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The Chartered Banks.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks

THE BANK OF BRITISH

The Chartered Banks.

	NORTH AMERICA.	
	Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840. Paid-up Capital, - \$1,000,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, - 300,000 " London Office, 3 Clement's Lane, Lombard St., N.C.	
	COURT OF DIRZCTORS; J. H. Brodle. Ed. Arthur Hoare. John James Cater. H. J. B. Kendall. Gaspard Farrer. J. J. Kingsford. Henry R. Farrer. Frederic Lubbock. Richard H. Glyn. George D. Whatman, Secretary, A. G. Wallis.	The Merchant Canad
BANK OF MONTREAL. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent for the current half-year. (making a total distribution tor the year of ten per cent.) upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at	Head Office in Uanada St. James St. Montreal H. STIKEMAN, General Manager. J. ELMSLY, Inspector. Branches in Canada: London, Ont. Halifax, N.S. Ashcroft, B.C. Brantford St. John, N.B. Atlin Hamilton trederiction Greenwood, Toronto Yukon District Vancouver Midland Daweon City Roseland	Notice is hereby given that and One-half per cent. for it being at the rate of Seven per the Paid up Capital Stock of been declared, and that the as its banking house in this city, THURSDAY, THE FI JUNE NE

Nori total dia the paid ite Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after

THURSDAY THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

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

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Fifth Day of June next. The chair to be taken at One o'clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager. Montreal, 18th April, 1899.

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND No. 86.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year (being at the rate of ten per cent per annum) upon the pald-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist day of May, both days included.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 26th April, 1899. General Manager.

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has this day been declared for the current quarter, being at the rate of 12 per cent, per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Banking House in this city on and after

MONDAY, the 1st of MAY next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, in this city, on Wednesday, the Sist of May next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board,

R, D. GAMBLE, General Manager, Toronto, March, 1899.

London, Ont. Brantford	Halifax, N.S. St. John, N.B.	Ashcroft, B.C.
Hamilton	Fredericton	Greenwood,
Toronto Kingston	Yukon District	Victoria Vancouver
Midland Ottawa	Dawson City Winnipeg, Man.	Rossland Kaslo
Montreal, Que.	Brandon	Trail, Sub-Ag'cy

Drafts on Dawson City, Klondike, can now be obtain d at any of the Bank's Branches.

be obtain dist any of the Bank's Branches. Agents in the United States: NEW YORK, (52 Wall St.) W. Lawson and J. C. Weish, Agents. SAN FRANTICO., (120 Sansome Street,) H. M. J. McMichael and J. R. Ambrose, Agents.

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

Mesers, Glya & Co. Fonzion Aozara-Liverpool-Bank of Liverpool. Australia-Union Bank of Australia. New Zeal ad -Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan-Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies-Co-Ionial Bank, Parls-Mesers, Marcuard, Krause & Co. Lyons-Credit Lyonnais.

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THE MOLSONS BANK Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE : MONTREAL.

Paid-up Capital, Rest Fund, \$2,000,000 1,500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.					
WM. MOLSON MACPHERS	ON, - President.				
S. H. Ewing,	Vice-President.				
W. M. Ramsay.	Sam'l Finley.				
Henry Archbald.	J. P. Cleghorn.				
I. Markland	Moleon				

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS, Gen. Manager A. D. DURNFORD, Inspector. H. LOGKWOOD, W. W. L. CHIFMAN, Asst. Inspectors.

BRANCHES:

Alvineton, Ont.	Montreal, P.Q.	Smiths Falls Ont
Avimer, "	Morrisburg, Ont	St.Thomas, "
Brockville, "	Norwich, "	Sorel, P.Q.
Calgary,	Ottawa, "	Toronto, Ont,
Clinton, "	Owen Sound "	Toronto, Jc. "
Exeter, "	Port Arthur, "	Trenton "
Hamilton, "	Quebec P.Q.	Vancouver, B.C.
Hens Il '"	Revelstoke	Victoria, B.C.
Knowlton, Que.	Station, B.C.	Waterloo, Ont.
London, Ont.	Ridgetown, Ont	Winnipeg, Man.
Meaford. "	Simcoe. "	Woodstock, Ont,
Montreal St. Ca	therine St. Branch	

AGENTS IN CANADA:

British Columbia-Bank of British Columbia. Manitoba and North West - Imperial Bank of

Ontario-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dominion

Bank, Imperial Bank of Canada. *Prince Edward Island*—Merchants Bank of P.E.1. Summerside Bank. *Quebee*—Eastern Townships Bank.

IN EUROPE

IN BUDDE London-Parr's Bank limited; Messrs. Morton, Chaplin & Co. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Cork-Munster and Leinster Bank, Ltd. France, Paris-Société Généraie, Credit Lyonnais Germany, Berlin.-Deutsche Bank. Germany, Hamburg-Hesse, Newman & Co. Belgium, Antwerp-La Banque d'Anvers IV. Hyungt. Science.

IN TINITED STATES.

IN UNITED STATES. New York-Mechanics' National Bank; Messre, Mor-ton, Biles & Co Boston - State National Bank; Suffolk National Bank; Kidder, Peabody & Co. Philadelphia -- Corn Exchange National Bank, Poriland-Casco National Bank, Chicago-First National Bank, Cleveland-Commercial National Bank, Detroit -- State Savings Bank, Buffalo-city Nat'l Bank, Milwaukee-Wisconein National Bank, Toledo-Second National Bank, Buffalo-Collections made in all parts of the Dominion and re-turns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Creditand Traveller's Cir-gular letters jssued available in all parts of the world

ts Bank of da.

at a dividend of Three the current half-year, r cent, peranum upon of this Institution has same will be payable at 7, on and after

IRST DAY OF EXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 81st day of May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the Sist day of JUNE next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board. THOS. FYSHE,

Joint General Manager. Montreal, 25th April, 1899.

81.	Ŋ.			N'S :ed 183		łN	К.
	St.	Ste	phe	ən, l	N. E	3.	
Capital, Reserve,	. ••		"	·		•	\$200,000

F. H. TODD, J. F. GRANT, President. Cashier. -•• AGENTS.

London-Meesse. Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York-Bank of New York, N.B.A. Boston-Globe National Bank. Montrest-Bank of Mont-real. St. John, N.B.-Bank of Montreal. Drafts issued on any Branch of the Bank of Montreal Montreal.

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFE				
Capital Authorized	• •	- • • •	• • •	\$1,000,000
Capital Subscribed				500,000
		• • •		
Reserve • • • •	• • •	• •		118,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

JOHN COWAN, Esq., President, REUBEN S. HAMLIN, Esq., Vice-President, W. F. Cowan, Esq. Robert McIntosh, M.D. Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMullan

T. H. McMILLAN · Cashier, Branches-Whitby, Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Pateley, Penetanguishene, Pickering, Port Perry, Ont. Tavistock, Ont. Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed Collections solicited and promptly made. Correspondence at New York and in Canada-Merchanus Bank of Canada. London, England-Royal Bank of Scotland.

The Ontario Bank.

P Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two and One-lialf per cent, for the current half-year has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be paid at the Bank and its Branches on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

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

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be hold at the tanking house in this City, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June next, The chair will be taken at 12 o clock, noon. 20th uny 2 o clock, noon. By order of the Board; C. McGILL, General Manager,

The Chartered Banks.

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THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. The Chartered Banks.

The Chartered Banks.

Bank of Hamilton.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent. for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Baak and its agencies

ON AND AFTER FIRST JUNE NEXT. The Transfer Books will be closed from 16th to Slet of Ma., both days inclusive.

The aonual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Monday, 19th of June, at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL, Hamilton, April 26, 1899. Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

OF HALIFAX.

OF HALLFAX. Capital Paid-Up, \$1,500,000 Reserve Fand 1,450,000 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: THOS. E. KENNY, President. M. Dwyer, Wiley Smith, Henry G. Banld, Hon, H., Fuller, M.L.O. Hon, David MacKeen, HEIAD OFFICE, Halifax, N.S. D. H. Duncan, Cashier. W.B. Torrance, Asst. Cashier Agencies in Province of Quebec: Montreal, E. L. Pesse, Manager. "West End. Cor. Notro Dame & Seigneurs Sts.

West End, Cor. Notre Dame & Seigneurs Sts.
 Westmount, St. Catherine St. & Green Ave.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce.

DIVIDEND No. 64.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent, upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th of May to the Slat of May, both days inclusive. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be heid at the Banking-house, in Toronto, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of JUNE next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board.

B. E. WALKER,

General Manager. Toronto, April 25th, 1899.

The Traders Bank of Canada.

Dividend No. 27.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up cap'tal stock of the Baok, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking-house in this city, and at its branches, on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1899.

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

The annual general meeting of charcholders will be held at the banking house of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 20 day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

II. S. STRATHY. The Traders Bank of Canada. Toronto, 18th April, 1899. General Manager.

Banque d'Hochelaga.

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive. The sanual general of the Shareholders will take place at the Head Office, on Thureday, the 15th day of June next, at Noon.

BOBRG. M. J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager.

By order of the Board.

Montreal, 18th April, 1899.

Westmount, St. Catherine St. & Green Ave. In Maritime Provinces: Antigonish, N. S Bathurst, N. B. Mewcastle, N. B. Bridgewater, N. S. Picton, N. S. Charlottstown, P.E.I. Port Hawkeebury, N. S. Dorchester, N. B. Sackville, N. B. Fredericton, N. B. Shubenacadie, N.S. Guyaboro, N. S. St. John's N'fd. Kingston, N.B. Sydney, N. S. Londonderry, N. S. Sydney, N. S. Maitland, N. S. Weymouth, N. S. Maitland, N. S. Weymouth, N. S. Agencies in British Columbia, Grand Forks, Nanalmo, Nelsour, Roesland, Vancouver, Vancouver East End, Victoria and Ymir. Correspondents:

East End, Victoria and Ymir. Correspondents: Dominion of Canada, Merchants Bank of Canada, New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Hide & Leather Bank. San Francisco, First National Bank. Chicago, America National Bank. Glicago, America National Bank. China and Japan, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. London, kngland, Bank of Scotland. Paris, France, Credit Lyonnais. Collections made at lowest rates and promptly re-mitted for. Telegraphic transfers and drafts issued at current rates. rates.

The Standard Bank of Canada.

DIVIDEND No. 47

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Four percent, for the current half-year, upon the psid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been de-clared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking-house in this city, and at its agencies, on and ofter and after

THURSDAY, FIRST DAY OF

JUNE NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist days of May, both days inclusive. The Annual General Meeting of the Sharoholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the Sist of June next, the chair to be taken at tweive o'clock

GEORGE P. REID, General Manager. Toronto, 25th April, 1899.

The Bank of Ottawa. **DIVIDEND No. 46.**

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th o the Sist of May next, both days inclusive, to By order of the Board,

Union Bank of Canada DIVIDEND No. 65.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

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

The annual general meeting of the shareholders vill be held on Thursday, the 15th of June next, at the banking house in this city. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock. By order of the Board.

E. E. WEBB.

General Manager.

667:

Quebec, April 25th, 1899.

QUEBEC BANK.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the city of Quebec, and at its branches, on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF E NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th o the Sist May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the chareholders will be held at the Bank on Mondey, the 5th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors, THOMAS MCDOUGALL, General Manager.

Quebec, 25th April, 1899.

HALIFAX BANKING CO. Incorporated 1872.

\$500,000

HEAD OFFICE, .. HALIFAX, N.S. DIRECTORS:

DIRECTORS: ROBIE UNIACKE, Vice-President. C. W. ANDERSON, Vice-President. JOHN MAONAB. W. J. G. THOMSON. W. N. WICHWIRM H. N. WALLACE, Cashier. A. ALLAN, Inspector. AGENORES-Nova Scotla: Halifax, Amherat, An-tigonleh, Barrington, Bridgewater, Oanning, Locke-port, Lunenburg, Middleton, New Glasgow, Parre-boro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor. New Brunswick: Sackville, St. John. CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of Can.-Moisons

CORRESPONDENTS-Dominion of Can.-Moisons Bank and Branches. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston-Suffolk National Bank, London. England-Parr's Bank, Limited.

Banque Ville Marie.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent (3 per cent.) for the current haif-year, equal to Six Per Cent. per annum on the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, and at its branches, on or after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the Sist May, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office on Tuesday, 30th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board, W. WEIR, President,

Montreal, 25th April, 1899.

GEO. BURN, General Manager

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent. (3% p.c.) for the current half-year, equal to SEVEN PER CENT per annum on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office or at its branches, on and after By order of the Board.

The Chartered Banks.	The Chartered Banks.	Oceanic Steamships.
Eastern Townships Bank.	Imperial Bank of Canada DIVIDEND No. 48.	ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ANNUAL MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GEN- BRAL MEBTIN's of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the city of sherbrooke, on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT. The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m.	Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Four per cent and a bonus of one per cent, upon the capital stock of this Institution has this day been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.	MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEBEC, RIMOUSKI and LONDNODERRY. From From Liverpool Steamer, Montreal. June Californian
By order of the Board, WM. FARWELL, General Manager. Sherbrooke, 6th May, 1899.	The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive. The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 21st day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon. By order of the Board, D. R. WILKIE, General Manager.	27 July *Bavarian

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

DIVIDEND No. 67.

668

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Three per cent. (3 per cent.) for the current half-year, equal to eix per cent, per annum, upon the psid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be paid at its Banking Nouse, in this city, on and after

THURSDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 51st May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders, will be held at the Banking House of this institution, in Montreal, on Thursday, the 15th day of June next. The chair will be taken at noon. By order of the Board,

1

TANCREDE BIENVENU,

General Manager. Montreal, 25th April, 1899.

La Banque Nationale.

NOTICE. .-On and after MONDAY the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of Three Per cent, noon its capital for the six months ending on the S0th April next.

The Transfer Book will be closed from the 16th to the soth April next, both days inclusive.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 17th May naxt, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, i.e., before three o'clock p.m. on Weduesday, the 10th May next. By order of the Board of Directors.

Quobec, 21st March, 1899.

Union Bank of Halifax. INCORFORATED 1856.

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S. pital, 5500 serve Fund, 225 •. \$500,000 225,000 Oapital, Reserve Fund,

Reserve Fund, DIRECTORS. WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., President. WM. ROBERTSON, Esq., Vice-President. HON. ROBERT BOAK, WILLIAM TWINING, Esq. J. H. SYMONS, Esq. GCORD MITCHELL, Esq. C. C. BLACKADAR, ESq. E. L. THCANE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS:			
Bank of Toronto and Branches, Upper Canada,			
National Bank of Commerce, New York.			
Merchants' National Bank, Boston,			
London & Westminster Bank, Lt. London, Eng.			
Bank of New Brunewick, St. John, N.B.			
Bank of New Brunewick, St. John, N.B. Merchants' Bank of Halifax, St. John's, Nfd.			
A GENGIES!			
Annapolis, N.S., - E. D. Arnaud, Agent.			
New Allegenery N. C. D. D. Malaba			
North Sydney, C.B., C. W. Frazee, "			
Dartmouth, N.S., F. O. Robertson, "			
Barrington Passage, N.S., C Robertson,			
Glace Bay, C.B., J. D. Leavitt, "			
Kentville, N.S., A. D. McRae,			
Bridgetown, N.S., - N. R. Burrows, "			
Sherbrooke, N.S., - S. F. Howe,			
Wolfville, N.S., . W. C. Harvey, Act. Agt.			
Interest allowed on Deposit Receipts and De-			
posits in Savings Bank Department.			
Distantione receive immediate ettention			
Collections receive immediate attention and			
Womptreturas made,			
Blaink an annual annual			

Loan Societies. THE CENTRAL CANADA LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY. Cor. King and Victoria Sts., TORONTO.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO Purchase Supply Investors with and Negotiate Loans upon

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION

Deposits Received. Interest Allowed, Debentures Issued for 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 years, with iterest coupons attached. Sead Post Card for Pamphlet giving full informa-Inter tion. E. R. WOOD, Manager.

The Dominion Savings & Investment Society

London, Canada. Capital Subscribed, \$1,000,000 00 .. " Paid-Up, .. 932,474 97 Total Assets, ... 2,541,274 27 ROBERT REID, Collector of Customs, President, T. H. PURDOM, Barrister, Inspecting Director. NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

THE HAMILTON Provident and Loan Society

President, G. H. GILLESPIE, Esg. Vice-President, A. T. WOOD, Esg. M.P. Capital Subscribed, St. St. Soc. 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, St. Soc. 3,103 05 Total Assets, St. Soc. Science St. Soc. 1,100,000 00 Reserve and Surplus Funds, Science St. Soc. 1,100,000 00 Total Assets,

C. FERRIE, Treasurer,

The Western Loan and Trust Co'y., Ltd.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

LEBISLATURE. Subscribed Capital, - \$2,201,200 Assets, Office-No. 13 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL, P.Q.

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R. W. Knight, Esq.,	John Hoodless, Esq.
I. N. Greenshilds, Esq.	Q. C. W. L. Hogg, Esc.
w. н.	John Hoodlees, Esq. Q. C. W. L. Hogg, Esq. Comstock. FIORRS:
• OF	FICERS:
Hon, A, W. Ogilvie,	- President.

Wm. Strachan, Esq., Vice Pres	aldent
W. Barclay Stephens, Esq., Mana	0AP
J.W. Michaud, Esq., Asst. Mar	004.
SOLICITORS:	agor i
Messrs, Greenshields & Greenshields.	
RANTENDAL	 05

Messre. Greenshields & Greenshields. BANERES: The Merchants Bank of Canada. This Company acts as assigned, administrator, executor, trustee, receiver, committee of innatic, guardian, liquidator, etc., also as agent for the above offices. Debentures issued for three or five years, both debentures and interest on the same can be collected in any part of Canada without charge. For further particulars address the Manager,

d Staterooms are in the central otion is felt. Electricity is used ips throughout, the lights being the passengers at any hour of the oms and smoking room on the The Salcons and Staterooms are heated by steam. RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin: \$50.00 and up-wards. A reduction is made on Round Trip. Tickets. Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Lon-donderry, \$35. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bel-fast or Londonderry, including every requisite for the voyage, \$23.60 and 23.50 according to Steamer Cape Town, South Africa, \$66.00.

From Montreal. May, 17 June. May, 24 June. May, 1 July. June, 8 July. June, 16 July. June, 16 July. June, 7 Sept.

Clasgow, and New York Service calling at Londonderry. From New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York From

From the about of W. 21st Street, New York Glasgow, Steamships New York, 12 May, Mongolian, 20 May, 26 May, State of Nebraeka, J. Bunk, Rates: First Cabin, \$45.00 to \$50 Single, \$55 to \$56 Return. Steerage to Glasgow Bellast or Londonderry \$23,50 Outfit for Steprage account

Outfit for Steerage passengers furnished free.

The Steamship State of Nebraska is not surpassed for accommodation for all classes of passengers. For further information apply to

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25 Common St., Montreal.

COMINION LINE ROYAL MAIL and United States Mail Steamers

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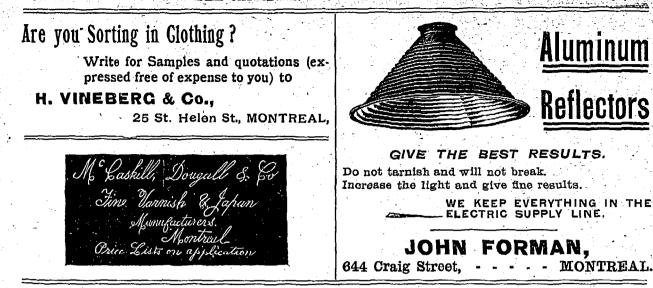
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经济利益





-AMONG the list of assignments in last weeks' issue the name of Jos. Wilkinson, shoes, Ingersoll, Ont., was placed. We are pleased to report, as since informed, that no assignment has taken place.

-CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., Special.-J. W. Anderson, boot and shoe merchant, is about to remove his business to Toronto.-Messrs. E. LeBrun & Co., ready made clothiers, Peterboro, have opened a store in this town.

