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The Chartered Banks

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BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818. Capital All Paid Up, - - \$12,000,000 Rest, - - - - 6,000,000 6,000,000 Rost, -HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

HEAD OF FICE, MONTREAL. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir DONALD A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., - President. GRO. A. DRUMMOND, Esq., - Vice-President, Gilbert Scott, Esq. Hugh McLennan, Esq. Alexander Murray, Esq. Hon. John Hamilton. A. T. Paterson, Isu, Edward B. Greenshields, Esq. W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager. E. S. CLOUSTON, Assistant General Manager. A. Machider, Inspector. E. M. Shadbolt, Asst. Insp. A. B. Buchanan, Secretary.

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Amonte, Ont.	mamax, N.S.	Port Hope, Ont.
Belleville, "	Hamilton, Ont.	Quebec, Que.
Brantford, "	Kingston, "	Regina, Ass'n,
Brockville, "	Lindsay, "	Sarnia, Ont.
Calgary, Alberta	London, "	Stratford, Ont.
Chatham, Ont.	Moncton, N.B.	St. John. N.B.
Chatham, N.B.	Ottawa, Ont.	St. Mary's, Ont.
Cornwall, Ont,	Perth. "	Toronto, "
Goderich, "	Peterboro', Ont.	Vancouver, B.C.
Guelph, "	Picton, Ont,	Winnipeg, Man.
• •		

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

Bank of Nontreal, W. Munto, Manager; K. Y. Heb-den, Assi, Manager. Bankers in the United States.—New York, The Bank of New York, N.B.A., The Merchants' National Bank ; Buston, The Merchants' National Bank ; Buffalo, Bank of Commerce in Buffalo; San Francisco, The Bank of British Golumbia tandarda.

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-Incorporated 1888,--.

Paid-up Capital, \$2,000,000.

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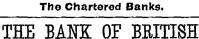
DUNCAN COULSON, - - Cashier, HUGH LIACH, - Assistant Cashier, J. T. M. BURNSIDB, - Inspector, BRANOHES :

BIANOHES: Montreal, J. Murray Smith, Manager; Peterboro', J. H. Roper, Manager; Cohourg, Joseph Henderson, Manager; Port Hope, W. R. Wadsworth, Manager; Harrie, J. A. Strathy, Manager; St. Catharines, G. W. Hodgetts, Manager; Collingwood, W. A. Copeland, Manager; Petrolia, P. Campbell, Manager; Ganono-que, T. F. Howe, Acting Manager. BANKERS : BANKERS :

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Capital Subscribed, - - 500,000. DIRECTORS:
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NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, · £1,000,000 Stg.

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

COURT OF I	IRECTORS :
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Secretary, A	.G. Wallis.

Head Office in Canada, - St. James Street, Montreal. R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager. Bern Bern and American Sur Consider

Dru	nincs and agenta	Ca 177 G1077104007
London	Kingston	Fredericton, N. B
Brantford	Otiawa	Halifax, N. S.
Paris	Montreal	Victoria, B.C.
Hamilton	Quebec	Vancouver, B.C.
Toronto	St. John, N.B.	Winnipeg, Man.
	Agents in the Unit	ed States :

NEW YORK-D. A. McTavish and H. Stike-

man. Agents. SAN FRANCISCO-W. Lawson and J. C. Welsh, Agents, LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England

LONDON BANKERS-The Bank of England and Messers. Glyn & Co. FOREIGN AGENTS-LIVERPOOL-BANK of LIV-erpool. Australia.-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand-Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New Zealand, Colonial Bank of New Zea-land. India, China aud Japan - Charlored Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; Agra Bank, Limited. Wost Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauss & Co. Lyons-Oredit Lyonnais.

available in all parts of the world.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

THE MOLSONS BANK

Are hereby notified that a Dividend on

FOUR PER CENT.

upon the capital stock has been declared for the Current Half Year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Bank in this city, on

Monaay, the 10th of October next,

at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon. By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

· General Manager.

Montreal, 30th August, 1887.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA: Winnipeg.

Brandon.

Bankers in Great Brilain-The Clydesdale Bank (Limited), 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow and elsewher.

elsewhere. Agency in New York-61 Wall St., Messrs. Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr., Agents. Bankers in New York-The Bank of New York, N. B. A.

N. B. A. A general banking business transacted. Money received on deposit, and current rates of interest allowed. Drafts issued available at all points in Canada. Sterling Exchange and Drafts on New York bought and sold. Letters of Credit issued, available in China, Japan, and other forcing countries.

and other foreign countries. Collections made on favorable terms.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-Up, -\$1,200,000 Reserve, - - -200,000 JACQUES GRENIER, -- President.

A. A. TROTTIER, - -/ - -Cashier.

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

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LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, QUEBEC.

Capital Paid-up, - - - - - \$2,000,000

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JOSEPH HAMEL, Esq., - Vice-President.				
Hon. P. Garneau,	M. W. Baby, Esq.			
T. LeDroit, Esq.	Frs. Kirouac, Esq.			
U. Tessier, Esq.	P. LAFRANCE, Cashier.			

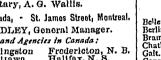
BRANGHES:

Montreal-C. A. Vallée, Maaager. Sherbrooke-Manager. Ottswa-C. H. Carrière, Manager.

AGENTS

AGENTS England—National Bank of Scotland, London. France, Messrs. Grunebaum, Freres & Co., La Banque de Paris et de Pays Bas. United States—National Bank of the Republic, New York ; National Revere Bank, Boston. Newfoundland—The Commercial Bank of Newf' dland. CANADA.—Prov. Ontario — The Bank of Toronto. Maritime Provinces—Bank of New Brunswick, Mer-chants Bank of Halifax, Bank of Monireal. Manitoba —The Union Bank of Lower Canada. A general Banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted. Particular attention paid to collections, and returns made with utmost promptness.

Correspondeenc respectfully solicited.



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THE CANADIAN				
BANK	OF COI	MMERCE.		
HEA	D OFFICE, TO	RONTO.		
Paid-Up Car Rest,	oital,	- \$6,000,000 - 500,000		
	DIRECTOR	S.		
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George Taylor, Esq. Hon, Wm. McMaster. Wm. Gooderham, Esq. Mathew Leggat, Esq.				
B. E. WALKER, General Manager.				
J H. PLUMMER, Ass't General Manager.				
WM. GRAY, Inspector.				
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Commercial credits issued for use in Europe, the				

East and West Indies, China, Japan and South America.

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

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Head Office, Torouto.

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R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier.

La Banque Jacques Cartier.

Capital Authorized, Capital Subscribed, \$500.000 . 500.000

Gapital Subsoribed, 500,000
Directors.
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A.S. Hamelin, Esq., Vice-President.
J. L. Cassidy, Esq., Lucien Hunt, Esq., J. O. Villeneuve, Esq.
A. L. DEMARTIGNY, Cashier.
Branch at Beauhanois-C. H. Hamel, Mgr. Branch at Valleyfield-Lis. de Martigny, Mgr. Branch at Valleyfield-Lis. de Martigny, Mgr. Branch at Victuraville-A.
Marchand, Mgr. Branch at Plessisville-H., Dorion, Mgr. Branch at York-Mat. Bank of the Republic. Agents in London, Eng.-Glynn, Mills, Currie & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANITOBA.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000.000

DIRECTOR	s.	
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		W. D. Doyle.

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

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HEAD OFFICE, -HAMILTON. Directors :

Directors : Directors : JOHN STUART, President, How, JAMES TURNER, Vice-President, A. G. Ramsay, Esg. Donnis Moore, Esg. George Roach, Esg.
 Charles Gurney, Esg., John Proctor, Esg. George Roach, Esg.
 E. A. Colonhoun, Cashier. Agencies. — Alliston—A. M. Kirkland, Agent. Cayuga J. H. Stuart, Agent. Georgetown — H. H. Watson, Agent. Hagensville—N. M. Liv- ingstone, Agent. Hagent. O'Reilly, Agent. Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent. O'Reilly, Agent. Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent. O'Reilly, Agent. Milton—J. Butterfield, Agent. Wingham—B. Wilson, Agent. Vilson, Agent. Agents in New York—The Bank of Montreal. Agents in New York—The National Bank of Sootland.

Scotland.

BANK OF OTTAWA. OTTAWA.

- \$1,000,000 - - - - 260,000 President,

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Capital Paid-Up, \$710,100 Reserve Fund, 100,000

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East End Abattoirs. Correspondents, London, England—The Clydes-dale Bank (Limited). Paris, France—Credit Lyonnnis, New York—The National Park Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank. Collections made through-out Canada at the cheapest rates.

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HEAD OFFI	CE, 1	ORO.	NTO	. ON	T.
Capital Authorized,	· •	-	- 1 -		,000,000
Capital Subscribed,	-	- ·	-	- <u>-</u>	500,000
Capital Paid-Up -		-	-		500,000
Reserve Fund, -	-	-	-	-	45,000
DAVID BLAIN, Esq., President. SAM'L TREES, Esq., Vice-President.					
SAMPL TREE	75. Es	n., Vir	Pre Pre	side	nt

SAN'LI REES, Esq., VICe-President. DIRECTORS:
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 K. Chisholm, M.P.P.
 D. McDonald. A. A. ALLEN, Cashier. Branches-Brampton, Durham, Guelph, Port Perry, Richmond Hill, Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.), East Toronto, and North Toronto. Agents in New. York - Importers' and Traders'. National Bank. Agents in London. England. National

National Bank, Agents in London, England, National Bank of Scotland, London. Agents in Chicago, Amer-ican Exchange National Bank.

