويستجنب فالجيهي

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - QUEBEC.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

BOARD OF DIRACTORS: [AS. G. ROSS, Esq., President. WILLIAM WITHALL, Esq., Vice-President; George R. Renfrew, Esq. JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., Cashier. Branches and Agencies in Canada: Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembrokc, Ont. Montreal, Que. Thorold, Ont. Three Rivers, Q. Agents in New York-Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. Agents in London--The Bank of Scotland

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF NEWFOUNDLAND, ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Incorporated 1858.

\$306,000 Capital. Reserve, HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms.

Agentia, —The London and Westminster Bank, Loa-don. New York—The National Bank of the Republic, Boston—The Atlas National Bank, Montreal—The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of Canada.



MONTREAL.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

- 25,000 - - President. - - Cashier, F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT,

Incorporated 1836.

J. F. GRANT, - - Cashier, AGENTS, London-Messrs, Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank, Montreal-Bank of Montreal. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drails issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal.

THE BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

President, ANDREW KOBERTSON, Vice-President and Man. Director, C. F. SISE.

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

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, -- MONTREAL.

Legal.

ModOBMIOK, DUOLOS & MUROHISON, Advocatos. co., 181 St. Jamos street, Mont-tront. Will attend the Courts in the Dis-triots of Beauharneis, Bedford and St. Ilyacinthe. D. MCCORMACK, B.C.L. C. A. DUCLOS, B.A., B.C.L. R. L. MURCHISON, B.C.E.

Peterborough, Ont. E. B. EDWARDS, Barristor, &o.

HATTON & WOOD, Barristers, Solleitors, Etc.

C. W. HATTON.

W. A. STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.

Seaforth, Ont. MOGAUGHEY & HOLMESTED BARRISTERS, &c., Seaforth Ont



مراجع المراجع محيد المراجع ال



Under Contract with the Governments of Canada an Newfoundland for the Conveyance of the Canadian and United States Mails,

1888- Winter Arrangements-1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double Engine Clyde built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are un-surpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time en record

Vessels.	Tons	Commanders.
Acadian		
Assyrian	3.970	W. S. Main.
Austrian	2.458 "	John Bentley.
Buenos Ayrean	4.005 **	J. Scott.
Canadian		John Kerr.
Carthageniau		A. Macnicol.
Caspian	.2,728 ''	Alex. McDougall.
Circassian	3.721 Lt. r	R. Barrett, R.N.R.
Corean	.3,485 Capt	. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	.3,613	C. E. LeGallais.
Hibernian		Je pronze
Lucerne	1,925	Nunan.
Mantvn		Duniop.
Monte idean	-3,500 Build	ling.
Nestorian	.2,689 Capt	John France.
Newfoundland		C. Mylius.
Norwegian	10,020	R. Carruthers.
Nova Scotian		R. H. Hughes. W. H. Smith, R.N.R.
Parisian Peruvian		. J. G. Stephen.
Phœnician		. J. G. Stephen.
Polynesian		H. Wylie.
Pomeranian		W. Dalziel.
Prussian		J. Ambury.
Rosarian	3.500 "	D. McKillop.
Sardinian	.4.376 "	Joseph Ritchie.
Sarmatian,		Wm. Richardson.
Scandinavian		John Park.
Siberian	.3,904	R. P. Moore,
Waldensian,		D. J. James.

The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe, being only five days between land to land. The Steamers of the

Liverpool Mail Line, Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Bal-timore on TUESDAYS, and from Halifax on SAT-URDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX.

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ParisianSatur	
PolynesianSatur	day, April 21
SardinianSatur	dav. Mav 5
At TWO o'clock p.m.,	
At TWO o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial from the West.	
FROM BALTIMORE TO LIVERI HALIFAX.	POOL, VIA
SardinianTues	day. March 20
Parisian	day, April 3
PolynesianTue	sday, April 17
SardinianTue	sday, May 1

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax: Cabin ... (According to Accommodation.)

termediate..... Steerage\$25 50

H. & A. ALLAN, 56 State St., Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.



Liverpool Service.

SAILING DATES.

*Sarnia Oregon •Vancouver	.Tues.	13th Mar	Sat., 3rd	Mar. Mar
a		79 144	** ***	

Cabin Rates from Baltimore or Halifux to Liverpool.

\$50, \$60, \$65 and \$75, according to position of state-room, with equal saloon privilege. Second cabin, \$30. Steerage at lowest rates.

Prepaid steerage tickets issued at the lowest rates.

These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry acither cattle nor sheep.

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 active of Canada parts of Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Mc-llwraith, McEacham & Co., 5 Frenchurch street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., **Exchange Court, Montreal**

Legal.

Montreal.

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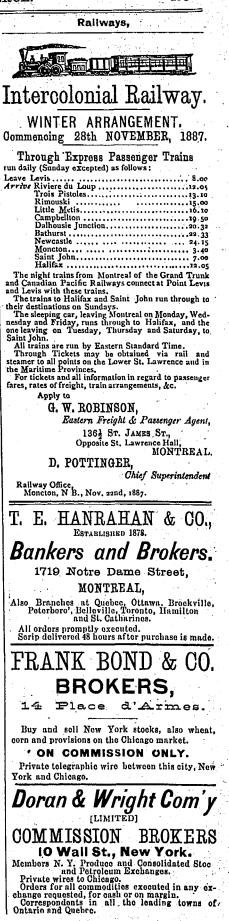
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Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

Just landed, ex Polino, 200 Bbls. Munn's New Steam Refined Pale Seal Oil. IN STORE:

Pale Scal Oil, cold drawn, Straw Scal Oil, ditto, A Nfid. Cod Oil, A Caspe Cod Oil, Nova Scotia ditto, Choice Nfid Cod Liver Oil.

Stewart Munn & Co. No. 22 ST. JOHN STREET, Telephone 125. MONTREAL.

Foundry Facings.

Guaranteed BETTER and CHEAPER than the imported article. Send us sample orders and we will make no charge unless satisfactory.

LEE & COHEN, 154 WILLIAM STREET, 154 montreal.

Two failures are reported from Victoria, B.C.—P. R. Smith, a small grocer, has assigned after two year's experience with liabilities of \$1,500. If. B. Randall, painter, is in difficulties.

The Toronto Board of Trade has forwarded a petition to the Dominion Parliament praying for the passage of a measure governing the equitable distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors.

E. D. SEGUIN, confectioner of Hull, Que., is offering a compromise of 25 cts. in the dollar to his creditors on liabilities of \$1,900. Ten cents in cash and the balance in six months. Assets are only estimated at \$500.

We learn that the statement that Wright & Payton, pumpmakers, of Peterborough, Ont., had assigned, is premature. The firm, although not strong financially, is still well able to keep its head above water.

t MGLAUEN, EDWARDS & Co., late the Ganada Lumber Co., have decided to establish their mills at Carleton Place. The establishment, when completed, will surpass anything of the kind in the Dominion, employing 400 men.

WM. ROCKETT, grocery and shoes, Glencoe, Ont., has assigned. He ran a small grocery and shoe business, but there are evidently too many in the business in that county. H. W. Oraft, butcher, of Hamilton, Ont., has assigned.

T. D. LAWBENCE, manager of Haurahan & Co., brokers, and a prominent Toronto society man, has skipped out. The shortage on his account is only \$260, and it is a matter of surprise that he should clear out over such a trifle.

GRO. EDWARDS, sash and door manufacturer,

SKINS Used in the manufacture of OUR GOODS:

FUR

Alaska Seal Sable Otter Beaver Sea Otter Silver Fox Gray . ** Blue White " Russian Hares Grey Lamb Persian Lamb Iceland Lamb Astrakan Mink Raccoon Opossum Siberian Squirrel Persian Seal Conev Musk Ox Wolf Buffalo Bear



GREENE & SONS

of Fordwich, Ont., has assigned. He has been there two years, but has never been looked upon as strong financially.—Leith & Lefroy, general storekcepers, of Madoc, Ont., have assigned.

The dry goods stock of H. Attrill, Wallaceburg, amounting to \$3,688, has been sold at 66 cents on the dollar. Another stock, belonging to Attrill, but located at Ridgetown, and valued at \$1,612, was sold at $56\frac{1}{2}$ cents on the dollar.

M. LIGHT'S February estimate of present beet crop is 2,384,550 tons, against 2,728,810 tons for preceding crop, a minus of 344,250 tons. His February estimate of cane crop is 2,445,000 tons, against 2,369,000 tons for preceding year.

THOMAS FRIZZELL, shoe dealer of Owen Sound, Ont, has assigned. He has been only in a small way, making a bare living and nothing more.—W. Mason, waggons, of Markdale, Ont., has assigned. He did only a small living business.

TELEGRAMS from Toronto announce the failure of J. M. Hamilton, dry and fancy goods dealer of that city. Liabilities are about \$35,-000 and assets composed driefly of stock are about \$28,000. A meeting of creditors will be held next week.

The London wool sales closed last week without material change in tone from that before reported. The general tendency of the series was to strengthen the wool situa-

tion abroad, although its effect on the American market has been unappreciable.

The Tara Lealer says Hepworth excels any inland station in Ontario in its output of forest products. It is estimated that the output of lumber this year will total 7,000,000 feet, to be surplemented by immense quantitics of timber poles, ties and tan bark.

THERE were lately hauled into Ellison's mill, Port Stanley, four chestnut logs out of the same tree, three of them 10 feet long and the other 12 feet long, which, when sawed, made 4,000 feet of lumber. They were the largest chestnut logs ever sawn by them.

J. & W. C. MONAGHAN, shoes, of Owen Sound, Ont, have assigned. It is said that an offer of sixty cents in the dollar will be made and that if this is not accepted the stock will be closed out. Liabilities are about \$3000 and the assets are estimated at \$2400 only.

A TELEGRAM from Indian Head, Man., says the breaking up of the once famous Bell farm is going on. Three carloads of stock have been shipped east. A local firm have seized the implements, consisting of steamers, binders, etc., in payment of store bills long past due.

GANDNER BROTHERS, hardware dealers, of ESSEX Centre, Ont., are offering a settlement of 65 cents in the dollar to their creditors. It is believed this offer will be accepted.—John S. Barry, dry goods merchant, of Fergus, Ont., has assigned. He succeeded J. E. Melrose in the summer of 1886.



WULFF & CO.. 32 St. Sulpice Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING LUTZ & MOVIUS, - - NEW YORK.

Tus total number of men employed by the Grand Trunk in Ontario comprises 103 conductors, 181 engineers, 184 brakemen, 151 firemen, 776 sectionmen and trackmen, 586 mechanics, 80 station agents, 888 office, station and yardmen and 30 whose employment is not given.

M. L. HEMSWORTH, bcoks, etc., of Brantford, Ont., has assigned with liabilities of \$7,000 He effected a compromise in 1884 at 60 cents in the dollar and since then has only done a small business.-O. Vaillancourt, flour and feed, of Coleman, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities are about \$3,000.

LANGELIER & LARIVEE, Grocers, etc., of St. Hyacinthe, Que., have assigned. They have only been about a year in business. Liabilities will reach \$5,000 -Max Vineberg, general storekeeper, of Blakeney, Ont., has assigned. He started in the fall of 1884 and has since only done a small business

MR. ADAM ISBISTER, oil merchant, of Petrolia, has received a cable message from Australia, ordering a full set of drillers' tools and a large quantity of casing and other oil well requirements, also to send out three experienced men. The order will amount to about nine thousand dollars.

R. H. CAMPBELL, harness-maker of Walkerton, Ont, came from. Holstein some three months ago. He evidently has not benefited by the change as we now hear of an assignment .--- W. S. Hambly, general storekeeper of Tottenham, Ont., was supposed to be doing fairly well. He has assigned.

E. K. Bows, grocer and auctioneer, of

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

LOCKERBY BROS.

IMPORTERS

-AND-

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

CORNER

St. Peter & St. Sacrament Sts.

MONTREAL.

PARLOR FRAMES AND HALL STANDS.

L. HYMAN.

We have now added the latest improved AMERICAN MACHINERY, and are making SPECIALTIES of the above lines. We are in a position to offer the Trade goods both in WORKMANSHIP, STYLE and PRICE, SECOND TO NONE IN THE DOMINION. Please send for Price Lists.



Napanee, Ont, has assigned. Liabilities are \$2,300 and assets not over \$1,200. He did a small living business.-Ferris & Strachan, groceries and shoes, of Rockwood, Ont., are another small firm who have made no headway and are now compelled to assign.

J. C. ARNOLD, general storekeeper, of Coldwater, Ont., is endeavoring to effect a settlement with his creditors at 50 cents in the dollar, secured. His liabilities are \$10,000 against which he can only show assets of \$4,000. Heavy losses by fire last summer are given as the cause of his embarrassment.

THOS. DOHERTY & Co., wholesale grocers, of this city, recently made a large purchase of Japan teas from the Japan Trading Co., of New York. The lot amounts to 2,100 packages choice Japan, on private terms, but it is known that the price was a low one for cash. The value foots up considerably more than \$20,000.

HENRY GARDINER, general storekeeper of St. Ferdinand de Halifax, Que,, has assigned with liabilities of \$15,000. He was at first tolerably successful but of late has run behind .-Vilbon Savard, dry goods dealer, of St. Sauveur, Que., has assigned. He was unsuccessful before in 1878 when he settled at 5) cents in the dollar.

THE directors of the Citizens Insurance Company have recorded a minute to the effect that the resignation of the office of secretarytreasurer by Mr. Arch. McGoun be accepted, with extreme regret that continued physical indisposition should have led to the termination of the official relations which have sub-

sisted with so much satisfaction for the past eighteen years.

Thus far there have been three dividends paid by the liquidators of the Exchange Bank, making a total of sixty cents in the dollar. The amount paid foots up to about \$990,000; the circulation amounts to \$330,-000. The only further assets which the bank can show is some five cents in the dollar on the liabilities.

W. FENWICK, commission agent, of St. John, N.B., has run behind. He is now endeavoring to settle at 40 cents in the dollar, nnsecured, payable in six, nine and twelve months .- Jas. H. McCall, general storekeeper, of Vittoria, Ont., started this business in the summer of 1886, but has made no headway and now assigns.

COMMISSIONER FINE announces that the joint freight committee have decided that the rates on fourth, fifth and sixth class freight, both east-bound and west-bound, will be reduced on March 5th to the following basis between New York and Chicago: Thirtyfive, thirty and twenty-five cents per 100 pounds respectively.

JOHN ROBERTSON, general storekeeper, of Madoc, Ont, has a signed. He has been slow in his payments for for some time back and has never made any headway.-A. Dunsmore, stationer, of Markdale, Ont., was formerly a traveller who started for himself in August, 1886, and was supposed to be doing a fair business. He has assigned.

JAB. SHARMAN, founder, of Stratford, Ont., has assigned. He has done a small living



Dennie & Hennessy, hotelkeepers, of Thorold, Ont, have assigned. Liabilities are about \$1000 and assets valued at \$400.

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The Ottawa correspondent of the Wilinipeg Call says one of the propositions that may be made by Mr. Greenway is that instead of building the Red River road the province will take from the C.P.R. company their Emerson branch, running parallel with the R.R. V. and the Pembina branch of the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to the boundary.

A. M. GILFIN, jeweller, of Uxbridge, Ont., who has just assigned, has been in difficulties twice before. Ilis first assignment was in October 1884. He assigned again in March 1886, when he obtained a settlement at 60 cents in the dollar on liabilities of \$1,800. His present liabilities are \$1,700 and he claims a considerable surplus of assets.

The Grand Trunk Railway has commenced the long anticipated extension of the esplanade along the water front at Orillia. The intention is to extend the esplanade in some places as much as twenty feet further than the present water line, and thus gain space for an additional siding, made necessary by the rapidly increasing traffic of the company.

MR. FRED. J. PENFOLD, who has represented leading British insurance companies in Richmond for the past thirteen years, is about to remove to Conticooke. Mr. Penfold is a brother of the well-known manager of the

The Bank of British North America meeting was held on the 6th. "Sir Frederick Lubbock, the chairman, said the report was very satisfactory in view of the failures in New Brunswick and elsewhere. The net profits showed an increase of £10,000 over last year. The report was adopted and Messrs. Rendall, Brodie and Glynn were re-elected directors.

Mounted Police has been sent to Batoche

from Prince Albert. North-West members in

Ottawa express the belief that poverty is the

only cause of trouble among the half-breeds at

present.

W. ROBINSON, fruit, confectionery and cigars, of Kingston, Ont., has assigned. Liabilities are about \$800 and assets are about \$200 only .- John A. Millar, dry goods merchant, of London, Ont., was formerly a traveller who started for himself last spring. Business has been dull and his neighbors have been cutting into him, hence we are not surprised at his assignment.