-THE Sun Oil Company, St. John, N.B., has been granted the lease of a site for a distributing warehouse by the Civic Board of Works. Considerable opposition was encountered, but sufficient oil was on hand to smooth the waters.

--THE Bank of Commerce branch at Dresden, Ont., was burglarised on the 6th inst. and \$6,000 taken out of the safe. Probably the work of Pare & Holden. Those who caused the removal of the night watch over those men incurred a very grave responsibility.

-SERIOUS damage to the fall wheat crop is reported from many counties in Western Ontario. Throughout Perth, Oxford, Middlesex and some adjoining counties many fields are being replanted with spring crops. Altogether not more than one-half a crop is expected in many districts.

-AFTER many years devoted to the carriage making industry at New Castle, N.B., Wm. Robinson, has been compelled to assign. Business has not been keeping up for some time, and several suits have recently been issued against him. His working capital was always limited.

-ST. JOHN, N.B., advices state that the City Council will send a delegation to Montreal and Ottawa, to interview the Government steamship companies and the C.P.R. relative to a direct London service from that port next winter. Local aid for dredging and wharf improvements will be sought.

-THE stationery store of I. L. Hobden, Berlin, Ont., is held by the assignce. He was originally a printer in Toronto, and began in the stationery line in Waterloo early in '95, moving to Berlin in '97. He suffered some loss by fire a couple of months ago. He possessed little capital, and his liabilities are therefore light. -IT is reported from Toronto that there is a prospect of a leading Chicago pork packing concern establishing a branch of its business there for the development of English trade. A suitable ten-acre site for that purpose is being sought for, it is said, by a representative of the big U. S. concern.

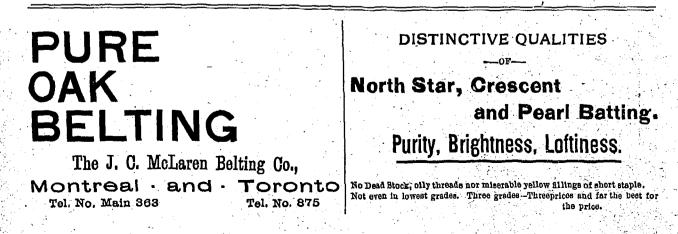
-OUR comments last week on springifreshets in the West are confirmed by the illustrations in a Toronto paper of the floods at Hespeler, where the damage was occasioned by the immoveable dam having been broken by the ice, which had formed in the pond. The adoption of the moveable weir systems would seem to be advisable in Hespeler.

-THIS journal was the first to call attention to the bottles which had contained "Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce," being refilled with an imitation liquid. On the 5th inst. a person was fined \$10 by Judge Chaquet for doing this, although he disclaimed having any intention to deceive buyers. English firms will please note that their trade marks are protected in Canada.

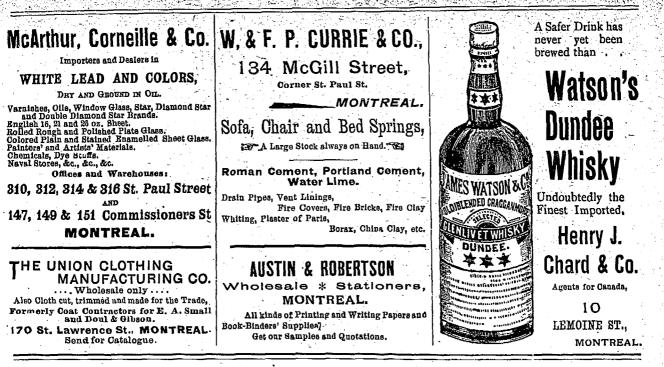
-THE liabilities of Chas. McHugh, hotel proprietor, Lachine, Que., referred to in last issue, are \$4,700. He began in the spring of '88 on small capital. The principal creditors are :--Chard & Co., \$200; A. P. McLaurin & Co., \$494; Dawes & Co., \$283; A. Leclaire, \$254; Wm. Farrell, \$256; R. Dalgleish, \$687; J. White, \$830, and Albert Dawes, \$496.

-Two other batches of immigrants from Eastern Europe have arrived this week, of whom 1,400 were Galicians, and 1,030 Doukhobers, who are to settle in the Northwest. Of the latter 2,600 more are expected this month and arrangements are being made to bring out several thousand Finlanders. We hope these people will do well but it will take a century to assimilate them with the people of Canada.

-THE Hon. W. Mulock, Postmaster General has addressed a letter to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton M.P., announcing that the letters from Canada to Great Britain have doubled in number since postage was reduced. He remarks in it, "The Canadian public will always associate the name of Henniker Heaton with penny postage," a remark which is very creditable to. Mr. Mulock, who has been unfairly charged with trying to take all the credit of that reform to himself.







-Bx the burning of Semmens & Evel's casket factory at Hamilton, Ont., on the 4th inst. some 100 hands have been temporarily deprived of work. The total loss is between \$10,000 and \$12,000. The insurance on stock, buildings and plant is \$12,500, divided among the following companies : Perth Mutual, \$1,000; Gore Mutual, \$2,500; Economical Mutual, \$2,000; Commercial Union, \$1,000; British American, \$2,500; Mercantile, \$2,500, and Manchester, \$1,000.

-CONRAD LEBLANC, of Cornwall, Ont., resigned his position as grocery clerk five years ago and opened up for himself. Too little capital was one of the first experiences he gained and in his endeavor to keep afloat he subsequently raised \$100 by chattel mortgage. This was renewed in June '98. He has now assigned. His liabilities are light.—P. Lynch, grocer, Cornwall, has also assigned. He has been in business in a small way-for a number of years trying to hold out on limited trade with more limited capital.

-FROM under a chattel mortgage given last February, Charles Richards, general dealer, Caledonia, Ont., emerges and assigns. Originally on his father's farm he took up peddling, being assisted by his father, and in '87 he opened a store. His knowledge, acquired in the way which usually turns out successful merchants, was thought to be a guide for his progress, more credit being thus extended him than is usual against the amount of capital he controlled. Over-stocking followed this confidence and he has been unable to free himself.

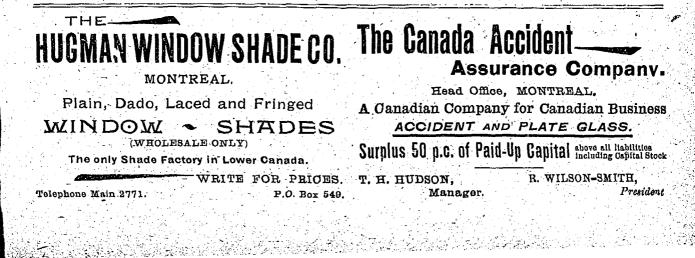
-SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, the chief advocate of a Pacific cable has addressed an open letter to the British public protesting against the scheme being wrecked or embarrassed out of consideration for the company which has a monopoly of cable lines in 'eastern waters. Sir Sandford endorsed what we said as to Canada having no pressing need for this service. He writes : "It is a mistake to suppose that a Pacific Cable is greatly required by Canada for purely Canadian purposes." He declares that "Canada desires it not for selfish considerations, but by her zeal for Imperial unity."

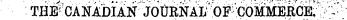
-THE commercial traveller is at length seeing his importance in the land recognized beyond the confines of his sample apartments. It is stated that as a result of a recent interview between the vice-president of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association and the general passenger agents of the Canada Atlantic and Parry Sonnd railways, a fast special train will leave Ottawa on the arrival of their morning express from Montreal for Pembroke and intermediate points. This train will run on Mondays only, and will be put on about the 1st of June.

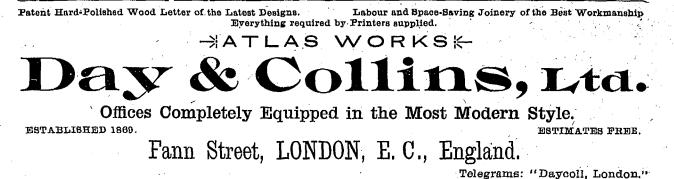
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-THE following Ontario companies have been incorporated: The Gold Leaf Mining Co. of Ontario, with a capital stock of \$900,000; The Hamilton Driving and Athletic Association, Ltd., with a capital stock of \$10,000; the Farmers' Elevator Company, of Forest, Limited, capital stock, \$3,000; the Capital Real Estate Company, Limited, capital stock, \$40,000; the Quartz Creek Gold Mining Company of Ontario, Limited, capital stock, \$950,000; the Rat Portage Brick Company, Limited, capital stock, \$25,-000; the Madison Williams Turbine Company, Limited, capital stock, \$20,000; the Signal Towing and Rafting Company, of Wiarton, Limited, capital stock, \$3,000; the Galena Gold Mining Company, Limited, capital stock, \$909,000.

-THAT prosperity prevails throughout the country should, it would be thought, need no further evidence than the advancement of wages, refitting of old factories, and building of new ones, extension and improvement of railway lines and building of larger railway stations and offices. But the surest unmistakable sign is found in the resuming of strikes. When times are bad the dissatisfied laborer is meanwhile content with his position and his pay, but when prosperous indications are once shown, this individual—happily a scarce one—is taxing his mind in arranging coercive methods for bettering his immediate condition. Should he display as much skill in furthering the particular portion of the work at which he presides, and suggesting the same to his employer his chances for promotion would be more likely to find recognition and reward.







-A FOPULAR preacher in a London suburb has been giving the Prince of Wales a bit of his mind, which he should be careful about it, as its extent seems very limited. He warns the Prince that by attending the race course he puts the monarchy of England in danger. The throne of England must be in a very ricketty condition if it can be wrecked by the appearance of a Prince on a race course. Lord Roseberry, the most popular liberal in England, keeps race horses; so do some other popular, radical leaders. If our memory serves us properly, even Cromwell, whom that preacher held up as a model of all perfections, was a bit of a sport in the horse line. There are very serious evils connected with race courses, but the love of horses is so strong in the old land, amongst all classes, that a future King of England who set his face against racing them would lose popularity amongst the vast bulk of his subjects. The Queen, before her boreavement, used to attend race meetings with Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales.

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-The prevailing dry weather throughout the Dominion of late, doubtless has had its worst effect, so far, on the retail shoe dealer, who observes more plainly each year that his trade is being governed to a great degree by conditions other than that which the pocket book controls. Times may be dull in his town or it may be the week preceding pay day, but if the weather becomes rough and bad his business becomes smooth and good The money will come for purchases regardless of the regular pay. The days proceeding public holidays and festivals have a like effect on his trade, but a protracted warm dry spell in the early summer usually allows him ample time to prepare ahead. James Freel, a shoe dealor, of Victoria, B.C., is offering his creditors a settlement at something less than their full claims. He first began as a grocer subsequently adding a stock of shoes. In Aug. '97 he became over-burdened and after a consultation his creditors three wolf one-half their claims, he paying the other half cash. He owed at the time about \$22,000.

-SPECIAL from Goderich, Ont. : A. B. Cornell who took over the late A. W. Cornell's furniture and undertaking business has sold out to Messrs. Becker and Meyer of Tilsonburg, who will continue the business here.—The Government grant of \$30,000 and promise to give our harbour 22 feet of water has put a bright face on our future. We can give more depth of water with less expense than any harbour on the upper lakes, and an open clear lake course without an obstruction from where Lake Superior or Lake Michigan steamers enter Lake Huron, right to Goderich. A large steamer can carry 40,000 to 50,000 more grain here than she can to Buffalo, owing to shallow water in the Detroit River. She can unl ad her grain here and said grain can be transhipped and at Toronto on its way to Montreal before the steamer could have gone past here and got to Lake Erie on its way to Buffalo. A glance at the map alone proves this. Our harbour is easy of access, a wide entrance and lots of room to turn inside. All that was wanted was greater depth from the piers to the elevators which is now rapidly under way. -THE Minnesota Editorial Association has collected an expression of the views of those of its members who last year took a trip through western Canada. These have been published by Webster & Bandtjen, Minneapolis who have favoured us with a copy. Our American visitors express their embarrassment in trying to adequately describe their warm appreciation of Canadian hospitality, and the amazement and delight inspired by the scenery of the Rocky mountains. One and all of the 175 members of the editorial party, speak most enthusiastically of the kind treatment they met with in Canada. The general impression is tersely put by a lady who writes, "I came, I saw, and was conquered by the land of the Britains. May the two flags wave side by side in everlasting peace." We hope when next they excursionize that they will visit Montreal.

-KEMPTVILLE, Ont., special .- Spring work has commenced in this neighborhood, the rain of a few days ago having started grass and everything in the agricultural line booms. The cheese factories are all in operation and the season's output from this district promises to be larger than ever. The Kemptville Cheese Board has had its second fannual meeting and everything is in readiness, including a splendid set of by-laws for this season. -The lumber mills here have been unusually active this spring, as well as the planing, sash and door factories and foundries. each of them running to the full capacity. The Kemptville Grist & Flouring Mills have also been running over time to keep even with their large business. A. S. Bowen has commenced his power and plant house for the electric plant which will be completed and in full operation before fall. The citizens will then be supplied with an all-night service at the rate of 1c per night per 16 C.P. lamp, which will compare favorably with the rates of any town in Canada. Real estate, especially in building lots, has been boomed lately by reason of the large building operations of the past two years. At the present time there is in course of erection, or about completion, about one dozen new and substantial houses and everything points to a large increase in the taxable value of property and population during the year. The merchants report an exceedingly good winter and spring, with the outlook exceedingly bright for a good year's business, while ever returning drummer always wearing a pleasant smile while in Kemptville. The village with its splendid roads and blocks of granolithic pavement which were built last year pre-sents an appearance to a transient visitor that cannot be equalled in Optimized and for builtings and for about mile and the second in Ontario, and for business and go ahead will surpass more pretentious cities. Those looking for a desirable locality for the establishment of any business, or for a home, should examine its merits, for an examination is all that will be necessary to bring them here.

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ASSAY APPARATUS and REAGENTS.	CROWNED BY THE ACADEMY OF PARIS. Perfumed Pine Lozenges, 10 cts. " Synap 25 "
We carry in stock everything neces- sary for fitting up	"" Wine,
Assay or Testing Laboratories,	" " Bath,
Prospecting Outfits and Miners' Supplies. An Illustrated Catalogue on application.	PRESERVATION AND CURE GUARANTEED All diseases of Mouth, Throat, Chest. Stomach, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Skin and Blood, the most aggravated These marvellous products indigensible to ex istence. Sold EVENTWIERE.
LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.	istence. Sold Everywhere. Agoncy for Canada, 1303 NOTRE DAMESt MONTREAL.

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great danger to be risked in its use beyond a certain limit. While the good qualities of tea may be interfered with by its too free use in the case of certain constitutions, the following extract from a late English paper may have some effect in disposing of the idea regarding its objectionable features. Sir William Jenner, who died at the age of eighty three years, had been Her Majesty's physician for upward of thirty years. He retired from the Queen's service in 1893 owing to failing health. Throughout his busy career the physician's sole stimulant was tea. He drank it with his luncheon, he took it in his carriage while on his round of afternoon consultations, he drank it again at dinner, and tea was taken as a nightcap." While it is possible the physician in question might have lived longer had he not indulged so often in this world-renowned beverage, it is more probable, its effects for evil would have came under the notice of his trained. mind. Japan tea will retain its full flavor for many hours after being properly steeped, while China, India and Ceylon productions are more sensitive, and require to be used within ten or twenty minutes if the full share of the delicate aroma is desired. Cocoa advertisements are responsible for some of the prejudice existing against the use of tea, new brands often receiving the bulk of their patronage from people of delicate constitutions who are usually prone to listen to any reasonable excuses for their depressed condition, when accompanied by a harmless substitution which suggests a relief.

With the return of the long evenings the agitation among retail grocer's employees for earlier closing is taking a more general turn. In Toronto 7 o'clock closing is becoming general, and it is freely admitted that public opinion is on their side. This hour has been recognised in some towns and citles for many years and no complaint or inconvenience arises. Just why the retail grocer should be deprived of any recreation hour whatever, except on the Sabbath Day, has not been told. His duties certainly might recommend it.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Earnings 1st to 7th May :

1899.			 ÷ ,	\$ 425.861
				490,774
1 . J.	Decr	ease		\$ 4.413

-THE Dominion Bank statement shows the net profits of past year to have been \$205,326, which is 13.69 per cent on the capital,jas against 12.16 per cent last year, the profits being \$22,864 greater than in 1897.98.

Imperial Life Assurance Company

THE

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Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C., G.C.M.G., President.

SUBSTANTIAL SUCCESS.

The following figur Statement, indicate the mark Company's operations last year	ted and su	bstanti	ial succe	ess of the
New Insurances\$	8,485,400, a	n incre	ease of §	52,983,400
Cash Premiums and Inter-	181,752,	"	"	104 705
est Income		u .		184,795 840.814
Reserves	180,761,		- 66	142,835
Surplus on Policy-hol	ders' Accor	int, \$4	98,244.0	0.
W. S. H	DGINS	, Pre	ov. Mar	nager.
В	ank of To			
		MON	TREA	L. Que.

SUGGESTIONS TO RETAILERS.

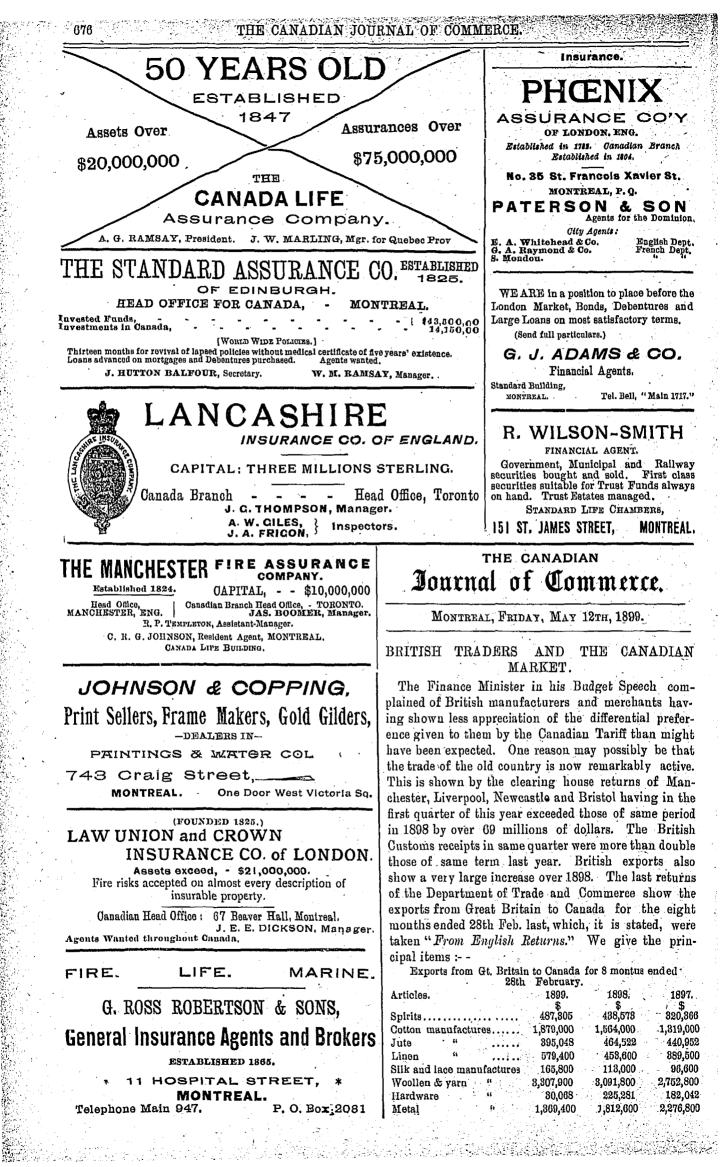
Where a business is not of sufficient size to keep a regular window trimmer employed it does not follow that the show windows should be given any less attention. The general store at the country cross-road requires the same attention given its window display as the largest and best establishment in the city. The merchant of the small town or village must guard his trade with the same perpetual vigor and determination as though he were surrounded by the most attractive displays that the centres of fashion could show. If he does not he shows to his customers that he cares less for their trade. The live city dealer seeks to attract customers by making all the display possible consistent with taste and business judgment; if the country merchant does the same it proves his determination to hold the trade of his vicinity and meet the city man on his own ground.