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THE S	STANDAR OF CANAL			
·				
Capital P		\$1,000,000		
Reserve F	'und, - '-	- 340,000		
	AND OFFICE TOT			
H	EAD OFFICE, TOP	RONTO.		
	DIRECTORS :	,		
V. F. COWAI	N, President.			
		NS, Vice-President.		
V. F. Allen.	Fred. Wyld,			
L. T. Todd.	•	A. J. Somerville.		
	AGENOIES :			
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Bradford.	Cannington.			
Brantford.	Colborne.	Parkdale,		
Brighton.	Harriston.	Picton,		
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New York and Montreal-Bank of Montreal.				
ondon, England-National Bank of Scotland.				
All Banking business promptly attended to. Corres-				
ondence solic	ated.			

The Chartered Banks.

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pondence solicited. J. L. BRODIE, Cashier.

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Lastern	Townships	Bank.
Authorized Capit	tal,	.\$1,500,000
Capital Paid-Up	o,	. 1,449,488
Razamia Haind		375 000

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BOARD OF	DIRECTORS :

К. W. Ном. G. G.	STEVENS, Vice I	President.
Hon. M. H. Cochran Hon. J. H. Pope. Thomas Hart.		John Thornton. G. N. Galer. D. A. Mansur.

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WM. FARWELL, General Manager

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Collections made at all accessible points and promp ly remitted for."

THE WESTERN BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, OSHAWA, ONT.									
Capital 1	Authorized	ц.	-	-	-	-	-	\$1	,000,000
Capital S	Subscribed	5 -		-	-	- ·	•	-	500,000
Capital I	Paid-up,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

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Thomas Patterson, Esq. T. H. McMILLAN, Cashler. Branches — Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitby and Millbrook. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made. Drafts issued available on all parts of the Dominion. Sterling and American Exchange bought and sold. Correspondents at New York and in Canada—The Merchanis Bank of Canada. London, England—The Reyai Bank of Scotland.

The Chartered Banks.

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CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

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Dominion Savings & Investment Soc. LONDON, - ONTARIO,

Incorporated 1872.

Capital, -	-		•	-		•		٠		\$1	,000,000,000
Subscribed, -		•		-	•		•		-		000,000,000
Paid-up -	••		-	•		-		•		•	868,840,28
Reserve Fund,		-		-	-		-		-		149,000,60
Contingent Fund	,		-	-		-		-		•	963.12
Loans made or	r.	arn	េះ	ind .	Çi	١y.	Pro) P	rt	<u>م</u> ۲	a the most

tavorable terms. Municipal and School Section De-bentures purchased. Money received on deposit and interest allowed thereon.

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

The London Loan Co'y of Canada.

Subscribed Capital, \$690,706,00; Reserve and Con-tingent Fund, \$49,755.64; Assets, \$899,316.30. Directors-THOMAS KENT, President; JAS, OWREY, Vice-President; Thomas McCormick, Geo. D. Suther-land, J. A. Nelles, M.D., W. Puddicome, Andrew Wathon.

Weldon.

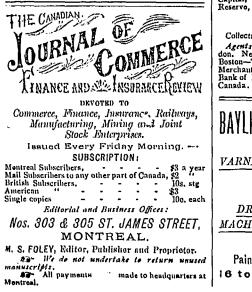
Weldon. Manager--MALCOLM J. KENT. Solicitors--Gibbons, McNab, Mulkern & E. (per, Bankers--Merchants Bank of Canada, Applications are invivided for an investment of \$100,000 Debentures at δ p.c., interest payable half-yearly.

OFFICE - Albian Black, No. 433 Richmond Street, London, Ont. THE

Ontario Investment Associa'n (LIMITED),

OF LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital Subscribed, - \$2,665,000.00 Capital Paid-Up, - 700,000.00 Reserve Nund, - 500,000.00 Investments, - - 2,200,000.00 Investments, 2,500,000.00 Money to invest on Mortgages on Real Estate, Muni-cipal and School Debentures, and other Public Securi-tics. Agents in Great Britain :--Paulin, Sorley and Martin, 77 George St., Edinburgh. Head Office, London, Ontario, HENRY TAYLOR, CHARLES MURRAY, Manager. President.



The Chartered Banks.

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G. W. YARKER, GENERAL MANAGER.

Branchez: -- Aurora, Chatt am, Guelph, Kingston, Lon-don, Newmarket, Simcre, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Toronto, Winnipeg and Yorkville.

New York, - American Exchange National Bank Boston, - - The Mayerick National Bank Great Britain, - The National Bank of Scotland

UNION BANK of CANADA.

Capital Paid-up.....\$1,200,000 Rest 50,000

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ANDREW THOMSON, Esq., President. E. J. PARCE, Esq., Vice-President. Hon, Thomas McGreevy. E. Giroux, Esq. Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G. E. WEBN, Cashier.

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ST. STEPHEN'S BANK.

Incorporated 1836. ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

- - - - - \$200,000 - - - 25,000 Capital, Reserve, F. H. TOBD, President. J. F. GRANT, Cashier,

AGENTS,

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

COMMERCIAL BANK

OF NEWFOUNDLAND. Established 1857. ST. JOHNS, NFL'D. Incorporated 1858. Capital, ______\$306,000 Reserve, _______100.000

HENRY COOKE, Manager. H. D. CARTER, Chief Accountant.

Collections made on favorable terms. Agentz, — The London and Westminster Bank, Lon-don. New York.—The National Bank of the Republic. Boston—The Atlas National Bank, Montreal—The Merchants Bank of Canada. Halifax: The Union Bank of Halifax. Quebec: The Merchants Bank of



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The Chartered Banks.

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

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

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PH. BAUDOUIN, Manager.

HEAD	OFFICE,	-	-	-	ST, JOHNS.

Branch-Napierville, J. Molleur,	Agent.
Capital Subscribed,	\$540,000
	- 1,000,000
Capital Paid In	226,420
Agents-Montreal, La Banque du Pe York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Ma	uple; New
York, Bank of Montreal; Boston, Ma Bank.	Verick Mat.

Loan Societies.

THE Hamilton Provident and Loan SOCIETY.

President, GEORGE H. GILLESPIE. Vice-President, JOHN HARVEY,

	•
Capital Subscribed, -	\$1,500,000.00
" Paid-Up,/-	1,100.000.00
Reserve and Surplus Profits, / -	- 183,441.92
Total Assets,	3,255,529.93

MONEY ADVANCED on Real Estate on favorable terms of Repayments. The Society is prepared to issue DEBENTURES drawn at THREE OF FIVE YEARS with interest coupons attached, payable half-yearly.

Banking House, cor. of King and Hughson Sts., HAMILTON, ONT.

THE FREEHOLD Loan and Savings Company Cor, Church and Court Sts., Toronto. Established in 1810.

Frankousingen in tolda
Subscribed Capital, \$1,876,000
Capital Paid-Up, 1,000,000
Reserve Fund, 450,000
PRESIDENT, - HON. WM. MCMASTER. MANAGER, HON. S. C. WOOD. INSPECTOR, - ROBERT ARMSTRONG.
Money loaned on Real Estate security.
Deposits received and Debentures issued at current rates of interest.

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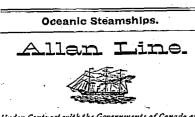
114 St. James Street,

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

1887—Summer Arrangements—1887

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

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Sarmatian,
Circassian
Peruvian
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Hibernian 3,434 " J. Brown,
Caspian
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The shortest Sea Route between America and Europe. being only five days between land to land.

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Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SAT-URDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Pasiengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

	From Montreal.	From Quebec.		
Sarmatian	Wed., Sept. 7	Thur., Sept. 8		
Sardinian	Wed., " 21	Thur., " 22		
Parisian	Wed., Oct. 5	Thur., Oct. 6		
• These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.				

Rates of Passage from Quebec :

Cabin\$60, \$70 and \$80.				
(According to Accommodation.)				
Intermediate\$30.00				
Steerage				

H. & A. ALLAN

86 State St., Boston, and 25 Common Street, Montreal.



	From Montreal, From (Jucbec.
*Sarnia	Thur., 22nd SeptFri., 23r	d Sept.
*Oregon	Wed ., 28th " Thurs., 201	h 4
	Thur., 13th "	
	Tues., 18th " Thur., 20	
	_	

Bristoi Service [for Avonmouth Dock].

SAILING DATES FROM MONTREAL. Texas.....about Thursday, 22nd Sept. Quebec..... "Thursday, 29th "

Rates of Passage.