Tue South Ontario Pacific Railway, which is to connect with the Western Ontario Pacific line from Woodstock cast, will, it is stated, be built this spring. The whole of the necessary stock (amounting to \$200,000) has been subscribed, and 10 per cent. of the amount deposited in the bank of Montreal. It is understood that the principal part of the

stock was taken up by the Canadian Pacific 5.44 $\gamma_{\rm e}$

Buyers visiting the market please call and ex-

amine before purchasing elsewhere.

THE proposed extension, of the Manitoba road consists of the following : The Duluth, Willmar and Sioux Falls is to be completed by building 150 miles southwesterly, the Duluth, Watertown and Pacific by building 73 miles. A new terminal elevator will be built, and the six steel steamers are included in the work begun last year. The cost will be about \$6,000,000.

LONGWORTH & CO, shippers and lobster packers of Charlottetown, P. E. I., wrote to their creditors last January, offering a settlement at 50 cents in the dollar, 40 cents secured. They afterwards heard that their ship was ashore and to prevent preferences have assigned with liabilities of \$11,000. Assets are nominally worth \$5,000 but if realized forcibly would produce very little.

BRANDON'S shipments of wheat for February were 139,000 bushels, or, with the equivalent of flour shipments added, 153,000 bushels. The total quantity shipped to the end of February, including flour, was about 828,000 bushels, which, with the quantity on hand in the elevators and warehouses, nearly 145,-

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\$11,000 and he claimed assets of \$13,000. He appears to have failed to meet the third payment .--- C. F. O'Brien, dry goods merchant of Toronto, has assigned. He was simply a supply account of a local wholesale house whose bankers declined to have any more of this kind of paper.

AT the annual meeting of the Montreal Loan and Mortgage Company, the report submitted showed a net profit of \$19,432, from the real estate sales alone, while two semiannual dividends of three per cent. have been paid, and \$34,148 carried forward to profit and loss account. Mr. R. Bolton was elected president, Hon. Senator Ogilvie, re-elected vice-president, and Messrs. C. B. Black and F. Caverhill, directors.

GEO. O. HUNTER, tins, of Hamilton, Ont., has assigned. He has done a small business for the past three or four years .-- W. Dunn, tins, of Kingston, Ont., is offering a settlement of 25 cents in the dollar, secured, to his creditors, payable in three, six and nine this city, which he sold a year later and went back to Cornwall to start in clothing again. In spite of his versatility he has made no headway and is now compelled to assign.

THE associated seventeen mill mutuals of New England have experienced another year of comparative immunity from heavy loss by fire, which no doubt will impart courage to those recently formed on the same principle but which have been especially unfortunate, to proceed with the new enterprise. The accounts published show that the percentage of losses of the milll mutuals to premiums have averaged in the pas year but 15.20 per cent.

AT the conference in Ottawa yesterday between Messrs. Greenway and Martin, representing Manitoba, and the Dominion Government, it was agreed that the Manitoba Legis_ lature should be asked to postpone its session for another week; and during the interval Sir John Macdonald promised to put himself in communication with the Canadian Pacific

be an advantageous one for the railroad company, as it has two branches to the boundary, one on either side of the river, and the Emerson branch has never been regarded as a very valuable piece of property.

THE goods of Donald Rutherford, the insolvent dry goods merchant, of Belfast, Ont. were seized by Sheriff Flintoff, of Sarnia, while passing through there on their way to the United States. What at first appeared to be but a lot of cheap bedding and household goods, proved on closer examination, to be well stored with silks, sating, jewellery, etc., to the value of about \$400. We have already drawn attention to the failure of Rutherford . Вгов.

ONE of the latest railway rumors is to the effect that the Grand Trunk is going to surrender its line from Glencoe to Windsor to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in order to prevent the latter building a third road to the Detroit River. This done the Grand Trunk



department for some time, and it is generally supposed Whitehead was a defaulter and and was unable to make up his deficiency. His books are now being audited.

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THE St. Stephen Courier announces that the Customs Department has issued instructions to the local Collector of Customs to allow horses working in the United States lumber woods to return to Canada free of duty although they have paid duty in the United States, provided he is satisfied of their

at even values the preference is generally given to the English manufacture, consumers fully recognizing the working qualities of the imported article.

J. BENNETT is the name given by an enterprising individual who recently arrived in this city from Philadelphia and established himself as a working tailor. He hired several machines, got girls to work them, and succeeded in getting considerable work to do from the wholesale clothiers. Last week he

meeting of the directors the following officers were elected :- Messrs. Thomas Logan, president; John Macfarlane, vice-president and general manager, and John G. Young, secretary-treasurer.

HAVING apparently given up all hope of further assistance from the French Government for his Panama Canal scheme, M. de Lesseps has announced that he intends making a third issue of bonds of the face value of \$120,000,000. Inasmuch as only one-half of





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feeling is centred at present in regret for his loss and sympathy with the German nation in their bereavement, and the question of possible complications arising from his death that might affect commercial circles, has been tacitly laid to one side until such time as the shadow of death has passed away.

Possibly, however, the events of the future will prove that the influence wielded by the Kaiser over the current of European affairs was largely a sentimental one, and not in any sense of the paramount importance imputed to him by the popular favor. So far as we are permitted to gaze behind the scenes, it seems almost certain that the Iron Chancellor, as Prince Bismarck has been so aptly called, is and has been the real power that dictated the current of events and carved out the policy of the German Empire, and hence so long as he continues to sway the councils of the nation it is probable that the death of the Emperor and the succession of Frederick III will be comparatively without effect upon the present period of tension, and may even somewhat relax its intensity. To the reported deathbed utterances of the Emperor, as indicating the line of action to be adopted by his successor, no importance need be attached, and reasonable doubt will be flung upon their authenticity. They are far more likely to be the offspring of the heated imaginations of interested politicians or speculators than to be the genuine speeches of a dying man, and we would prefer to believe that the last moments of the Emperor were occupied in calling for his beloved son and not in prognostications as to the chances of war. To those who knew the simple and affectionate character of the aged soldier there can be no doubt as to the bent his faculties would follow, and therefore we may dismiss the alleged speeches, as to his wish to follow any particular line of policy in event of war, as incompatible both with the character of the man and the solomnity of the moment.

Seldom is it given to any ruler to witness such vicissitudes in the fortune of the country over whose destinies he presides. Kaiser William found Germany humbled in the very dust. The battles of Jena and Auerstadt had almost ended the existence of Prussia as an independent kingdom when little William first received the commission of a subaltern in the guards in the half ruined castle of Konigsburg, where his parents were living practically at the mercy of Napoleon; and yet he lived to enter Paris three times as a conqueror, and to dictate terms to a nation which in his early days were looked upon as practically invincible. He lived to depose Austria from her position as head of the German nation, and finally to humble France and at the same time, consolidate

all the petty German principalities into one grand homogenous whole, of which he became the supreme ruler. The German empire is now one compact, firmly united, body of states, whose power and military prowess have placed the people they represent at the highest pinnacle of power. United Germany now dictates the future current of political events upon the continent, and she is every day extending her influence wider and wider. Only under a ruler, possessed at once both of despotic power and of the love and confidence of the people he governed, could such astonishing results be possible in so short a period of time, and it is to the fact that he held in perfection the happy faculty of attaching to his government the many varying peoples of the German race by the ties of personal affection and admiration that the present solidity of the recently constructed Empire is most largely due.

It may be claimed that it is to the genius of such men as Bismarck, Moltke, Von Roon, Blumenthal and Manteuffel that the greater portion of his success is due, but it must be borne in mind that had not the Kaiser had the wisdom to discern their genius and to entrust his policy to their guidance they would never have had the opportunity of turning their splendid talents to account, and therefore that these claims rather add to the lustre of his reign than detract in any way from his glory. Only under the great Napoleon were the marshals of France possible. Had the dead Emperor been a man of narrow or bigoted views we might never have heard of men whose names are now household words, and Frederick III. would have succeeded only to the petty kingdom of Prussia.

The German nation is indeed fortunate in obtaining such a successor to the Imperial throne as he whom we have so long known as the husband of our Princess Royal. "Unser Fritz," as he is affectionately called by the army, is in every way fitted to take the place left vacant by his father, save unfortunately in bodily health. Whether the hopeful bulletins of the doctors or the pessimistic telegrams received from private sources at San Remo are most reliable is merely a matter of opinion which does not affect the result. It is admitted on all hands that the death of the new Emperor in the very prime of life and on the threshold of his empire may be expected within a few weeks. That his recovery may be possible is prayed for by millions of his subjects and hoped for by the civilized world, but the fact that he assumes the throne under such gloomy anticipations is an additional source of grief to his countrymen and of uncertainty to the world at large.

TAXING CANADIAN BILLS.

The promulgation of an order by the U. S. Internal Revenue department, requiring returns from the banking houses in the frontier towns as to the amount of Canadian bank bills paid out by them during the past few years, was instigated for the purpose of collecting a tax of 10 per cent. upon their value under the authority of the old law of 1865, imposing a tax of that amount upon all persons, firms or institutions circulating or paying out notes of corporations other than national banks, and is simply intended to increase the circulation of the American banks by eliminating the formidable competition of Canadian bills.

Every fall thousands of Canadian lumbermen enter the Northwestern States for the purpose of working in the woods. They bring, of course, Canadian bank bills with them which they expend in the States for clothing, board, and other neccssaries and luxuries. Naturally this money soon reaches the banks through the ordinary channels of trade and of late years has been handled by them as freely as American currency. When these Canadian lumbermen leave the woods in the spring they want their wages in our currency, to avoid the loss unavoidable from exchange, and the custom has atways been to give it to them in that form. The present enforcement of an obsolete law. hitherto always looked upon as practically a dead letter, is simply in the interests of the small moneybrokers who hope by means of it to compel the lumbermen to convert their money into American currency on their arrival and to re-convert it into Canadian currency on their departure, thus levying a tax upon the proceeds of the lumberman's industry for the sake of bringing some grist to their pitiful mills. Some of the more narrow-minded of American bankers also favor the measure because they hope that it may induce the returning lumbermen to take American bills into this country at par, and thus tend to swell their circulation, but those whose operations are more extended and whose views consequently are not bounded by the narrow horizon of local issues, strenuously oppose the measure, alleging that the enforcement of this order and the collection of the tax would not only prove a heavy burden upon a not over-flourishing business section, but might even prove ruinous to what is now a steadily increasing trade.

Of course this law, sweeping as it is, cannot prevent the Canadian lumberman from bringing his own bills into the United States, nor does it prohibit the receipt of them on deposit by American banks, nor does it interfere with their despatch to Canada for redemption. These operations are beyond the limits of its application. Ì

Where the tax steps in is when Canadian bills are paid out, in order to prevent the payment of the lumberman's wages in the currency of his own country and to compelhim to receive them in that of the country in which he has earned them; or in other words, to force him either to pay a percentage to the broker for exchanging his wages into Canadian currency, or else to extend forcibly the circulation of American bank bills by compelling him to return with them to Canada and run his risk of disposing of them at par.

Of course the American officials endeavor to cloak the real object of this unexpected revival of the old law of 1865 under the plea that the financial traditions of the United States domand the suppression of all circulation except National bank and Government notes. But naturally this sudden regard for a law that has lain dormant for twenty-three years is looked upon as a very remarkable awakening to a sense of duty on their part. If this law applied to Canadian bills, why has it never been enforced before? This is a question that the interested officials will find it difficult to answer, save by frankly avowing their real reasons for the step. That the imposition of the tax will benefit the moneybrokers or extend the circulation of American bills we do not believe; on the contrary it may lead to the lumbermon preferring to make all but unavoidable expenditure in our own country and thus cause a ruinous falling off in the trade of the American frontier towns who depend largely upon the trade of Canadians for their prosperity. The law belongs to a period of bitter sectional legislation, now happily passed away, and its sudden rehabilitation is a retrograde step that will benefit no one and will simply trammel the free and friendly relations that now exist along the frontier.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The report of the Railway Commission is naturally one of the most important documents laid before the country this session, not only because it very probably indicates the course of any future legislation upon the subject of transportation, but also because its recommendations are the result of a painstaking investigation into the management and working of railroads in this country, and a careful consideration of complaints of shippers and travellers. The railway authorities have had an opportunity of stating their side of the case ; the difficulties in the regulation of rates, which the close traffic relations between the roads upon both sides of the frontier unavoidably present, have been thoroughly weighed; and the grievances of shippers and passengers thoroughly

ment is in a position to initiate legislation that will promote the public weal without undue injury to railroad interests, since presumably, it can start with a full practical knowledge of the merits of both sides of the case.

One feature of the Commission's report will somewhat surprise our readers, and that is the fact that in spite of the comparatively small amount of traffic and the unfavorable nature of our climatic conditions, the average charge per ton per mile on freight traffic is absolutely the lowest of any country in the world, and far below that ruling in England or in any continental country. In fact the average, in cents, compares as follows:—

Canada	0.93
United States	1.04
Holland	1.50
Belgium	1.57
Germany	1.70
England	2.00
France,	2.14
Russia	2.32
Italy	2.40

This makes a very favorable showing for the Canadian shipper, and should prove to him that the present competition of water transportation, coupled with that offered by American railways at all points accessible by water, have resulted in maintaining rates at a far lower figure than could ever have been effected by the most stringent legislation.

The decision of the commission that it would be inexpedient to adopt a rule of equal mileage rates, irrespective of distance and cost of service, is the only one that could have been come to under the circumstances. Any legislation that would restrict the control of rates, or prevent the immediate meeting of temporary cuts upon the part of American roads by the enforcing of uniform mileage rates, would bo distinctly prejudicial to Canadian interests. The ability of Canadian roads to compete for foreign traffic must not be. impaired in any way, if the present traffic facilities are to be maintained or increased, and it is evident that were any hard and fast rule by which local rates were never to be higher than through rates from such competitive points as Chicago to be adopted, all effort to secure this traffic would have to be abandoned. This foreign traffic alone has involved an expenditure in Canada of four millions of dollars annually for the past four years, besides increasing largely the traffic facilities available to local shippers, and therefore it is obvious that any legislative interference with its progress could only prove detrimental to the business interests of the country.

frontier unavoidably present, have been thoroughly weighed; and the grievances of shippers and passengers thoroughly ventilated. Now, then, if ever, the Governing of a certain number of abuses and

unfair discriminations. It is to the removal of these that the Commission has specially addressed itself, and although some of the suggestions are impracticable or useless, there are others whose value is at once perceptible. The proposal to adopt a uniform classification of freight, for which the tariff within the legal limitations should be left to the control of the companies, seems feasible. This involves the fixing of the maximum rate by the Railway Committee, after which the companies may reduce their tariff to any point lower that they consider proper, on condition that in making such reductions they are not to discrimate between individuals or localities where the conditions of the traffic and transport are identically the same. Special rates, involving discriminations, are to be prohibited, and all secret. rates declared illegal, but the option is reserved to the railways to make special rates and concessions to shippers, provided these are made public on demand. and are given to all parties alike, and are subject to this further stipulation :---"That one carload of not less than ten tons shall be the unit of railway transportation, in respect of any special rates granted; all quantities under a carload being treated alike, but the railway company to be at liberty to make special rates for larger shipments."

These are the principal suggestions offered by the Commission, and their perusal shows that the Commissioners have endeavored to keep to the golden mean between the two conflicting interests involved. Their efforts are directed towards the absolute-abolition of discrimination while at the same time leaving perfect freedom of action to the railroads. and if the changes they suggest are not so radical as some may have hoped, it is because they have endeavored to reduce legislative interference with traffic to the minimum necessary for its proper control. The proposed reforms will be submitted to Parliament and incorporated in the Railway Act, and if they prove to be as efficient in practice as they are excellent in theory, it is to be hoped that they will tend to ameliorate the position of the small shipper and to prevent any undue discrimination against him in the interests of his more powerful competitors.

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

In some mysterious manner the impression seems to have gained ground among a considerable portion of our population that the Maritime Provinces find but very little market for their produce in Ontario and Quebec. The idea seems to have got abroad that while these provinces form a magnificent field for the operations of our wholesale houses we take but little from them in return, and the

consequent deduction that the bargain is a one-sided one has so been harped upon by interested political speakers that it seems to have gained a certain amount of acceptance even from those whose business experience should teach them its fallacy.