Customers who see a show window not properly trimmed or displaying its share of seasonable goods, with signs, prices, etc., are at once given the idea that the goods are not in stock. The first impression of a store, as of an individual, is generally difficult to erase. A well dressed man will sell goods on the road where the ill-clad traveller who preceded him had used his eloquence in vain. The well-dressed store front will always sell goods, where the carelessly trimmed and neglected window will cause trade to depart. An attractive window is a standing invitation, and the public are apt to go where they are most courteously invited.

The most economical outlay attached to the retail store each season is the providing of the necessary skeleton work for ready and effective window trimming, yet how many large stores are there whose management allows much waste of valuable time and more valuable ideas each week simply because the necessary yet inexpensive fixture material is not at hand.

While the hat stretcher is frequently brought into use in fitting a customer, it has a value beyond this which will often serve in disposing of sizes which have a tendency to accumulate. Every retailer will recall, if he cannot actually show, a number of one size, which, for unknown reasons, seem to hold back while those next in size, both smaller and larger have to be repeatedly put on the order list. If, for instance, there are too many 7's put one on the stretcher over night and mark it 7% the following morning when it will sustain the size without injury to the hat, If a fedora or a straw it will occasionally stand enlarging two sizes. In this manner stock can often be equalized in a few days where it is desirable to close out the line. Large sizes seldom accumulate, and the filler can always play a part in their disposal.





Boys' European Tours

Visiting England, Holland, Germany, Austria Italy, Switzerland and France.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF- ..

R.G. Boville, M.A.

During July and August.

This party will be limited in number, carefully selected, and pains will be taken to make it of the utmost educational value. For further particulars apply at once to the above at 139 Metcalle St., Montreal.

Millinery, &c. goods Crockery " Apparel, &c. "	509,911 528,671 991,182	458,183 517,128 1,057,211	517,618 344,505 1,073,349
Totals\$	10,282,675	\$10,205,843	\$9,718,532

We should have preferred to have before us returns compiled from the Custom House statistics of Canada, but, as far as they go, the above are authentic. If the figures showing British exports to Canada up to a certain period are received in Ottawa in time for publication in a Departmental Report, surely the figures for same, or a later period, ought to be available, prepared from the Custom House entries in Canada. We have seen the forms used in our Custom Houses for entering statistics, and must say that they are apparently arranged to give the greatest possible trouble to the entering clerks while conveying the smallest amount of information. The whole system of compiling Custom House statistics in Canada needs radical reform. It would be an easy task for any one accustomed to arranging statistical matter to devise schedules for Custom House entries from which weekly returns could be made quite readily of the imports of goods classified under a few headings. At present those schedules are like an uncleared tropical jungle, and there is no wonder that returns compiled from them occupy so long to . compile.

The above returns show in a general way that cotton wares, woollens, millinery, crockery, haberdashery, silk, lace, and linen goods were imported on a larger scale in 1898-99 than in corresponding period, in previous two years. The increases in these articles were however offset by a large decrease in hardware and other metal goods. The British manufacturers need to wake up to the opportunities of this market afforded by their having a preference of 25 per cent in the duty imposed on their goods over those sent from elsewhere. Canada seems more anxious to cultivate trade with the mother country, than Great Britain shows to enlarge her trade with us. It seems absurd for Britishers to be crying out against the American tariff restrictions when they are neglecting the advantages they have under the very liberal tariff of Canada. There are valuable openings here for British trade which could be secured by British manufacturers and merchants who had snap enough to take the ordinary means for obtaining a footing in this market. The Canadian merchant wishes to know who makes or handles the goods in which he deals. Such information is not revealed in dreams, nor does it come by intuition. It must be presented to Canadian buyers in a tangible form, by English firms hanging out their "shingle," as we say here, in full view of all those who are likely to require the goods thus offered for sale.

Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association

(INCORPORATED) FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, PRESIDENT. Mutual Reserve Building, New York City.

GICHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT-Dec. 31, 1898. Made in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "F" of report by New York Insurance Department of Examination, 1898.

Income During 1895, \$6,134,327,27 Death Losses Paid, 1898, \$3,887,500,95 Total Paid Members, 1898, \$4,534,095,12

EXCELLENT POSITIONS OPEN in its Agency Department in every own, City and State, to experienced and successful business men, who will nd the MUTUAL RESERVE THE VERY BEST ASSOCIATION THEY AN WORK FOR. Further information supplied by any of the Managers, isoneral or Special Agents in the U.S., Canada, Great Britain or Europe. Home Office, Mutual Reserve Building, NEW YORK CITY.

SIMPLE MINDED ENGLISH M.P's ON THE U. S. TARIFF.

It is amusing to read the complaints uttered by somemembers of the British Parliament in regard to the American tariff. A Mr. Douglas Coghill M.P. on the 8th inst. asked the home government ;

"Whether, considering the injury done our trade by the present United States tariff, the foreign office will enter into specific commercial negotiations with the United States with a view to obtaining favorable treatment for British manufacturers, or propose retaliatory measures?"

The injury complained of is nothing more than the effect the American tariff was designed to produce, which was, the development of the home production of such manufactured goods as were being imported from Great Britain. The more effectual the American tariff is in securing this end, the more will the people of the United States be gratified. When British members of Parliament approach the authorities at Washington with tears in their eyes pleading for more liberal treatment for British goods, our American friends will greet them with a courteous laugh, not however without a touch of derision. When Mr. Dingley tells Congress of this appeal, as he will do, the members will chuckle over the shot they directed having struck the very spot aimed at.

As to the proposal to adopt "retaliatory measures" against America, there will be no alarm in the States. England has put herself in an absolutely defenceless position in this respect. She has no arms to retaliate with, unless she takes up again those weapons which, by her fiscal policy, were abandoned years ago. Trade priviliges, like trade itself, are matters of exchange. If England asks for some tariff concessions from the States, the question will be asked in reply; What will you give for them? If nothing is tendered by the British in exchange, but amiable phrases, the Americans will quickly answer, that sentiment has no market value. The British will be rebuked for pleading in forma pauperis, and for coming to market to buy what has a money value without having the means to pay for the goods.

According to the returns of the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, for year ending 30th June 1898, the imports from Great Britain into the States were \$108.-945,185, and the exports from the States to Great Britain were \$540,940,605. The Britsh imports admitted free of duty into the States were \$32,718,021, which is 30.04 per cent of the total. This is a larger per centage of free imports from Great Britain than

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from Germany, or France, or the Netherlands. In this respect, America does show a more favourable treatment of British goods than of those sent from the three countries which stand next to Great Britain in extent of their imports to the States and their purchases in that country. Last year Great Britain imported \$540,940,605 of American products, which was 43.93 per cent of the total exports of the States. The next highest importers of American importers being Germany with 12.59 per cent, Canada 6.80 per cent, France 7.75 per cent, the Netherlands, 5.22 per cent, Belgium 3.87 per cent, the balance of 19.84 per cent being distributed over the rest of the world.

Why should the United States change its fiscal policy in order to give British manufacturers larger sales in that country? No reason can be assigned for such a change other than a sentimental one, which, as the phrase is, "cuts no ice" in a business community. If by buying more British goods, more American ones would be sent to England, there might be in this an argument for lowering the American tariff so as to ad-British goods. But such argument would not be con. clusive, unless it were proved that the extra profit on such enlarged exportations to Great Britain exceeded the financial benefits sacrificed by lessening the home production of goods in order to make room for British imports. We hold no brief for defending the American tariff, but as there are those in Canada who, on her behalf, are making the same whining plea as has been voiced in the Home Parliament, it is well to put this question down to the hard pan of a strictly business basis, upon which international fiscal arrangements must rest to have any stability. The complaint against Americans for being "hard bargainers and selfish" in their treatment of outsiders, when translated into commercial language simply means that they .mind their own business and conduct it with a single eye to their own interests. Canadians, as well as British M.P.'s, instead of thrusting their finger in their eyes, weeping over the naughtiness of the Americans and saying, like the child in the song, "I do not love you any more," should adopt the same policy by attending strictly to their own business and promoting it by every means in their power.

THE POPULATION AND TAXES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

- What is the present population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland? asks a correspondent. The exact number can only be estimated. If we take the population of 1891, which was 38,105,000, as a basis, and to this add the annual increase of previous ten years, we get 40,540,000 as the present population of the United Kingdom. This number is generally assumed to be correct by public writers and speakers. In answer to his second question, we may say that, according to the figures in the last Budget speech delivered recently in the British House of Commons, the total taxation imposed in Great Britain by Customs duties was \$108,800,000; by Excise, \$149,600,-000; by Estate duties, \$55,700,000; by stamps, \$40,000,-000; by Land and House tax, \$12,250,000, and by Pro. perty and Income tax, \$91,400,000. Other revenues, not taxes, amounted to \$97,900,000. Taking then the population as above, the annual taxation in Great Britain imposed by Parliament amounts to an average of

\$11.27 per head. It may be of interest to state the Army and Navy Services of Great Britain cost the people yearly an average of \$5.80 per head.

There is a common impression in Canada that under Free Trade there are no Customs duties paid in Great Britain on imported goods. How entirely erroneous is this notion is seen by the fact that the Customs duties imposed in Great Britain amount to \$2.68 per head of the population. The Excise duties amount to \$3.70 per head in the old land. In Canada the average per head of Customs duties is about \$4, and of Excise, \$1.46 per head, making the total taxation from Customs and Excise in Canada \$5.46 per head, and in Great Britain, \$6.38 per head. This gives each Canadian an advantage of 96 cents yearly over each inhabitant of Great Britain. So that were, "Free Trade as they have it in England" established in Canada, the effect would be to increase taxation from Customs and Excise. It is no answer to this to say that the people of the old country have to pay an enormous sum for the Army and Navy, because there are taxes imposed in Great Britain which realise enough to pay for the cost of those services and which are not to any extent imposed in Canada.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrangements are in progress for holding an International Commercial Congress at Philadelphia in October next. It is announced that the opening session will be presided over by the President of the United States, who will be supported by the entire Diplomatic Corps at Washington. The Congress is an outcome of the "Philadelphia Commercial Museum," which is a private enterprise. As the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Mayor of Philadelphia and other prominent officials cials of that State and City are trustees of this institution, we may regard it as an honourable enterprise. The circular it has issued explains that "It does not enter trade of any kind itself, and is in no way affiliated with politics."

We are, however, in the dark as to the precise nature of this organisation, beyond a general statement of its object being the promotion of trade. So far as the scheme it has started for holding an International Commercial Congress is concerned, it appears to us to be a private, amateur edition of the Joint High Commission. the deliberations of which are to be open to "delegates from Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies and other prominent business men." An "Exposition of American Manufactures," is part of the scheme. The circular says : "The Exposition will afford the finest opportunity ever presented for making a comparative study of the world's commerce and industries." This announcement puzzles us, as we are unable to understand how "a comparative study of the world's industries" can be made by inspecting a "National) Exposition of American Manufactures." We have heard of industries which are not American that are worthy of study, the products of which must surely, we submit, be included in an Exposition which claims to present an opportunity for the study of" the world's commerce and industries." As the Exposition will be one of "American Manufactures," we venture to doubt whether this part of the scheme can be carried out as represented. An International Exposition is one

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thing, but a National American one is quite another. To speak of the latter as identical in purpose and organisation as the former is to use words without regard their natural and universally accepted significations. This part of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum programme tends to discredit the rest.

Lest this, quite obvious criticism, should be taken as indicating unfriendliness of sentiment towards a Philadelphia enterprise, we can assure the promoters that the proposed Congress, as a Congress, has our sympathy and best wishes. The interchange of views on matters of international interest to those engaged in commerce is, as the circular says, "Well fitted to bring about mutually beneficial trade relations between the United States" and this country. We are indeed inclined to think, than an open Congress of mercantile men, who, having no official responsibilities, can speak out frankly and discuss freely, may do more effectual service in promoting a better understanding between the two countries, than a body of Commissioners who are tied and bound by official responsibilities. Not a word has been published of the discussions of the Joint High Commission. Its motto has been akin to the child's joke; "Open your mouth and shut your eyes then see what I will give you," only the organs to be kept shut in the case of the Commissioners was their mouth, and the ear of the public. With all deference to those on the Joint High Commission we venture to say that the press of this country and of the States, could have discussed all the topics and all the materials before them with very signal advantage to their deliberations.

Private discussions of matters of a public nature, in which the whole people are deeply interested, and respecting which large numbers are better informed than the handful of interned and gagged deliberators, are contrary to the spirit of this enlightened age. The system is indeed nothing but a relic of the ages during which governments paid no respect to public opinion, and therefore never afforded opportunities for its expression. We shall be glad to hear of the proposed gathering of representative commercial men at Philadelphia being a success. Canada can send mercantile delegates who would do honour to any country, whose presentations of the trade aspects and claims of this Dominion would remove some grave misapprehensions as to our country which prevail too generally in the United States.

THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The 52nd annual meeting of above bank was held on 2d inst. at which a report and statement were presented that will be found on another page. The past year was one of prosperity. The net profits were \$104,190 as compared with \$81,486 last year. After paying two half-yearly dividends amounting to \$80,000, there was \$24,190 added to Profit and Loss, which raised the balance of that account to \$217,379. From this the sum of \$100,000 was transferred to Reserve Fund which now stands at \$500,000, and \$117,379 is left to credit of Profit and Loss to be carried forward to next year. The deposits last year were increased by \$554,387, raising the total to \$10,102,080. The open accounts increased by 1838, the total number being 51,526, the average of whose deposits is \$195.98 as against \$188.44 in 1897. The managerial authorities of an institution which holds over ten millions of dollars of deposits occupy a

very responsible position, of the gravity of which the statement shows they are fully conscious. They have close upon a million dollars of cash on which they could lay their hands at a moment's notice, which is a much larger proportion of the deposits total than is generally held by savings banks. The other assets are practically cash, as they could be converted into money more quickly than the proceeds could be paid out. The high reputation of Mr. H. Barbeau in banking and financial circles is an assurance that the City & District Savings Bank is so managed as to merit that widespread confidence in its stability which prevails in the sphere of its operations.

THE ABHORRENT SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We doubt whether any chapter in the annals of this century will be as interesting as the story future historians will tell of the war between the United States and Spain, with the subsequent conflict of the conquering power with a dependency of the conquered. For a parallel to the struggle now going on in the Philippines history may be searched in vain. Nor is there any record of such an agitation as is now massing the American people into two camps, the line of cleavage between whom runs at a sharp angle to that marking the division between the two great political parties. A revolution is indeed in progress in the States which can hardly fail to have momentous consequences to that nation and the world at large.

The Philippine Islands, though owned for centuries by Spain, have never willingly acknowledged their European master, who indeed taught them to revolt by the lessons of tyranny. When the American fleet erushed the power of Spain in the Bay of Manilla the spirit of the Filipinos was not crushed, nor even overawed. They had determined to be a self-governing community. There was no need to rouse them by such words as ;

"Hereditary bondsmen ! know ye not,

Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow ?"?

The dying words of President Adams, "Independence forever," was the Filipinos motto. Their capacity for self-government was acknowledged by the people of the United States. This is a proposition as demonstrable as any in Euclid. The war with Spain was entered upon to give the Cubans self-government, therefore they were acknowledged to be capable of governing themselves and their country. The Filipinos were officially declared to be still more capable of self-government than the Cubans. They had a national Assembly of elected delegates, a leader, or President, whose authority was formally admitted by the Americans, for he was, as such, consulted by the official representative of America in regard to the conduct of the war against Spain. There was, as there is, a Filipino army, which was, as it still is, loyal to the native. authorities. There is evidence that these authorities were preparing to establish educational and other institutions on the model of other civilised States. The Filipinos were in fact determined upon establishing a Republic of modern type, under which the government of their country would have been in the hands of the governed. One of the ambitions of these people was to obtain the nationalisation of the land, an object which can hardly be thought a sign of political in-

aptitude.

When the conflict with Spain was over, the war was formally closed by a treaty under which the United States paid \$20,000,000 to Spain as the purchase money of the sovereignty of the Philippines. This purchase is interpreted by the States as having given them the absolute right to govern the Filipinos without these people having one word to say about their own political fate. Yet, the foundation principle of the American Republic, the apology indeed for its very existence, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, is, that the consent of the governed is the only rightful basis of government. We are not prepared to accept this doctrine without limitations. But the American people are committed to it, unless they repudiate the very basis of their own constitution as a political State. It is one of the strangest events in all history for such a nation to have bought a people who were entering upon a career of self government, like slaves were once purchased in the Southern States, and to be slaughtering them because they are determined to be a free, self governing community !

What is the secret of such a startling phenomena? The answer is two-fold. First, the exultation of war victories intoxicated Americans with the pride and the lust of power. They got drunk on glory, of the fumes of which spirit their brains are not yet clear. Then, in the second place, the prospect of religious proselytism on a vast scale has equally inebriated a very large section of the American people. It is this which has turned many of their pulpiteers into a "drum ecclesiastic," who regards the rifle as a righteous instrument of religious propagandism. "The end justifies the means" is the inspiring principle of this class. We regard the desire for trade expansion as being only to a very slight extent responsible for the terrible conditions existing in the Phillipines. Business men are too sensible to expect an exasperated, hot blooded people to be converted into good customers by fire and sword.

Immediately the Spanish were crushed at Manilla the popular leader of the Filipinos and his compatriots should have been called into council with the American authorities, and frankly consulted in regard to their ideas regarding the future government of their country. Had this been done in a spirit of generous regard for their representative position, and assurances given them of the most just and honourable ideas they entertained touching self government being sympathised with by the Republic, the Philippines might have been placed under the protectorate or sovereignty of the States without an unfriendly shot being fired.

If the conflict goes on some European power may take America as an example by demanding that these "abhorrent conditions" must cease. The American Republic has now an Ireland of its own in the East. The people there for long generations will have a phrase like "The curse of Cromwell," it will be "The curse of the Yankee." For years past the people of the States have been calling on Great Britain to give Ireland, Home Rule. They cannot complain if they are urged to act on their own principles by giving the Filipinos a government based on the assent of the governed.

-A MEETING of broom corn dealers was held at Tuscola, Ills., U.S., on the 9th inst., but the result has not come to hand. As the crop is held by a few dealers it is probable another advance has been made.

A BONANZA FOR POLICYHOLDERS.

Whether policyholders in mutual life assurance companies are entitled to the surplus held by such organizations has been under consideration by the Court of Appeals, New York. The total amount of the surpluses claimed to be divisible amongst the policyholders in the three principal companies interested is 140 millions of dollars, a large amount of which would be paid over to Canadians were the decision to be ultimately in their favour. It should be understood that the question turns wholly upon the rights of policyholders in life assurance companies which are of the "mutual" character. The case was brought into Court by a suit brought against the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The plaintiff, Mr. Greeff, held an endowment policy in that company dated 1882, which matured in 1897. As the charter of the Equitable provides that each policyholder shall be credited with an equitable share of the surplus, he sued for his share therein. In stating the facts on which the claim was based Judge Woodward quoted the charter of the company as favoring the plaintiff. But the defendant company pleaded forfeiture of his rights by the policy stipulating that ; "The distribution shall be made according to such principles and methods as may from time to time be adopted by this society for such distribution, which principles and methods are hereby ratified and accepted." The Judge, however, held that there was no evidence of the plantiff having agreed that the company should be empowered to take out two-thirds of the surplus and distribute the balance. He held that the contract, which is the policy, having been drawn by the company, it "mustbe construed most favourably to the policyholder," unless such construction violates the letter of the con-The plaintiff cannot have supposed that twotract. thirds of the surplus were to be exempt from distribution, or any portion of it. The limitation pleaded by the company, quoted above, was said by the Court to apply not to the amount of the surplus to be distributed but only to the methods of its distribution. This view we regard as the natural reading of the limitation clause. The Court then said :---

"By the Charter of the defendant company it is provided that the officers of the company shall 'cause a balance to be struck of the affairs of the company, which shall exhibit its assets and liabilities, both present and contingent, and also the net surplus, after deducting a sufficient amount to cover all outstanding risks and other obligations. Each policyholder shall be credited with an equitable share of the said surplus."