Cabin, \$50 to \$80, according to Steamer and berth. Second cabin, \$30. Stearage at lowest rates. Passen-gers can embark at Montreal if they so desire. Prepaid stearage tickets issued at the lowest rates. • These Steamers have Saloons, State-rooms, Music-room, Smoking-room and Bath-room amidships, where but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep.

but little motion is felt, and are handsomely furnished, and they carry neither cattle nor sheep. Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada, and Through Bills of Lading are granted to and from all parts of Canada. For Freight or Passage, apply in London to Me-Ilwraith, McEacham & Co., 5 Frenchurch street; in Liverpool, to Finn, Main & Montgomery, 24 James Street; in Quebec, to W. M. Macpherson; at all Grand Trunk Railway Offices, or to

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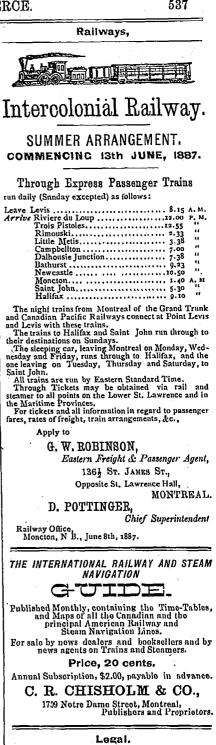
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W. ^{A.} STRATTON, B.A., LL.B., Barrister, Solicitor. Etc.

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PROVINCE OUEBEC. OF HUNTING and FISHING.

CLOSE SEASONS.

HUNTING.

(47 Victoria, ch. 25. 50 Victoria, ch. 16.)

1. Caribou and deer, from 1st January to 1st October.

2. Moose (male and female), at any time until the 1st October, 1890.

N. B.-The hunting of moose, caribou or deer with dogs or by means of snares, traps, etc., is prohibited.

No person (whitemen or Indians) has a right, during one season's hunting, to kill or take alive-unless he has previously obtained a permit from the Commissioner of Crown Lands for that purpose-more than 3 caribou and 4 deer.

After the first ten days of the close season, all railways and steamboat companies and public carriers are forbidden to carry the whole or any part (except the skin) of any moose, caribou or deer, without being author-ized thereto by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

3. Beaver, mink, otter, marten, pekan, from 1st April to 1st November.

4. Hare, from 1st February to 1st November.

5. Muskrat (only in the counties of Maskinonge, Yamaska, Richelieu and Berthier), from 1st May to 1st April following.

6. Woodcock, snipe, partridge of any kind from 1st February to 1st September.

7. Black duck, teal, wild duck of any kind (except shelldrake and gull), from 15th April to 1st September.

And at any time of the year, between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, and also to keep exposed, during such prohibited hours, lures or decoys, etc.

N. B.-Nevertheless in that part of the Province to the East and North of the counties of Bellechasse and Montmorency, the inhabitants may, at all seasons of the year, but only for the purpose of procuring food, etc., shoot any of the birds mentioned in No 7.

8. Birds known as perchers, such as swallows, king-birds, warblers, flycatchers, woodpeckers, whippoorwills, finches (song-sparrows, titmice, goldfinches, grives (robins, wood-thrushes, etc.), kinglets, bobolinks, grakles, grosbeaks, humming birds, cuckoos, owls, etc., except engles, falcons, hawks and other birds

of the falconidæ, wild pigeons, king-fishers, crows, ravens, waxwings (recollets), shrikes, jays, magpies, sparrows and starlings.

(From 1st March to 1st September.)

9. To take nests or eggs of wild birds at any time of the yeur.

N. B.-Fine of \$2 to \$100, or imprisonment in default of payment.

No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec, nor in that of Ontario, can at any time hunt in this Province without having previously obtained a license to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is not transferable.

FISHING

1. Salmon (angling); from 1st September to 1st May.

Salmon (angling, Restigouche River), from 15th August to 1st May. 2. Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from

1st October to 1st January.

3. Large grey trout, lunge and winninish, from 15th October to 1st December.

4. Pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May.

5. Bass and Maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th June.

6. Whitefish, from 10th November to 1st December.

Fine of \$5 to \$20, or imprisonment in default of payment.

N. B .- Angling by hand (with hook and line), is the only means permitted to be used for taking fish in the waters of the lakes and rivers under the control of the Government of the Province of Queb c.

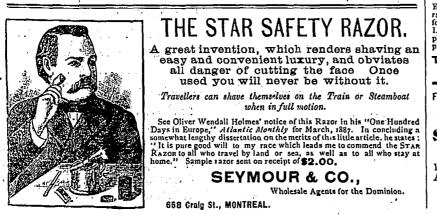
No person who is not domiciled in the Province of Quebec can, at any time, fish in the lakes or rivers of this Province, not actually under lease, without having previously ob-tained a permit to that effect from the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Such permit is valuable for a fishing season and is not transferable.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Quebec, 20 May, 1887. E. E. TACHE,

Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

N B.-All persons obtaining convictions for infringements of above laws will be rewarded on reporting and explaining case to the Secretary of the Fish and Game Protection, of Montreal. P. O. Box 1308.





Contractors intending to tender for works of construction of the Canal proposed to be formed on the Canadian side of the Saint Mary's River, are hereby informed that Tenders will be received about JANUARY next, and that the most favorable time to examine the locality will be between the present time and the early part of November next.

When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given. Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary. Department of Railways and Canals,) Ottawa, 24th August, 1887.



OXFORD & NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY

SEC.-MINGO ROAD TO PICTOU TOWN, BRANCH OF I. C. R.

TENDER FOR THE WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tender for Oxford and New Glasgow Kailway," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1887. For certain works of construction. Plans and profiles will be open for inspect on at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Hailways at Ottawa, and also at the Office of the Oxford and New Glasgow Railway, at River John, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia on and after the 1st day of October, 1887, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon applica-tion.

tion. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are com-plied with.

By order, A. P. BRADLEY

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 9th September, 1887.

THE **BELL TELEPHONE CO.** OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1880.

President, ANDREW ROBERTSON. Vice-President and Man. Director, C. F. SISR. Secretary Treasurer, C. P. SCLATER. Vice-President and Man, Director, C. F. SISR, Secretary Treasurer, - C. P. ScLATER. This Company is now prepared to furnish Telephone Exchange facilities to Cities or Towns at reasonable rates, and to connect Cities and Towns with each other for Telephonic communication; also to build Private Lines, connecting Mills, Offices, Dwe'lings or other points which parties may desire to connect by Tele-phone.—For particulars address

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA, .- MONTREAL.

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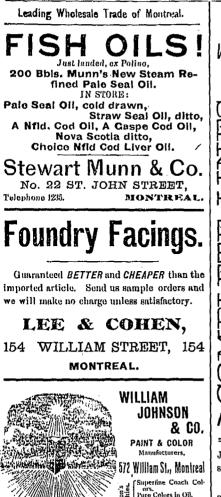
REYNOLDS & KELLOND: Solicitors of Patents And EXPERTS in PATENT CAUSES.

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Now and Popular Antique Colors. OFFICES & WAREHOUSE, 12 & 14 ST. JOHN ST.

ure Conne. Ivergreen, Jecorators' Pure Lead,

anning Lead.

The cable since shows a liberal advance there over this quotation.

A PARTY of 300 Icelandic limmigrants arrived in this city last week en route to Manifolm. This makes a colony of 1,800 who have settled in the Northwest.

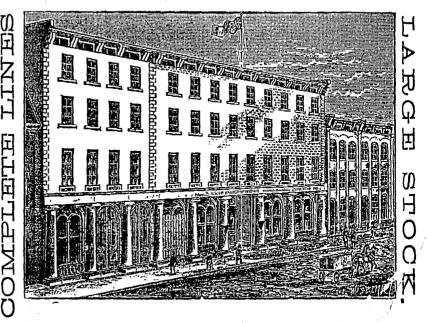
The value of cattle shipped from Montreal from May 1 to August 31 was \$3,193,392, and of sheep, \$87,029. Last year the values were \$2,882,260 and \$252,047 respectively.

Two small assignments are reported in this city. J. A. Giard, a restaurant keeper, has failed, owing about \$600, and Arsene Neveu, a boot and shoe dealer, is also in trouble with liabilities of about \$1,500.

F. J. STONEMAN, men's furnishings, started in Halifax, N. S., in 1886, buying out his employer. His means were very light and the trade done too small to be lucrative. He has run behind and is now compelled to assign.

STARK & JEWELL, bakers, of Mitchell, Ont. have assigned. It is assorted that Stark left the place suddenly with considerable, if not all of the firm's funds, and that so soon as

GREENE & SONS COMPANY, WAREHOUSE. 513 to 523 St. PAUL STREET. MONTREAL. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS



Hats. Caps. Straw Goods &c., Gentlemen's Furnishing/Goods

Jewell discovered it he at once assigned to the sheriff.

RICHARDS BROS., plumbers, of Toronto, have assigned owing about \$3,500, of which \$1,500 is due to one house. They failed in 1882, and settled at 75 cents in the dollar and since then have been entirely in the hands of their principal creditor.

A WINNIPEG citizen exhibits with pride a fine sample of sweet potatoes which he grew in his own garden. He planted the seed in the spring with other potatoes. One potato weighed half a pound, while the others were considerably smaller.

TATE & BARRINGTON, the two Port Perry milliners whose efforts to secure a compromise with their creditors at 40 cents in the dollar have been already chronicled in these columns, have been unsuccessful and are now compelled to assign.

A GENTLEMAN in Winnipeg has received enquiries from a large brewing firm in England as to the probability of obtaining from 500,-000 to 1,000,000 bushels of barley in this country. He thinks that he could safely guarantee fifty cents a bushel here if the barlev was forthcoming.

J. A. MICHAUD & Co., general storekeepers, of Carleton, Que., have assigned with liabilities of \$2,700, of which \$1,250 is due to a Halifax creditor. Michaud is a young man with very little means and has never been recommended for credit,

THEOPHILUS EDWARDS, general storekeeper, of Canterbury, N. B., whose offer of 30 cents in the dollar, secured, was noted in our columns last month, has made an assignment. If he makes his brother a preferred creditor the others will fare badly.