Nothing refutes more satisfactorily statements of this kind than an inspection of the railroad returns of freight carried from the Maritime Provinces to this city and the West. We find that in 1887 the Intercolonial Railway carried 198,643 tons of Nova Scotian coal to the Western market as well as 6,149 tons of stone and 19,142 barrels of plaster. No less than 45,137,987 pounds of iron, manufactured in Nova Scotia found its way to western consumers over the same road. The upper provinces received by the same means 99,152 barrels of potatoes. 13,314 barrels of pickled fish, 3,273,312 lbs. fresh fish, 4,236,896 lbs. dried fish, 734,365 lbs. canned fish and 15,699 barrels of oysters. This does not look as if the markets of the upper provinces were closed or valueless to the merchant of the seaboard, particularly when it is remembered that these figures apply solely to the goods moved by the one railway and do not include the portion which chose the cheaper, if longer, route by water.

Nor are our purchases confined to what may be termed natural products. We find that Lower Province refineries sent us 3,153 hogsheads, 93,315 barrels and 1,884 boxes of their sugars, all of which found ready purchasers in our own and western cities, and besides this, we have not included the heavy shipments of cottons, cotton thread, beam warps, nails, tacks, forgings, steel, brass goods, railway plant, and many other lines of lower province manufactures which find their principal market in the upper provinces.

All this tends to prove that the balance of trade is far more equally divided than many even well informed merchants imagine. Facts and figures prove conclusively that there is a large and steadily growing trade between the eastern and western sections of this country and that interprovincial trade is day by day becoming a more important factor in estimating the volume of the country's traffic. That an impression should have got abroad to the contrary is simply the result of the garbled statements made by politicians of an annexationist stamp who seek to impress upon their expected constituents the idea that the sole market for their produce is in the United States. and in order to give some color to their assertions are compelled to pass over in silence the fact that their trade with the upper provinces is growing daily. It is to the exertions of these men that the feeling

they term the preference of the Government for the western sections of the country, is really due, since it is hardly necessary to say that it has no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the recent alterations in the tariff showed the earnes^t endeavors of the Government to foster the industries of the Maritime provinces, and the increasing volume of inter-provincial traffic proves the beneficial effect this action had in knitting closer the bonds of trade between the integral portions of the Dominion. The figures we have given will do more to put the country in possession of the real facts as to the amount of commercial intercourse between the east and west, than a dozen political speeches, and therefore we lay them before our readers in order that they can form their own deductions from reliable statistics.

MEN'S FASHIONS.

So far as at present can be judged, the styles for men's spring suitings show very little variation from those of last year. For business suits, the sack and the cutaway are still the leading styles, and show no signs of being displaced in popular favor. In fact a special sack coat, intended to be worn without an overcoat in moderately cold weather, has been brought forward as a fashionable novelty. This new garment is double-breasted, with five buttons on a side, and is intended to close up high in order-to protect the chest. It is square cornered and has pocket flaps except upon the breast pocket. Ordinary sack suits are made chiefly of Scotch or Canadian tweeds in plain colors, stripes and checks; the patterns as a rule being neat and quiet, although some pronounced figures are sought for by a portion of the younger trade.

The cutaway coat still monopolizes a large share of the business patronage, being at once neat, convenient and 'comfortable. The only change apparent this year is the lower cut at the neck, in order to show more of the shirt front and to admit of the display of the wide four-in-hand scarfs which are now so fashionable. The coat may have either three or four buttons, the latter being preferable, but if the larger number be used they are simply put closer together and do not change the fit of the garment in any way. The vest may be with or without a collar, and or the two it may be said that the feeling is somewhat in favor of collared vests; but if the goods be heavy a collar on the vest is ant to be cumbersome, and in that case a plain vest is to be preferred.

assertions are compelled to pass over in silence the fact that their trade with the upper provinces is growing daily. It is to the exertions of these men that the feeling of irritation, so often expressed at what is pattern; yet matching the cost and vest.

A quieter pattern should be chosen for the cutaway, even for young men, than in the case of sack coats, and there is a wide range of neat stripes, dark solid colors and small checks that will satisfy the most' exacting purchaser and are always suitable for business requirements. In trousers the tendency to increased width is perceptibly decreased, and according to one of our leading tailors the rule for fashionable makers is about twenty inches at the knee and eighteen at the foot, shaped slightly over the boot Stripes rule decidedly in trouserings, in some cases the pattern being very pronounced, and a rough material seems to have the preference, at all events in the early spring months.

The linen collar most in use is the standing one with the points folded back, but no rigid rule can be laid down as to shape. In fact the utmost latitude is allowed, and the variety of shapes offered bears testimony to the freedom with which each wearer follows his individual tastes. In ties the four-in-hand and Teck are more in favor than ever, and in fact pretty well monopolize the trade. Little jewellery will be worn. Watch chains are light and link buttons plain and quiet. The law in respect to respect to scarf jewellery, that it shall only be worn when serving some distinct purpose as in the case of pins worn in flat scarfs, has been somewhat modified, and the four-in-hand is now largely worn with a small pin which, now that it has come into general use, may be accepted as correct.

In full dress suits the newest style is to have the lapels of the "clawhammer" faced with heavy black gros-grain silk either to the seam or, if preferred, to the extreme edge of the lapel. Either is fashionable. The new vests have the opening more V-shaped than last year, when it was well rounded out at the bottom. An inner facing of white or cardinal satin, not projecting beyond the edge, is now universally used to conceal the lining, which would be otherwise plainly visible as the vest opens when the wearer is seated. There is also a disposition to favor black silk vests of ottoman, moire or matelasse, and a new idea is a black worsted vest embroidered with a vine pattern on the collar and pockets. White vests also are largely worn and appear to be growing in favor.

Dress trousers are made somewhat fuller than last year, and new styles show a continued use of the sontache braid down the seams. But there are many gentlemen who adhere to the plain doeskin dress trouser, and this will never be replaced for universal wear. Very little jewellery is still the rule; to expose the watch chain across the vest is not considered good form, and there is very little to modify the rigid black and white, except an increasing tendency towards embroidered shirt fronts.

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

It is always interesting to learn the opinions upon reciprocal trade of those American papers whose views are not biased by political considerations. Naturally they look upon this question from a very different standpoint to our own and their views are very rarely flattering to our national vanity, but since they dispel many of the fond illusions that Canadian advocates of reciprocal intercourse are prone to indulge in, they convey a wholesome lesson that we might otherwise overlook.

In an able editorial upon this question the Chicago Tribune points out that the present Canadian protective tariff is approximating daily more closely to the American. It then goes on to say that :- " Canada now collects on her total imports only about 10 per cent, lower average duty than does the United States on the total imports; and as the drift of legislation in this country tends towards a lower tariff, there will soon be little difficulty in making the two meet, in which case there would be no difference whether we imposed the same tariff separately or jointly. Nor would it affect Canada's commercial relations with the mother country, since there would be the same barrier between them then as now, Canada during the last twenty years having set up a protective tariff against England from 171 per cent. at first to nearly double that amount at present. In forming any pooling arrangement in which each country should have an interest in the joint revenue from imposts collected at the ports of both countries, there would seem to be two bases of operation-first, the per capita, the division being based on the population by the last or next census. It is likely, however, that Canada would object to this in which case the second basis would be a division proportionate to the relative tariff receipts calculated on the basis of the respective revenues of the two countries from that source during the last three or five years. Upon this basis, calculated for three years, for instance, Canada would get \$9.50 out of every \$100 and the Americans \$90.50. Since Canada gets, roughly speaking, about \$20,000,-000 from its tariff and the United States \$200,000,000, one-tenth of the pool would go to Canada and nine tenths to the States. far as internal revenue is concerned, there would be no difficulty in arranging that. Canada having about one-twelfth of the population of the United States, and consequently only that proportion of their consuming and producing power, each one of her people would receive as much as twelve Americans; in other words, if they gained \$1 each per annum the Canadians would gain \$12 each, there being only one-twelfth as many people to share the general advantage. With the wiping out of the Oustom Rouse, trade flowing freely over the frontier, a common tariff against foreign countries and a common coasting trade and fisheries, markets would be opened up for our manufactures and the Canadian markets would be wonderfully extonded in area and profit. Mr. Hitt's reso-lution having been referred to the committee of which he is a member, there is little doubt that it will be reported to the House, which will open the way for a general discussion. Meanwhile it is an excellent provision of the

resolution that the acting of the Executive is made contingent upon the first steps taken by Canada, for if Canada wants absolutely unrestricted trade the notice should come from her. The United States cannot make the advance. When Canada signifies that desire in earnest some way will be found to meet it."

These are the views of a large section of American citizens upon this much disputed point That they will prove acceptable to the majority of our readers is much to be doubted, but they approach more nearly to a tangible basis for settlement than we have yet met with in the American press, and we therefore present them for perusal.

THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The sixteenth annual report of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, which will be found printed in full in another portion of these columns, betokens a most gratifying increase in the prosperity of this thriving association. The total assets show an increase of \$261,000 over last year's figures, the reserve fund has received an addition of \$45,000 which now carries it up to the handsome sum of \$200,000, and the amount invested and the amount repaid are both largely in excess of any previous year. Not the least satisfactory item in the statement is the fact that the sterling debentures of the society which matured during the year, have been renewed or replaced at a much lower rate than they originally carried, and that there has been an increase of \$206,000 in the amount borrowed by way of deposit and debenture which speaks volumes for the confidence of the public in the stability of the company. The Hamilton Provident and Loan is now one of the strongest and safest institutions of its class in the country, a result due entirely to the prudent and skillfully directed onterprise of its management.

The complications attending the sudden collapse of L. Schultz & Sons, of Belleville, Ont., are slowly being unravelled by the courts. The firm were dry goods dealers and clothiers. Early last month Edward Schultz went ostensibly on a marriage trip, but current report holds that he has absconded, and that furthermore, most of the firm's available funds went with him. After his departure the business was carried on by the father and two younger sons, and they have apparently been trying to realize the stock, without regard to prices. One of the sons travelled through the northern part of the county with a pedlar's waggon and sold goods at ruinous figures, and the goods at the store have apparently been sacrificed for whatever prices could be realized. Naturally this condition of affairs soon reached the cars of the firm's creditors, but the Schultzes had been adroit enough to arrange their promissory notes so that none of them would become due until the 4th of March, and were apparently acting in the belief that there could not be any legal remedy

against them until the paper became due. The father mortgaged his real estate at Belleville, but a solicitor for the creditors immediately instituted proceedings to prevent the payment of the money. An offer was then made to the father that the money should go into the hands of a trustee for creditors, but he refused to agree to this, and apparently defied them to do their worst. An information was then laid against the father and two sons for conspiracy to defraud their creditors by sacrificing their uppaid-for goods, but when they were arrested they simply gave bail and went back to the store to continue their sales in defiance of their creditors. At last a claim for a small amount was then found in Belleville, which was purchased for \$25 and attachment issued against Edward Shultz, as an absconding debtor, upon which the sheriff could legally enter the store. The sheriff, acting upon instructions, entered the store, under this attachment, and seized the whole stock, stopped the sale, put the father and sons out of possession and held possession himself until the notes became due and regular executions were placed in the hands of the sheriff against the firm. A criminal prosecution was then initiated and a number of citizens who had purchased goods were examined in court and produced their purchases, giving the prices paid. Two leading travellers afterwards gave the wholesale valuations. According to the evidence the goods had been sold at 20 and 30 per cent. below wholesale prices. Messrs. John Williams, P. J. M. Anderson and Stewart Mosson, stated that they held claims against Shultz & Son aggregating \$6,000, \$6,000 and \$8,000 respectively. When L. Shultz, sr., was waited upon he said the paper was not due until March 4, and when due would be met. Ilis son Edward, he represented, was absent on his wedding tour The firm has since assigned to the sheriff, showing liabilities of \$40,000 and assets of \$5,000 only.

The following comparison of the wharfage charged in the Port of Montreal with that paid in New York presented to the Government shows the severity of the port charges in this city as compared with the great seaports of the United States. The figures laid before the Government read as follows :--

Montreal.	Per Annum.
Allan line, for six months \$86,5	\$173,172
' New York. Cunard line (onc pier) Anchor line (two piers) White Star line (two piersone which they sublet	of 21,000
In the case of occasional steam parison is still worse; for instanc	ers the com-
Montreal.	Per Voyage
The Canada Shipping company's Lake Superior, September 20, 6	Dc-
tober 6th, 1887; total charge	111 ·

New York. Same vossel, New York, January 21st to 28th, 1888; total charge on cargo for use of wharf, with shed, closed and lighted......

Excess in Montreal on one voyage \$ 770 Take then a transient steamer and we find.

240

Montreal.		
The SS. Katie, to Montreal, with a cargo of sugar inwards, and out- wards on ballast, paid to Harbor Board	s	939
New York.	•	
The charge for the same cargo and accommodation would have been, say, five days at \$13,58		67

Excess in Montreal 871 This is a very formidable indictment, and one that proves pretty conclusively the heavy disadvantages under which the port suffers. We find that the Cunard, Anchor and White Star lines pay altogether only as much in one year as the Allan line alone does in six months. We find the charge for an occasional steamer over four times as much in Montreal as in New York, and we find the charge for a transient fourteen times as much. Surely these figures call for some official statement, and they must form powerful arguments on behalf of the government's assumption of the Lake St. Peter debt. So long as Montreal is compelled to impose such burdens upen transient steamers as these figures show, so long will she lag behind in the race, and therefore it behoves all who have the interests of the port at heart to insist upon such steps being taken as will enable the Harbor Commissioners to reduce the wharfage dues to nearer the level of those exacted in other ports. -

The statistical returns of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for March relate to the distribution and consumption of wheat and corn, the stock in farmers' hands, the proportion of merchantable corn and the average price respectively of merchantable and unmerchantable. The corn crop is the smallest since 1884 and the remainder on farms also the smallest in seven years. It is estimated at 508,000,000 bushels, against 603,000,000 last year and 773,000,000 two years ago. The proportion is 34.9 per cent of the crop. This is the lowest percentage, except in 1884, when it was 33 and the stock 512,000,000 bushels. In recent years the percentage has ranged from one-third to four-tenths of the annual product. The average value of the stock remaining is 47.6 cents per bushel, 3.2 cents higher than on December 1st. The proportion consumed without removal beyond county lines, which was last March 17 per cent., is estimated at 12 per cent. of the present crop, which reduces the quantity transported to 170,000,000 bushels, 118,000,000 less than last year, while the amount for consumption is also smaller by 90,000,000 bushels. The indicated stock of the wheat of 1887 in

the hands of farmers is 132,000,000 bushels, against 122,000,000 last year, or 29 per cent. of the crop, against 26.7 per cent. last March. There has been used in seeding of winter wheat 34,000,000 bushels, 187,000,000 in eight months consumption; 61,000,000 bushels exported in wheat and flour; 38,000,000 visible supply and an unusual quantity in minor elevators and mills, stocks in course of distribution between farm stocks and actual consumption.

Tue decision by the Master-in-Ordinary that depositors in the Central Bank can compel the liquidators to set off the amount of such deposits against claims made by the bank against them is a most important one. In the Reid case the liquidators applied for a direction as to whether they should, as against a note for \$6,000 held by them, allow by way of a set off, the amount at the credit of the maker's deposit account with the bank amounting to \$1,406.76, an accepted but unpaid cheque for \$74.76 and a dishonored sterling draft of the Central Bank for \$2,000-The maker paid the liquidator the sum of \$2,518.48, and claimed that the above sums, amounting to \$3,481.62, should be set off pro tanto, or credited to him in full, against the \$6,000 note, and he also claimed the delivery up of the note and of the debentures for \$6,000 held as collateral security for its payment-The Master's decision was in favor of this claim and the set-off was allowed. This will decide the course of the liquidators in the future.

THE failure of Meyer Bros., of New York has had a more or less depressing effect upon the coffee market. The number of contracts sold for their account on the Exchange was not great, and their holding of Java grades is not likely to come immediately upon sale, but the suspension excites apprehension and distrust regarding the general condition of the market, and increases the reserve and caution of operators. It is a singular fact that an advance in coffee of \$161c per lb. generally leads to a vast amount of sensational reporting all over the country, but when the market goes in the other direction very little general notice is taken of the change outside of trade journals. Since the first of January last there has been a decline of about 7c per lb in the price of coffee, and the market still appears weak and unsettled. Under the above shriakage it is estimated that some \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 profits have been picked up by American and Brazilian operators who were "short," and Europe, which was "long," pays the bill.

Or late rumors have been current of an impending reduction in the wages of Grand Trunk employees in consequence of the falling off of traffic receipts in comparison with last year's figures. It is known that expenses have been cut down to the lowest possible limit

and every practicable reduction been made in the staff employed at the works, but it is hoped that this is the only step to be taken and that no reduction in salaries may become necessary. The receipts are much below those of the corresponding periods of 1887. but it must be remembered that the receipts were then far above the average. The desire to rush freight through before the passage of the Interstate Commerce bill caused the receipts to reach unprecedented totals, and hence any comparison between the two periods is manifestly unfair. The present receipts are normal and equal to a fair average. It is only when they are compared with the extraordinary receips of last year that a deficit appears.