The Court went on to state that the stockholders. were limited by law to semi-annual dividends of 32 per cent, after paying which and providing for other obligations, the surplus was to be credited to policyholders. The judgment repudiates the idea that the company may keep its promise in form only and deny it in substance. The Court said with much emphasis, " The contract is, that this policy, during its continuance, shall be entitled to participate in the distribution of the surplus of this society, not part of the surplus, but, the surplus in which the policyholder is to share, and if the surplus is to go eventually to the stockholders, this institution is builded on false pretences, and it has avoided its taxes to the States upon the proposition that the surplus was held for the exclusive benefit of the assured." Judgment was then formally given that the plaintiff is entitled to the sum claimed. It is.

likely that "the law's delay" will be illustrated by subsequent proceedings to upset this judgment, but the prospects are held to be very promising for each policyholder in a mutual life assurance company being legally declared to have the right to claim an equitable share in the entire surplus of the organisation in which he is insured. To a large number of persons in Canada such a distribution would be a bonanza.

In their comments on this case some of our contemporaries make a serious mistake. They speak of the surplus of a life assurance company as the sum held for the payment of the claims of policyholders. Were this so to any extent, it would of course be disastrous to distribute any part of such surplus. But it is not so to any extent. The surplus of a life assurance company is the amount of assets it holds over and above its liabilities under the contracts it has entered into with its policyholders. Having laid by a fund which is amply sufficient to enable a company to honour all its engagements, immediate and prospective, the sum left in its hands in excess of such fund is its surplus. The decision above stated is to the effect, that a company working on the mutual plan is bound to distribute such surplus equitably to its policyholders.

COAL OIL REGULATIONS.

In his Budget speech the Finance Minister foreshadowed a further reduction in the duty on coal oil, until which is effected he said : "the Finance Minister will have no peace." The cost of coal oil was stated to have been "made high in Canada not only by the duty, but also by restrictions placed on the trade." Mr. Fielding at some length pointed out the injustice of permitting oil to be transported in tank cars, which facilitated inland deliveries, while those districts where water carriage was cheapest were debarred from having oil shipped in vessels by restrictions placed on this method of transport. These restrictions will be removed, by which it was declared cheaper oil would be secured for the Maritime Provinces. At present all oil, native or imported. must be barrelled before inspection. Each package must be marked and inspection fees varying from one-fifth of a cent to half a cent per gallon paid, according to the size of the package. It is intended to have the oil inspected at the refineries or port of entry, after which it may be removed without fees or restrictions as to packages. Whatever may be found necessary to guarantee the safety of oil will be rigidly enforced, but, apart from this, all restrictions for handling oil will be removed. The tank cars will come to large centres, where it will be stored in tanks, and from thence distributed in barrels. "Wherever the conditions of the trade require that," said Mr. Fielding, " well and good, but where they do not, we propose hereafter to compel people to buy oil in barrels." Any oil found to be below the Canadian standard will be confiscated. But, beyond rigid measures being taken to ensure safety, all the existing regulations will be abolished, by which the trade will be relieved, and, probably, there will be a reduction in the price of oil. The Finance Mimister is justified in regarding the removal of restrictions in handling and the repeal of the fees for inspection as likely to be a relief to the trade, whether however these changes will be sufficient to enable a reduction to be made in the price to the consumers is another question which time alone can solve. If no reduction takes place under the new system, the peace which the finance Minister seems anxious to secure, will be disturbed until the retail price of oil is lowered in Canada.

The establishment of local tanks from which oil will be run into barrels, will need to be very carefully carried out and managed as it is obvious that there is in such a plan an element of danger calling for the utmost precautions and vigiance. Mr. Fielding seems fully alive to this, and doubtless the trade will guard its own interests by giving the Government every assistance in making such arrangements as will make these tanks and the work connected with them as free from danger as possible.

NEW YORK DRYGOODS MARKET.

While the week has been uneventful in the introduction of fabrics other than heretofore classed, it has nevertheless brought out many new ideas in accessories which are as staple a part of the summer's requirements as those introduced at the season's approach.

The belt has come to be looked upon as an important part of the toilet and in this article new ideas are continually following each other as in past seasons, with the regularity of the ocean's waves. Among the most popular is the sash belt which admits of unlimited variety. To those are atlixed fancy buckles and back pieces in variety as varied as the sash, ranging from cheap metal filagree goods to the fancy sterling silver and gold. Elastic belts are also shown bringing out butterfly patterns as well as showing the bodice shape with fancy buckles. These are ornamented with jet beads and buckle to match. Jet and steel, or all steel also show very effectively when worn over black. Dog collar belts, studded and trimmed to resemble a real collar is another adjunct to the many varieties that are being brought out.

Parasols are on hand in profusion of numbers and varieties. In fact the present season indicates a greater demand for these goods than ever before known. Recorders are proving this so far. In the more expensive styles flouncings and laces predominate to an extent which equals the trimming on the latest hat. Among the variety may be mentioned an almost plain parasol with heavy club handle mounted with a rich metal knob. The light weight tight roll parasol for either sun or rain retains its popularity, the handles being finished with fancy metal fastenings, or in dresden porcelain or natural wood.

In fans low priced goods seem to take a more determined hold than ever. While elaborate designs are shown in carved and enameled wood, and fine decorations of spangles and ace on mousseline background, the sale of these is very limited, although the desire for variety causes them to be variously picked up in small quantities. Japanese goods will play an important part, these showing more value for a small outlay than any other make yet introduced.

In dress silks there are a large number of fancy taffetas and foulards going forward. The polka dot and lengthwise stripe are freely noticed, while the many cross-stripe effects are disappearing. Some of the latest novelty silks, however, show bayadere effects but principally in connection with other designs. A new taffeta, of somewhat softer weave than hitherto, and which gives promise of unusual durability is being shown in plain colors and black. In the line which may be said to belong to the morning dress variety, or indoor costume, all soft wool and cotton materials are in vogue and all colors from robin's egg blue and delicate pink to dark sturdy brown and serviceable mixed fabrics are employed, but French flannel and cashmere are the principal leaders. Both silk and velvet trimming are used. A very tasty attractive model is of rich Cuban red cashmere with the polka dots of deeper tone.

The print trade assumes a much better condition owing to, the sale at Fall River late last week of 1,250,000 pieces at 24c for regulars. The market is accordingly pretty well cleared up and places the print market in a good condition for the season. Dark calicoes are now a centre of interest as it is uncertain just where the price may settle. Higher figures are, however, freely predicted. Leading makes of fine dress ginghams are very scarce, buyers being compelled to seek supplies wherever obtainable.

In men's woollen goods the market assumes for the present a quiet tone, buyers not showing the interest that recent appreciation of raw wools would seem to invite. While no corresponding advances in manufactured goods have thus

far followed wool prices there is a firmer under tone noticeable which will doubtless soon come to the surface. In worsteds and serges the advanced prices at the opening season have been fully maintained, without any disposition on the part of buyers to keep aside.

Brown cottons are firm in tone. The leading mills are sold months ahead on export account, while stocks on hand are insufficient in volume to fill orders of any dimensions. Grey goods of print cloth yarn construction are also much sought and the market as a result shows a hardening tendency. Bleached cottons, particularly in fine goods, are considerably firmer this week. Other grades are in fair demand at previous prices.

Dress goods importers still complain of the light demand for dress goods of the woollen and worsted makes. There has been a noticeable absence of buyers for the present state of the season and little mail order business being done. At present importers are casting a look across the waters as to the conditions existing in the European markets. The rise in raw material there must sooner or later have its effect here on all goods of the woollen and worsted varieties. Some importers are known to have already prepared an advance schedule to take effect the moment conditions will admit. Early purchasing of fall and winter supplies will therefore readily be shown to be a prudent step where advantage can be taken of present existing prices. In face of the present tendency of the fine wool market, there is no accurate limit to the price at which fine wool and worsted goods will be held. A rise of 25 per cent in the raw material can readily be understood when time is given for a thought of the effect it must have the moment the tide begins to move.

In regard to the most popular styles for fall there is still a wide difference of opinion held by the trade, but as to the popularity of plaids there seems to be but one opinion. Each day adds something to their growing popularity. They are shown principally in the rough-faced goods of the zibaline order in large effects and are expected to draw much attention as a skirting fabric. One importer of fine French goods is displaying a very attractive line of high novelties in fine stripe effects composed of silk and fine worsted yarns. The silk in these goods shows to such decided advantage as to give them the title of silk fabrics. They are extremely taking from the fact that it is getting to be pretty fully understood that silk and silk mixtures will be largely looked for in fall supplies.

In gloves importers seem well satisfied with present conditions. Re-orders are arriving in sufficient quantities to aggregate a good trade. This feature of the glove market is becoming, in common with nearly all other lines, more apparent each season. Large supplies are no longer heard of as being bought, the retailer prefering to buy light and often, keeping track of any new ideas. In that way he is less liable to be overstocked. There are no heavy stocks in importers' hands, and consequently little cutting is indulged in. At present there is a good demand for chamois goods, principally in two-button lengths, some good values being shown at \$5.50 to \$6.50 per dozen, the latter in washable gloves with cellujoid clasps in self colors. These are sold mostly in white and natural shades. Some attention is being given to suedes of late, quite a few orders being received. One house is offering a nice line of shades in these goods, consisting of pearls, tans, white, buffs and black at \$6.75 per dozen and report good results. They are pique finish and retail readily at 75 cents. With the advent of hotter weather more attention is being given to Jersey taffetas, lisles, silk Jerseys and suede lisles. The favorite sellers among the taffetas being from \$2.25 to \$4 per dozen. The colors are greys, tans, beiges and blacks. Silk gloves are made in three and four-button lengths and range in price from \$4.25 to \$8.50 per dozen.

Latest market reports show a very firm tone in silks, this emanating from the foreign markets where light stocks of raw silk prevail and orders for manufactured goods are keeping mills actively engaged.

CHANGES IN THE CLOTHING TRADE.

It has been evident for some time .past that the clothing trade has been in a somewhat demoralised condition. Although trade has generally much improved and the spending power of the wage-earning class has been increased, the vendors of ready-made clothes have had difficulty in keeping afloat. The tailors in cities, but especially in country towns have been suffering seriously from the competition of readymade clothing manufacturers. They, in turn, are now being exposed to the rivalry caused by Israelite cheap-labour. This city swarms with small clothing stores kept by these people, who are so economical in their habits and so industrious that they are making goods even at a lower price than is asked in ready-made establishments. As they work on the same lines as the custom-made tailors, by individual measurements, they are receiving a large patronage and cutting heavily into the ready-made business. The semi-ready stores are also helping to intensify this competition. These small tailoring estab-, lifhments are conducted by men with little or no capital they have a very scanty stock of cloths in store, but they make up whatever customers bring for that purpose. As a rule their goods are of the shoddy class, which few customers can tell. from those of a better quality. This new phase of the clothing trade is rather helpful to the old style of makers as it develops a distaste for ready made goods. How long this will continue is beyond our powers of prophecy, but the condition exists and the clothing trade will have to take it into account.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

QUEBEC-Wm. Broderick, Jr. general store, Kingebury, commenced business; D. Pugh & Co., general store, Kingsbury, has sold out; Hall & Wadleigh, general store, Crasse Point, commencing business; A. Booth & Co., wholesale fish, Montreal, com-mencing business; F. Lavalle & Co., wood, Montreal, new copartnership; Berard & Cote, butchers, Waterloo, dissolved; Hasley Bros., hats, Montreal, J. A. Hasley sole owner; S. E. Maranda, groceries, St. Hyacinthe, commencing business; B. W. Allan, jeweller, Huntingdon, commenced business; N. Deschamps, groceries, Montreal, commenced business; A. Doutre, groceries and liquors, Montreal, commenced business; A. Thouin & Co., hotel, Montreal, commenced business; J. H. Fleury, furn., Montreal, commencing business; Rivet & Co., plumbers, Montreal, new co-partnership; Wright & Young, butchers, Montreal, dissolved; C. A. Louain, general store, St. Jerome, commenced business; F. A. Graham, hotel, St. Johnst, about commencing business; H. A. Green & Co., whol, fish, Montreal, dissolved; E. C. Squire, hotel, Eaton, commenced business; A. Archambault, butcher, Montreal, commenced business; E. Beaudry, groceries, Montreal, commenced business; F. W. Slater & Co., shoes, Montreal, commenced business.

ONTARIO — Thos. Driffil & Sons, hardware, Bradford, sold out to Andrew Thompson; McQuarrie & Hetenhausen, groceries, Hamilton, about to dissolve; R. H. Benson & Co., general store, Markdale, opened a branch at Sentaluta; N.W.T.; Mrs. M. Lederman, general store, Baden, advertises business for sale; A. Ward, general store, Fargo, sold out to D. E. McDonald; W. H. Woolley, groceries, London, has sold out; J. A. Barr, drugs, Hamilton, has sold out; D. M. Healey & Co., drygoods, Hamilton, out of business; Gray & Co., hardware, Shelburne, sold out to Jos. Akitt; G. Barclay, mfr. stove pipes, Toronto, advertises business for sale; W. Widmark, hotel, Burritts Rapids, commenced business; Phillips & Co., drugs, Baden, sold out; J. G. Kolfage, drygoods, Kingsville, selling out to W. A. Day; John Robinson, general store, Monticello, succeeded by Mrs. M. Billings; Alex. Stuart, groceries, Port Colborne, stock sold.

MAN. & N. W.T-Hargrave & Sissons, general store, Carlton, dissolved, Daniel Sissons continuing here; A. E. Nims, confectionery, Virden, sold out; Manson Bros., general store, Sintaluta, sold out; J. D. Ramsay, general store, plumbers, sold out; Tressler, tailor, Qu'Appelle, sold out; W. G. Richardson & Co., men's furnishings, South Edmonton, commenced business; W. D. Munro, furn., Carberry, sold out to Chas. May; Paul & Taylor, coal, Winnipeg, dissolved.

BRITISH, COLUMBIA-Morse & Royal, groceries, Nelson, commencing business; A. McDonald Co. Ltd., wholesale groceries, Revelstoke, closing out this branch; Lawson & Rowcluffe, general store, Kelowna, commencing business; G. H. Grant & Co., crockery, New Westminster, about selling out.

NEW BRUNSWICK-A. J. Allan & Co., whol. jewellery, St. John removed to Montreal; A. McMullin, St. John, has given up business; O. R. Patriquin, general store, Norton, about closing business here; D. M. Ring, painter, St. John, succeeded by G. T. McGowan.

Nova Scotta-A. W. Drysdale, drugs, Halifax, dead; F. E. Burke, general store, Joggins, out of business; Est. of K. R. Mc-Kenzie, general store, North Sydney, sold out to Vooght Bros. Miss Jessie Smith, fancy goods, Truro, out of business.

P. E. ISLAND-Barclay & Turner, drugs, O'Leary, sold out.

BUSINESS DIFFICULTIES.

Liabilities of some \$12,000 are shown against H. Griffiths, shoe manufacturer, Quebec, who has assigned. Among the principal creditors are, Shaw Bros. & Cassils, and Dowker, McIntosh & Co., of Montreal, who are each interested to the extent of some \$2,500. The assets are in the neighborhood of \$5,000. H. Griffiths has been in business since '84, being formerly in the employ of G. Bresse. He was a partner iu the firm of W. Griffiths & Co., Hamilton, Ont., from April '90 to April '93. The firm got into difficulties and he was held for a share of their liabilities. aIn June '97 he suspended payment with direct liabilities of \$30,--000 and indirect \$25,000. Out of this he arose however by paying 30 cents in the dollar in 3, 6 and 9 months secured.

A winding up order has been granted the DeWitt Langlois Milling Co., Ltd., Montreal. A meeting to appoint a liquidator has been fixed for the 19th inst.

P. Monette, hotel, Montreal, has filed consent to assign. He compromised in the fall of '95, at 50 cents in the dollar, on debts of about \$1,200.

A winding up order has been granted the Drummondville Foundry Co., Drummondville, Que. A meeting of creditors is fixed for the 18th inst. The company was incorporated some years ago but has not been prosperous of late. It is expected the estate will turn out sufficiently well to pay all claims in full if the assets are not forced upon the market.

At North Williamsburg, Ont., P. Casselman, a hotel keeper in a limited way, has assigned. He succeeded to the business of his father in the spring of '97.

J. D. McCosh, grocer and hardware dealer, Lucan, Ont., previously referred to as trying to obtain an extension has assigned.

Joseph Pelchat, general dealer in a small way at St. George de la Beauce, has suspended payment-Arthur Methat, harness, same place, has settled his accounts by paying half. He owed \$2,500. He was originally at Gilbert River where he failed many years ago.

-LEAMINGTON, Ont, Special .- The tobacco and peach tree questions, are matters engrossing the attention of the farmers in this district at present. The report that most of the older peach trees in this district had been frozen turns out to be only too well founded, and many farmers are uprooting the trees and making preparations to plant new ones. As to tobacco, the low price prevailing in the past season leaves many in doubt as to whether it, will pay to plant again this year, and while some will decide againt it, yet many others will try it again trusting to find the proper manner of treating it so that it will be fit for the Eng lish market, which they look upon as the Mecca of their hopes. -There have been no business changes in this town of late and no failures for some years, so that the town bears a good record. -The Michigan Central people are crecting two large tobacco warehouses at their depot here for the use of Messrs. Archibald, tobacco huyers; the latter are intending to erect large buildings on their own account near the same place for stripping and packing of the tobacco bought by them. There has been about 140 carloads of tobacco shipped from this town the past season.

-Tue Grand Trunk freight sheds at Coaticook, Que,, with contents were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

Meetings, Reports, etc.

THE CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

At the 52nd annual meeting of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank held on 2nd inst., the following report and state" ment were read by the President, Sir William Hingston;

The directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders the fifty-second annual report of the affairs of the bank, and of the result of its business for the year ending Sist December, 1898.

The net profits of the past year were \$104,190.47, which, added to the balance at the credit of the profit and loss account of last year, (\$193,189.11,) bring the latter to \$297,379.58. From this, two year, (\$150,160,117,) oring the latter to \$557,515,50. From this, we dividends have been paid, and \$100,000 have been placed to the Reserve Fund, making it \$500,000. The amount at the credit, of Profit and Loss is now \$117,878.58. Money, during the past year, has been in good demand, and the interest obtained on loans has been fairly remunerative. The volume of business transacted during the year amounted to seventy-eight million dollars. The increase over last year in the amount due Déposi-tors is \$554,887,00 tors is \$554,887.09.

The number of open accounts on 31st December last was 51,-526, or 1,638 greater than the previous year. The average amount due each depositor is \$105.98, as against \$188.44 for 1897.

Your directors have to record their sense of the loss sustained by the death of their colleague, Hon. Sir J. A. Chapleau, who for many years, took a deep interest in the prosperity of the bank. The vacancy on the board has been filled by the election of Mr. Charles P. Hebert

As usual, frequent and thorough inspections of the books were made during the year.

The report of the auditors and the balance sheet accompany this report

You are invited to elect directors and auditors for the current year.

WM. H. HINGSTON, President.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

D LIABULIT		
Amount due Depositors	\$10,102,080.22 93,341.86	
"Charity Donation Fund Amount due Open accounts	180,000.00 71,076,86	
Amount due Profit and Loss ac-	117,379.58	
Amount due Reserve fund " Stock	500,000.00 600,000.00	\$11,663,878.52
ASSET Canada Dominion Government		
Stock & accrued interest	\$1,526,250.00	
Provincial Government, City of Montreal and other Munici-		
pal Debentures Loans secured by Collaterals Bank premises, Head Office and	8,471,008.92 4,886,351.85	
its four Branches	400,000.00	
in municipal securities, ap- proved by the Dominion	•	
Government	299,809.56	
Banks		\$11,663,878.52
Number of accounts open	•	51,526
Average amount due to each depo cember, 1898	sitor, 81st Dec-	\$195.98

H. BARBEAU Manager.

Audited and found correct, JAS. TASKER, G. N. MONCEL,

Auditors.