THE trustees of the estate of P. T. Gibb (Gibb Wire & Iron Co.), Montreal, have announced a dividend of two cents in the dollar. There is a claim of about \$12,000 under a former marriage contract, and his father-inlaw ranks for about \$6,000.

THE new bar mill of Messrs. James Harris & Co., St. John, N.B., is to be 100x60 feet. The train of chilled bar rolls is to be 12 inch, and the two compound engines are to be 250 horse power each. The business announcement of the firm will be found on another page.

THE receipts of soft coal at Montreal from the Maritime provinces this season have reached 300,000. No less than 925,000 tons of American anthracite arrived by water. Dealers say that coal of all descriptions is comparatively scarce, and they expect higher prices.

The value of the butter shipments from Montreal to August 31 was \$250,427, which is quite an increase over last year, when the quantity exported was only valued at \$154,-702. The value of our cheese exports is also much greater, being \$4,095,279, as against \$2,542,568.



A CITIZEN OF Morris, Man., lately in Winnipeg, reported all the wheat harvested in that section. He recently threshed the yield of wheat off 19½ acres of land, which resulted in the immense return of 800 bushels of grain.

could not get on took in Larue last January.

DERY & LARUE, general storekeepers, of St.

Charles, Bellechase, have assigned. Dery

started about two years ago and finding he

still in custody, the motion for his discharge

having been postponed for a week owing to

the death of Mrs. Purdon, wife of the cross-

examiner of Mr. Meredith.

5<u>45</u>



JOHN CLAYTON, boot and shoe dealer, of Barrie, Ont., has assigned. He took over a business from Charlesworth & Co., and when they failed their chattel mortgage was transferred to the bank interested. Had their fail-

ready one brick building, two hundred and seventy feet long, is in course of erection, and houses can scarcely be obtained, although seventy-five new ones were constructed this summer.

THE English demand for Canadian and American apples continues good for fine quality. Importers repeat that much of the fruit arriving is of inferior quality and not sought after. At a recent sale the following prices were realized for sound fruitin good condition, ex steamer "Umbria": Kings, 148@195; cranberry pippins, 126@14s; greenings, 86@ 10s 6d; fall pippins, 6s@12s; 20-oz. pippins, 15s@16s.

full capacity. They are now about to forward twenty cars to Winnipeg, five to Victoria, B.C., besides several to Montreal.

McKENZIE & Co., general storekeepers, of Buckingham, Que., have assigned with liabilities of \$2,300 and assets of \$1,600. McKenzie was clerk in a local house and married another employe. His wife was the only registered partner in the firm, and after eighteen months' trial, the usual results of this method of doing business are again apparent.

T. VANIER, started a dry goods business in this city on the Main street in the spring of 1886, borrowing \$1,000 to do so. This he has paid back, but having been always slow in tity canned this year is said to be enormous.

LOUIS O. VILLENBUVE, dry goods merchant, of Quebec, has assigned. The firm was formerly Poulin & Villeneuve, who obtained an extension of twelve months from their creditors, Poulin retiring. Villeneuve continued alone, but his stock of late has been far too heavy for him to handle and his interest account must have cut into his slender profits considerably.



Spices, Syrups, And a complete stock of GENERAL GROCERIES, Salt and Fresh Water Herrings and an assortment of other Fish for sale by BROWN, BALFOUR & CO. HIA MILLTON.

J. D. LATOUR & Co., shoes, of this city, have effected a settlement with their creditors on the basis of 50 cents in the dollar, spread over a year, on liabilities of \$5,000. He has done a very fair retail trade, his weak point being an effort to do a jobbing trade also. As he had to cut prices very fine to sell, he has lost by this branch straight along. He was unsuccessful before, some seven years ago.

Home & Co., carriage dealers, of Sherbrooke, Que., who have just assigned, are successors to F. A. Hogle & Co., who assigned in 1885. Their stock was sold to Montreal creditors, who resold it to F. A. Hogle's brother, who has since run the business under the present style as cover. As the same creditors forced the present assignment it is evident that the new firm never succeeded in getting free of their liabilities.

Few probably know the value of the export trade in eggs with the United States. From Competitors acknowledge the superior value of "Bising Sun" Ball Blue, "Syndicate" "Laundress' Friend" Square Blue; And our FIFTY DIFFERENT GRADES of Ultramarine in Dust. BEUTHNER BROS.,

821 Craig Street, - - - Montreal.

3,863,671 dozens in 1876 the exports have increased to 12,708,883 dozens in 1886, the latter year having only been exceeded in 1883, when the shipments from Canada reached 13,413,744 dozens. If we take 18c as the average price for "provincial" stock in New York and Boston, the value of our exports last year was \$2,279,066.14.

A suggestion has been thrown out that Montreal should hold a colonial exhibition from May 24th to September 30th, 1891, to which all the colonies and the mother country would be invited to send exhibits. The idea, it is stated, was informally discussed in London during the great exhibition and met with a great deal of favor. It is also suggested that a colonial congress to discuss the best methods of improving trade might be held during the exhibition.

M. B. MONAMARA, a local tailor, has assigned, and his stock valued at \$2,810 is advertised for said. This is not his inst thatter, as he was unsuccessful in January, 1885, when he owed about \$1,300. His creditors pushed him and he paid in full, 25 cents in cash and the balance in nine months, obtaining the money, it is rumored, from his wife. Since then he has not done well, as it was feared that his wife would rank as a creditor for this amount, and consequently his necount has not been sought after.

A CONSIGNMENT OF Sixty-four car loads of cattle recently passed through Ottawa on their way to the sea-board. They were purchased in Western Ontario and were fine specimens of Canadian cattle. The owner said: "There are some four hundred and twenty head of cattle in this consignment, which is probably the largest single shipment of cattle sent from Canada to the English market this season. They were all purchased at prices ranging from thirty to sixty dollars per head. We expect to make two more shipments of cattle this season."

JOHN EVANS, a butcher, of London, Ont., has assigned. So far back as April last his affairs were in bad shape, when it was understood that a compromise was effected. The liabilities were then put at \$24,000, principally through endorsing for other butchers and we do not hear that he has since been able to reduce them any. At a recent meeting of creditors, Mr. Evans gave an explanation of the losses he had sustained since the compromise



in position in about two weeks' time. The entire building is constructed of stone and is perfectly fire proof, the proof being covered with Canada plate and the rafters and joists of iron. All the machinery is of the latest improved patents and is very intricate in its construction. The company expect that the new factory will be in running order by the end of November, when the work of manufacturing pails, tubs and other articles of woodenware out of sawdust will be commenced.

Tus people of Cornwall, Ont., will on October 3rd vote on a by-law to grant a bonus of \$35,000 to the Ontario Pacific Railway Company, which has a charter from Cornwall to Perth. A branch will also be constructed

Cornwall is to have the repair shop for the road, and the railway is to carry all gravel wanted by the town at not more than 75 cents per cubic yard.

In addition to the levee now being built to protect the city from floods, piers and booms will most likely be constructed in Lake St. Louis to hold the lake ice, as the scheme has been approved by the engineers of the Public Works Department. The Montreal Harbor Commissioners' report recommends the construction of nineteen piers across the foot of Lake St. Louis, the piers to be each thirty feet square, and the whole to be connected by heavy three-ply booms in the fall of the year, after the close of navigation. The obstruction, it is believed, will cause the the ice to

estimated cost of the work will be about \$65,000.

AT various points on the Ottawa river book agents have found a difficulty in making collections on "Picturesque Canada," the subscribers claiming that they have been made victims of a fraud, being under the impression that the advance numbers were sent them as samples, which they were at liberty to return. Five hard-looking men put in an appearance at Buckingham last week to deliver the work and make collections; but instead of single numbers they brought the entire work-36 numbers-and demanded payment in full, amounting to \$21.60. This incensed the people of the place, who collected in large numbers and demanded back the notes they

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> participated in it, and he had been acquitted before the criminal court of any share in it. It was proved that Evans, as accountant to not the School Commissioners, received the \$2,085 in question, and that he had not accounted for it, alleging that it had disappeared from the safe. The court held that Evans was bound to account for all sums received. The explanation given of the disappearance of the money was wholly insufficient to show that the loss occurred by a robbery or unavoidable accident, and the acquittal of Evans in the criminal court did not exonerate the company from liability. Judgment for \$2,085.

> > Two important cases, in which the Exchange Bank liquidators sued the Bank of Montreal and the Merchants Bank have been decided The action against the Merchants Bank was to recover \$5,677, amount of promissory notes and bills of exchange handed to the defendant for collection on account of the plaintiff. The defence was that the defendant was creditor of the plaintiff for \$15,-607, amount of sundry notes discounted for the plaintiff; that it had a right to set this claim off against the amount collected;

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and that it had a right of retention until its claim was satisfied. It was admitted that from 15th September to 22nd November, 1883, the defendant received \$2,571, and from 22nd November, 1882, to the 3rd March, 1884, the further sum of \$3,105. The suspension of the Exchange Bank took place on the 15th September, 1883, and the petition to put it into liquidation was presented on the 22nd November, 1883. Before the latter date the plaintiff was indebted to the defendaut in the sum of \$7,763. The court held that the defendant had a right to offset against its claim the amount received before the 22nd November, 1883, when the liquidation commenced, but not the sum of \$3,105 received subsequently. A similar question came up in the case against the Bank of Montreal. The action was for S14,539. balance of a larger sum collected by the defendant in behalf of the plaintiff. The court gave judgment for \$5,832, being the balance not paid over of \$9,627, collected by the Bank of Montreal subsequently to the 22nd November, 1883.