511

The February fire losses in the United States and Canada, according to our own records, reach the unusual sum of \$11,213,-500. This is much above the average, as will be seen from the following statement of fire loss for five years :

1894	\$8,384,149	
1885	10,000,000	
1856	6,600,000	
1887	7.500.000	
1836 1887 1838	11,213,500	
The man a Dalumant mate		

The average February waste from 1875 to to 1887, inclusive, was about \$7,140,000; consequently the fire loss of February, 1888, was over \$4,000,000, or about fifty-seven per cent. above the usual average loss for this month. Considering the present state of the underwriting business, this showing is not encouraging, although some comfort may be obtained from the fact that a portion of the loss is due to the increase in property value throughout the country. Still the waste of property by fire at present scems to be more than keeping pace with the accumulation of wealth.

THE advancing season is bringing an increased demand for canned peas, string beans and asparagus, as many of the large hotels must, to satisfy the claims of their guests, provide luxuries in the shape of early vegetables. The proprietors naturally endeavor to meet these requirements, but in the place of the products of Florida they are in the habit of securing prime brands of Maryland and other stock, packs of '87, and the guests, being none the wiser, will readily consume these and praise the table of the house. There is vet a fair stock of peas remaining in packers' hands, and the trade are moderately supplied, but as consumption is now increasing there is more disposition to entertain offers of quantities. Future packs of peas and string beansare not offered with any freedom as yet, though packers will probably soon enter the field for favors of that kind.

The Burns & Robinson Manufacturing Company, of Hamilton, is in serious financial difficulties and action has been taken to place the company in liquidation. This does not meet the ideas of the heaviest creditors, one of whom, Mr. J.hn McClary, of London, has purchased the claim of the Bank of Hamilton for sixty cents in the dollar and now presents claims for \$40,000. Mr. McClary holds that the expense and delay of liquidation is far too great and that the estate could be wound up far more advantageously under an assignment. A meeting of creditors will be held on the 16th to decide this point. The company's troubles are attributed to overmanufacturing, losses by bad debts and to the lack of a practical man at the head of affairs. Liabilities are now placed at \$72,000 direct i and \$92,300 indirect, against nominal assets of \$130,000.

MR. G. ATKINS affirms that the American farmer can sell wheat in London at 34s per quarter with as much profit as when wheat sold at 50s, but after re-examination of the subject concludes that Americans can compete as favorably to-day with wheat at 28s as fifteen years ago 50s. The average annual exports of wheat for four years has been 123,300,000 bushels, against 159,700,000 bushels in the preceding four years. Population has increased over 11,000,000 since 1880, and domestic consumption probably 53,880,000 bushels. Our exports of wheat stocks at 950 storage points, United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, (Feb. 25), aggregate 65,924,000 bushels, 4,490,000 less than Jan. 28 and 8,101,000 less than Jan. 1.

THE Halifax Herald publishes a special cable from St. John's, which says the Cabinet are divided upon the question of sending a delegation to Ottawa. But both people and press are overwhelmingly in favor of sending a delegation and accepting union upon favorable terms. Only the monopoly of mercantile houses in St. John's oppose it. 'The final decision rests with Sir Robert Thorburn, the Premier, now in Halifax e 1 route home. The heads of this mercantile class say that Sir Robert, who is head of the house of Walter Greives & Co. will oppose, but his best friends confidently believe he will throw in his lot with the best interest of the colony and the empire.

The insurance companies have secured a substantial victory in the judgment recently given by the Court of Appeal at Toronto, reversing the judgment of the lower courts in the case of Moore *vs.* the Citizens Insurance and other companies, and dismissing the action with costs. Two points were brought prominently forward in the decision, viz. : (1) That if a person insures goods wrongfully described to the prejudice of the company taking the risk, the insurance is of no effect as to the goods misrepresented; (2) that the company holding a risk on any property is not liable if further insurance is effected on the same property unless their assent to it.

Excuss agricultural papers complain of the

War Secretary's statement in the Commons in reference to Canadian remounts, and declare that home breeding is the surest means of obtaining a supply of army horses, and add that if the Canadians enter the home market they should take their chances with others. It is very obvious, however, that the military advisers of the Government are confirmed in the opinion that the home supply will not meet all the needs, and that it is essential to have a regular annual source of supply, such as Canada, where the army can also look in an emergency.

THE following vessels belonging to the Maritime Provinces are now long overdue, not one of them having been heard of since sailing. They are insured in Halifax offices: The Arabella, from New York in December with hard coal for Halifax; insurance about \$3,000. The Brazil, from New York for Pernambuco in December with fish; insured for \$23,000. The Golden Oriole, from Lunenburg for Barbadoes in December with fish; \$6,000. The Gape Sable, from Lockport for Barbadoes in December with fish; \$6,000. The Lina May, from Halifax for Kingston, Jamaica, about January 20 with fish; \$12,000.

Tus driven-well patent cases, so long in litigation, have at last received a quietus from the United States Supreme Court. Last week a decision was redered upon the application for a rehearing of the case of William D. Andrews and others against George D. Hovey, known as "the driven-well case." The court holds that the patent issued to Nelson W. Green in 1871 for an improvement in the method of constructing artesian wells was invalid, because the invention covered by it was in public use more than two years before Green applied for the patent. The application for a rehearing is denied.

THE line of the Niagara Central from Niagara Falls will pass the G. T. R. at Merritton over a high level steel bridge now building. The constructors will be in St. Catharines by the 31st of May. The road is now graded from Niagara Falls to Thorold. It is said when the railway touches the west bank of the old canal the U. P. R. will buy it up as a through line to the United States and construct a spur to cross at Queenston to connect with the northern section of New York State; also that the chartered line of the Niagara Central to Canfield may be built.

THE Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation has just been registered in London with a capital of £500,000 in fifty thousand £10 shares. It is formed to acquire lands of a new Canadian Crown Lands syndicate in Alberta for settlement purposes. Rev. Canon Haylon is the principal promoter, supported by others of no note. Two agonts of the company sail for Canada next week to

negotiate with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government. It is understood the issue of the prospectus is intended to follow the successful result of their mission.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General has just been published for the year ending June 30th, 1887. The total number of new post offices is 239, making a total in operation of 9,534. The yearly total of letters passing through the mail is 74,309,000 and post cards over 16,000,000. Reference is made to the opening of correspondence with China *via* British Columbia and the C.P.R. The free delivery system is in operation in ten cities, and will shortly be established at Victoria. The revenue for the year was \$2,603,255 and the expenditure \$3,458,100.

THE scarcity of feed has made a decided change in the weight of hogs marketed in Canada this season. In former years the average weight ran from 170 to 180 lbs. dressed, and dealers always found a difficulty in supplying the demand for light averages. This season everything in the shape of a hog has been slaughtered and rushed off to market. The result is a reduction in the average weight of the offerings to about 120 lbs. In the States the weight of hogs on the average is lighter, and the yield of lard smaller than in 1886 and 1887.

The annual report of the Minister of Railways and Canals shows that during the fiscal year of 1886-87 there was expended on canals for construction the sum of \$1,873,193.22; for repairs, \$199,537.80; for staff and maintenance, \$285,172.62. On railways, \$3,313,-983 91 for construction, and \$3,152,649.40 for staff and maintenance—a total expenditure on railways and canals, for construction, of \$5,187,177.13; repairs, \$199,537.80, and for staff and maintenace, \$3,437,822.02. The loss of working Government railways last year reached \$311,901.52.

MR. E. McLeon, of the St. John, N.B., one of the liquidators of the Maritime bank, is on the way to Ottawa in connection with the case against R. A. & J. Stewart, which is expected to begin before the Supreme Court shortly. The liquidators have been served with a notice informing them that an injunction has been taken out in the English Court of Common Pleas restraining them from further proceedings at the present time.

The Canadian Pacific has made arrangements with the Hochelaga Cotton company of Montreal for the transhipment of three thousand bales of cottons to Pekin, Ohina. The shipment will leave Hochelaga in a few days and will go direct to China, via Canadian Pacific Railway and the Pacific steamships. This is the first shipment of Canadian cottons which has ever been made to China or, in fact, to any Asiatic country.

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The new Drummond country railway is doing a good business in bark, lumber and cordwood, and is proving a boon to municipalities through which it passes. At present, Campbell's hill is the terminus, but the company will push on construction, and it is hoped that within a year connection will be made with the Grand Trunk somewhere on the Three Rivers branch.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Frederick Barnard Matthews, which took place on Saturday, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Matthews was in former years well known in connection with the firm of Leckie, Matthews & Company. Later he acted as liquidator of the Exchange Bank. He was a warm friend of athletic sports and did much to encourage the love of healthy manly exercise.

AT Black Lake the Anglo-Scotch Asbestos Company is building a factory and putting in machinery to crush their asbestos rock instead of cobbling it. There are a number of dwelling houses going up. The company have employed 15 men all winter, the average output being $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per day.

COATES, SON & Co., of London, Eng.; are inviting applications for £32,800, 4½ per cent. debentures of the corporation of Quebec in bonds to bearer for £200 each, being part of the authorized loan of \$175,000. The lists close on the 16th. The issue price is £102.

THE Dominion Express Company have arranged for a daily express service over the line of the International railway between Sherbrooke and Megantic.

Correspondence.

THE N. B. STUMPAGE TAX.

To the Editor of the JOURNAL OF COMMERCE :--

Sir,--- 1 am glad Mr. Hickory has a desire to air the stumpage tax. In his letter he remarks:

"To show the absurdity of your correspondent's statements; I have only to give you

Byram vs. Byram."

He says: "I contend that if "\$1.50 can be paid for " lumber cut on wild," " polists; \$1.25 is little " enough on Crown " lande per thousand," He says: "It is not that " causes the falling off " of the output of lum-" ber, it is the scarcity " of it in a slaughter" " d forest."

I have taken pains to see how Mr. Hickory proves my absurdity; but cannot see the point, unless he wishes to make it appear that the scarcer an article gets the more reduction should be made in price to get rid of it. Again, he says "if our Crown Lands are as

well wooded and as easily reached as are the granted lands, why are they not worth \$1.50 as well as they ?" I did not say out Crown lands are inferior wooded to granted lands, nor do I believe they are, and the Crown would be perfectly justified in charging the same rate. Again he says, "these lands, lying as they do, within easy reach of the various railway lines, are for purposes of transportation of supplies alone worth more to the operator, and yet Mr. Byram expects the operator on Crown Lands to pay as high a rate of stumpage on a lumbering chance, far away from roads and railways, etc., as on a field of operation directly contiguous to the railway."

It may enlighten Mr. Hickory somewhat to show what our savings on transportation by rail to the operators are, so far as this upper country is concerned. Before our Government gave our lands for this railway luxury, tow boats brought us flour, etc., etc., at seventy-five to eighty cents per average barrel of two hundred and fifty pounds. Now we can get a barrel of flour brought by rail for about one dollar, and a box you could carry under your arm for twenty-five cents, so I think when Mr. Hickory figures up the savings by rail he will have to open a profit and loss account if he does not already k cep one. He reminds me of our politicians (and he may be one) who are very good in using language which can be read in different ways if we question their meaning.

From what little I know about transportation I find the water route far excels the land, and when Mr. Hickory can bring his ships laden with freight and unload their cargoes and store them in warehouses, then lond up their tow boats and tow them to camps in the wilderness, they can place supplies at any operator's camp far cheaper than we can get them delivered by rail at stations along the line.

Mr. Hickory agrees with me on one point, that it would be better for the country had we more farmers; but on the other hand he thinks it would be worse for our farmers if we had fewer lumbermen. Here I cannot agree with him; the more lumbering there is carried on the more careless our farmers will become; they will depend upon operators to purchase their hay, oats and grass-fed beef; they will allow their sons to hire out during the winter for the sake of a few dollars, and these lads, growing dissatisfied with home think they would like a larger field, such as the West. What then has the farmer to gain out of the operation ?

No doubt in some cases great benefits are derived from lumbering and manufacturing the products into deals to be sent away, but it is a question now which every man should study, whether it is not leading nearer to a curse than a benefit to have our forests slaughtered yearly, if we have only some broken banks and bankrupt lumbermen and lumber merchants to represent the loss of our virgin soil.

Mr. Hickory says, "your correspondent wants all the lumber manufactured at the stump, and evidently wants the return of the good old days, when a bunch of shingles was the currency of the country." I happy to say those good old days are not yet dead; in Madawaska the drawing knife and shaving borse are sent from ten to thirty miles in the wilderness to shave cedar shingles tor our enterprising merchant, Mr. G. V. Hammond, who does a business of about \$7,000 in shaved shingles, sleepers and saw logs. and I may say many a day I have shaved shingles in the woods to support my wife and family when I chose a pioneer life, hewing out a home in the wilderness, where my wife would insist to be by my side with her babes to care for, and bunched shingles as I made them, while the children tumbled amongst the shavings. The trade which gives the pioneer a chance to bring bread to his family should not be despised.

Now, Mr. Editor, I claim your indulgence for one more remark on Mr. Hickory's theory of cutting over the ground every ten years. I admit that with an extra chance of thrifty sprace, when the first cuttings are no less than eleven inches at small end, exclusive of bark, a second cutting may be got by taking down as low as nine and ten inches; but I would like Mr. Hickory to inform me what sized lumber the third cutting would be ten years after; and it must be understood those extra chances are like angels visits "few and far between."

Mr. Hickory asks, " Have these saw mills costing half a million dollars no vested rights." Gapital can invest where it pleases, and run ils own risks, in water or steam power, at scaports or in the wilderness, if I had to protect any rights, I would protect the rights of our country millers on small streams, to supply the wants of our pioneers in opening up our country, instead of allowing the lumber monopolists on the scashiore to strip the lumber off above those mills, runing the proprietor and the land also. I hope Mr. Hickory will continue to air the lumber trade, and if he wishes to instruct, I can be taught from facts much quicker than sneers. The latter will not bolster up a bad case.

Yours truly, P. O. BYRAM. Madawaska, N.B., March 7th, 1888.

Meetings, &c.

HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND LOAN.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society was held last week, at the Company's Banking House, corner of King and Hughson streets, Hamilton, the President, Mr. Geo. H. Gillespie, in the chair. The treasurer, Mr. H. D. Cameron, acted as secretary. The following shareholders were present: Messra Geo. H. Gillespie, President; A. T. Wood, Vice-President; II. D. Cameron, treasurer; Chas. Gurney, T. H. Maepherson; James Webster, Edward Martin, Q. C., H. H. Laing, Dr. Billings, W. H. Glassco, Geo. Bull, John Crerar, P. M. Bankier, John Muir, A. F. Sutherland, C. Ferrie, Wm. Gibson, Wm. Carey, Henry McLaren, John Eastwood, Walter R. Macdonald, Alex. Turner and J. M. Williams.

The President called upon the secretary to read the usual notices calling the meeting and the report of the society's operations during the year, which was in printed form in the hands of all the shareholders. It is as follows:

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the sixteenth annual report of the society's affairs.

The net profits of the year amount to \$119,102, to which add \$4,776.17 withdrawn from the contingent fund, making in all \$123,878.17. Out of this two half-yearly dividends, at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum, have been paid, amounting together with the personal property tax, to \$78,878.17. The balance, amounting to \$45,000, has been carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$200,000, and the contingent fund stands at \$22,665 75.

The amount invested during the year was \$816,136.01, and the amount repaid, including interest, is \$801,289.62, both sums largely in excess of any previous year.

The sterling debentures of the society which matured during the year were renewed or replaced at a much lower rate than they originally carried.

There has been an increase in the amount borrowed by way of deposit and debenture, amounting to \$206 033 02, all of which is a significant indication of the confidence of the public in the stability and financial strength of the society.

The total assets of the society now amount to \$3,516,851,51, being an increase over last year's of \$261,321,58.

It will thus be seen that the volume of the society's business has largely increased in every department, and the net result cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the shareholders.

In consequence of the large amount on deposit in the society's saving bank, the directors have deemed it prudent, in order to provide for any sudden or unexpected withdrawal of any large amount, to add to the provision previously made hy investing in securities readily convertible. Of such invest-ments they have now nearly \$200,000, which, while yielding a fair rate of interest, is practically available at any moment

All of which is respectfully submitted. GRO. H. GILLESPIE,

President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1887.

Assets and Liabilities.