The usual complimentary resolutions to the president, directors, manager and staff were passed, and the retiring Board was un-animously re-elected, viz., Hon. Slr W. H. Hingston, M. D., pre-sident; R. Beilemare, vice-president; Hon. James O'Brien, Hon. Judge J. A. Oulmet, Messrs. E. J. Barbeau, F. T. Judah, Q.C., Michael Burke, Robert Mackay, H. Markland Molson and Chas. P. Habert. P: Hebert. 3.

LEGAL RECORD, &c.

Week ended May 9, 1899.

The following is a record of transactions and cases in our Canadian courts of law, comprising Writs Issued and Judgments

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. Rendered for sums of \$300 and upwards, (Montreal, from \$175 and upwards), and Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale for sums of \$550 and upwards), as taken from the public records. It will be understood that the actions or items do not necessarily affect the credit and soundness of the persons or concerns named, as they may have been paid or otherwise settled, and that good de-fences may exist in cases of writs. &c. May 9. EXECUTIONS QUEBEC. May 6. Montreal—S. Cantin agt J. Braham, \$400; Sun Life Assurance Co. agt G. Chevrier, \$449; R. Prefontaine et al agt Geo. Daveluy, \$216. WRITS ISSUED, ONT. May 4. May 9. Cote St. Paul—F. X. Migneron agt T. E. Hunt...... 1,083
 Montreal—R. de L. R. Lapointe agt Z. Coutu, \$220; J. Grier et al agt J. Irvine, \$695; J. Baxter agt J. M. W. Morrison te al, \$800. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, ONT. May 4. Toronto---A. A. Barthelmes & Co. vs Reid Bros. Mfg. Co., \$330. Detroit, Mich---S. Δ. Marks vs Michigan Sulphite Fibre Co., \$438. May 6. May 6. Brantford—J. Watson vs G. H. Gibson et al dmgs..... 500 Flos Tp—Supreme Court I.O.F. vs H. P. Madill et al.... 3,994 Ingersoll—D. McVicar vs S. P. Logee & E. Welsh..... 455 London—C. Barfett vs M. J. Kent dmgs...... 15,000 McLean Tp—London & Ont. Inv. Co. vs Jno. & J. L. Lawrence, \$688. May 6. May 6. May 9. May 9. 3,270 1,704 2.000 813 575 1,600 WRITS ISSUED, B.C. 8,070 May 9. CHATTEL MORTGAGES, MAN. & N.W.T. Ymir-A. B. Buckworth..... 2,000 May 4. Kaslo-E. Cummings..... 1,800 Winnipeg—Appleton & Morris..... 1,744 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, ONTABIO. May 9. May 4. Detroit-Birkbeck Loan Co. agt D. R. Spence...... Rapid City-Thos. Evoy 514 900 ********* 2,808 CHATTEL MORTGAGES B.C. May 9. May 4. Nelson-R. Godfrey, \$1,200; G. O. Ross..... 2,000 CHATTEL MORTGAGES, N.S. May 4. JUDGMENTS RENDERED, QUEBEC. Halifax-C. C. Robinson..... 550 BILLS OF SALE, PROVINCE OF ONTABIO. May 4. Montreal-Northern Lumber Co. agt Z. Corbeil et. al, \$449; S. W. Bowd et al agt W, H. Griffin, \$562; J. Torrence agt J. B. Pelletier, \$530; M. J. A. Decelles agt Geo. Daveluy, May 4. \$284. May 6. May 6. May 9. Smiths Falls-W. H. Willis to W. M. Ros.....s..... 1,275 BILLS OF SALE, MAN. & N.W.T. May 4, Cypress River—Young & Co..... 1,860 Duck Lake—J. Vimont...... 3,000 May 9. Prince Albert-H. Keith..... 11,617 BILLS OF SALE, B.C. JUDGMENTS RENDERED MAN. & N.W.T. ÷., May 4. May 4. Winnipeg-Search & Sharp Nelson-E. C. Clark 1,464 2,000 May 9. Nelson-T. M. Ward..... 11 JUDGMENTS RENDERED, N. S. ra..... 11,600 BILLS OF SALE, N.B. therland May 4. St. John-T. F. Sutherland \$2,625

884



RETAIL CLOTHIER, Ottawa.-Next week. The evolution is curious and instructive.

-THE Courts are just now busy with cases arising out of disputes caused by certain proposed street widenings in this city having been blocked by the Legislature. Persons who bought property, or made alterations on the understanding that these widenings would be carried out, have made claims for compensation now these improvements are stopped. In some instances and to some extent these claims are well founded.

-The competition for business among steamship men at this port has already entered upon an acute stage. Owing to the great number of freighters coming to Montreal this year, it was anticipated that freight space would see a big reduction to and from United Kingdom ports, especially to Liverpool. One line, whose steamships are of the modern class (capable of taking cargo at low rates because of great size) has made a contract with a large Montreal importer to carry goods at 4s 6d per ton, instead of the regular 7s 6d per ton in other years. This steamship line furthermore has agreed, so it is said, to make a deposit of \$5,000 with the customer's bank as guarantee that the contract would hold good for any number of years agreed upon. -MR. William Stephen, brother of Lord Mount-Stephen has just returned from Bormuda where he has resided since November last. He purposes visiting Newfoundland shortly, probably to enjoy a cooling off after a winter spent in a summer climate. Whether Mr. Stephen has any Imperialistic mission in these visits we are not able to say, but, wherever he goes he will carry the best of good wishes of a large circle of friends and give an excellent impression as to the geniality of Canadians.

-THE handsome building owned and occupied by the Merchants Bank of Canada in this city is about being extended skywards by 4 storeys being added to its height. The addition will be devoted to offices for renting. The alterations will necessitate the removal of the business for probably a year to other premises, which have been secured in the block lately occupied by the Banque du Peuple. The staff are not to be envied their coming experiences during removal and return. The whole of the present bank offices will be so remodelled as to give better accommodation. Elevators will be built and the new rooms added will be attractive to first-class tenants. It is expected that the bank will be the best equipped on this continent. We trust the returns from the outlay will lift the dividend as high proportionately as the new storeys will do the building in height.

Financial.

Thursday E'vg. May 11th, 1899.

The week has been a somewhat exciting one in the stock market. At New York a panic occurred on the 9th inst., which for some hours sent stocks reeling and falling like shrubs in a cyclone. The storm affected the whole range of stocks until after heavy liquidations there came a quieter time. But the market is in so tremulous a condition it would not take much to bring, another similar or worse excitement. Over speculation was the cause, and as this has not ceased, nor its effects worked off further trouble may be expected. The panic would have continued had not London buyers stepped in totake advantage of the declines going on, and their orders put a slipper in the wheel. Pacific, which had been boomed up to par, and was being attempted to be rushed higher, got a shock which brought it down several points. In the local market considerable sales have been made at from 97¼ to 9736, with a few transactions at 971/2 to 97%. Montreal street moved off at 822, then rallied and was worked up to 3201/2. Toronto Street fluttered between 116% and 117%. The New York market is said to have had a good cleaning out, a spring cleaning as it were. Stocks were not the only things cleaned out, as some pockets could testify. The large spell of dry weather is having a bad effect on fall wheat, which has been seriously injured all over the continent. In the States the official report gives the average condition as 76.2 as compared with 86.5 at same date last year, and 85.9 as the mean average for past 10 years. Pastures are also suffering from drought. Call money is tight, bankers being inclined to discourage any further booming.

The following is a comparative table of stocks for w. e. May 11th, supplied by Chas. Meredith & Co., Stock Brokers, Montreal:



Brazilian exchange for the week ending the 10th, is as follows:

180

110

parasols, belts and even fans. Wholesale houses are busy, some reporting orders of a better nature than they had expected. In groceries the feature of the market is centered in molasses, which seems to have overflown its natural level and is scaring

Rolls are jobbing at 10 to 12c.



Made and Guaranteed by

S. DAVIS & SONS.

CANNED GOODS .- Already the next crop of canned vegetables is being discussed, but as yet predictions are much in the air, and it will be fully a month hence before anything of even possible contingency will deserve notice. The dry weather the country experienced since the snow flew, is by some, held to be adverse to a large crop, particularly of peas, which are the first in order to be packed, but for corn, the drought is pretty much what is wanted. For present stocks the demand is dull. The recont advance in meat has stiffened the idense local exped meat packers but the ideas of local canned meat packers, but these are unable to raise values to an equal extent on the canned article, owing to the comparatively low quotations for the sea-son coming from Chicago competitors.

CHEESE.-The market continues to show a decidedly weak tendency, and prices show a lower level for the week equal to %c all round. Finest fall make is held at 10 to 101/2c,; new stock, 9 to 91/2c. Following are among recent meetings. Camp-bellford, Ont.-The first meeting of the Cheese Board was held last night; 541 Cheese Board was held last night; 541 boxes white, and 214 coloured, boarded. Bought, 100 at 91/ac; 40 at 91-16c. Balance unsold. Next meeting, 16th. Belleville, 10. — Seven factories offered 275 white and 45 coloured; 9c bid; no sales. Inger-soll, 10. — The Ingersoll cheese market opened yesterday with good attendance of salesmen and buyers. 890 boxes first week of May cheese boarded. No sales; 8%c.

DRIED FRUIT.-There is a fair distributing trade in fine stock raisins, and Malagas are becoming scarcer as the season gas are becoming scarcer as the season goes on. Reports as to figs state that the yield will be large this year, but under the crop years 90.97. We quote common off stalk Valencias, 4¼c; fine off stalk, 4½c; 3 crown layers, 6½c to 7c.; Malagas, \$1.50 to \$2; Sultanas, 12.15c; prunes, 4.7c; dates, 5.6c; figs (bxs), 9.15c.

Eggs .- The market has held exceptionally steady with a good business doing both from the local and packers trade. Arrivals have been showing a heavy in-crease, doubtless largely due to the ex-tremely steady warm weather, but so far they have not been in excess of require-ments. The first arrivals of P.E.I. stock are reported per SS Campania, 530 cases, which sold at from 10 to 11c.

FLOUR, FEED AND MEAL .- The flour trade is taking on the activity brought about by the opening of navigation and the resuming of country road traffic. Flour, altogether, is in good demand, and prices are steady in most lines. Manitoba patents show a slight decline for the week, as also strong bakers, each of which are quoted 10c per barrel lower. Feed retains the active position it has held throughout the past months and fair sized throughout the past months and fair sized lots move freely at steady prices. Oat-meal is unchanged under a fair demand. Prices are: Winter wheat patients, \$3.75 to \$4.00; straight roller, \$3.50 to \$3.65; and in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Manitoba patents, \$3.95 to \$4.00; strong bakers,

ation. ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

WOOLS, Cape, Australian, B. As.

COTTON, Peruvian,

YARNS.

only Canadian Importor

Fancy and Worsted. GARNETTED WASTES.

TETLOW'S CARD CLOTHING.

ROBT. S. FRASER.

17 Lemoine St., - MONTREAL.

\$3.65 to \$3.70. Bran, Manitoba, \$16; do. Ont., \$16.50; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17; mouile, \$19.50 to \$20; oatmeal \$3.75 to \$3.80 and \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bag. Baled hay is showing a good demand, and better prices. No. 1, \$6.00 to \$6.50; No. 2, ex-tra, \$5.00 to \$5.25; clover and mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.75.

GREEN FRUITS, ETC .- The activity of the summer season is at hand in this varied line; and receivers on this market are busy filling orders. Two cargos of lemons and oranges were sold at auction here within the week. The Fremona's cargo on the 5th lnst. brought buyers from far and near, and good prices were realized, lemons bringing from \$1.15 to \$2.80 per box as to quality. The St. Marnock's cargo on the 10th inst, was not quite so well attended as



the former, following so soon after. Fancy lemons brought \$2,25 to \$2.75; choice, \$1.75 to \$2.15, and fair, 60c to \$1.50. Oranges, $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes, 35c to \$1.75; boxes, \$1.00 to] \$3.00. The next cargo will be sold at auction on the 15th inst. Market quotations are : Apples, Northern Spies, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Baldwins, \$4.00; Russets, \$5.00; Flerida oranges \$4.25 per case; California Navels \$3.75 to \$4.00; lemons more plentiful at \$1.75 to \$3.00. Bananas are held at 75c to \$1.50; Cape Cod cranberries \$6.00 to 7.50 per 100 qt. brl.; pine apples, 8c to 20c each. Florida tomatoes, \$4.00 to \$4.50 carrier; grape fruit, \$5.00 to \$6.50 per box. Vegetables,—Green radish, 40 to 50c dozen; lettuce, Canadian, 20 to 35c dozen ; do.; Boston, \$1.15 dozen; new Havana potatoes per brl. \$7.00. Sweet potatoes, \$4.00 brl.; blood oranges, \$2.25 per $\frac{1}{2}$ box; strawberries (American) 15c box; cocoanuts \$3.00 per 100. Wax and green beans per bushel basket, \$3.00 to \$3.50; asparagus, Am., large bunches 25 to 35c por bunch, baskets, Canadian, \$1.00 to \$1.25 each.

HIDES. — The local market continues quiet under light arrivals. Quotations show no change for the week. In New York the tone of the market for common dry held firm. A good demand was experienced, both tannors and dealers being in the market and ready buyers at full values. Offerings were light, as importers had only small stock on hand and held for full values; and even higher prices were asked. Advices from the River Plate were firm and stated that the offerings of hides were light and Européan markets were firm. City slaughter hides were firm, but quiet. There was a fair inquiry from tannera, but owing to the absence of offerings the sales made were necessarily small. No changes were made in quoted prices, closing at 1134 @ 1244c. for native steers, 11360 offerings of country slaughter hides were small; prices were unchanged and firm. Chicago, May 10.— Packer hides were in fair demand, as tanners generally were buyers; offerings were light, packers having only small stocks on hand and sales made were at full values.

LEATHER AND SHOES. — Locally the leather trade is quiet, the immediate season scarcely calling for purchases other than small parcels. There is a good export demand, the English market taking... steady and liberal quantities. Black leathers show a firmer tone, and some dealers are asking an advance over recent quotations. Shoe manufacturers are roceiving orders of a volume which reflects a good fall trade. The feeling throughout the country generally is considered very hopeful, although the long dry spell this

spring has held back retailers stocks. The New York market for hemlock leather showed a firm tone continuing to dominate the market and a fair volume of business being transacted. Jobbers, as a rule, were having a fairly gcod trade and were taking supplies with some freedom on contracts and also placed a moderate number of new orders. There was a fair amount of leather taken by manufacturers on contracts and some new business was transacted ; prices were unchanged and firm at 18c @ 18c for rejects; 18c @ 20c for thirds and 20c @ 22c for seconds. In union leather the market held firm with less activity to the demand. A moderate amount of leather was takenby manufacturers and jobbers on their contracts, but little in the way of new business was received; prices were quoted unchanged and firm at 32c for firsts and 30c for seconds. Demand for cut soles continued god and the business transacted was at full values.

MOLASSES.—It would seem as though 40c molasses (stated in review of 28th ult.) is nearer than was expected. Cables from Barbadoes this week give the price there as 16c, or equal 36½c laid down here, and to say that this boom news created a flutter among local importers, is putting it mild. Indeed, so soon as the surprise which the 3c advance has caused, had subsided, direct orders were cabled to buy at 16c first cost, and it is not positive at moment of writing whether business can be done even at this figure. In sympathy with the rise, the Wholesale Grocers' Guild advanced prices to 34c for car lots, and 35c for smaller quantities. Cables from Porto Rico and Antigua evince similar strength, with little to offer.

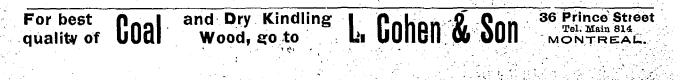
POTATOES.—There have been no new developments in the market during the week. Seeding stock, which is expected to take more than the average quantity this season, is hardening prices throughout western country points. Prices here remain unchanged at 65 to 70c per bag of 90 lbg. in quantities.

PROVISIONS.—A better demand is being shown for smoked meats, and while the prices of last week are showing no improvement, the tone of the market is firm. Lard is also in better inquiry and the price holds steady. Quotations are : Canadian pork, barrels, \$15.00 to \$15.50; hams, 11c to $11\frac{1}{2}$ c; bacon, $10\frac{1}{2}$ compound refined, 5c to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb.

RICE.—Demand through jobbers is increasing. The new crop is giving great satisfaction because of fine quality. Guild prices remain : Standard B, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Patnas, \$4.12½ to \$4.75; Japans, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Carolina, \$6.00 to \$7.00. SUGARS. — Cables are weaker. London quotes Java 13s, and fair refining 11s 9d. Beet raws are quoted at 11s 1½d. Locally the advance made last week is maintained, namely granulated, \$4.60 to \$4.65; yellows, \$4 to \$4.40. The demand is only fair, the weaker state of the raw markets having had the effect of checking heavy buying, in the expectation of a decline soon occuring.

TEAS. — The situation is much the same. Considerable difficulty is being experienced by packet tea concerns to buy suitable teas at a price for the constituent of their cheap blends. Both Indian and Ceylon's of the quality called for, to maintain something like uniformity in the several "manufactured grades," are impossible to be had at under a penny more than a month ago; and as cost of production has been brought down to one of the exact sciences nowadays, something is bound to break i.e. if not profits; then quality. Still a little thing like a dearer primary market with its attendant increase in cost of production of blends does not upset the equanimity of the packet tea people, their goods are unsusceptible of any influence of this kind, they are "always pure" and "always reliable." This nevertheless a possible experience of the next faw months, provided the tea market maintains its strength, that packers will realize some few of the disadvantages of maintaining fixed prices in the face of an abnormal situation in the market for involces. There is likely to be more or less fluctuation in average sales; for the tea consumer never pauses to reason why, when standard quality deteriorates, but turns to something else, which in this case will, as likely as not, be the grocers own bulk tea at 5c. or 10c. a lb more than he or she has been paying for its brand of tea in lead packets.

Wool.—The local market is very firm. A private cable from London on the 9th inst., reports an advance on all merinos of 20 to 25 per cent over the March sales. The local market will not show this advance immediately, but nevertheless prices are up fully 10 per cent. and lots going out now cannot be replaced at less than another 10 per cent. advance. Woollen manufacturers: throughout the Dominion are exceptionally low in stock. Some talk of advancing their goods 5c a yard, but fear difficulty in the undertaking. At the London sales on the 10th inst. strong competition prevailed, French buyers entering actively as bidders. Further advances were accordingly shown all round, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. above March sales. Quotations here for Capes are from 17% to 20c; B. A. scoured 86 to 37%c; showing a gain of fully 2c a pound within the past





The Jewel Pen Company, London, Eng., is offering a variety of fountain and a stylographic pens, eachof which, it is claimed, cannot be surpassed for the special attractions of pens of this nature. They offer also a first-class line of gold pens made of 16 carat gold, pointed with iridium and, finished in the most perfect manner. One of their stylographic pens is especially

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

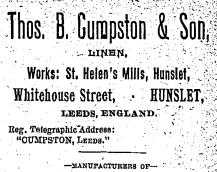
adapted for the use of ladies, to whom it would be a very useful and acceptable present. Besides these goods the firm supplies ebony pen holders, one of which can be closed and carried in the waistcoat pocket. Also pocket pencils of superior quality and elegant finish. Goods of this class should command a large sale, as their price is quite moderate when their fine quality is considered. The address of the Jewel Pen Co. appears on a later page.

The Finance Minister complained of the indifference shown by British merchants to the Canadian market. This is passing away as our advertising columns show where Messrs. A. Mayer & Son, London, importers and exporters, invite attention to their goods. The stock of clocks, watches, time-pieces, materials and barometers, of German French, and American make, carried by this firm is most extensive. They carry also a large variety of ornamental metallic goods, such as tazzas, statuettes, vases, pencil cases, etc. An electric alarm clock, at a very low price, is offered which may be used as a call bell or burglar alarm, which seems just the article to command a very large sale. A combination of a time-piece, thermometer and aneroid barometer would sell well, it would make a far more acceptable wedding present than many of those usually selected. Anything indeed, in the way of clocks, watches, barometers, and goods of this class are supplied by A. Mayer & Son, with whom dealers would do well to communicate.