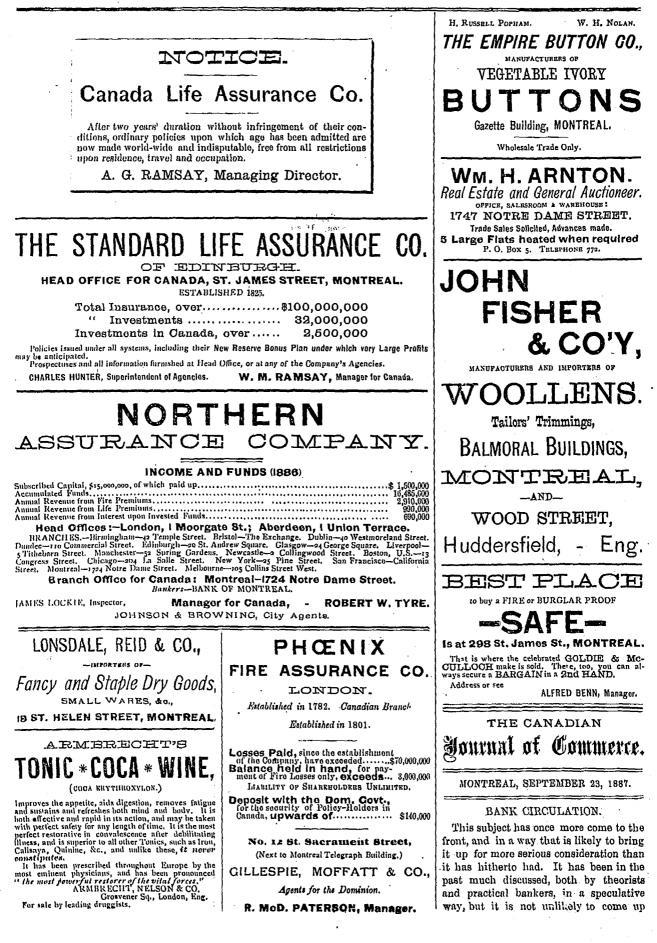
lad signed under a misapprehension of the facts. The crowd treated the agents to a sound thrashing; but book agents are not ensily scared, and they held out until a rope was brought and lynching threatened. To save their necks they delivered up the notes which were immediately torn to pieces and scattered to the winds. A correspondent says there is a howl all along the line and the agents are likely to meet the same reception at Lachute, St. Andrews, Calumet and Hawkesbury.

LIGHTBOUND, RALSTON & CO.

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

The disappearance of \$2,085 belonging to the Protestant school board of this city, the trial of secretary Evans and his acquittal by the criminal court will be readily remembered by many of our readers. The secretary was secured by a guarantee bond for \$2,500 in the Guarantee Company, which was sued to make good the missing money. The defence pleaded that the action was brought before a certain stipulated delay had expired; also that the company was not liable for money stolen from the safe unless it was shown that Evans connived at the theft or





seriously on the floor of parliament at an early date.

The present agitation has arisen in the Maritime provinces, where a strong feeling appears to have sprung up in favor of a change in bank issues, the change advocated being the adoption of the national bank system, of security by deposit of government bonds. The failure of the Maritime Bank, and the losses inflicted on hundreds of families thereby, have intensified the feeling that banks, as at present chartered, are set afloat without due safeguards. We are informed that the matter will be brought up in the House during the approaching session.

Our own opinions on this important subject have been more than once fully stated. We believe that permission to issue circulation, with no restriction beyond the limitation to the amount of paidup capital, has in some cases led to the formation of banks on purely nominal capital, i. e., capital largely represented by the shareholders' promissory notes held by the bank, for the purpose of securing the profit to be derived from free circulation. In other cases it has been one of the chief inducements to the formation of banks, which were thus called into being not by a wholesome law of growth, to meet legitimate needs of business, but stimulated by an unhealthy forcing process. Little good can be looked for in institutions so established, while the shareholders and the body commercial are alike exposed to danger.

It has usually been conceded that no action can or should be taken by parliament until, by the expiration of the bank charters in 1891, the matter again comes up-for discussion and legislation. The argument is not, however, a very sound one, for modifications of the law have frequently been made while the bank charters were still unexpired. It would manifestly be unfair to deprive banks of their corporate existence, but it seems to us that parliament has full right to modify their privileges. However this may be, it is clear that if any change is to be made when the charters come up for renewal in 1891, in the way of a modification of bank issues, parliamentary legislation should be had without delay, in order that the banks may shape their business to meet the altered conditions.

If, for instance, it is decided that bank issues must be secured by the deposit of government bonds, the banks who wish to continue their issues on this basis would begin at once to withdraw money gradually from their loaning business, to invest in the bonds, so that the change may be made without a wrench, which would be a serious matter for the whole community. Indeed if the necessary legislation is postponed until 1891, it will lead to any

changes of this kind being effected only in 1894 or 1895.

It is more than likely that should the government ever take such a step, strong pressure will be brought to bear on it to bring about a change at the same time in the government savings banks. Should the competition which the government now wages with the banks for deposits be withdrawn, or limited to legitimate fields, it would lead to an increase in the deposits of the chartered banks which would compensate for the capital withdrawn for investment in government bonds, and to enable the change to be made without curtailing the supply of money for discounting purposes. If such a change in bank circulation could be effected without injury to the general business of the country, the gain would be immense. The influence of business and financial circles with the government should be paramount in this matter, and, if it is properly exerted, we have no doubt it will have the desired effect.

OUR CREDIT SYSTEM.

While it is admitted that credit is one of the mainstays of commerce, there is no feature so liable to abuse. The readiness with which credit is granted in most departments of trade is so well known that the merest clerk, who has saved enough to pay for a year's rent, and perhaps two or three hundred dollars on account of goods, may have a store full of them on credit. and once he obtains an entry on the books, the chances are favorable that the superintending vigilance which placed some limit to his early transactions with the house becomes relaxed, and the game is henceforth largely in the hands of the newly-fledged merchant. He marries, and is persuaded to provide a carriage for his wife, as becoming the dignity of his position, and he goes on buying and selling and keeping his head above water by chasing one account with another-merely postponing the evil day-all the result of his initial efforts to obtain and maintain a highly respectable living out of his investment of a few hundred dollars, the whole of which is probably consumed by the horse and carriage, let alone his own and family's maintainance.

"Dating ahead" is one of the evils resulting from our system of credit, and to such an extreme has it been pushed of late that prudent men are beginning to ask themselves, Where will it all end? We hear of goods being sold the last few weeks dated six months from next May. Houses of ample capital say they are compelled to recognize the unpalatable fact—to go in with the swim—simply because houses who have everything to gain and little to lose by the process, find themselves obliged

to offer such exceptional terms in order to sell their goods at all. The wholesale dealer of any standing must regret such a state of things as adding very materially to the already numerous risks and vicissitudes of trade, while the respectable retailer can only find disaster in it to himself, as tending to an unfair competition and to consequent failure with its train of evils in the shape of bankrupt stocks and so on.

Much has been said and written pro and con on the influence of combinations for maintaining prices, but there can be no question as to the advisability of an association for the curtailment and regulation of credit; and unless something of the kind be organized ere long, it is to be feared that trade will become so demoralized that the average proportion of prizes to blanks in business, assumed to be ten out of every hundred, will experience a sad depreciation.

MONTREAL'S FIRE BRIGADE.

The danger of committing one'self to positive assertions before a careful examination of all the circumstances bearing upon a case is nowhere more strongly exemplified than in the remarks recently made upon the efficiency of the Montreal Fire Brigade. The civic defenders of the brigade reiterated apparently in perfect good faith the assertion that the aldermanic fire committee had been making every improvement possible, and that the brigade in its present condition compared favorably with any other on the continent. and doubtless believed firmly in that statement as probably nine-tenths of ourcitizens, who have not inquired into the matter, will do also.

It is only when the touchstone of actual fact is applied to the promising edifice of aldermanic complacency that the superstructure crumbles into thin air. A comparison of the figures of expenditure, appliances and men of the Montreal Fire Brigade with other cities of the same or lesser size, shows that Montreal not only has not kept abreast of the times so far as her fire department is concerned, but has absolutely lagged hopelessly behind cities of only half her population. We give a few figures compiled from official sources, whose correctness it is impossible to doubt, which will bear out our argument in a very striking manner. Taking five other cities all smaller in population than Montreal we find the following expenditure on the respective fire departments:

	a malant arrange				
	Popula-	Expen-			
	tion.	diture.			
Montreal	193,000	\$54,000			
Louisville	167,000	124,000			
Toronto	135,000	69,000			
Minneapolis	130,000	169,000			
Rochester	110,000	80,000			
Indianapolis	100,000	79,500			

552

This short table proves that Montreal absolutely pays \$25,000 less yearly for her security against fire than Indianapolis, a city of half her size, and yet we hear confidently that Montreal is making every modern improvement!