Liabilities to Stockhold	ers.
Share capital paid up Contingent fund Reserve fund, credit 31st Dec., 1886\$155,000 00	\$1,100,000 09 23,665 75
Added this year 45,000 00 	200,000 00 38,500 00
	\$1,362,165 75
Liabilities to the Publ Savings bank de- posits\$1,088,779-13	ie.
Sterling debentures 781,927 11 Currency deb 153,506 00 Debenture stock 37,716 66	
Interest on Savings Bank deposits . 37,741 87 Int. on debentures. 8,094 81	
Sundry accounts 46,420 18	

2,154,685 76 \$3.516.851 51

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Assets.	
Net value of investments\$	
Property on King street	89,000 00
	126,917 67
	3,516,851 51
Profit and Loss.	
Dr.	
To dividends Nos. 32 and 33\$77,000 00 To personal property	
tax 1.878 17	\$78,878 17
To Int. on deposits 40,710 11	grojore ri
" " Stg. debentures. 35,350 00	
. " " Ourrency 6,000 00	
" " Debenture stock. 1,500 00	
" Doben, expenses 1,215 13	83,560 11

			1
"	Directors' Compen-		
	sation 2,990 00		
"			
	uators' fees and		
	commission 4,622 68		
ĸ	Expense (including	· .	
	cost of manage-		
	ment, fuel, taxes		
	and attendance for		
	whole building, auditors' and offi-		1
	cers' salaries, in-		
	spection, office ex-		
	penses & postage. 21,281 00		
	P	30,108	81
tı	Balance of profit for year after	,	
	paying a dividend of 7 per		
	cent., added to reserve	40,223	83
	. -	\$232,770	92
		 ,	-
	Cr.		
Bj	v interest carned on investments		
	ete	\$229,275	09

Rent 3,495 83

\$232,770 92

Hamilton, 7th February, 1885. H. D. CAMERON,

Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the books, accounts and vouchers of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, and found the same correct. We have also examined the securities and find them in perfect order, and correct as set forth in the above statement.

Hamilton, 13th February, 1888. W. F. FINDLAY,

R. K. Hope, Auditors.

The President said: In moving the adoption of the sixteenth annual report, copies of which have been mailed to all of our shareholders, I feel I can congratulate you upon the result of the past year's business, which is one of the most satisfactory ever presented to the shareholders. After paying two half-yearly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and personal property tax, in all \$78,878.17, we have carried \$45,000 to the reserve fund, leaving that fund with \$200,000 at its credit. In doing this we have with-drawn \$4,776.17 from the contingent fund—a fund, as you are all aware, formed to meet anticipated losses on our loans in Manitoba, but we felt fully justified in doing this as during last autumn our inspector visited that part of the Dominion and carefully reexamined all the properties mortgaged to the society. He reports that any losses we may there sustain will be inconsiderable, much less than we at one time anticipated, and he considers the amount now at the credit of the contingent fund as fully ample to cover any losses that may be sustained on any of our investments. I may here state that the total amount of the society's investments in Manitobs at the close of the year was \$148,500, and that sum has since been reduced by payments on account. You will observe in the last on account. You will observe in the last paragraph of the report that the directors deemed it prudent to be prepared for any sudden withdrawal of funds from the Savings Bank, not that we have or had any reason to anticipate such, but the fact of our being prepared for such a contingency is one very good reason for our never experiencing it. We have now on deposit with the banks, available solution for the second we are authorized by law to take, and the |

increase in the amount borrowed on sterling debentures and debenture stock; as well as in . the savings bank, shows a net addition of \$206,000 for the year, and I think we may, looking at these facts, congratulate ourselves upon the confidence existing in the society, as evidenced by the steady increase of facilities placed at our disposal. We ask your approval to-day of an amendment to Rule 14, giving Board of Directors the power to reduce their number to not less than seven, three of whom as hitherto, will form a quorum for the tran-saction of business. I find few if any loan companies in Ontario have more than seven directors, and we think the number ample. We propose, however, submitting eight directors for re-election, only dropping one, that of a gentleman who has tendered his resignation, and which the Board regret, he having been a director since the organization of the society.

Mr. A. T. Wood, vice-president, in second-ing the report, said: After the able speech of the president, it is unnecessary for me to detain you with any lengthened remarks. It a very pleasing thing for a Board of Directors when they can come before a meeting of shareholders with such a statement as has been submitted to day, and I am sure it must be satisfactory to shareholders to have such a statement. It is an indication to them that their property is well and carefully looked after by those in whom they have placed their confidence. I need not say, gentlemen, that the result of the year's business just placed before you has not been reached without a good deal of hard work as well as a good deal of anxiety on the part of those who occupy the chief position in the management. You can quite understand in these days of keen competition in all classes of business that lending money is no exception. Tn order, therefore, to invest our funds so as to carn the dividends, and a sum sufficient for our yearly addition to the rest, there must be constant and close attention on the part of the Board in investigating every security offered before the loan is passed. Then there is the constant anxiety on the part of the manager in looking after all our investments, sceing that nothing suffers for want of proper attention on his part. I can from personal knowledge bear testimony to Mr. Cameron's enthusiastic devotion to the interest of the society in all its branches. We do not claim for the Provident and Loan that it is the oldest or largest company in the Dominion, but there is one thing the directors aim at, and that is to make it one of the strongest and safest societies in the country, one in which not only the stockholders but the investing public will continue to have unbounded confidence. Although the average, rate of interest on the investments is slightly lower than it was, still with the increased borrowed capital at reduced rates, and the yearly additions to the reserve fund, the earn-ing powers of the society is steadily increasing. The shareholders may confidently look for-ward to a time not far distant when the reserve fund will be 50 per cent. of the paid up capital, and when all the society's carnings may be safely divided among them every six months.

The President and Vice-President both informed the meeting that if any shareholder had any questions to ask they would be happy to give any additional information they had

concerning the affairs of the society. resolution adopting the report was put by the President and carried unanimously.

AMENDING & RULE.

An amendment to Rule 14, authorizing the directors to reduce their number to not less than seven, was carried unanimously.

DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

The following gentlemen were re-elected directors:-Messrs. G. H. Gillespie, Chas. Gurney, Æmilius Irving, Q.C., Walter R. Macdonald, T. H. Macpherson, Alexander Turner, J. M. Williams and A. T. Wood.

After the customary votes of thanks to the directors, manager and officers, the meeting adjourned.

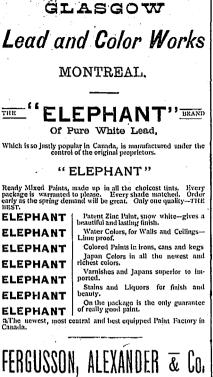
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Geo. H. Gillespie was unanimously elected President and Mr. A. T. Wood, Vice-President.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Ev'g, March 15, 1888.

The local money market has ruled quiet and easy all week and call loans can be readily negotiated at 44/05 per cent. Commercial money remains unchanged at 7/@8 per cent. and it is hardly likely that these figures will be lowered so long as interest on deposits remains at 4 per cent. It now transpires that the March payments were by no means so well met as was at first reported and the general impression is that not more than 40 per cent of the paper falling due on that day was taken up. Sterling exchange is quiet with a moderate businesss doing. Sixties are quoted at 91/2# between banks and 91 over the counter. Demand 9503 and 95010. Cables 101/201. Posted rates in New York are 4.861 and 4.881; actual 4.851 and 4.871. Cables 4.873 @4.88. The local stock market has ruled very irregular, since it is practically at the mercy of any clique who may choose to manipulate it. The general public continue to fight shy of the "street," and the market is purely between brokers with the natural result that the scalpers have it all their own way. Richelieu has been persistently "bulled" all week and closes nearly 5 points higher, but bank stocks are neglected and the total volume of business is comparatively small. The "boom" which was inaugurated in the middle of the week speedily fizzled out, and at the close prices had returned pretty generally to their former level.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	same week 1887.
Uommerce	670	1151	113]	120
Hochelaga	26	95	95	98}
Merchants	101	130	129	132
Montreal	287	217	214	2483
Peoples	4	102	102	102
Quebec	20	110	110	108
Union	· 23	92	. 92	89
Miscellaneous.	•		•	•
Can. Cotton Co	56	50	50	85
do. 'bonds.	\$3000	103	103	
Can. Pacific	625		56 1	60]
Can. Sugar Ref'y .	109	102	102]	
Dundas Cotton Co.	75	493		731
Gas	1025		2113	225
L'n & M'tg'ge	73		. 108	108
Montreal Cot, B'ds	S4000	104	103	
N.W. Land	69		55	601
Richelieu	3925	521		62
Telegraph	1085	941		951



MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Thursday Evg., March 15, 1888.

The heavy snow and wind storm of the past week, though less severe here than at points to the south, proved a serious impediment to trade, blocking up the roads and delaying mails and traffic. This market has been visited by some large Western buyers, including representatives of the Hudson Bay Company, on the lookout for spring supplies of general groceries and provisions, but on the whole trade has ruled quiet and most business men will be glad when March has passed away. Prices have varied very little and it is a "waiting season," so to speak, with many of our business people.

Asuss.—Receipts have been light, demand moderate. First pots sell at \$4.25@\$4.30. Seconds, \$3.90@\$3.95. Pearls would sell at \$7.50 for firsts. Receipts since 1st January, 641 brls pots, 58 brls pearls; deliveries, 621 brls pots, 51 brls pearls. Stock in ctore at 6 p. m. on 14th March, 435 brls pots, 13 brls pearls.

CANNED GOODS.---We have heard of several sales of canned lobsters at \$1.40 per dozen for first-class brands on the spot; ordinary have sold at \$1.22]. A few round lots of corn and tomatoes have also been placed. Enquiries have been received from the west for mackerel with sales at \$5.20 per case. It is said the stock in this city, outside of grocers hands, is only sixty cases. There has also been some call for salmon.

DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The position as regards butter has undergone no

change, fine goods being steady and common and medium dull and casy. Cheese has also been quiet and there is nothing to add to former reports. Cable unchanged at 56s@59s. Offerings of eggs large and market easier. American eggs sold at 17c@18c and Canadian at 19c. Market for dressed hogs about over and we quote \$7.50/@\$7.75 for jobbing lots. In pork a fair business has been done, also in lard. Provisions generally unchanged. Green hams are quoted at 91c and flanks at 81c. The Liverpool provision market was steady except bacon which was stronger and moved up 3d to 38s 6d@40s 6d. Pork closed at 67s 6d, lard at 388 9d, and tallow at 25s. The Chicago pork market was lower on May and steady on June, but later strengthened and steadily improved, going to \$14.221 April, \$14.30 May, \$14.30 June. Lard was stronger at \$7.65 April, \$7.75 May, \$7.771 June. Last years prices were :- May pork \$20.50; June, \$20.50. April lard \$7.50; May, \$7.572; June, \$7.65.

Day Goods.-As the month wears away remittances do not improve as much as was expected considering the showing made at the early part of the month. Stocks of British, foreign and Canadian goods are well assorted and prices, particularly of Canadian goods, are firm. We have heard of an advance in some makes of cotton goods owing no doubt to the stiffening of the price of raw material. The spring-like weather experienced within the last ten days has had a very cheering influence on the retail traders both in the city and the outlying districts. Travellers who have been at home now for some little time are preparing again for the sorting trip and if, as is expected, the season is an early one, they will, no doubt, report a good many orders as most people have bought sparingly .:

FISH AND OILS.—The market is, inchanged all round. There is demand enough to take up all offerings by the close of the season and stocks are not large. Practically speaking the market is bare of most lines of salted and pickled fish. Fresh frozen herrings are in less active demand but supply is light and we quote 90c@Si per 100. Fresh haddock is cheaper at $3c@3\frac{1}{2}c$; cod, $3c@3\frac{1}{2}c$. Tommy cods are more plentiful with business at 90c@S1. The seal fishery for sailing vessels commenced on the first, and for sitemers on tenth of the month.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The demand for flour was light and we have little business to report. Prices are nominally unchanged. Grain also quiet with little wheat under offer; oats in moderate demand and peas steady. Quotations in prices current. The American markets for wheat have been irregular but at Chicago and New York there was a stronger tone and a fractional advance. Corn was steady but quiet. Prices as compared with a year ago; April wheat 75% this year; 76% last year; May 79% and 81% c; June 80% and 80% c. April corn 47% and 35% c; May 51% c and 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% c and 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% c and 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% c and 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% c and 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% c and 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% cand 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% cand 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% cand 40% c, June 51% and 35% c; May 51% cand 40% c, June 51% cand 41° corn, nothing offering. No. 1 California wheat off coast, 33% 90, French country markets quiet. Wheat and flour in Paris rather easier. Liverpool wheat and corn, spot, rather easier. Liverpool mixed maize, 4% 6% d; Canadian peas, 5% 50.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade is slowly showing more signs of animation but the two

days storm of the past week has not contri. buted to help things. Interest is chiefly being centred in tens which are expected to liven up about this season of the year, but trade generally has, so far, been mainly for ordinary sized lots though enquiries ahead would tea firm here has recently bought about 2_1100 pkgs. of choice Japan from a New -York company. The exact terms were kept private, but it is understood the price paid was low. The aggregate value of the sale footed up more than \$20,000. Coffees are still easy and indicate a declining tendency. For a good round lot business could probably be closed all the way down to 15c for Rio, as to sample, but it must be remembered that this would be exceptional and our quotations fairly represent the ordinary jobbing trade with occusional advantages to good buyers. The market for sweetstuffs is unchanged since last report. A Liverpool writer says :- Sugar is dull, but indicating improvement. Granulated 17s 3d per owt in double Lags, and 17s 9d in barrels; some makers hold for 18s and 188 6d respectively. Tea The supply of common Congons is scarcely so large this week, and prices are therefore steady, low 33d, fair common 44@54d., medium 54d@64d., good Pan Yong 94d per lb. New make, in boxes, fair 7d, good medium 94d. Coffee.—At yesterday's auctions a change for the better occurred. If the improvement continues, our quotations will have to be immediately ad-vanced. The Dutch sale takes place on 7th inst, on the basis of valuation of 36 cents for good ordinary Java. Currants are firmly held. Valencias are dull at 138 6d@148 6d per cwt, Dates are 6d per cwt easier. Spices.-Cloves are rather dearer. White pepper is steady. Tapioca, ginger and chillies casier. Sago, black pepper, pimento and nutmegs quiet. Oils.-Linsced is dull, and for quantity lower prices are practicable. The spot quotations are :- Ikaw, 19s and 20s 3d, and 6d more is acked for Spring shipment. Rice rather easier, fair quality offering at 88 6d, good 88 71d@88 9d per ewt. Cream of tartar cheaper, and we can work 117s/0117s 6d net cash, f. o. b. Continent.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- There scems to be more apples in the west than expected but prices are steady as some stock here is not keeping too well and the British market holds good for sound fruit. We quote \$3@\$3.50 for good apples per bbl. and ordinary at \$2.50. Lemons \$2.50@\$3 per box for Messina and Lemons \$2.5000\$3 per box for Messina and Palermo fruit. Oranges, Valencias unpacked, \$1.25; do. packed, \$5. Extra quality Florida oranges are quoted at \$6 per box; Messina box oranges \$2.7500\$3. Granberries \$1000 \$11 per bbl. Dates 44066, according to quality. Bananas, Aspinwall, \$400\$5 per bunch. Sanaida widen in second \$260216 quality. Bananas, Aspinwall, \$4@\$6 per bunch. Spanish onions, in cases. \$3@\$3.50; orates \$1.50. Red onions in bbl. \$4. Bags figs 4m44c; kegs 44c; 1 ib. boxes 9c per lb; 10 to 14lb boxes 10%13c. Filbert 9c; walnuts 14c; peanuts 8m9c; pecans 94c, almon's 13m14c; Brazils 13c; cocoanuts \$650 per 100.

HIDES .- Business is quict and unchanged. There are not many hides coming in, as is usual in Lont.

IRON AND HARDWARK,-Since our last report nothing of any great importance has marked the course of the iron market, either at home or abroad. Prices in the local market continue unchanged and there is very little iron for sale. For spring delivery not very much has been done and the tendency is to hold off for the probability of a little lower price, although the quotations in the English mar-

ket for pig iron are almost as low as they have been during the past year. Lead is stiff and reports continue that a syndicate is about to take hold of the market. Tin is firmer and Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal cannot be bought under 40c in this market. It is said that currently some lots have been bought here from Toronto and the west, Copper also keeps firm. There have been more enquiries for light hardware and shelf goods than for some time past. No changes can be noticed in the nail list. There is a steady undertone, but no disposition shown to force business. An English writer says: "The rolling mills are still well employed, but there is a striking absence of new business, and more anxiety is shown to enter orders for spring shipments. Some of the steel works report b ing full for the next two or three months. Pig iron has fallen further is or 2s, but speculators who went in so heavily at the end of the year have mostly cleared out at considerable loss, and the market is more in the hands of makers. Export returns are again favorable, but the American demand which was so prominent a feature this time last year for rails, blooms, slabs, etc., has ceased ; and the advanced prices on this side have stopped a good deal of business in the more expensive descriptions of rolled steel. Copper still maintains its full price, and as many producers have entered into the syndicate, present prices are likely to be kept up for some time to come. Tin shows some signs of weakness, and sales for May delivery are being made at £15@£20 per ton under current prices. Tinplates quiet and prices easier and for forward deliveries makers are disposed to give concessions.