Messrs. J. Ellwood & Sons, London, Eng., have issued a card showing photographs of their makes of silk hats, stiff and soft felt hats. If the grades are as well made and as attractive to the eye as the pictures of them on this card, they are not surpassed by those of any other manufacturer. This must be the case as being photos the goods necesarily are not flattered, and their style and finish must be as perfect as the photographs exhibit them. Ellwood & Sons need fear no competition with goods of so high a class. Any one desirous of having a hat of any class, silk, felt, cloth, straw, etc., or helmet or terai of the finest quality and most attractive appearance need only secure one of Ellwood & Son's make to be thoroughly satisfied. The prices are quite moderate, no more than goods of inferior quality. Hat dealers would do well to open communications with this eminent firm, whose address, &c. we give in another column.

Mr. John Biggs, Southwark, London, Eng., has brought out and advertises a lamp which is highly spoken for its extremely artistic appearance aud utility. The iron decoration is so made as to hold either a double faced shield with raised letters showing the sign of the firm, or a small shield-shaded lamp, fitted with either an opal ground with black letters, or any colored ground or letters selected. The lamp enables the name of a firm and its business to be read by night as well as by day, and being very neat and attractive in appearance makes a very valuable advertisement, as it can hardly be passed without being noticed. The lamp is fitted with all the latest improvements which give strength and a handsome appearance to a street lamp. Both lamp and iron are protested so cannot be procured save from the inventor and maker, Mr. John Biggs, whose firm has been established 71 years. There is a good field for placing the lamp in Canada. See our advertising columns.

The Tasmanian Eucalyptus Oil Co. calls attention to its "Encalyptus Globulus Oil," which has been described by the Lancet, the Pharmacological Record, the British Medical Journal, and other publications of this class, as especially suited for prescription by physicians, being exceedingly pure, agreeable in aroma and free from objectionable matters. The address of the company will be found in another column



Railway Carriage Roofing Canvas, D.S. & D.D. Cover Canvas, Brattice Cloth & Wagon Covers,]

Contractors to the following British Railway Cos.:-Midland, Great Northern, North Eastern, Gt. Western, South Eastern, and Gt. Southern and Western Ry. of Ireland.

TORONTO WHOLESALE TRADE.

(Revised by Telegraph).

TOBONTO, May 11, 1899.

Business in wholesale circles has been fairly active during the week. Travellers have sent in good orders and a good number of country merchants have visited the city. All lines of staple goods are firm in prices and payments are satisfactory. In drygoods the volume of trade continues away ahead of previous years. The grocery trade is fairly active and hardware dealers report a good business. Money is unchanged, with call loans quoted at 5 per cent, and prime commercial paper discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent. Sterling exchange is easier. Stocks fairly active, with some irregularity. Bank shares scarce and firm. Latest sales: - Bank of Commerce 155, Hamilton 1921, Standard 191½, Dominion 266, Imperial 215½ C.P.R. 97%, Toronto Ry. 117%, General Electric 154%, Richelieu 111%, Toronto Electric 189%, London Electric 128, War Eagle 8691/2, Republic 181, Cariboo McKinney 139%.

BUTTER &c. — The butter trade is quiet with offerings plentiful. Choice dairy tub rules at 11 to 12c, and medium at 9 to 10c. Large rolls are steady at 11 to 12½c, for the best, and pound rolls 18 to 14c. Creamery is easy at 17 to 18c for rolls and at 16 to 10½c for tub. Eggs are steady with case lots quoted at 11 to 11½c per doz. Cheese quiet at 10 to 10½c for new in jobbing lots and at 11c for old.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is steady with offerings limited. The best qualities are quoted at \$5.20 to \$5.25, and mixed at \$5.05 to \$5.10.

FLOUR AND GRAIN — Flour quiet and steady with demand limited. Straight rollers in wood are quoted at \$8,00 to \$3.15, west, and Ontarlo patents at \$3.25 to \$3.35 west. Manitoba patents \$3.90 to \$4.00 and strong bakers \$3.65 to \$3.70. Bran is firm at \$14 to \$14.50. Shorts steady at \$16.'' Oatmeal firm at \$3.80 in bags and at \$3.90 in barrels on track. Wheat quiet with the feeling firmer. Red winter quoted at 68½ o and white at 69c north and west. No. 1 Manitoba hard firmer at 78 to 78% o

690 THE CANAI	DIAN JOURNAL OF COM	MERCE.
POST'S "C.E		THE MOST EFFECTIVE CURE yet discovered for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.
UNOUEST		No Colchicum, Calomel or Mercury
WALTER SEVERN, Eeq., President of the Dudley Gallery Art Society, writes:- "171, Piccadilly, W., May, 1898, "For two years I suffered martyridom from rheum- rtism, in all my joints, all the usual methods of treatment fulled, and the mallady was thought to be chronic. I happened to hear of your curve, nud deter- factory results, as I was speedily arabled to resume my initing, to keep free from pain, especially on night, and to may about without help. It would be very ungrateful to withhold this letter, as I have good reason to believe your remedy to he all you represent, and I hope my cure may induce other sufferers to avail theuseelves of it."	London, S. W, "February, 7th, 1896, Sir,—I have suffered from acute rheur many yearsquite ten years. Have ha medical advice; have taken the baths ains, Weiebaden, and others, and fou, so I am only too pleased to say that yo is medicino has entirely cured me, and that n five bottles. I shad that, apart fro e qualities for rheumatism, it is an exc	"53, Epury Street, London, S. W. "Soptember 23rd,1898. "Dear Sir,For nearly two years I suffered from Gouty Arthritis, which so effected my feet, that I was unable to walk without great difficulty and pain. I it temporary nature, until I tried your Tablets. After I three months' trial, I am thankful to say I have m regained the use of my feet, and am free from pain. I enrnestly recommend anyone afilicted with Gout or Rheumatism to give them a fair trial. " ALFRED SIMPSON."

POST'S LINIMENT. -- No. 1 gives sociedy relief in cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism or Gout, where the joints are Swollen, Inflamed, and Fainful to the Touch. No. 2 will be found wonderfully efficiency for Lano Back, Stiffness 1 i the Joints, Contraction of the Cords, &c., &c. Price, 45.6d. each per Bottle. POST'S LIVER PILLS.--For Torpid Liver, Constipation, &c. Price, 18. 14d. per box. Of Chemists, or carriage paid in the United Kingdom from A. M. POST, Limited, 96 and 98, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., England.

Fort William, and at 81 to 82c Owen Sound and Midland. No. 1 Northern 78 to 79c Owen Sound and Midland. Buckwheat firm at 49 to 51c outside west. Oats are steady at 33c for white north and west and at 34c on Midland. Peas 64 to 65c west and 66c east. Corn steady; Cana-dian 35 to 355c west and American 40 to 41c on track here. Barley is dull, No. 1 being quoted at 41 to 42c west, and No. 2 at 88 to 89c west.

GROCERIES-Trade is fairly active and prices firm. Sugars are unchanged with granulated quoted at \$4,73 to \$4.78 per 100 lbs., and yellows at \$4.18 to \$4.38. Molasses, West India 32 to 45c in barrels. Teas in good demand and firm. Rio coffee 8 to 12c, and Java 30 to 82c. Dried fruits firm. Valenciaraisins 41/2c to 4% c off-stalk, 5% to 5% c for selections and at 6 to 61/3c for layers. Currants are 414 to 414c. Canned goods are firm; Fraser river salmon (sockeys) \$1.35 to \$1.60; tomatoes 80 to 90c; peas 80 to 90c; corn 95c to \$1.00; beans 80 to 90c.

LEATHER-Trade is fair and prices firm. Sole is very scarce.

HIDES AND SKINS - The hide market is quiet and prices unchanged. Cured quoted at 8% c. Green unchanged at 8% for No. 1, 71/20 for No. 2, and 61/2 for No. 8. Calfskins are steady at 8 to 10c. Sheepskins are quoted at 90 to \$1.10. low rules at $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 5c for rendered, Tal-

LIVE STOCK-The demand for cattle has improved with offerings well taken. Sales of choice shippers were made at 434 and a few brought 5c per lb.. Medium shippers 4% to 4% c per lb. Bulls sell at 834 to 4c for heavy and at 31% to 356c for light. Butchers'cattle are steady, with sales of good to prime at 4 to 41%, medium at 31% to 334 and inferior at 3 to 31/4c. Stockers and feeders are steady 3½ to 4c per 1b. Calves secuers are steady 3½ to 40 per 1b. Calves \$4 to \$10 each. Milch cows \$30 to \$40 each. Sheep unchanged, with sales of ewes at 3¼ to 3½ co per 1b., and bucks 234 to 3c. Lambs 4½ to 5½ o per 1b. Hogs are firmer with choice bringing \$4.50 to \$4.62½ per 100 lbs.; light bacon \$4 to \$4.62½ per 100 lbs.; light bacon \$4 to \$4.10; heavy \$3.75 to \$3.80; sows \$3 to \$3.25 and stags \$2 to \$2.25.

PROVISIONS- The demand for cured meats is fair and prices rule firm. Mess pork is quoted at \$18.50 to \$14, short cue at \$14.50 to \$15, and shoulder mess \$12.50 to \$13. Bacon 6% c in car lots for long clear, and 7 to 7% cin smaller quantities. Breakfast bacon 10 to 10% c, and smoked hams 9% to 10% c. Rolls 8% to 8% c. Lard is steady; tierces 6%, tube 7c, and pails 7% to 7% c; compound lard 5% to 6c. Beans are quoted

W. R. Cuthbert & Co.

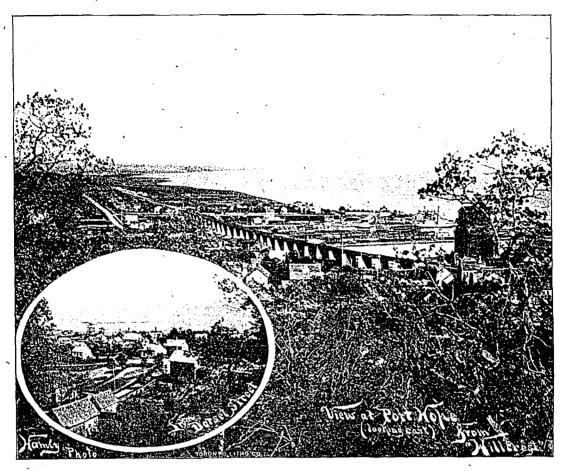
70 to 80c for ordinary, and \$1 to \$1.10 for hand-picked. Dried apples 5 to 5% of quantities, and 6c in small lots. Apples \$2,50 to \$4.00 per barrel. Potatoes 75 to S0c per bag on track.

WOOL-A few small lots of the new clip has offered and brought 14 to 14%c, and unwashed 8 to 9c. Pulled supers dull at 16½ to 17c and extras 20 to 20½c.

- STOCKS AND BONDS.

NAME.	Par Val'e,	Capital Sub- scribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms	Dates Divide		Per Cent. Price May 11. (Bid)	Cash value per S,
British North Am		4,865,666	4,865,666	1,460,000	21	- Apl.	Oct		•
Can. Bank of Commer	Ce 50	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000		June	Dec	154%	77 25
Commercial, Windson Dominion	•• 60	500,000 1,500,000	849,172 1,500,000	90,000 1,500,000	8	May •	****,**	105	42 00 133 00
Eastern Townships	• 50	1,500.000	1,500,000	\$35,000	8%	Jan	July	155	77 50 30 60
Halifax Banking Co Hamilton	·· 20 ·· 100	500,000 1,454,100		875,000 909,707	81/2 4	Feb. June	Aug Dec	153	192 50
Hochelaga,	•• 100	1,241,900		450,000		June	Dec	150	150 00
Imperial Jacques Cartier		2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000 250,000	4 & 1 3	June June June	Dec Dec		215 50 27 75
Merchants' Can	100	6,000,000	500,000	2.600.000	31%	June	Dec	172	172 LO
Merchants' Halifax Molsons		1.500.000	6,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000	1,250,000 1,500,000	35	Oct	Aug April	180	180 00 95 75
/ Montreal.	200	2,000,000	12:000:000	6,000,000	5	June	Dec	250	500 00
Netionale	**************************************	1,200,000	1,200,000	150,000	8 : 6 :	May Jan	Nov July		27.00 800.00
Nova Scotia	100	500,000 1,560,820	500,000 1,529,700		4	Feb.	Aug.	220	220 00
Ontario.,	•• 100	1.000.000	1,000,000	85,000	25	June June	Dec		180 00
Ottawa People's of N. B	·· 100 ·· 150	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,170,000 140,000	4&1	0 0 0 0	Dec	200 250	200 00 375 00
Quebec.	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	650,000	3	June	Dec	125	125 00
St. Stephen's Standard		200,000	200,000	45,000	2% .4	Aprii April	Oct Oct		
Toronto		1,000.000			5	June	Dec		95 50
Traders		1 700,000	700,000	50,000	3	June	Dec	1201/2	247 00
Union , Hallfax) Union of Can	100	2,000,000	500,000		8 <u>1</u> 3	Mch June	Sept Dec	123 120	61 00 120 00
Ville Marie	•• 100	600,000	419,020	10,000	8	June	Dec	90	90 0
Western	100	500,000			Q	Apl Jan	· Oct July		
gri. Sav. and Loan Co ell Telephone Co	100	630,000 3,168,000	i 3.168.0∩0	910,030	4%/8	Jan •		179	179 00
rit. Usa, Loan 🐼 Inv. Co	., 100	1,937,900	398,451	120,000	073	Jan July	July	95	95 00
rit. Mortg. Loan Co nilding and Loan Assoc.	100	450 000 750,000	750 000	100,000		Jan	July	110	10 00
an. Colored Cot. Mills Co	100	2,700,000	2,700,000	\$50,000	- 8	Oct Jan	July	80	80 00
an. Landed & Nat'l Inv't an. Perm. Loan and Sav	co. 100	2,008,000	2,600,000	1,200,000	9	LTen	July	100	102.50
an. Sav. & Loan Co	50	750,000	700,000	1 220.000	37/0	June Jan	Dec July		57 00
entral Can. Loan & Sav. Jominion Sav, and Inv. (Co 100	2,500,000		10,000		July	Dec		134 50 88 00
ominion Telegraph Co .	50	1,000,000	1,000,000		1%	Jan •		188	66 50
ominion Cotton Mills Co reehold Loan and Sav. C	100	3,000,000	8,000,000 1,319,100	300,000	3	Mar * June	Dec	111 98	111 (0
lamilton Prov. and Loan		1,500,000	1,100,000	849,109	8	Jan	July	109	109 0
ome Say, and Loan Co .	10	2,000,000	200,000	200,000		Jan Jan	July		14 0
luron & Erie Loan & Sav. mperial Loan and Inv. Co	100	3,000,000	720,647	160,000	8	Jan	July July	90	91 00 91 00
anded Banking and Loan	100	1 700.000	000,000	160,000	3	Jan Mch	July Sep	109	1100.00
ond, & Can, Loan and A ondon Loan Co	g. 50 50	5,000,000	661.850	st.000	· -	Jan.	July		54 00
ond and Ont, Inv. Co	100	2.750.000	550,000	160,000		Jan .	July	85	85 0
anitoba & North-W. Ln Iontreal Telegraph Co	Co 100 40	1,500,000	\$75,000 2,000,000	51,000	1 2	Jan Jan	July	85 174	85 0 69 6
ontreal Gas Co		2,500,000	2,997,916		5	April	Oct	20314	181 4
ontreal Street Ry. Co	50	1,800,000	1,000,000			Feb. * Mch.		3231	161 6
ontreal Cotton Co erchants M'f'g Co	100	1,400,000	600,000	I	912	Feb	Aug	154	154 0
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PORT HOPE, Ont.



The port of hope. When the mariner of the early part of the century was navigating the temptuous waters of the old Ontario, this harbour-was-the-haven of safety on this part of the coast, and was the longed for retreat to which every storm-tossed mariner steered and hoped for. To day, the appellation is quite applicable to the town which has grown up about this safety spot. It is said that this town of Port Hope is the handsomest and best placed town in Canada. Its beautiful location with Lake Ontario on its front, high eminences of land backing it, long level stretches of land flanking it, the claim, extraordinary as it is in a land of beauty, seems to be fully vindicated. Canadian summer scenery and sunshine are more andmore attracting the attention of tourists, who seek for pure change of surroundings and healthful locations. Port Hope fulfills these demands to the very letter. Its nearness to the city of Toronto, 63 miles distant, together with its contiguity to the country beyond, with its splendid chain of lakes and rivers, known as the Trent waters, marks it as particularly convenient headquarters for sportsmen who wish to indulge in frequent excursions into the interior, fishing or hunting. Port Hope has a population of something better than 5,000 people, who are all thriftily engaged in some industrial or commercial pursuit. Its municipal affairs are so excellently managed as to challenge the admiration of sister municipalities all over the Midland district of Ontario. Its schools are so good that even the high standard set by the school laws of Ontario, is met and in some respects surpassed here. The school population is about 1,500, accommodated by two large elementary schools, and one graded and one high school, which preparatory course is supplemented by the Trinity College School, an educational institution conducted and operated under the auspices of the English Church connection. There are no separate schools in Port Hope, the management and conduct of the system and courses of study being one for all. This harmonious condition is emphasized by the employment of teachers of both Catholic and Protestant faiths. The town possesses a good waterworks system, which supplies absolutely pure water ; the provincial government analy st so declaredit after a careful analysis. There is no intake out in the lake, as is customary in other places, the supply is filtered through a sand-bar on the shore, right down in the heart of which by excavation is placed a basin. Into this basin, which is covered over by an impreg-

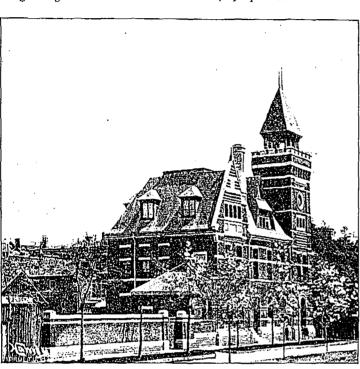
nable roof, the water of Lake Ontario filters and is pumped to a reservoir on the highest elevation at this point, which in turn supplies the town. From this reservoir, the pressure is 90 lbs. to the inch. This affords a mighty power for fire protection purposes, and so complete is this protection, that Port Hope is rated under the highest rating clauses of the underwriters' association. The system of electric lighting is very fine, being inaugurated first-hand by J. Walker Quinlan, Esq., the present Mayor, and has since been acquired by a company. The gas service is also very complete, the municipality owning two-fifths of the stock of the gas company. The Mayor, Mr. J. Walker Quinlan, is now sitting out his fourth consecutive term. His worship is a man of means and leisure, with a decided talent for municipal management and government. His services are very grateful to the citizens, because of the intelligent supervision he gives to the affairs of the town, and it is probable that he will occupy the civic chair again, or as long as he can be persuaded to do so. When Mr. Quinlan was first elected mayor, the rate of taxation was 24 mills. To-day it is 18 mills and all of the municipal obligations promptly met at all times. The assessment this year is \$1,500,000, which is thought to be very low, but as the aldermen say, why run up the assessment to an enormous figure, simply in order to show an abnormally low rate ? The board of aldermen are John McMullen Esq., W. K. Giddy, Esq., C. A. Hagerman, Esq., T. B. Chalk, Esq., and Dr. J. Might, J. Wesley Sanders, clerk, and J. D. Smith, treasurer. These gentlemen are representative in every respect, and being themselves downright interested financially in the town, they one and all act in the interest of the municipality from motives personal, as well as in honor towards their constituents.