Take again the number of firemen and engines possessed by each of the smaller cities named and compare them with those who guard the metropolitan city of this Dominion and how do they show? They read as follows :--

	Men.	Steam- ers.	Chemi- cals.
Montreal	99	5	1
Louisville	110	12	2
Toronto	100	3	1
Minneapolis	134	7	3
Rochester		4	1
Indianapolis	82	8	2

Can this be considered a favorable showing? All these cities are smaller than Montreal, many of them much smaller, and yet in most cases their fire protection is as much or even larger. It may be claimed that Montreal relies more upon her hydrants and hose than upon her steamers for means to cope with the devotring element, but even then she lags far behind the other cities. We find that the proportion of hydrants possessed by each of the cities is as follows:—

Montreal	
Louisville	1400 "
Toronto	1435 "
Rochester	1560 "

So that even in this respect we cannot boast of equalling much less excelling our lesser, though more progressive, brethren.

Whether the present fire establishment of this city is really adequate to the entire protection of our many varied risks is open to grave and serious doubt. The penuriousness of the outlay made in this important direction seems to indicate that it is not, and the fact that any serious fire necessitates the calling out of the entire brigade and thus leaving the rest of the city defenceless, would appear to bear out this opinion. Montreal no doubt has a very fair brigade, and one that does the very best it can in the face of a cheeseparing policy that cuts their appliances down to the lowest possible figure. Of the aldermanic influence and consequent relaxation of discipline inseparable from the presence of a nominal chief, whose authority is a pure fiction, we do not speak; but we hold, and our readers will hold with us, that in the face of the statistics we have just given, (for which we are indebted to the "Insurance Year Book,") it is idle to state that Montreal's fire committee have been making every improvement possible, or that at the present time the brigade will compare favorably with any on the continent. Those who are responsible for such statements had better enquire more fully into the matter before they lend official sanction to wholly fictitious assertions, and those of our citizens, whose interests are imperilled by the present economical system, would do well to sift this question to the bottom.

AUGUST IMPORTS.

The moderate views of bankers and the result of the harvest in the older sections of the country together with the cautionary tone of the JOURNAL and other leading trade papers may probably be held responsible for the reduced volume of the imports for August. The evils of overimportation in these days of numerous business houses and keen competition should be especially shunned, and particularly by those firms who have recently come into being and have not weathered such storms as have been encountered by the older establishments.

The value of the August imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, was \$3,481,687, against \$3,532,307 in August 1886, \$2,862,-910 in 1885, and \$3,489,380 in 1884. The value of the imports for the eight months ended August 31, exclusive of coin and bullion, was \$24,333,942, against \$24,313,-036 in 1886, \$21,553,796 in 1885, and \$22,-117.519 in 1884. It will be seen that the total imports for the past eight months are still slightly ahead of any year since 1884, but the purchasing power of the country has been steadily increasing not only within itself but by the influx of immigrants, of whom 12,000 more have arrived this year than to date last year. A noticeable shringage is observable in the dry goods imports of the past month, as compared with last year, the value being \$947,590, against \$1,021,438 in 1886. In August, 1885, the imports were only \$861,693. The total value of the imports of dry goods from January to the end of last month tell a different tale, exceeding the figures of last year by nearly \$600,000. The following shows the value of the imports of dry goods for the eight months ended August 31 :---

Cottons Fancy goods Hats, etc Silk Woollens	434,786 363,629 702,509	1886. \$1,667,212 548,250 392,806 849,179 3,022,960	1887. \$1,544,043 549,336 447,559 884,899 3,651,666
Total	\$6,018,596	\$6,480,607	\$7,077,503

The figures for iron and metals possess some interest, especially in view of the tariff changes, which seem to have had no great effect as yet in lessening the imports. The value of the imports of iron, steel, brass, etc., during August was \$354,-530, against \$392,216 in August 1886, and \$273,382 in 1885. The total value for the eight months was \$3,126,368, against \$2,-546,412 in 1886 and \$1,989,497 in 1885. The following is a comparative statement showing the value of the principal articles of merchandise entered for consumption at this port for the month ending 81st August 1886 and 1887, respectively :--

August 1886 and 1887, res	pectively	
Acids of all kinds	1886. \$2,742 546	1887. \$3,927 630
Agricultural implements Ale, beer and porter, in casks and bottles Animals, living	2;808 1,163	2,896 1,314
publications, blank books.	24,805	23,697 13,380
etc Brass and manufactures of BREADSTUFFS, &c.:-	14,340 200	1,490
Indian corn Wheat and rye Meal or flour of buckwheat, corn and rye		
Oatmeal. Wheat flour Rice	44,830 28	5,659 39
Rice or paddy All other farinaceous food and preparations of	 804	2,331 832
Candles Chicory, raw or green, kiln dried, roasted or ground	417 185	271
COAL, VIZ.:	131,400 8,260 782	7,106
All other and coke Coffee, green, U.S "roasted or ground from U.S.	782 2,198	2,481
from U.S. Copper, and manufactures of Cordage of all kinds	1 3,320	2,330 2,350
Drugs and medicines, N.E.S.	1,005 170,840 39,833	2,550 115,655 34,722
Earmen, stone and china- ware Fancy goods Fish, fresh, salted or smok- ed, preserved in oil, etc	15,758 80,431	21,588 63,676 8,154
Fruits, aried, including	9,247	8,104 7,962
Fruits. green and preserved	8,249 26,357	36,044
in cans Furs, and fur skins, dressed, wholly or partially Glass and glassware	11,115 41,010	39, 39 7 48,43 5
Gunpowder and explosive substances	2.984	$1,632 \\ 60,908 \\ 484$
Hats, caps and bonnets Hops Total iron and steel	33,508 2,274 360,495	315,063
factures of gold and silver,	83,689 6,137	53,573 14,637
Lead and manufactures of LEATHER and manufactures of Leather of all kinds	f :	40,566 8,497
Leather, boots and shoes Leather, other manufac- tures of	58,365 12,043 16,042	12, 363 61, 42 6
Total leather Marble and stone and manu-	86,450 830	61, 22 0 18,8 5 5
factures of Metals, metal compositions and manufactures of, NES	7,924	9,120
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS— Organs Piano-fortes	3,328 3,941	4,165 5,421
Organs Piano-fortes All other Oil Coal, kerosene, etc.,	6 647	a 503
paying specific duty All other, N E S Paints and colors	21,589 40,298 27,833	0,500 17,215 23,884 35,939
Paper and manufactures of Perfumery, including toilet preparations	1,051	1,635
PROVISIONS— Bacon and hams, sides and shoulders, beef, pork, mut-		10,539
ton, etc	9,057 44 5,433	9,890 -1,513
Lard Poultry and other meats, etc Salt, other than from Great	2,175	1,20 ⁹
Britain or British possess- ions, or for fisheries Seeds, flour, garden, field	2,593	51
and other seeds Silk, and manufactures of Soap, of all kinds	382 149,992 3,423	146,986 1,836
Spices of all kinds, ground or unground	5,116 666	4,993
SPIRITS, WINES and CORDIALS Spirits of all kinds	:	26,540 16,275 6,406
Wines, sparkling Total wines and spirits	38,428	40 jan
SUGARS, SYRUPS AND MOLASSE Sugars, above No. 14 Dutch	:8 :	3,937
standard Sugar, equal to No. 9 and not above No. 14 Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch	2,143	4,878
Total sugar	15 188,124	S.SLD
Syrup cane juice, etc	199,100	

Melado		186,199
Glucose and syrups		2003200
Molasses	18.878	14,595
	10,010	121000
TEAS :		
Black, imported from United		·
States Green, imported from United	1,963	213
Green, imported from United		
States.	2,077	1,862
States	-,	
and snuff	935	884
Cigars and cigarettes	11,822	8,069
Wood and manufactures of.	19,110	23,392
	40,110	20,00,0
WOOL, manufactures of-		
Cloths, cassimeres, etc	247,244	250,614
Shawls	9,104	10,751
Blankets	254	1,620
Fiannels	11,494	24,554
Hosiery, shirts, etc	31,678	49,165
Clothing or wearing apparel	47,143	28,180
Carpets, Brussels and tapes-	.,,	
try	21,415	18,779
Carpets, all other	236	40
Other manufactures of. NES	218,081	176,687
	210,001	210,001
Total woollen manufactures	586,667	560,390
Other dutiable goods not classwhere specified		0.55 00.0
clsewhere specified	227,113	257,306
Total dutiable goods	2,603,699	2,356,930
Coin and bullion except		
American silver	1,793	2,476
Free goods	928,608	. 1,124,757
Grand total	\$3.534.100	\$3,484,163
Total duty	735,320	763.850
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

THE RED RIVER VALLEY RAIL-ROAD.

The open letter of Sir George Stephen to the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway may fairly be considered not only a vindication of that great company's policy in the past, but also an official promulgation of its plans for the future. Ae such it is of great economic importance to all whose commercial interests may be stimulated or retarded by the policy of disallowance hitherto adhered to by the Canadian Government, and therefore we give elsewhere the text in full that the platform upon which the company takes its stand may be fully and clearly understood.

Allowing for a natural bias in favor of the interests of the great interoceanic route of which he is president, Sir George's letter is temperate in tone, logical in argument, and at times even judicial in its character, and in this respect compares very favorably with the impassioned diatribes of some of the writers in the Winnipeg daily press, whose utterances of late have displayed an amount of license utterly incompatible with the true scope of journalism. It will effectually dispose of the exaggerations and mis-statements which have unavoidably received currency at the hands of those to whom official information was inaccessible, and thus will give the public their first real chance of discussing both sides of the question from a basis of actual facts.