LEATHER AND SHORS .- While some leather houses say that business is quiet, a few report a fair trade in most lines of leather. As a general rule prices are not closely adhered to and splits are weak. A few European shipments continue to be made from Quebec and St. Hyacinthe. Most of the boot and shoe factories are not going to do much of a sorting up business, so it is reported. They probably think that travellers secured the great bulk of the safe orders on the regular trip. They are now getting up full samples. The fac-tories in Quebec are fairly busy getting out goods for the western jobbers.

RAW FURS .- The March sales in London commenced this week but the opening days are generally devoted to preliminaries, and the houses here, so far, have received no news of importance. A cable states that the Hudson's Bay Co.'s fur sales resulted in reduced prices ranging from 5 to 30 per cent. The quanti-tics offered were largely in excess of the previous March sales.

SEEDS .- Enquiries are more numerous and business is fair. Western clover 81/a9c; mammoth 9c@10c ! Rawdon 9fc@10c; Alsike 9c@10c. Cauadian timothy \$3.25@ \$3.40; American ditto \$3.10@\$3 25.

Woot,-It has again been a quict week in the wool market with a small trade at about quotations.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.).

TORONTO, March 15, 1888.

Business in wholesale circles is fair. Dry goods and fancy goods houses report moderate trade, with prospects satisfactory. Money is slightly ensier, but no decided change in rates. The stock market is fairly active and

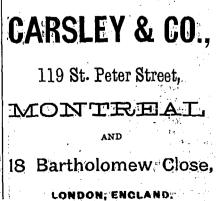
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MONTREAL. FEATHER TRIMMINGS In all the latest shades and at Lowest Prices. RIBBONS in all the Latest Styles. LACES; Lace Flouncings, Veilings and Nets of all kinds. HOSIERY in Cotton, Lisle Thread,

Merino, Cashmere Silk in all

sizes and colors.

The trade is respectfully informed that we are receiving shipments of Novelties every week and our Stock is now very complete.

Letter orders promptly attended to.



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at'86c for car lots, and this price bid for 10,000

bushels May delivery. No. 1 fall 88c bid, and

choice quality sell at \$7.05@\$7.15;and car lots of heavy are nominal at \$6.90@\$6:95.

for ingot. Lead higher at 41c/@43c for pig, and 5c/@51c for bar. Shot 61c/w7c. Manilla

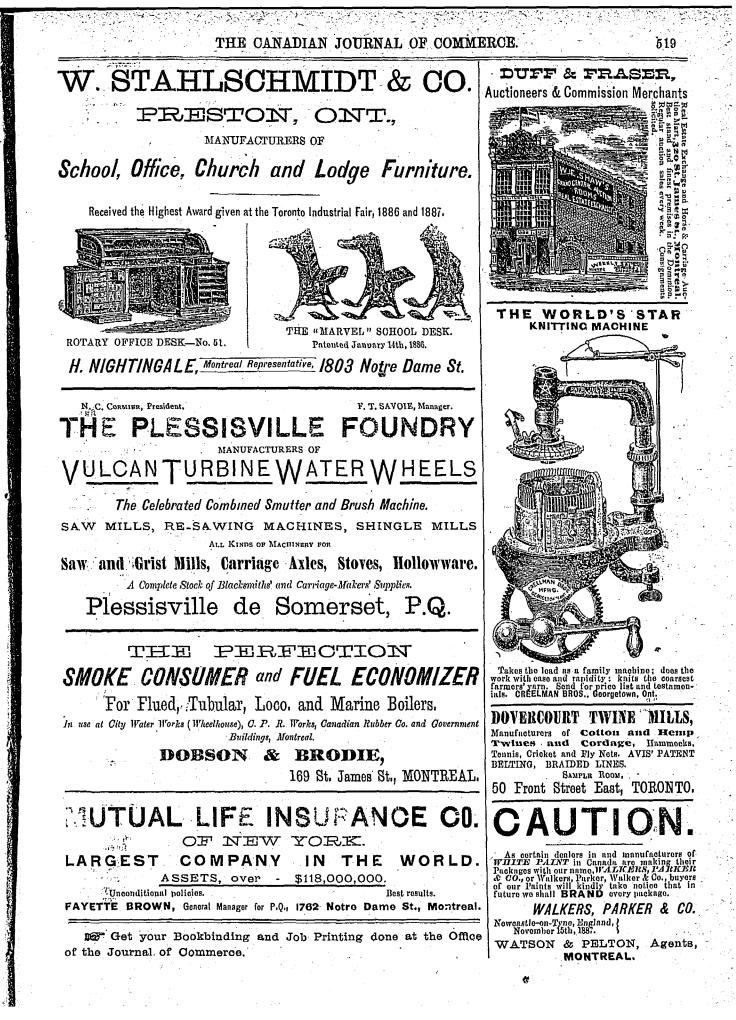


Pnovisions .- Trade quiet. Long clear sold

at 21c/22c, coarse 19c/20c, and Southdown 25c@26c. Pulled supers are 23c@24c, and extras 27c/@28c.

legs, and is the heaviest and best made by any

of the foundries.



SURETYSHIP.

The only Company in Canada confining itself to this business.



Capital Autnorized, - \$1,000,000 Paid up in Cash (no noies), 309,900 Resources Over -900.000 *Deposit with Dom. Gov't, - 57,000

THE BONUS SYSTEM

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

One-Half per cent. per annum is reached.

This Company is under the same experienced man-agement which introduced the system to this continent over twenty-two years ago, and has since actively and successfully conducted the business to the satisfaction of its clients.

Over \$560,000 have been paid in Claims to Employers.

dent, - SIR ALEX. T. GALT, G.C.M.G President. Vice-President Managing Director, - EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary, - JAMES GRANT, Bankers, - THE BANK OF MONTREAL. Secretary, -Bankers, -

HEAD OFFICE:

157 St. James St., MONTREAL, EDWARD RAWLINGS,

Managing Director.

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



Boot and Shoe Manufacturer. 21 OHAREST ST., St Roch's, QUEBEC,

		8100	CS AND	BÓNDS	• .			
NAME.	Par Val'o	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up	Reșt.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	PerCelt Prices Mar. 15	value
Brit. North America.	\$ 2431	\$4,866,666	\$4,866,666	1,101,630	31 31	April Oct June Dec		345 531 57 50
Can. Bank Commorce.	50 100	6,000,000 500,000	6.000,000		8	June Dec		
Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Nfid		500,000 306,000	270,000	20,000 100,006	31	2 May 2 No ^A		•••••
Commercial, Nfid Commercial, Windsor Dominion	.40 50	1 260.000	260,000	65,000	3] 10	1 May 1 Nov	105	42 00 109 87
Du Peaple	50	1,500,000 1,200,000 1,479,600	1,500,000 1,200,000	100,006 65,000 1,070,000 300,000 425,000 30,000	3	3 Mar 3 Sept 2 Jan 2 July	102 119	51 00 59 50
Du Peaple Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth	50 70	280,000	1,461,528 245,910	30,000	3± 3	1 Feb 1 Aug	84	58 80
Fedoral Halifax Banking Co	100 20	1,250,000	1,250,000 500,000	150,000 100,000	3 8	1 June 1 Dec 1 Mch 1 Sept	52 112	52 00 22 50
		1,000,000	1,000,000	340.000	4	2June 1Dec	1351	22 50 135 50
Hochelaga Imperial Jacques Cartier London	100 100	710.100	1,500,000	550,000	34	June Dec	133	35 00 133 00 19 25
London	25 100	500,000	500,000 219,568	140.000	3	2 June 2 Dec 2 Jan 2 July 2 June 1 Dec		
/ Merchants' Can	100	5,799,200 1,000,000 2,000,000	219,568 5,799,200 1,000,000	1,700,000		2 June 1 Dec 1 Aug 1 Fel 1 April 1 Oct	129 1171 136	129.00 117.50
Merchants, Halifax Molsons Montreal Nationale	50 200	2,000,000	1,000,000 2,000,000 12,000,000	160,000 875,000 6,000,000	4	1 April 1 Oc 1 June 1 Dec	136 214]	68 00 429 50
Nationale		2,000,000	2.000.000		2	1 May Nov	45	22 50
Nationale New Brunswick Nova Scotia	100 100	500,000	500,000 1,114,300	400.000	6 31	1 Jan 1 July 1 Feb	210 1401	210 00 140 50
Ontario;	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	1 525.000	7	1 June 1 Dec 1 June 1 Dec	118	118 00 126 00
People's of Halifax People's of N. B	20	600,000	600,000 150,000	40,000	21	-Feb Au		98.00
	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	31	June Dec	110	110,00
St. Stophen's Standard	100 50	200,000	200,000	25,000 840,000	21 7	April Oc Jan July	.1 196	63 00
Toronto.	100	1,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000	1.250.000	8	2 June 1 De	(m190	63 00 198 00
Union, (Halifax) Union of L. C Ville Marie	50 60	500,000	500,000 1,200,000		· 8	2 Jan 2 July		99 00 57 20
Ville Marie Western		500,000	478,430 330,000	1 20.000	31	2 June 1 Dec	961	96 25
Yarmouth	75	300,000	300.000	80,000	3	1 Feb 1 Au		106 00
Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co.	50 100	630,200 1,620,000	616,374 322,412 288,971 750,000	80,000 47,000	31 5	1 Jan 1 July 1 Jan 1 July 2 July	118 97	59 25 97 00
Brit, Mortg. Loan Co	1 100	450,000 750,000 750,000	288,971	47,000 44,000 95,000	31 3	2 July 2 Jan 2 July		25 25
Building and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co	100		150,000			may Au	50	50 60
Canada Landed Credit Co Can. Perm. Loan and Say	50	1,500,000 3,500,000	663,990 2,300,000	150,000 1,180,000		2 Jan 2 July 1 Jan 1 July	125	62 50 99 00
Can. Sav. and Lonn Co Dominion Sav. and Inv. Co.	1 50	750,000	2,300,000 681,079 873,205	150,000 157,000	17	June De 30 July 31 De		45 00
Dominion Telegraph Co	50	1,000,000	1.1,000,000		3	15 Jan and Qtl	7 · · 84	42 00
Dundas Cotton Co Farmer's Loan and Sav. Co. Froehold Loan and Sav. Co. Hamilton Prov. and Loan. Home Sav. and Loan Co	100 50	500,000 1,057,250 2,700,000 1,500,000	500,000 611,430	107,126	31	May No	49 <u>3</u>	49 75 58 50
Freehold Loan and Say. Co.	100 100	2,700,000	1,200,000	570,000	5	1June 1De	165	165 00 121 00
Home Sav. and Loan Co	100	1,200,000	1 190,000	107,126 570,000 200,000 66,000	3	2 Jan 2 Jul 2 Jan 2 Jul	7	
Linebollere Cotton Co	1 100	2,000,000	1,000,000 1,100,000	M	[2int]v	March—qtly. 1 Jan 1 Jul	123	123_00
Huron & Erio Loan Soc Huron & Lambton Loan Co. Imperial Loan and Iny. Co.	50 100	500,000 629,850	315,039 625,900	47.570	- Şi	2 Jan 2 Jul		111 00
manued panking and hoan.	100	700,000	519,232	4 60,000	3	2 Jan 2 Jul	7	
Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag. London Loan Co	50	5,000,000 679,700 2,452,700	700,700 600,000	360,000	5	15 Mon 15 Sep	t 1461	73 25
Lond. and Ont. Inv. Co Manitoba Inv. Assoc	1 100						al . 	
	100	2,452,700	670,000 490,540 100,000	105,000	31 31	15 Mcn 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul	7 117	117 00
Manitoba Loan	100	1,250,000	312,500	3,000 111,000	31 4 31	Jan Jul	95	95 00
Manitoba Loan	100	1,250,000	312,500]	3] 4 3] 4 6	Jan Jul	95	95 00 37 80 85 00
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass, Ry, Co.	100 100 40 40 50	1,250,000 1,250,000 7,000,000 2,000,000 600,000	100,000 312,500 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,004		4 6 4	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No	y 95 y 94 1 t 212 1 y 223	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50
Manitoba Loan Montreal Tolegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pags, Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Asgoo	100 100 40 50 100 50	1,250,000 1,250,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000	100,000 312,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 300,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 6 4 2 qtly 0	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No March-qtly	$ \begin{array}{c} & 95 \\ y & 94 \\ t & 212 \\ t & 223 \\ y & 223 \\ & 91 \\ & 27 \end{array} $	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pags. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoo. Montreal Loan and Mortg.	100 100 40 50 100 50 50	1,250,000 1,250,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000	100,000 312,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 300,000	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4 6 4 2 qtly 0 3 1	Jan Jur Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 20 Jun	y 95 y 94 <u>4</u> t 212 <u>4</u> y 223 y 223 t 27 t 107	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50 53 50
Manitoba Loan Montroal Tolograph Co Montroal City Gas Co Montroal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montroal Cotton Co Montroal Building Assoc Montroal Building Assoc Montroal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinory	100 100 40 50 100 50 50 100 500	100,000 1,250,000 2,000,000 600,000 800,000 300,000 1,000,000 1,700,000 350,000	100,000 312,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 300,000	22,500	4 6 4 2 qtly 0 3 3 3 3 2	Jan Jur Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 20 Jun	y 95 y 94 <u>4</u> t 212 <u>4</u> y 223 y 223 y 223 t 27 t 107 t 107	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50 53 50 104 00 600 00
Manitoba Loan Montreal Tolograph Co Montreal City Gass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv	100 100 40 50 100 50 50 500 500 500 500	$\begin{array}{c} 100,000\\ 1,250,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 800,000\\ 300,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 350,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\end{array}$	100,000 \$12,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 500,000 418,000 50,000 274,278 1,200,000	22,500 60,000 300,000	4 6 4 2 qtly 0 3 3 2 2 3 3	Jan Jur Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep	$\begin{array}{c} & 95 \\ y & 94 \\ t & 212 \\ y & 223 \\ y & 223 \\ y & 27 \\ t & 107 \\ b & 104 \\ y & 120 \\ b & 100 \\ \end{array}$	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50 53 50 104 00 600 00 50 00 60 00
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass, Ry, Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co Ont. Indus, Lean and Inv Ont. Lean and Deb. Co People's Lean and Deb. Co Real Est. Lean and Deb. Co	100 100 40 50 100 50 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	$\begin{array}{c} 100,000\\ 1,250,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 600,000\\ 800,000\\ 300,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,700,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 600,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	100,000 812,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 300,000 418,000 50,000 274,278 1,220,000 564,580	22,500 60,000 300,000 92,000	4 6 4 2 qtly 0 3 3 2 2 3 3	Jan Jul; Jan Jul; Jan and Qi 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No Maroh-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul;	y 95 y 94 <u>1</u> t 212 <u>4</u> y 223 y 223 t 107 t 107 t 107 t 100 y 120 y 120 y 120 y 110	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50 53 50 104 00 600 00 50 00
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass, Ry, Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co Ont. Indus, Lean and Inv Ont. Lean and Deb. Co People's Lean and Deb. Co Real Est. Lean and Deb. Co	100 100 40 50 100 50 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	$\begin{array}{c} 100,000\\ 1,250,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 600,000\\ 800,000\\ 300,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,700,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 600,000\\ 500,000\end{array}$	100,000 \$12,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 500,000 500,000 118,000 274,278 1,230,000 664,580 346,213 1,350,000	22,500 60,000 300,000 92,000	4 6 4 2 qtly 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jui Jan Jui 2 Jan and Qti 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No Maroh-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jui 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jui Jan Jui 9 Fob 15 Sep	y 95 y 94 <u>4</u> t 212 <u>4</u> y 223 91 27 t 107 b 104 b 100 b 100 y 120 y 110 y 110 y 110	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50 104 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 55 00 52 0
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Manitoba Loan Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Judus. Loan and Pop. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Union Loan and Sav. Co Union Loan and Sav. Co	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 100,000\\ 1,250,000\\ 7,000,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 800,000\\ 300,000\\ 1,000,000\\ 1,700,000\\ 350,000\\ 500,$	100,000 312,500 2,000,000 600,004 800,000 300,000 418,000 500,000 418,000 500,000 418,000 500,000 418,000 500,000 664,580 346,213 1,350,000 470,000 800,000 687,000	22,500 60,000 300,000 92,000 Foby.	464 y qu 0 2 qu 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qtl 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No 	7 934 7 944 7 2124 7 2124 7 2124 7 2124 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91	95 00 37 80 85 00 111 50 91 00 13 50 53 50 104 00 600 00 600 00 60 00 60 00 65 00 75 00 70 00
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Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Jours. Loan and Inv Cott. Loan and Deb. Co People's Lean and Deb. Co Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Royal Lean and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Lean & Sav ST. JOHN DYE WOR 94 Princess S	100 100 100 100 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	100,000 1,250,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	100,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 300,000 300,000 50,000 274,278 1,230,000 276,580 346,213 1,360,000 4770,000	22,500 60,000 92,000 57,000 Foby. 200,000 650,000	464 y qu 0 2 qu 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jui Jan Jui 2 Jan and Qii 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No Maroh-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July 1 Feb and Qii 1 Feb and Qi 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan July	y 93 y 94 t 2124 y 223 91 t 107 t 107 t 107 t 107 y 120 y 120 y 120 y 120 y 110 y 120 y 110 y 120 y 12	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \ 00 \\ 87 \ 80 \\ 85 \ 00 \\ 111 \ 50 \\ 53 \ 50 \\ 104 \ 00 \\ 55 \ 50 \\ 104 \ 00 \\ 60 \ 00 \\ 55 \ 00 \ 00$
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Jours. Loan and Inv Cott. Loan and Deb. Co People's Lean and Deb. Co Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y. Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Westorn Can. Loan & Sav ST. JOHN DYE WOI 94 Princess S C. E. BRACKETT,	100 100 100 100 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	100,000 1,250,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	100,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 300,000 300,000 50,000 274,278 1,230,000 276,580 346,213 1,360,000 4770,000	22,500 60,000 92,000 57,000 Foby. 200,000 650,000	464 y qu 0 2 qu 0 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jui Jan Jui 2 Jan and Qii 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No Maroh-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July 1 Feb and Qii 1 Feb and Qi 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan July	y 93 y 94 t 2124 y 223 91 t 107 t 107 t 107 t 107 y 120 y 12	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \ 00 \\ 87 \ 80 \\ 85 \ 00 \\ 111 \ 50 \\ 53 \ 50 \\ 104 \ 00 \\ 55 \ 50 \\ 104 \ 00 \\ 60 \ 00 \\ 55 \ 00 \ 00$
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N. S. Sugar Refinery Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Jours. Loan and Inv Cott. Loan and Deb. Co People's Lean and Deb. Co Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Royal Lean and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Lean & Sav ST. JOHN DYE WOR 94 Princess S	100 100 100 100 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	100,000 1,250,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	N.B.	22,500 60,000 92,000 Foby, 200,000 659,000	4 4 2 4 4 2 4 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qti 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No Maroh-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July Maroh 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul Jany Jul	y 93 944 223 91 223 91 27 107 120 107 120 110 52 130 70 71 126 185 ALBA ALBA	95 00 97 90 87 90 91 00 13 50 53 50 104 00 60 00 60 00 60 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 55 00 90 50 63 00 92 50 NANSON
Manitoba Loan Montreal Tolograph Co Montreal City Gas. Ry. Co. Montreal City Gas. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Morig N.S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Morig National Investment Co Popple's Loan and Deb. Co Popple's Loan and Deb. Co Popple's Loan and Deb. Co Real Est. Loan and Deb. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Union Loan and Sav. Co Western Can. Loan & Sav. ST. JOHN DYE WOI 94 Princess S C. E. BRACKETT, Orders solicited.	1000 1000 40 40 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50	100,000 7,000,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000 200,000 200,000 1,000,000 200,000 500,0000 500,000 500,0000 500,00000000	100,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 664,580 3346,213 1,350,000 800,000 1,300,000 N.B.	22,500 300,000 92,000 Foby 200,000 650,000 Foby Poby	4 6 2 gtly 2 st 2 s 3 s 2 s 3 s 2 s 3 s 2 s 3 s 4 5 5 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qil 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 20 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan July 9 Fob 15 Sep Jan July 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan 2 Jul 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan July 1 Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan Jul Jany Jul	V 95 944 2914 2223 91 277 91 104 7120 7120 7120 7120 7120 7120 7120 7120	$\begin{array}{c} 95 \ 00 \\ 87 \ 80 \\ 85 \ 00 \\ 111 \ 50 \\ 53 \ 50 \\ 104 \ 00 \\ 55 \ 50 \\ 104 \ 00 \\ 60 \ 00 \\ 55 \ 00 \ 00$
Manitoba Loan Montreal Telegraph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Loan and Mortg N.S. Sugar Refinory N.S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv Ont. Jours. Loan and Inv Ont. Jours. Loan and Deb. Co People's Loan and Deb. Co Roal Est. Loan and Deb. Co Royn Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifaz St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Westorn Can. Loan & Sav ST. JOHN DYE WOI 94 Princess S C. E. BRACKETT, Orders solicited.	1000 1000 40 40 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50	1.00,000 7,000,000 2,000,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 500,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 500,000 2,000,000 500,0000 500,0000 500,0000 500,0000 500,000	100,000 2,000,000 2,000,001 600,001 300,000 50,000 50,000 56,000 2412,278 1,230,000 564,580 303,000 564,580 567,000 1,350,000 627,000 1,300,000 N.B.	22,500 300,000 92,000 Foby 200,000 650,000 Foby Poby	4 2 qtly 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 4 5 5 TS, ND A	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qil 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 20 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 30 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan July 9 Fob 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July 1 Jan July	935 944 2124 91 2223 91 277 91 100 9120 9120 9120 9120 9120 9120 91	95 00 97 50 85 00 111 50 53 50 104 00 60 00 55 00 50 00 55 00 50 00 55 00 50 00 55 00 50 00 55 00 50 00 70 00000000
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Manitoba Loan Montreal Tolograph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc N.S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortg. N.S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Indus. Loan and Pob. Co Royal Loan and Dob. Co Starr M'fg Co., Halifaz St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Oronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Westorn Can. Loan & Sav. G. E. BRACKETT, Orders solicited. J. & R. R. R. MANUPACTUR	1000 1000 40 40 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 50	1.00,000 7,000,000 2,000,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 500,000 2,000,000 500,000 1,619,000 500,000 500,000 2,000,000 500,0000 500,0000 500,0000 500,0000 500,000	100,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 664,580 770,000 800,000 1,330,000 N.B. N.B. Solution	22,500 300,000 92,000 92,000 Foby. 200,000 650,000 A. RAMSAY. A. F PAIN A English & MA	4 4 2 atly 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qil 15 April 15 Oc 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 30 Jun 1 Jan 2 Jul 30 Juno 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul 9 Fob 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July March 1 Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan July 1 Jan July 1 Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan July March 1 Fob and Qil 1 Jan July 1 Jan July	93 944 2123 91 223 91 277 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 12	S5 00 S7 90 S7 90 S5 00 111 50 53 50 104 00 50 50 50 00 50 000 50 000 50 000 50 000 50 000 50
Manitoba Loan Montreal Tolograph Co Montreal City Gas Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Building Assoc N.S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Mortg National Investment Co N.S. Sugar Refinory Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Indus. Loan and Inv. Ont. Indus. Loan and Pob. Co Royal Loan and Sav. Co Starr M'fg Co., Hulifax St. Paul, M. & M. R'y Toronto City Gas Co Union Loan and Sav. Co Westorn Can. Loan & Sav. S. F. JOHN DYE WOI 94 Princess S C. E. BRACKETT, Orders solicited.	100 100 100 40 40 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	1,250,000 7,000,000 2,000,000 800,000 800,000 800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 500,000 2,000,000 500,000 2,000,000 1,619,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000	100,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 600,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 664,580 770,000 800,000 1,330,000 1,330,000 N.B. N.B. Solution Solution <td>22,500 300,000 92,000 92,000 Foby. 200,000 650,000 A. RAMSAY. A. F PAIN A English & MA</td> <td>4 4 2 atly 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3</td> <td>Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qti 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 80 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 80 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul March 1 Jan 1 Jul March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul March 1 Jan</td> <td>93 944 2123 91 223 91 277 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 12</td> <td>S5 00 S7 90 S7 90 S5 00 111 50 53 50 104 00 50 50 50 00 50 000 50 000 50 000 50 000 50 000 50</td>	22,500 300,000 92,000 92,000 Foby. 200,000 650,000 A. RAMSAY. A. F PAIN A English & MA	4 4 2 atly 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	Jan Jul Jan Jul 2 Jan and Qti 15 April 15 Oo 6 May 6 No March-qtly 15 Moh 15 Sep 31 Dec 80 Jun 2 Jan 2 Jul 80 June 31 De 1 Jan 1 Jul 9 Feb 15 Sep Jan July March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul Jan Jul March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul March 1 Jan 1 Jul March 1 Feb and Qti 1 Jan 1 Jul March 1 Jan	93 944 2123 91 223 91 277 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 110 120 12	S5 00 S7 90 S7 90 S5 00 111 50 53 50 104 00 50 50 50 00 50 000 50 000 50 000 50 000 50 000 50