There is a regular daily service across the Lake, between Port Hope and Rochester, and this port is closely connected with all other points on the lake by boat. The Grand Trunk railway main line runs through here, besides which Port Hope is the southern terminal for the midland division of the G.T.R., so that in the matter of transportation to and fro this town is exceedingly well placed. The Trent Valley Canal matter interests Port Hope people in two ways. They want it completed by the Government of Canada at once, and they earnestly desire that itshall be diverted to Lake Ontario from Rice Lake through here. It is proposed to memoralize the government to the end that from

691:

the converging point at Rice Lake, the route shall be directly south to Port Hope, instead of by the roundabout and tortuous route to Trenton—and the reasons set forth appear good, when viewed at Port Hope through Port Hope glasses. First, the dis tance from the mouth of the Otonabee river, which flows into Rice Lake, to this point is but 16 miles—6 miles of which is free sailing—leaving but a matter of 10 miles for excavation, against 60 miles to Trenton—with a double distance to excavate. The best engineers agree that the relative cost of excavation is all in favor of Port Hope, as there is no rock to blast coming this way, it all being free dirt work. While by way of Trenton, one-half of the work yet to be completed must be pushed by means of blasting through solid rock. Thus the Port Hope people make

sandy soil supplying a perfectly natural drainage. There were but two deaths here in the month of March, and those were a baby and an aged person. We present in this issue some Port Hope views. The harbour, pier and docks; a bird's eye view of the town; a view of some 20 miles of coast line, east. The town hall, Trinity College School and the monument to Col. Williams.



The Trinity College.

COL. WILLIAMS' Monument.

a showing for economy, of both time and money in favour of a diversion of the route proposed from Rice Lake to Trenton, to Port Hope instead, by economy of time consumed in reaching Eastern markets and of money to the Government, by cutting through earth instead of solid rock. The use of the Murray Canal would obviate any dangers to navigation, which might be urged if dangerous coasts were to be rounded. While the greater speed secured by free sailing or towing on Lake Ontario, Municipal indebtedness is not a matter of much concern in Port Hope, because for every dollar of debenture or other debt, the town has ample and substantial assets. The town owns the splendid buildings on the docks here formerly occupied by the Consumers' Cordage Co., which are most suitable for manufacturing purposes. Upon the consolidation of the affairs and plant of the Consumers' Cordage Company at Montreal, these buildings were vacated as were others of the same concern at other points.



Alderman JOHN MCMULLEN.

Alderman C. A. HAGERMAN,

Mayor J. WALKER QUINLAN.

between here and the Murray Canal would be considerable, all in all it is determined by the local board of trade to press the case of Port Hope versus Trenton, before the powers that be, believing in the correctness of the position assumed, as may be seen by the accompanying coast line picture. The beach here ideallic for rowing and bathing. There is building on this beach, a bathing pavillion, which will be supplied with all the accessories required to meet the demands of the public, drossing rooms, etc., entirely free. Port Hope has the smallest death-rate of any town in Canada; it is remarkably healthy; its These great buildings are complete in every respect, with ample storehouses, etc, and the Port Hope authorities are very ready to enter into most agreeable terms with manufacturers looking towards their occupation. The Corporation being willing to lease, or sell or in any way to legitimately encourage parties in any productive line to locate here. It is even proposed to offer the establishment under such favorable conditions as may be outlined upon application for a term of years free of rent.

In addition to the new palatial hotel, St. Lawrence, just opened in Port Hope, it is proposed by the authorities to build upon the beautiful beach here a spleudid bathing pavillion with suitable accessories, so that visitors to this town will, have no cause to murmur at any lack of enterprise displayed by Port Hope to facilitate their pleasure and enjoyment in every way possible. It should not be omitted that there are three large elevators here with a combined capacity of 260,000 bushels; the largest owned by the G.T.R. and operated by Mr. John Mc-Mullen, who has been here in the employ of the G.T.R. for many years.

THE PORT HOPE PRESERVING & CANNING CO., LTD. This concern was established in 1896, under the management,

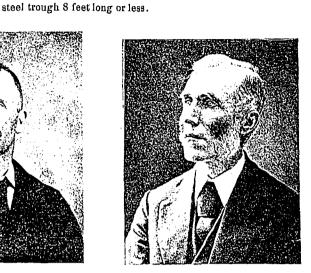


Alderman WM. GIDDY.

of Mr. Wm. M. Miller, formerly of the A. C. Miller Co., Picton, Ont. The products of this firm are known and sold under the style and name of "the Red Cross Brand" canned goods. Corn, beans, peas, tomatoes, small fruits and apples, pears, etc., are the original lines of production, to which are now being added all kinds of meats, beef, chicken, turkey, mince meats, etc. This firm manufactures its own cans, the most elaborate machinery being used for this purpose, all tin and solder being imported from Wales. Counting_the_main factory, wings,_storehouses, boiler shop and canning shop, the buildings have a ground space of over 100,000 feet. The manager, Mr. Miller, has had an ex-



Alderman T. B. CHALK.



Alderman Dr. JAS. MIGHT.

MR. THOS. B. CHALK.

adapt themselves to the unevenness of the ground. 2nd, There

is no axle shaft andtherefore no strain. 3rd, It is easily oiled

between the drums. 4th, Very light draft and the whifiletrees

being placed under the frame, there is no weight upon the horses'

necks. 5th, It will last a life time, and 6th, the only wearing

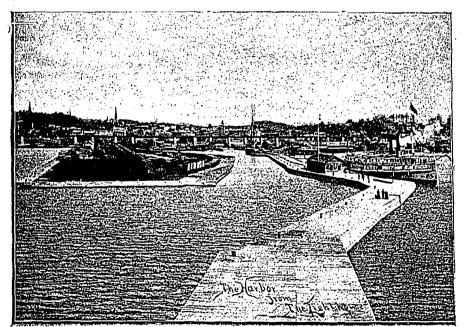
parts being the boxes, which are made of maple and can be

replaced at a nominal cost. Mr. Sculthorp is also agent for the productian of Frost & Woods line of agricultural implements.

Mr. Sculthorp has a steel pig trough which defies damage,

and it is most economical for use on the farm. He makes the

Mr. T. B. Chalk is the proprietor and manager of the Chalk Carriage Works. The management of the Chalk estate, left by his father, has devolved upon him, and he is showing his business blood and capability by producing the very best results from his stewardship. The business of this concern is the manufacture of carriages and vehicles of every variety, also all sorts of repairs relating to this line. Mr. Chalk is also in the jobbing trade, representing some_of_the finest makes of vehicles, produced in Canada. Alderman Chalk, for that is his title, has been upon the municipal council board since 1895, and is to-day



perience of over forty years in the canning business, hence is very expert. He has contracts with growers in this immediate section, for all the articles going into the goods canned by his establishments. This concern is controlled entirely by local capital. The president is Mr. Wm. Craig, the vice-president Mr. Geo. Lightbound.

MR. HENRY SCULTHORP.

Mr. Henry Sculthorp is one of Port Hope's oldest inhabitants and manufacturers. He conducts a foundry here at which he produces farm implements of various kinds, mill castings etc. The Sculthorp steel land roller is his specialty, it being, a patented device, with many points of superiority over other makes of land rollers. 1st, The drums work upon pivots and skilled in municipal work and highly respected by his associates and brother aldermen.

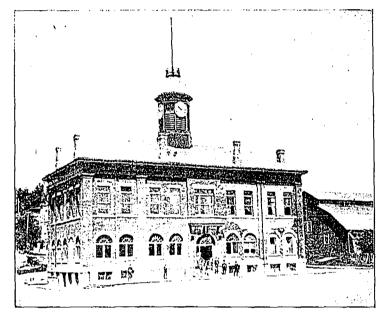
THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

This famous hotel has "held the fort" in Port Hope for many years, the last five years being exclusively the travelling man's home. No other hotel here being at all equipped to meet the requirements of commercial men, who must have the conveniences of ample sample rooms, etc. The Queens is a large House, having 40 guest chambers, each appointed in comfort not to say elegance. Electric light and call service, hot and cold water, baths on every floor with convenient accommodation of every sort make the Queen's Hotel the homelike place for which it is so well known all over the Dominion. The present proprietor,

A. A. Adams, Esq., is " mine host" par excellence: always agreeable and obliging, never officious, though attentive to the comfort of his guest and the reputation and well being of his house. Mr. Adams is deservedly popular with the general public, and in particular with that portion of the public whose bodily comfort and physical well-being it is so largely his duty and business to cater to, in the genus homo, known as the commercial traveller. Courteous treatment is guaranteed on the part of every attache of the Queens, and the fact that employees are now to the front in the service of this house, whose faces are almost as funiliar as the house itself, is sufficient evidence that the duty of making guests at home and pleased with their surroundings not neglected on their part, but on the contrary has been reduced here to an art. The cuisine at the Queens is of the most excellent character, and as in the past, so in the future, it will continue to be unsurpassed. Extensive additions to this caravansary are contemplated in the near future. Rates \$1.50 per day.

THOS. HAYDEN, ESQ.

Mr. Thos. Hayden's mill repairs and castings are well known by mill owners and machinists everywhere. Mr. Hayden has been engaged in the business of manufacturing here for a period of 43 years. A span of time longer than the average life of man, and is to day as vigorous in the prosecution of his business as he



Town Hall-Port Hope.

was 25 years ago. For many years his special product has been "Haydon's Champion Plow," steel beam and coulter. The mould-board is so constructed that it will not clog under any conditions, but will clean perfectly in any soil. During the past 20 years, Mr. Haydon has shipped to distant parts of the Dominion, over 4,000 of his "Champion Plow," not to mention the many thousands in use within this immediate district. This fact is testilied to in a statement made by the Grand Trunk authorities at this point. This plow although able to turn a full two acres of soil in a day, which is the maximum expected from the largest plows, it is nevertheless of so light a draft, as to be play for a team, when compared to many other makes.

THE GLOBE FILE MEG. CO.

This is the only large file manufacturing concern in Canada. The business had its beginning in the city of Montreal in the year 1868 and only removed from the metropolis in order to acquire more room for their establishment, together with natural motive power-water-both of which they found at Port Hope. The factory is built in the form of the letter T, covering about an acre of ground. The works run day and night the year round. The goods manufactured vary from a 11% inch round jewellery tile and a separating file for dentists of 1.64 inch in thickness to valve rubbers 4 inches square, weighing many pounds. Only one other factory in the world manufactures as large a line and so many kinds of files as the Globe File Mfg. Co. of Port Hope, Ont. The firm has now as many orders booked as the capacity of the works can turn out for the ensuing four months. The proprietors are Frederick Outrans Esq., Port Hope, manager, and Mr. Walter Grose, Montreal, who is the selling agent. The tirm's warehouse in Montreal carries a stock of 6,000 dozen, showing every line and style of their manufacture,

V. A. COLEMAN, ESQ.

This gentleman is a manufacturer on a large scale of saddlery hardware, trace buckles, halter furniture, flexible loops, iron hame tugs, etc. The trace buckle is a patented article and is a specialty of Mr. Coleman's manufacture. Mr. Coleman has been in business in Port Hope for 27 years. He is a native Canadian, having first seen the light at Lynn, out near Brockville.

"COPPERINE."

If there is an engineer in Canada who has not heard of the excellencies of "Copperine," or who has heard of it and has not used it, he ought for his own sake to address A. W. Spooner Esq., Port Hope, for the particulars regarding "Copperine." Mr. Spooner says it shows how to avoid the frictions of life, and make the wheels of industry turn smoothly. Mr. Spooner has much to say for "Copperine," but "Copperine" is talking for itself now, through the thousands of engineers, engine and machinery builders, machinists, grist and saw mill men, etc., who have tested its excellence, so he now has time to tell of his specific known as "Spooner's Phenyle." It is a germicide, a disinfectant, a deoderizer, an antiseptic. In fact an anything one may choose to call it. Some people are content to call it a good thing, and let it go at that for the matter of telling So long as they get "Phenyle" with which to kill what it is.

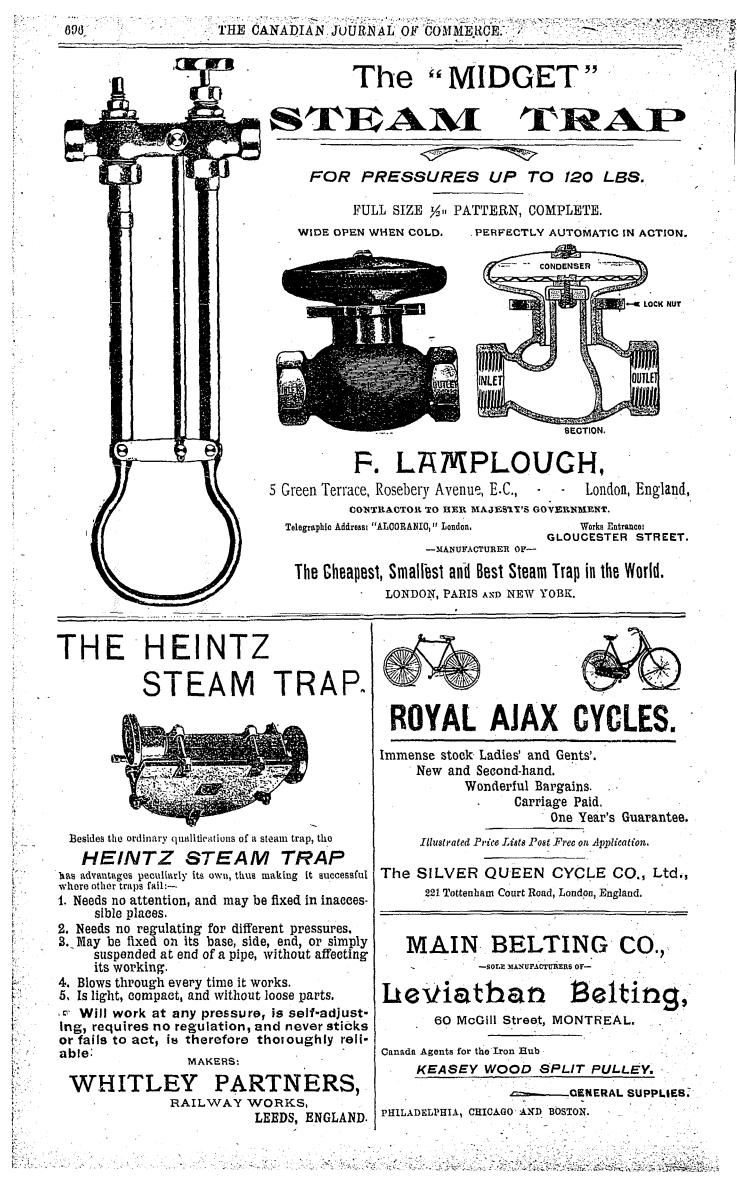
> disease germs and destroy bad odors, which arise from inoperative sinks or sewers and decaying animal and vegetable matter. Mr. A. W. Spooner, Port Hope, Ont., the only place in the world where "Copperine" is made, is his address.

THE HOTEL ST. LAWRENCE.

Comfort and convenience, one and the same thing to a tired traveller, and are absolutely demanded by those known as commercial traveller, being the only compensation they have for absence from home. The St. Lawrence Hotel, Port Hope, a caravansary, which for several months has been under process of enlargement, relitting and furnishing, was opened to the general public Monday, the 1st of May. The occasion was one of congratulation on the part of the 1,000 guests who were entertained by the gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs, Moore & Miller, upon this event which meant a forward step in a direction long neglected here at Port Hope, and incidently all over Canada, i.e., up-to-date hotel accommodation. This new hotel is a very beau ideal of what the times demand. It contains 50 guest chambers, each of which is a model of elegance and comfort.

air of refinement pervades the establishment from Δn top to bottom. The furnishings are of the latest pattern throughout avoiding display, yet impressing the visitor with the idea of everthing being "au fait," and the best procurable. It is agreed that a good bed is as desirable as a good dinner, in fact that either without the other, falls short of the object intended. The occupant of one of the chambers of the Hotel St. Lawrence, reclines upon a hair mattress, wide and comfortable, resting upon the most elegant of brass steads. The rooms are carpeted variously as to hue, but always with the heaviest and softest of Brussels and Turkish makes, everyone with appointments so luxurious as to afford the occupant the keenest pleasure in spending his or her leisure moments therein. Spacious and splendid public and semi-public parlor and drawing rooms meet the most exquisite and fastidious demand; elevator service is supplied throughout the 24 hours ; hot and cold water service all over the house ; bathrooms on every floor ; electric call service in every room and corridor, with a freight elevator additional to every floor. Spacious sample rooms are provided for commercial travellers, in fact everything demanded of a really first-class hotel is supplied in profusion. This St. Lawrence Hotel, or L'Hotel St. Laurent, as our good friends the French say, is the equal of any in Canada in appointment, cuisine, attendance, etc., and the superior of any house between Toronto and Belleville. Rates \$1.50 and \$2.50 per day.





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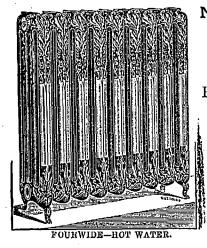
MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899								
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Tel. Main 1074. <u>ALEX. BARRIE</u> & CO Manufacturers of Rubber Insulated Electric W and CABLES. Write for Prices			ufacture	rs of				
589 St. Paul Street, MONTREA	- 1	adiator	S.					
If You Want		, Ranges,						
CUTS for Effe or Catalogue Illustrations WELL AND QUICKLY DONN		es, Grat	•	Sca	les,			
DENNISON,		Regis	ters	5,				
PHOTO-ENGRAVER				Iron Pir	JAS			
2264 St. Catherine MONTREAL.				~				
FINE FARM FOR SAI	E.	Fittings		llow-wa	ire.			
TOR SALE, in Canada (about 5 miles W Niagars Falle) in the Garden of the Dom that First-Class Grain, Pasture, and Fruit known as "BEECHLANDS," situated immer Rast of the town of Thoroid, and 44 miles fr Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; ab mile from P.O., Market, Railway Stations, Chr	Farm and the type of type of the type of the type of	nbers' S	÷ *					
Schools, &c., containing about 90 acree loam clay; Fishing Stream of Wate Railway through the place; Partridge Gr lower end; Barna, Stables and other Out all for \$7,500. Or will sell without large House and part of Orchard, Grove and Lawr arrs. The Gothic Stone Lodge-House at the	fertile r and ove at Joueses, Stone J, say 6 auorth	SEND FOR C	ATALC	- DGUE. -				
L'OR SALLS, III Collarata (along 5 miles) The Nigara Falle in the Garden of the Don that First-Class Grain, Pasture, and Fruit thrown as "BERCHLANDS," situated imme East of the town of Thorold, and 44 miles fr Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; at mile from P. O., Market, Railway Stations, Chr Schools, &c., containing about 90 acree loam - clay; Fishing Stream of - Wate Railway through the place; Partridge Gr Iower end; Barna, Stables and other Outh all for \$7,500. Or will sell without large House and part of Orchard; Grove and Lawn acres. The Gothic Stone Lodge-House, at the gate is ample for ordinary family. Easy te payment. The place is well adapted for, an duces Wheat, Oats, Barley, Hay, Clover, A Grapes, Pears, Peaches, Plume, Cherries, Qi Strawberries, and other small fruits, nearly which are in abundant yield and of the facet q Or will Lesse Farm, Lodge and Outbuilding privilege of buying. Address M. S. FOLET, Editor and Propris the Journal of Commerce, Montreal, Gandad	rins of Id pro- pples, all of ga with etor of A	-Massey	1999 - 1999 - 1999 1999 -)., Limite	id.			