The statement that (in view of the fact that the company was bound to construct and maintain an enormously expensive railway through the unproductive wilderness north and east of Lake Superior as well as to give security for working a line of eleven hundred miles through a barren and unpromising country extending almost from Lake Nipissing to the Red River)

some guarantee that the traffic of the territory when developed should be secured to it for a reasonable period was absolutely necessary to the procuring of the requisite capital, is not, we think, overdrawn. Nor is the term of monopoly fixed. viz :- ten years from the completion of the road-an excessive limit. It is evident that without this provision for protection to the shareholders the necessary capital could not have been secured, and the railway therefore would in all probability never have been constructed. Is it fair then to deprive the shareholders of this safeguard for their investment without granting to them any adequate return?

Probably if the whole matter be sifted carefully to the bottom it will be found that much of the outcry against disallowance has been produced by the gradual alteration taking place in the current of trade in the Northwest by which Winnipeg, although probably always destined to be the chief city of Manitoba, can no longer be considered the distributing centre for the whole trade of the great Northwest. Winnipeg, like many other Canadian cities, has passed through a speculative boom which exaggerated the value of all property to an unnatural height. The inevitable reaction was checked for a time by the enormous expenditure of Dominion money during the late rebellion, most of which found its way, directly or indirectly, to Winnipeg. but now that that stimulus has been withdrawn and business is seeking its natural level, the effects of over speculation are once more making themselves felt. The method of carrying on business, too, is now not so favorable for her as heretofore. The farmer of the Territories no longer sells his wheat to the middleman in Winnipeg but treats direct with the buyers of the large Eastern houses and ships his grain on through bill of lading to the seaboard. In similar manner the small towns and villages are regularly visited by the indefatigable drummer from Montreal or Toronto and consequently no longer look to her exclusively for their supplies. A significant indication of this gradual change is the steady closing up of the local branches established in Winnipeg by Montreal houses in the days when that city was really the only business centre in the Northwest, and when all the trade of that rapidly developing country passed through the hands of her merchants. Many of these houses now find that they can do their business direct from headquarters and, in other cases, the natural tendency to limit the number of hands through which the goods must pass has acted adversely upon her interests.

Naturally so energetic and pushing a community could not witness the current of trade gradually drifting past their doors

without some vigorous resistance. The idea that lack of railway competition was the real cause of the decadence was eagerly seized upon and it was asserted that if the Red River Valley railroad could be constructed to enable Winnipeg to tap the great railway system of the United States she might once more regain her waning importance as a distributing centre. Whether, even were the desired road built, the results would justify the prognostications of its projectors seems more than doubtful. The causes we have indicated are too grave to be easily checked, as has been seen in the case of many promising cities in the United States; but, rightly or wrongly, a certain section of the population look upon the construction of the Red River road as a panacea whereby the gradual shifting of the centre of trade can be permanently checked, and consequently resent what they look upon as interference with the natural growth of Manitoba.

Rarely has a more difficult problem been placed before any Government for decision. Legally of course there is no doubt that the Dominion Cabinet are bound to abide by the provisions of the agreement with the C. P. R., but political expediency is extremely powerful and, in the present case, has exceptional weight. Even in the long run it is doubtful whether any middle course could be found whereby the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific may be induced to waive their rights, but unless some such course as this be followed. we cannot see how the Government can possibly recede from their position with honor. They made a distinct agreement with the constructors of the railroad and that agreement, if insisted upon, is bound to be carried out, but at the same time if any amicable arrangement could be arrived at, it would relieve both parties from a very awkward position. The present attitude of the two Governments borders upon the undignified and may develope into open hostility. If, as we are informed, however, the disturbance is mainly the work of a half a dozen citizens, whose disinterestedness may be problematic, the course of the central power is clear enough, and no time should be lost in oursuing it.

DRESS GOODS.

We are glad to see that woollen fabrics will be more fashionable than ever this fall. They have ruled all summer in light weights and held their own against the regular summer textiles, especially where delicate women or children are concerned, and they will now form the great staple for the fall and winter season. Every range of price is offered from the cheapest domestic tweeds to the most expensive Louis XV. and XVI. cloths, so that every

grade of buyer can find the stuff suited to her requirements and length of purse while in most lines there is a range of colors and patterns to choose from far exceeding those of previous seasons.

To commence with the most expensive winter novelties, the Louis XV. and XVI. cloths now offered to the better class trade have a foundation of a firm fine diagonal cashmere almost hidden by the design in velvet or plush. Two shades or distinct colors are present, one to match the ground color and one in contrast, the combinations most fancied being plum and brown, green and bronze, and contrasting shades in grays and greens. At the first look these fabrics would be termed brocaded volvets, and would hardly he recognized as woollens at all. The soutache cloths are so called because they show intorlaced patterns in frise to imitate soutache braiding. Habit cloth comes next in order, but although exponsive its dressy appearance and unequalled durability make it cheaper in the long run than it seems at the time of purchasing. It is now shown in a wide range of colors, even to the most delicate heliotropes, but the shades that take best outside of navy blue and the browns, are some of the brick reds and old blues. A cheaper imitation of habit cloth, which indeed can only be told from it by its narrower width and much less durability, is now offered in the same range of colors under the name of Amazon cloth.

Vigogne will be a thorough staple this season, and in this fabric too there is a call for vieux rose and gobelin shades, although the grays and browns are the standard lines. A new and cheap foule cloth with a perpendicular cord called "drap de cordun" is offered, and owing to the low cost bids fair to take well. In tweeds, both domestic and imported, a large trade is being carried on, the patterns being precisely similar to those in use by gentlemen. The neatness of the patterns, their warmth, lightness and durability ronder them one of the most sensible fabrics for fall wear. and the steady sale they command shows that the ladies fully appreciate the decree of fashion which permits them to avail themselves of fabrics hitherto considered the sole property of the sterner sex. Several novel tweeds are in the market. The Irwin is an imitation of mon's contings, and there is a new tweed striped with red, blue, brown and gobelin, that has taken well. Tailor tweed is a firm thin strong tweed with bright thread stripes an inch apart filled in with the new chevron weave, and there is also a gaudy-colored striped tweed which will be known as Algerine. Scotch plaids will run more for children than ladies, although a number of dresses of these fabrics are shown among new models.

A cheap good-wearing plain dress cloth of French design has come to the front under the name of Sebastopol cord, and for mourning purposes nothing has gone so well as the armure weaves with their crape effects and the well-known silk warp nun's veilings and cashmeres of Priestley's make. In fact genuine crape seems to be losing ground before these crapy cloths, and we now notice that silk-warp nun's veiling with a heavy woven border of from twelve to fifteen inches deep is taking the place of the familiar crape veil.

MONEY IN NEW YORK.

The leading financial papers of the United States agree that the present congestion of credit in the city of New York is seriously imperilling the solvency of a wide range of commercial houses, and threatons to develop what may be termed an artificial panic in the midst of a fairly prosperous season's trade. In this case it is not the stock gamblers who are suffering, for they can obtain all the reasonable money they want since the banks are ready enough to lend money on call, but it is the business community who are the sufferers since so great is the apprehension of the banks as to the condition of their reserves in the near future that, of late, discount is a thing not to be obtained at any price, and paper of all grades has been rejected at the banks with so little discrimination that firms of the highest credit and reputation are refused as rigorously as the most struggling of traders.

The cause of this inability of the banks to meet the discount requirements of their customers is plain enough. The United States banking laws limit their operations by demanding relentlessly a certain reserve fund, and owing to the present low condition of these reserves this limit must soon be reached? They must therefore, per force, pursue their present course of refusing loans except on call, or by obliging their customers run the risk of violating the reserve laws. All this time the currency is flowing into the interior and the Custom House at a rate far exceeding the influx of gold, and an utter uncertainty exists as to whether the U.S. Treasury will take any means to alleviate the present stringency or whether it intends to remain entirely passive and allow events to take their own way. Of course it is easy to claim that the banks are unnecessarily timid, and that by their present course they are liable to bring about a wholesale insolvency that will plunge them into heavy losses and force them to relax their protective policy at a period of much greater danger than at present; but, as we have already pointed out, the bank directors are on the horns of a serious dilemma, and cannot change

their present policy of diminishing their discount loans without incurring the responsibility of violating the reserve laws, and therefore due consideration must be paid to the difficulty of their position.

Surely under these circumstances the wisdom of a more liberal policy in disbursing the surplus will be apparent to the officials of the Treasury department, and were the Secretary to act upon the suggestion thrown out by one of the leading financial papers, to take up all bonds. up to say fifteen millions, at a certain fixed price, it might, and very probably would, have the effect of decreasing the present distress for money. Of course it is not to be expected that the Treasury should take the money market under its wing every time it gets into a difficult place, but at the present moment a little timely liberality would save many struggling houses from insolvency and prevent the sudden checking of the present steady improvement in general trade.

It is claimed that the bulk of the demand for the cotton crop is over, and that the general conditions of trade are so changed that it is reasonable to expect a shorter demand for currency this season followed by a steady return flow of money to New York. Under these circumstances, if the needs of the present moment could be satisfied, a very critical period can be tided over without any injury to the volume of trade, but if such assistance be withheld a serious financial disturbance must result. The Secretary of the Treasury has the future course of trade practi-cally in his hands, and a little judicious liberality on his part will save many a struggling institution from undeserved insolvency, and, furthermore will guard the administration he represents from any blame should the present congestion of credit develop into a financial panic."