FACTORY : Inspector Street;

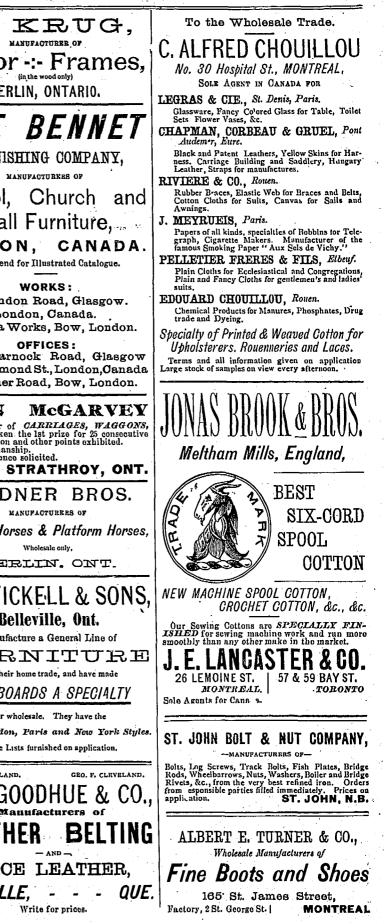
WAREHOUSE: 37, 39 & 41 Recollet St.,

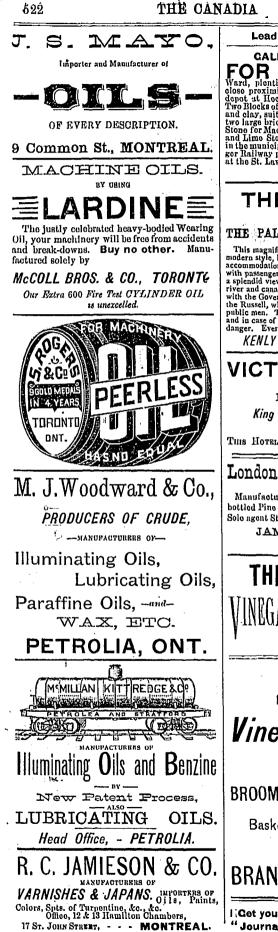
MONTREAL.

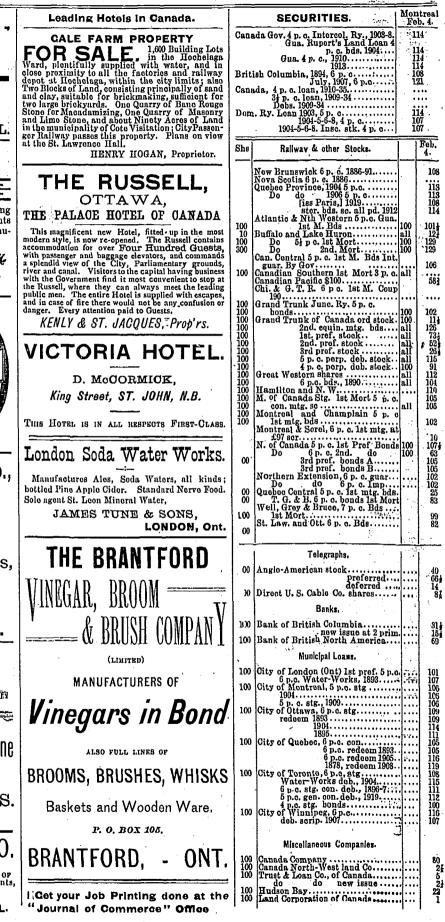
STOCKS AND BONDS.

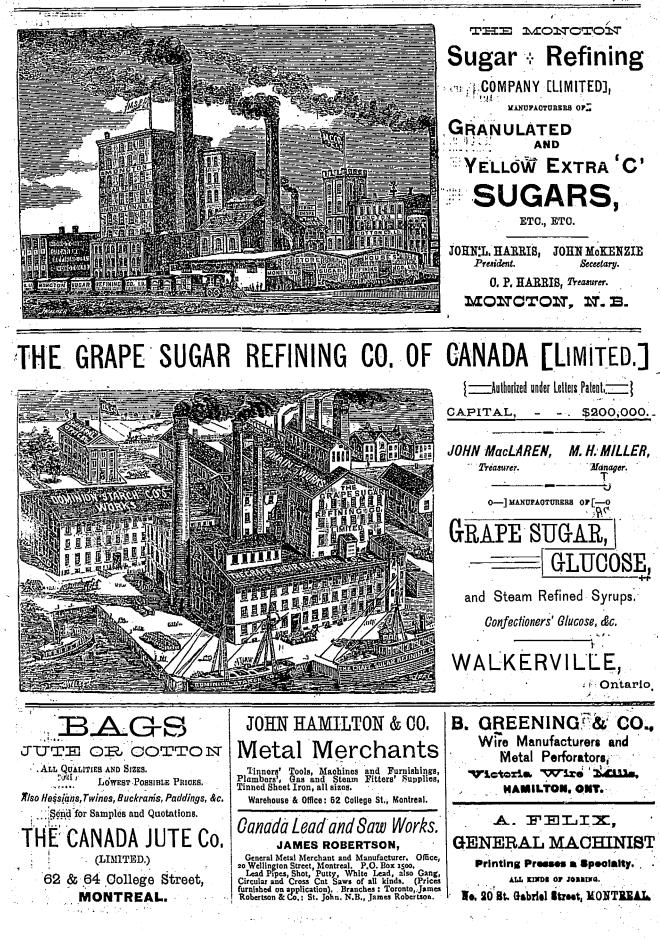
G And Stone-Ground Flours, Meal and Feed all kinds. Special correspondence solicited. Brantford, Ont.