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CURRENT THURSDAY.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Farm Products.	\$ G, \$ C,	Barley, malting "feed in store	\$ c. \$ c. 0 45 0 50 0 83 0 84	Molasses (Barbados) Porto Rico	\$ c. \$ c. 0 34 0 35 0 00 0 00	Vermicelli, Canadian Macaroni, "	\$ c. \$ 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 08
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oe Propuers: acon, smoked, per b		Gunpowder, Moyune "	0 ~~ 0 ~0 ,	Patras	0 04 0 06	Starch; Can. Laundry	0 041 0 00
ams, city cured, "		Pingeney med to good. "	0 25 0 85	Prunes,	0 06 0 10 0 05 0 10	Silver Gloss. Benson's Prep. Corn	1000 001
ork Cs. s.c. ner bhl.	115 00 15 50 1	Oolong	0 28 0 42	" new layers	0 15 0 25	Can. Pure Corn	OOL OO
do mess ard, per lb Can pure	0 001 0 011	good common, "	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 13 & 0 & 15 \\ 0 & 15 & 0 & 20 \end{array}$	Dates	0 19 0 25	Vinegar: less 10 p.c. dis. Imp Trip	0 38 0 00
Com. Refined	0 05 0 05	" fine to finest "	$022 027_{1}$ 032 085	S. S. Tarragona Walnuts	0 091 0 10 0 14	Cote D'or Crystal Pickling W. W. XXX	1028.000
sabs: Hover, red, per lb	0 075 0 10	Darjeelings	0 15 0 00	"Grenoble " Filberts	0 12 0 00	W. W. XXX	0 25 0 00
leike, per D	0 07 0 09	Ceylon	0 17 0 85 0 25 0 26	Spices: Cassiamat Macechest	B 0 09 0 12 B 0 90 1 20	Pure Malt	
imothy, (Can'n) per bah.	$1 \begin{array}{c} 1 \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array} 2 \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 0 \end{array} 0 \begin{array}{c} 0 \end{array} 1 \begin{array}{c} 00 \end{array}$	TAVA 44	0 22 0 25 0 18	Cloves	C 15 0 16 0 50 1 00	I Cider X	017 00
lax 56 lbs fall Rye		Maracaibo	0 171 0 191	Jamaica ginger, bl "	0 08 0 15	Soap: Best Laundry	0 05 0 0
lillet ungarian	5 in 0 00	Rio		African " " Pimento	0 08 0 10	Matches! Telegraph	ຸ່ວນ0 8 % (
INDRIES :-		Chicory	006011000	Pepper, Black " White	0 15 0 16	" Parlor	0 00 1 40
otatoes, "Rose" per bag. "White Stars"	0 60 0 70 0 55 0 60	Sugars:	4 50 4 55	il Manetord 4 th 19 187 Kng	0 22 0 26	Sovereign	2 65 2 85
loney, Seeswax	1020 025	German gran'd Ex Ground, in bris	000 000	4 1b jars. Cans.	0 65 0 70	Royal Lily	
hand-picked	0 85 1 00	Fowdered, in bris	1 5 45 5 50	Rice, C.C.		do Rose Globe	1 65 0 00
Laple Sugar.	1001009	"boxes	1520 525	" standard B	0 00 3 25	Improved Globe	1 80 0 00
aple Syrup in tine	70 1 00	Paris Lumps, in bris ti ti half bris	5 70 5 75	" Burmah" Crystal Japan	4 00 4 25	Hardware.	0.000.00
Grain.		"" "" 100-lb bxs " " 50-lb bxs Branded Yellows	0 00 5 70	44 Carolina	b 6 75 7 75 0 031 0 04	Antimony Tin. Block, L & F, F D Straits	$0 10 \pm 0.11$ 0 00 0 30
ard Man. No. 1 Ft. Will	0 00 0 73	Dranueu Lenows	0 30 4 30	Tapioca, Pearl	0 03 0 04	Conner Ingot . H	0 19 0 06
ate in store	0 00 0 864			" 11 qt pk "	1 75 0 00		0 00 0 0



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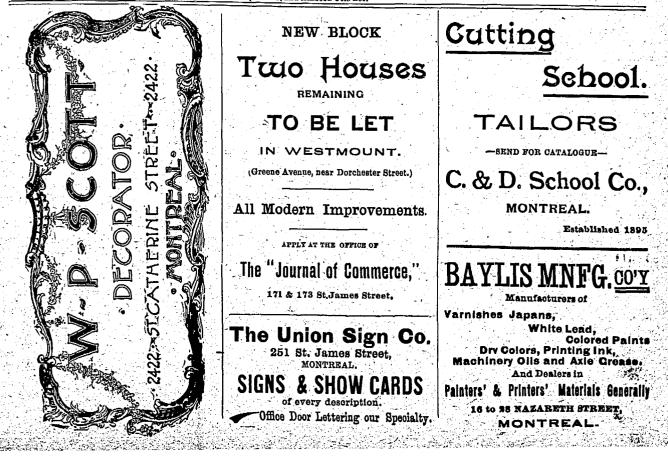
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Prof. N. Sperber

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1899

Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesal
ardware-Uoncinued.	\$ C \$ C	Calmaninad Stanles	8 50 0 00	Metal Scrap No. 1 Wrought Iron	12 00	Tallow cate	0.00.0.0
Se Price, per Keg	205 0 00	100 lb, box Bright Gatvanized Iron: Morewoods Lion, No. 28.	2 90 0 00	No. 1 Machinery	18 00	Tallow, cake barrel	0 041 0 0
tras-Over and above 30d,	less 5c keg rebate.	Gaivanised Iron;	5 00 S 10	Stove	10 00	Leather	
d, 50d. 60d and 70d Nails. and Fence Nails-		Queen's Head.)	500 510	Hard Steel	7 00	No. 2 B. A. Sole	0 224 0 2
. 3 363 Tek One nos 100 lho	0 05 0 00	Queen's Head, or equal} gauge 28 Common	4 45 4 70	Hard Steel (per long ton 2240 lbs.) Lead solid	0 0236	No. 1 B. A. Sole No. 2B. A. Sole No. 3 B. A. Spanish Sole Buffalo Sole, No. 1 " No. 2 Slaughter. No. 2	0 19 0
nd 201 Hot Cut, per 100 100 nd 12d " " d 9d " " d 7d " " d 3d " " d 3d " "	015 000	Bar Iron, per 100 lbs. Schedule Extras adopted		" THA	0 02	16 16 No. 2.	0220
ā 7ā " "	0 80 0 00	Schedule Extras adopted		Light Brass. Copper Bottoms	0.06	Slaughter. No. 1 light medium & heavy	0 26 0
d'3d " "	0 40. 0 00	July 7th. Ord. Crown, base	1 70 1 75	I HEAVY LODDAR	1 0 104	No. 2	0260
1 6 6	100 000	Best Refined	2 00 0 00	Red Brass. Heavy Yellow Brass. Yellow Metal Sheathing	0.08	Harness	0 28 0
phirop roof bor rrog and		Best Renned	2 50 0 00	Heavy Yellow Brass	0 0732	Upper, heavy	0.84 0
nce. blued nails—	1		2 60 0 00	WIRE:	1	Grained Upper	0 88 0
per 1001bs	1 00 0 0	······································	2 40 0 00	Bright and Annealed	2 50 0 00	Scotch Grain Kip Skins, French	0 850
ng 'Box, Tobacco Box d Flooring Nails- 180d per 100 lbs 4 9d " 5d " 5d "	150 0 1	44 44 44 28	265 000	Nos. 2 to 9 base Net, extra for other		English	0830
d Flooring Nails-	· ·	46 . 66 . 66 . 28	2 90 0 00	81268.		English Canada Kip Hemiock Calf Franch Colf.	0 50 O
180d per 100 lbs	05501	Boiler plates, iron, 1/ in.	0 00 1 75	Coppered base Net, extra for other sizes.	8 00 0 00	Hemlock Calf	0 50 0
193 "	0 65 0 1	Boiler Heads, steel	0 00 0 0 081	Barbed Wiró.	8.00 f.o.b.	French Calf. Splits, light and medium.	0 50 0
a 7a "	0 70 0 0	Hoop Iron, base for 2 in.	0 00 2 45	2 and 4 barbs. Plain Twist 2 and 3 wrs.	Montreal,	Splits, light and medium.	0 22 0
50. •• •• •• •• ••	1 20 0 00	and larger. Band Canadian, 1 to 6 in.	0 00 2 30	Staples.		ti heavy	021 0
shing nails-		80c ; over base of ordin- iron, smaller size Extras		Spring wire per 100, 85c		Leather Board, Canada	0 06 0
hand longer per 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	iron, smaller size Extras as adopted July 7th.	1997 - A.	net extra.		Pabble Grain	
nd 24 " "	0 70 0 00			Rope.		GIOVE Grain	10120
nd 2% ivch " nd 2% ivch " nd 1% " " it "	0 95 0 00	Good Brands	2 90 2 95	S1881, Dase	0 101	B. Calf: Brush (Cow) Kid	0 15 0
	1 20 0 00 1 50 0 00	Full Polished	8 00 8 25			Buff.	0 18 0
ing nails		Wro't Iron nine, 1 in 1 in	4 00			Russetts, light	0 11 O
nd 1% inch per 100 lbs.	0 95 0 00 1 20 0 00	Ganada Plates: Good Brands Full Pollshed Galvanized Wro't Iron pipe, jin jin, % in 1 1 1 1.	2 95	Manilla, base "34" "516" "84" "8-16" Lath yarn	0 12 0 11	Buff. Russetts, light. ⁽¹ heavy. ⁽¹ Saddlers' Imt. French Calf. English Oak.	0 18 0
	1 50 0 00		8 65	* *	0 11	Saddlers'	0 26 0
mon barrel nails—	1 00 0 00	114 in	4 10	5 16 "	0 12 0 12 0 12	Imt. French Calf English Oak	0 65 0
nch per 100 lbs	100 000	1	I N 25	8-16 "	0 12	Rough	0 20 0
16 - 46 16 - 46 16 - 46 16 - 46	1 25 0 00	per 100 ft. nett.	10 50	Lath yarn	0 09	Dongola, extra	0 88 0
al maile	1 50 0 00	Steel cast nor 1h	0 07 0 10	_ Wire Nails.		16 ordinary	0 12 0
al and longer was 100 lbs	0 60 0 00	"Spring, 100 lbs "Tire, " Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 60 0 00	I Base Price carload	2 45	Rough Dongola, extra "No. I "ordinary Colored Pebbles "Calf Olice	0 18 0
and 2% inch "	0 65 0 00	" Sleigh shoe, 100 lbs	2 40 Dase	Less than " 2d extra	2 50	Oils	0 16 0
and 2% inch " and 2% inch " and 1% " "	0 95 0 00	"Toe Calk."	2 80	2d f "	100	Cod Oil. S. R. Pale Seal	0 871 0
61 61 61 63 64 64	1 20 0 00			4 and 5 4	0 65	S. R. Pale Seal	0 40 0
p and flat pressed nails	1 50 0 00	IC Coke IC Charcoal	0 00 8 15	2d f " 8d " 4d and 5d " 6d and 7d " 8d and 7d "	0 80	Straw Seal. Cod Liver Oil, Nfid. Norw Process Given Dil	0 85 0
	1 35 0 00	IX Charcoal	8 50	8d and 9d "		Process	0 70 0
ind 2% inch	1 50 0 00	DC " DX "	Usual	10d and 12d " 16d and 20d "	0.06	Castor Oll.	0 071 0
ind 2% " "	1 85 0 00		- Trade	80d to 60d "	Base	Castor Oil bris	0 07 0
ind 2% inch if and 2% inch if and 2% inch if and 1% if if ind 1% if if	2 50 0 00	DX " DXX "	AZCIAS	Hides and Tallow		Lard Oil, Extra	0 55 0
"	0 091 0 00	DXX " Terne Plate IC, 20x28 Russ. Sheet Iron Lion & Crown tipld abits	6 25	Hides and Tallow Montreal Green Hides		Linseed, raw, nett.	0480
	0 081 0 00	Lion & Crown tin'd sh'ts.		No. 1	0 00 0 081	boiled, nett	0 00 0
" 4 " 8		22 and 24 griego ceep lote	8 05 I	" No. 3	0 00 0 06	Extra. gt., per case.	2 00 2
¥ inch	0 051 0 00	1688 26 gnage	6 50	"No. 3 Fanners pay \$1 extra for ported cured & inenced		Castor Oll Dria. Lard Oll, Extra "No. 1 Linseed, raw, nett. "bolled, nett Olive, pure. Extra, qt., per case. Tarpentine, nett	0.00 Ö
5-16	8 85 0 00	less. 26 guage. Lead: Pig, per 100 lbs;	4 25 4 00	Sheepskins	0 00 0 80	Petroleum : Gasoline 76 gravity	
	8 70 0 00	Sheet,	4 00 4 25	Clipe	0 00 0 15	Stove Gasoline	0 00 0
4	3 55 0 00	Lead Pipe, per 100 lba	7 09 0 00	Lambakina each	0 15 0 00	Benzine	0 00 0
" 8 14 inci 5-16	8 25 0 00	Sheet,	less 17 p.c.	Lambers pay 31 extra 100 sorted, cured & inspect'd Sheepskins Clipe Lambskins each Calfskins, No. 1 ""No. 2 Horse hides west, No. 1 ""City No. 2.	0 08 0 00		1
78 M	3 15 0 00	Zinc: Spelter, V.M., per 100 lbs S.S.	7 00 0 00	Horse hides west., No. 1	0 00 2 00		1
7 and 1 in	1 8 00 0 00	1 9 9 9		ULUY 110. %.	00 1 00 1 00		1.0

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Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article,	Wholessle.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
do 41 to 50	$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{S} & \textbf{c}, \textbf{S} & \textbf{c} & \textbf{c} \\ \textbf{J} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \textbf{0} & \textbf{14}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \textbf{0} & \textbf{14}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{16} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{17}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{16} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{16} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{18}, \textbf{0} & \textbf{19}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{13}, \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} \\ \textbf{0} & \textbf{0} &$	Salt. Liverpool per bag. Canadian, in small bage Canadian, Quarters ractory Filled per bag Special Dairy, per brl. quarters Special Dairy, per brl. Quarters Tobacco duty paid. No. 1 Black Chewing, cade No. 2 do Oid Chum bri't do sol. 3s Navy, Bright Smoking 3s do do do 5s Derby Plug Smk'g sol. 183 do do do 36 Myrtle Navy Plug Smkg sol 4 do do do 36 Myrtle Navy Plug Smkg sol 4 do Smoking sol. and R. & R 5s do Cut Smoking 9s do Go Ut Smoking 9s do Smoking, Plug W. D. & H. O. Wills. (A. Gerth, agent.) Westward Ho, ½ lb. tins Meridian (Cavendish ½ lb. Travelier Capetan Navy Cut Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Navy Cut Capetan Chage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Chage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Navy Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Navy Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Navy Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan Cut. Capetan Stage Cut. Capetan S	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mill culls	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 & 000 & 11 & 000 \\ 8 & (0 & 10 & 001 \\ 20 & 00 & 45 & 001 \\ 7 & 00 & 9 & 001 \\ 9 & 001 & 101 \\ 8 & c. & $c. & $c. \\ 10 & 101 & 101 \\ 0 & 101 & 101 $	Ports- Tarragona Sandeman Warter & May sPorts gal. Sherries-Pen artin Wisdom & Warter's Sher- riesper gal Barton & Guestler Barton & Guestler Barton & Guestler Barton & Guestler Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co Champagnes- Pommery, Fils & Co Champagnes- Porrier. Jonet & Co Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Brandies-Henneesy Bernee Cases Scotch Whiskeys Dewars Stotch extra spec. do green do Angosturs Bitters, per Cases of 2 doz	\$ c. \$ c. 1 10 1 50 2 00 6 50 2 00 6 50 2 00 6 50 2 00 6 50 2 00 6 50 2 00 6 50 2 00 6 50 2 60 2 65 4 00 25 00 4 00 25 00 4 50 40 00 28 00 30 00 28 00 30 00 28 00 30 00 28 00 30 00 7 00 8 50 12 75 14 00 12 25 13 00 9 25 10 00 9 25 10 00 9 25 10 00 9 13 01 150 9 50 11 50 9 50 11 50 9 75 10 25 4 00 4 255 4 00 4 25 5 7 75
Brown dapan				Golden Diana, qts	Cases gal.		



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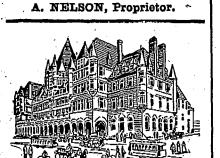






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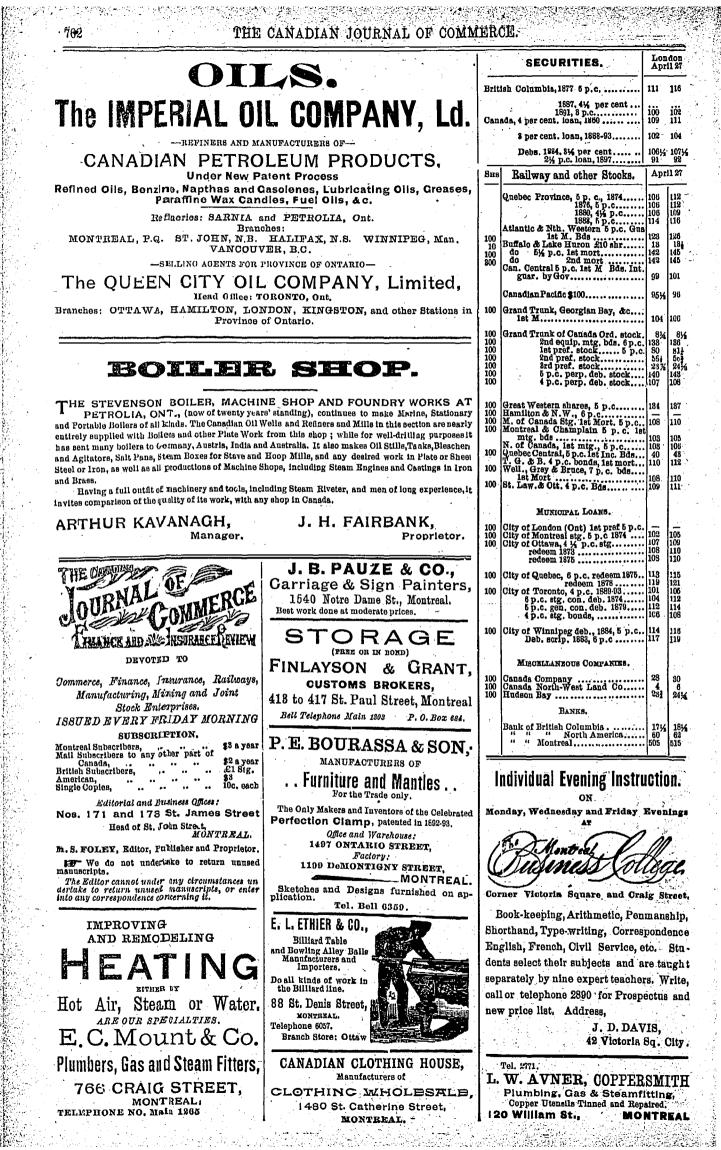




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nadian Head Office, - Montreal. P. M. WICKHAM, Manager. FREDERICK T. BRYERS, Inspector.	BRITISH AND FOREIGNQuo	tations on the L	ondon Mark	ət, April 29,	1899 Market va	lue p, p'd up sh.	
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10 Park Street, Regei	nts Park,		ark St	reet, i	Regent	s Park,	
 LONDON, N. W., EN INDERTAKE: 1. The Collection and Recovery of Great Britain to Canadian and A 2. The Instituting of Special Enquical Status of Traders and others 8. The necessary private enquiries and the state of the state o	f Debts owing in merican creditors. iries as to Commer- s. relating to Divorce,	Will at all Estate Age Landed Es Canada or capitalists, We also	times be ents, or V tates, Ra U. S. Am settlers o act as A	pleased endors, t nches, E erica, su or joint s gents or	he fulles Plantations itable for tock comp Correspor	from Solicito t particulars 5, Mines, etc., development	

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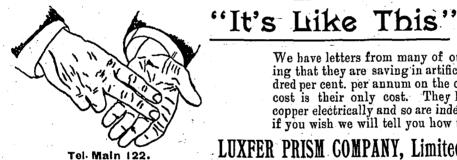
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DAVID BURKE, A.I.A.F.S.S., General Man'gr.



We have letters from many of our customers giving figures showing that they are saving in artificial light from twenty to one hun-dred per cent. per annum on the cost of Luxfer Prisms. Their first cost is their only cost. They look ornamental and are glazed in copper electrically and so are indestructible. They pay others, and if you wish we will tell you how they will pay you.

1833 Notre Dame Street, LUXFER PRISM COMPANY, Limited, MONTREAL.