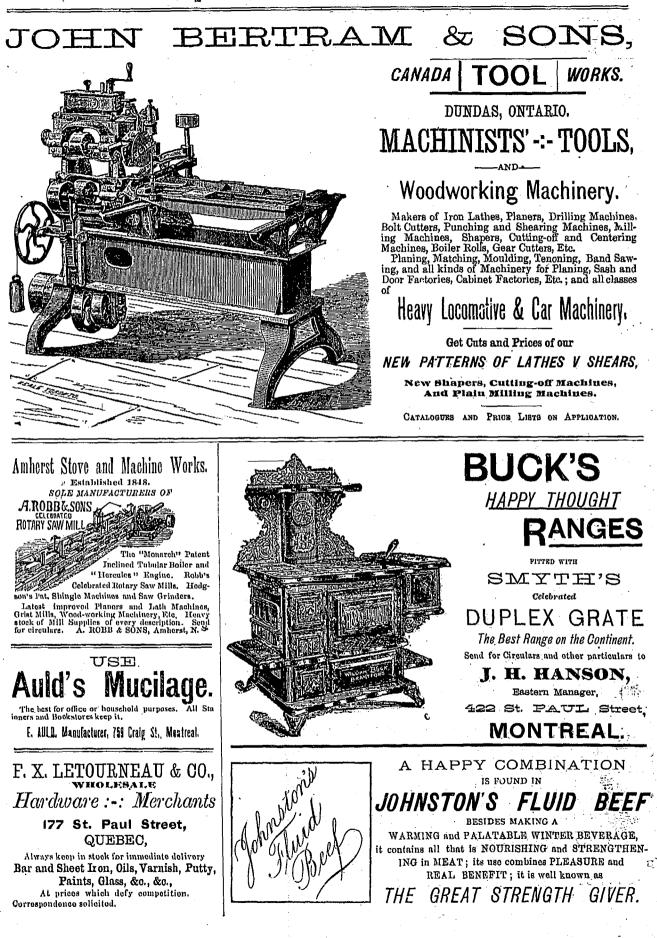












MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

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MONTREAL	WHOLESALE PRICES (JURRENT,-THURS		XCH 15, 1888.
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale	Name of Article. Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Brogans Cobourss. Split Balmorals. Min " Oalf " Buf Congress. Calf " Split boots. Kip " Calf " Felt boots half fox " " Sox. Pegged. Split Batts Split Batts Split Batts Split Balmorals. Kip " Buff " Pebbled " Buff Bals brass nailed. Machine Sewed. Pepbled Bufton Glazed " Goat " Polish Calf Fronch Kid	$\begin{array}{llllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$	Rosst chicken, 1-lb tins Rosst turkey, 1-lb tins Corn Brooms. No. 1 Gem 4 strings, hard wood handlo No. 2 do 3 strings No. 3 do 2 strings No. 4 do 2 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings No. 2 do 3 strings O. K. 2 strings basswood handlo Dalry Produce. Creamery. Butter Townships, do Morrisburg, do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Madder
Name of Article. Wholesale. Canned Coods. \$ o \$ c. Lobstors, per case \$ 90 5 15 Sardines "	Name of Article. Wholesale. Gr'nGages, 2-lb tins p dz 2 00 2 25 Corn, per doz	Acid Carbolic Cryst Medi Alocs, Cape. Alum. Borax, stis. Blacching Powder Blue Vitriol. Brimstone Brom. Potass. Camphor, Eng. Ref. Caustio Soda 60 p.c. Caustio Soda 60 p.c. Citric Acid. Copperas, per 100 lbs. Creata Tartar. Epsom Salts. Glycorine. Sum Arabic por lb. Trag.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Labrador Herrings, No 1. 4 374 4 674 French Shore, No 1
J. BROOKS YOUNG, Pres.		G. WATLON' LLOUB B COA Manufacturers of Nows, Manilla, Brown, Gray and Straw Wruphings, allo thanging. Sheathing and Rooling Papers, Gard Middles. All sizes, weights and colors made to order.	<u>GEI</u> SH Newfound an Canadi Agents C	R. MCLEA 8 Common Street, MONTREAL NERAL MERCHANTS
MILI, AT PORTNEUF P.(-Telephone, 288, 21		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Having manufact the atten	g all the machinery necessary for the ture of Shipping Tags, we would can ation of Merchants and manufacture exceptionally LOW PRICES in the

M	ONTRE	AL WHOLESALE_PRICES	OURRENT TEURS	DAY, MARCH		
Name of Article	Wholesale.			Vholesale. N	ame of Article.	Wholesale.
Flour. Patont, winter Btraight roller Extra. Superfine Strong Bakers	\$ c, \$ c, 4 40 4 65 4 40 4 55 4 00 4 25 8 80 3 95	Muskrat, Wintor \$ c. \$ c. <i>Hill</i> 000 0 15 <i>Hill</i> 000 0 12 <i>Spring</i> 0 00 0 20 Ottor per skin 00 10 00 Raccoon per skin 040 0 50 Skunk 040 0 60	Chicory lb (S c. S c. S c. 24 0 26 Gelat 11 0 13	ine, 1 lb. aan 1 qt pk 2 qt gs ine, 4's 6'S icolli, Canadian orni Italian itron	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 90 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 80 & 0 & 00 \\ 1 & 05 & 1 & 10 \\ 1 & 00 & 1 & 65 \\ 0 & 06_{1} & 0 & 07_{1} \\ 0 & 06_{2} & 0 & 07 \\ 0 & 06_{2} & 0 & 07 \end{array}$
Ontario Bags— Extra	1 80 1 95 1 35 1 70	Grain. CanadaRed Winter Whent 0 85 0 87 "White Winter	Porto Rico	0 89 0 40 0 30 0 35 0 30 0 35 0 34 0 35 0 34 0 35 0 34 0 30 0 31 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 04 0 04	white Laundry.	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 161 & 0 & 181 \\ 0 & 151 & 0 & 17 \\ 0 & 04 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 031 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 06 & 0 & 00 \end{array}$
b. aka.) por 199 198 Oatmeni, standard bris. Ontmoni, granulatod, bris Rolled Meri Oats Fuel.	4 40 4 50 0 00 5 45 0 00 5 70	White Winter 0 85 0 84 "Spring 0 83 0 84 Hard Manitoba, No. 1 0 86 0 87 do No. 2 0 83 0 84 Northern, No. 1, 0 0 0 0 0 0 do 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 00 Oats 0 42 0 43 0 42 0 43 Barloy 0 65 0 70 9eas, por 66 lbs. 73 0 74 Ryo. 0 65 0 00 Corn, in bond 0 00 0 0 0 0 0 00 0 0 71 Carocorles. 0 70 0 71 0 70 0 71 0 70 0 71	Doxtrino Fruit : Loose Muscatel Layers, Malaga	0 051 0 00 Dim. 2 30 0 00 Puro 0 00 2 10 3 05 3 20 Vinego	Flako Rop. Corn. Corn Stareh White I ring. Triple, 1 brl D'or al Pickling XXX.	
Coal. Stovo Thus Esotol. Steam (ex.ship) Capo Broton Fiotou Lowor Pts scroon (retail) Scotol. Corducad. Maria St On	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Gunnd. com to med, "015 0 34 good to fine "024 0 46	Currants Prunes (Brench) Figs, Elemo Sh. Almonds, bxs S. S. Tarragona Almonds, paper sholl Walnuts Gronoblo	0 063 0 074 0 063 0 074 0 12 0 14 0 12 0 14 0 12 0 14 0 15 0 153 0 18 0 20 0 11 0 12 0 15 0 154 0 13 0 154 0 13 0 154 0 15 0 15	D'or. a Pickling. XXX. Malt. XX. Malt. XX. Bost Laundry. Common. Parlor. Parlor. Telophone	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Maple, 3ft 2in Biroh, " Bicoh, " Tamarao, ". Maple, 4ft [Ontario] Mixed wood Raw Furs. Beavor, per lb	0 00 7 00 0 00 6 50 0 00 8 75 6 50 0 00	Imperial med. to gd 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Spices : Cassia mats Maceohests Cloves	0 064 0 07 0 90 1 00 0 28 0 36 Anti 0 50 0 80 7 in :	Hardware. ^{mony} Block, L & F per lb	0 14 0 15 0 00 0 40
Boar por skin	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Coffeet, Mocha (green)" Add 6c for roasting and grinding	·····	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Straits " r: Ingot	n 2 90 * 0 00 3 15 0 00 8 40.0 00 3 65 0 00 4 0 00 3 40.0 000 3 40.0 000 3 70.0 00
Retailers will please	bear in min	id that above quotations apply only to larg	ge lois.		<u>=</u>	
	P	GURNE	Y'S			
			WATER			
			D THEMSELVES			
			PERFECT OMICAL			
			Managed			
BOI	iler. Q 7.	IN THE C. CUI	MARKET.	7	steam;	And

MONTREAL.

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358 & 387 ST PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.			Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Hardware Continued. Casing Box, Shook : 14 inper 100 lb. kog 14 in. to 14 2 in. to 24 24 in. to 35	4 90 0 00 4 15 0 00 8 90 0 00	Summerlee. \$ c. \$ c Gartsherrie 23 60 23 6 Carnbroe 00 00 22 6 Clyde. 00 00 22 6 Govan 00 00 22 6 Hematite 24 50 25 6	Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 per 100 lbs No. 2 Tanners pay 506 more for Tanners pay 506 more for	5 00 0 00	Russetts, Light Heavy No. 2 Tmt. Fr. Calf. English Oak	0 20 0 35 0 20 0 25 7 50; 9 00 0 65; 0 80	
S in. to 4 i Cut Spikes : all sizes Finishing Nails : 1 in. to 1; per 100 lb. keg. 1; in. to 1; 2 in. and up """ Tobacco Box Nails : 1; in. k 1; per 100 lb. keg. 1; in. k 1; per 100 lb. keg. 1; in. to 2 2; in. to 3 ""	5 50 4 80 4 55 4 30 3 80 0 00 4 95 4 00 3 85 3 65 3 55 3 15 8 70 5 05	Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs 2 10 2 1 Best Rofined 2 30 2 5 Siemons 2 05 2 1 Swedes 2 0 2 1 Bost Iron to No. 20	Hamilton, No. 1 insp 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Meats, Eggs, &C. Ganada Pork, short out Wostern mess Hams. City Cured Lard, per pail Bacon, per lb Eggs, fresh in cases "limed in baskots Tallow, Rendered	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \ 50 \ 18 \ 60 \\ 17 \ 75 \ 18 \ 60 \\ 0 \ 11 \\ 190 \ 2 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 12 \\ 190 \ 2 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 10 \\ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 17 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 17 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 30 \\ 10 \ 0 \ 30 \\ 10 \ 30 \ 30 \\ 10 \ 30 \ 30 \\ 10 \ 30 \ 30 \ 30 \\ 10 \ 30 \ 30 \ 30 \ 30 \ 30 \ 30 \ 30 \$	
1 and 17 in per 100 lbs 14 "12 " " 24 "21 " " 25 per cent discount Net 30 days. or 4 mos. note with int. These terms an-	6 35 7 35 6 35 0 00 6 00 0 00 5 70 0 00 5 35 0 00	Wro't Iron pipe, 4 to 2 in 0 06 0 4 60 to 62 p c dis Steel, cast per lb 0 11 0 "Spring, 100 lb 3 00 3	3 Leather (at 6 months) 2 No. 1 B. A. Sole 5 No. 2 B. A. Sole 0 No. 2 B. A. Sole 0 No. 1, ordinary Sole 5 Buffalo Sole. No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Potatoes, per bag Potatoes, per bag Olls. Cod Oil, Newfoundland. "Halifax S. R. Palo Seal Cod Liver Oil, new Distributing Prices] Cod Oil, Newfoundland	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
7 1-16 and ½ in 3-8 in 5 1-16 in ½ in (Dis. 15 to 20 per cent.) Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 5 p	3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75 0 00 3 50 0 00	Lion & Grown, Tin'd Sht's 24 gaugo 0 064 0 Lead : Pig, por 100 lbs 4 25 4 Sheet 5 00 5 Shot per 100 lbs 6 00 0 Lead Pipe 5 25 0 Zime : Sheet 5 00 5 ''' Spoltar 5 00 5	1 Grained Upper	0300035 0340035 0350035 0350040 0350040 0350040 0350040 0350040 0350040 0350040 0350040 0350055 0500550	Do Halifax Do Gaspo S. R. Palo Soal Cod Liver Oil Lard Oil, Extra "No. I Linsced Raw Olive, Puro "Boiled "Machinery "Machinery "Istra, qt., p cas " pts do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
or 30 days Axee ss. & ds25 to 30 dis. Galvanized Iron : Morewoods Lion, No. 23. D. McC. & Co Plg Iron : Siemen No. 1 Coltness Calder Langloan	0 00 0 00 11 00 13 00 0 061 0 07 0 061 0 07 21 00 21 50 23 50 24 00 23 00 23 50	Prouder : Canada Blasting 3 00 3 F F to F F F4 75 5 Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' 0 06 0 'Paint' 0 05 0 Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng. 0 00 3 "No. 12 Eng. 0 00 3 "No. 13" 0 00 3 "No. 13" 0 00 3 "No. 13" 0 00 3	00 French Calf	. 105 140	**	$\begin{array}{c} 2 70 & 3 00 \\ 6 50 & 0 00 \\ 0 64 & 0 65 \\ 0 15 & 0 00 \\ 0 15 & 0 00 \\ 0 00 & 0 21 \\ 0 024 & 0 23 \\ 0 00 & 0 23 \end{array}$	
		that the above quotations apply only to		···········		. 161.	

Discounts on Nails apply only for immediate delivery, and for quantities named of each kind soparately. Ar Terms for Cut Casing, Book and Shook, Finishing and Tobacco Box, Barrel, Clinch and Pressed Nails, not each within 30 days; or four months Note adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent, Discount on Bolts: Carriage and Tire, 75 to 80 and 10; Machine, 70 to 75 per cent. Terms, four months or 5 per cent. off for cash in 30 days.



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First above cultivas selected from the large exhibit of OWEN MCGARVEY & SON, by the art critics of the "London Cabinetmaker and Art Journal," and found worthy of a place in that high authority on all works of arti-with a very flattering notice, highly complimenting them for their splendid exhibit made at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, and which goods the firm is continually manufacturing, having only the very best and medium class of goods in stock for some years. Waiting a call from all in want of such goods at

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Class. 50f. 100h. Timber, Lumber.& Bright Smoking. 32 & 63 & 50 & 50 & 52 & 90 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 50 & 50	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
Paints, &c. Cedar, round, lineal foot00 04 00 66 Domesticgts. 0.85 1 25 Burgmary Built, Case IO 02 W Lead pure, 60 to 100 lb kgs 0.00 6 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 60 0.00 12 60	United inches, 14 to 25 United inches 26 " 40 41 " 50	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M Birch, 1 to 4 in., M	20 00 25 00 20 00 25 00 18 00 20 00	Do Fanoy American Fanoy, ch & sm Wines, Liquors, etc.	0 50 0 52 0 49 0 62 0 80 0 90	Sherries, Ivisons Domecg Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto Claret cases	1 95 6 00 1 90 7 00 2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 3 00 & 0
lied Lond 450 475 Onk, Mi 100 400 500 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1200 Family Proof Whiskey. 170 Vol. Ochre, Fronch 150 175 00 150 175 00 150 170 150 170 160 160 170 160 170 160 170 160 170 160 170 160 170 160 170 160 170 160 170	W Lead pure, 50 to 100lb kgs No. 1 No. 2 No. 2	0 00 5 50 0 00 5 00 0 00 4 50	Cedar, round, lineal foot. Cedar, flat, lineal foot Chorry, por M Elm, Rook Hemlock, M Maple, hard, M.	00 06 00 10 00 04 00 06 80 00 100 00 15 00 17 00 25 00 30 00 9 00 10 00 25 00 35 00	Domostic ots. Stout : Guinness ots. Domostic ots. Domostic ots. Brandy : Henessey S., sal.	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Tarragona Poris, imp ga Burgundy Still, Case "Sparkling	1 15 1 3 10 00 23 0 16 00 17 5 <i>Paid Bon</i> 3 15 8 9 8 16 1 0 2 95 0 9
Domeatic District 10 121 0 13 1121 0 14	Red Lond Venctian Rod. Eng'h Vol. Ochre, French Whiting, London, Washed Parls Portland Coment, brl Roman brl	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Oak, M' Pine, clear, M 2nd. quality, do Sbipping Culls Mill do Inth, M Spruce, 1 to 2 in., M	40 00 50 00 85 00 40 00 25 00 30 00 14 00 16 00 8 00110 00 1 50 1 60 10 00 13 00	Martel	0 00 12 00 4 00 5 25 10 00 16 00 4 00 4 25 8 50 9 00 9 25 16 00	Family Proof Whiskoy Old Bourbon " " Toddy " " Malt " Old Rye4 years old	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
" Itali ongs 0 55 0 67 Solaco Fair to good	Domestio Broken Sheet. French, T.F. Casks Bris American White, Bris Sait.	0 121 0 13 0 13 0 131 0 18 0 22	" 2nd " Tobacco (<i>In Bond.</i>) Black, Chewing, in boxes.	2 50 0 00	Prisk Whitkey:Roo's os. Dunvilleoase. Stowart's Sootch Wh'y Bernard's Irish Whiskoy Sootch Hay Fairman & Co Loophaper Sootchots.	9 00 9 50 8 20 8 50 7 75 8 50 5 75 6 25 6 50 8 00 7 25 7 50	" ["]	20910
.uartors 0 00 0 50 & 12's	Canadian, in small bags. "Italf bags "Ouarters Factory-filled per bag Euroka factory-filled do. Rice's puro dairy, per tag	1 0 50 0 55 2 50 3 50 0 65 0 67 0 33 0 35 0 00 1 25 2 40 0 00 2 40 0 00 2 40 0 00	Solace, Common Solace Fair to good [Duty Paid.] Black, Chowing, boxes 12's Do Navy, Cads, 3's 6's	0 10 0 22 0 25 0 30 0 41 0 46	Jamaica Rum, 16 O.P., per imp. gal Demargu Rum16 O. P Holland Gin :imp gal Groon cases Red cases Champagne	4 00 4 50 3 50 4 00 2 50 2 60 4 55 4 65 8 60 8 70	Fleece Pulled, unassorted Extra Super Baok Natal	0 26 0 2 0 22 0 2 0 00 0 0 0 21 0 0 0 18 0 1

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