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION .- The Dominion and Industrial exhibition has been a most gratifying success. It is the boast of the directors that every exhibition has been an improvement on its predecessors, and that no financial reverse has ever overtaken them; but this year the great show was far ahead of the record How solid and substantial the development has been may be gathered from the following facts. The amount of money taker, in admission fees increased from \$26 900 in 1879 to \$41,432 in 1885, and it is almost certain that the official statement of the Fair closed last week will show a total of \$52,000. This latter figure, after deducting the fees naid for admission to the grand stand, represents an attendance of 200,000 persons. The account for expenditure, other than on capital account, increased during the same period from \$9,000 to \$19,093 and the value of the buildings from \$42,284 to \$85,000. It now appears that under the present conditions the

climax has been reached, and the enterprising gentlemen who managed the Industrial have made it as great as it is possible to make it, unless additional ground can be provided to accommodate the ever-increasing stock of goods offered for exhibition. It is hoped that the Garrison common can be utilized in future years in this connection. Among numerous exhibitors we can only mention a few who were conspicuous. W. Stahlschmidt & Co., manufacturers of office, church, library and school furniture, made a very elegant display in the new building known as the Main Building Annex, showing specimens of all their standard goods and many new styles, among the latter being three new specimens of a library escritoire. They are now engaged in constructing library furniture for his Holiness the Pope, which will be shipped shortly. M. Beatty & Sons, Welland, Ont., contractors' plant, had many articles on view, among which may be mentioned a patent friction drum-hoisting engine, with derrick, in running order, suitable for handling stone ; also horsepower hoisters with patent friction drums and clutch drums, to be used with stone derricks and for other similar purposes. The derricks can be used with steam or horse power. Several horizon al and vertical centrifugal pumps were also exhibited. Messrs. Beatty & Sons manufacture steam dredges and derricks. steam excavators, and, in fact, all machinery usually required by contractors. The Doherty organs, manufactured by Wm. Doherty & Co., Clinton, were well represented, and their band contributed no small share of the enjoyment during the days of the fair. The firm, being greatly pressed with orders, will have some difficulty in making displays at other exhibitions and shows.

THE London Chamber of Commerce is soliciting the views of other British trade bodies as to the adoption of another unit than $\pounds 1$ sterling. It had been stated as an objection that the £1 unit is too large, necessitating a division into mils., or three places of decimals. The adoption of the florin and cents, or the shilling and cents, would involve treating with large masses of figures, but the difficulty appears to have been solved by the issue of the double florin or British dollar. The suggestion had been made to that Chamber that the four shilling piece would be an acceptable and convenient unit divided into cents, by which means almost all the existing coins might be retained. Dollars would then, if adopted by the United Kingdom and the colonies, be the currency of all English speaking people, as also the large populations of South America and Asia. The following examples, illustrative of the proposed four shil ling unit, may be useful: - Old coins - 1 sovereign, 5 dollars ; half sovereign, 21 dollars ; 5 shillings, 1] dollars (to be eventually withdrawn); four shillings, 1 dollar; one half crown, § of a dollar (to be eventually with-

a quarter dollar or 25 cents; one sixpence, $\frac{1}{5}$ dollar or 121 cents. Now coins—One dime, 10 cents; one-half dime, 5 cents; new penny, 2 cents; new half-penny, 1 cent,

By the sudden and unexpected death of the Hon. William Macmaster, the banking world loses one of its most familiar faces. The deceased gentleman was President, of the Bank of Commerce from its incorporation to within a year ago, and was prominently identified with that institution ; he was a generous giver towards religious objects, particularly those of the Baptist Church, of which he was a leading member, and amongst other good deeds endowed a college of that persua-sion in Toronto. Although from his advanced age Mr. Macmaster was no longer active in business pursuits, he may be said to have died in harness since it was from a faint caused by his efforts in addressing a meeting that the fatal syncope took its rise.

At an adjourned meeting of the shareholders' committee of the defunct Canada Agricultural Ins. Co., held in this city on Wednesday last, to receive the report of the trustees, Mr. P. S. Ross entered into particulars of the interim expenses of liquidation, and said that, owing to the unremunerative character of his duties, he begged to tender his resignation. This was accepted. Messrs. Fish & Dumesnil will be asked by the Court to resign also, and it is proposed to appoint in their place Mr. Thos. Darling whose report to the committee is widely different from that presented by Mr. Ross. It was also recommended that the court be requested to substitute Messrs, A. Ramsay and J. O. Dupuis for Messrs. R. White and W. Clendinneng as inspectors.

The visit to Montreal of H. M. warship, the corvette *Tourmaline*, was made the occasion on Wednesday last of a trip up the Lachine canal and down the rapids on board the steamer *Filgate*, invitations having been issued by the Harbor Commissioners to a number of prominent citizens to meet in this way Capt. Byles and the principal officers of the ship. The honors of the occasion devolved upon Mr. Andrew Robertson, the Chairman of the Board, and, with the favorable weather, it is needless to say that the trip was a pleasant one.

MR. J. H. PIPON, accountant at the Hamilton branch of the Bank of Montreal, has been appointed to the position in the Montreal branch rendered vacant by the promotion of Mr. Shadbolt. Mr. Pipon returns to this office from the west after an absence of seven or eight years from headquarters.

TAR traffic returns of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending September 17, 1887, show an increase of \$35,911 over the corresponding period of 1886.

crown, & of a dollar (to be eventually withdrawn); two shillings, 1 dollar; one shilling, to sell bonds to the extent of \$2,376,000. THE DISALLOWANCE QUESTION.

MONTREAL, 12TH SEPT., 1987.

To the Shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway:

In view of the exaggerated accounts and persistent mis-statements which have been sent out concerning the railway agitation at Winnipeg, the directors of the company have thought it due to the shareholders to publish a brief statement of facts for their information. On the 21st of October, 1880, the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway was signed, and for the purpose of carrying it out the Canadian Pacific railway company was incorporated on the 17th of February, 1881. Article 15 of the contract provided that for twenty years the Dominion Government should not authorize the construction of any line of railway running south from the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to any point within fifteen miles of the international boundary. It is asserted and widely believed that this clause has no effect in the original province of Manitoba; but the British North America act, which settled and defined the constitution of Canada, distinctly assigns to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament all matters not specifically delegated to the provincial Legislatures, and the power to legislate concerning railways extending beyond the international boundary, or intended to connect with other lines at such boundary, is nowhere in the constitution given to the provinces Whether or not the fifteen mile limit applies to the original province of Manitoba, the matter of a railway connection at the international boundary is clearly within the control of the Dominion and as clearly beyond the power of the province. The object and spirit of the fifteenth clause of the contract with the company was the temporary protection of the interests of the Dominion in the Northwest, as well as the protection of the Canadian Pacific from the encroachment of lines from the south, during the infancy of the enterprise. Could connections be made with the American railway system at the southern boundary of the original province of Manitoba, the clause would be meaningless, for once across the boundary line there would be practically no limit to the extensions that might be made. The company required protection because it was bound, under its contract, to make an enormously expensive railway through what was thought to be an unproductive wilderness north and, east of Lake Superior. It was, also, bound to take over and work the line then being built by the Government, from Lake Superior to Red River, through a similarly unpromising district, and it was required to give security for the working of the entire line when completed. It was not expected at the time that sufficient local traffic could be developed for. many years to make the section from Lake Nipissing to Red River, nearly eleven hundred miles, self-sustaining. It was thought, indeed, that this section could never be self sustaining, and that it must depend for its support upon the through traffic to and from the great prairies beyond, and this traffic had yet to be created as the settlement of the prairies had then scarcely begun. Railway lines were pushing northward from Chicago and St. Paul towards the Manitoba boundary, threatening to tap the prairie section of the Oanadian Northwest and to deprive the Eastern section of the railway of the traffic so necessary to its support and efficiency as part of the through line. It was, therefore, on the part of the company, deemed absolutely necessary to the procuring of the requisit.

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capital, to the safety of the capital proposed to be invested, and generally, to the success of the enterprise, that the traffic of the territory to be developed by the railway should be secured to it for a reasonable period ; and the term of ten years from the time fixed for the completion of the railway was agreed upon. Without this protection the necessary capital could not have been secured and the railway could not have been made. The Government have strong reasons, of a more exclusively public nature, for this protection. It was a political necessity that the detached provinces should be connected and bound together by a railway, and the older provinces were to be heavily faxed for the building of it. Political reasons alone would not justify the heavy burden it would put upon the country, but a vast territory was to be opened up, and the older provinces looked to the extension of their trade and manufactures over the entire northern ha'f · f the continent, to justify the expenditure. Their interests required protection, and the protection afforded to the company protected them as well. It was most important to the interests of the whole country that the railway, when made, should be in a position to efficiently serve the purposes for which it was intended, and the need of protection was generally recognized. Indeed, the same protection was insisted upon by the Government in respect of the Canadian Pacific railway, when it was commenced as a public work long before the company was thought of, Winnipeg at the time was a mere village, and the settlements in Manitoba were mainly confined to a narrow fringe along Red river. The province bailed the signing of the contract with satisfaction, and hardly a voice was raised in objection to the so-called "Monopoly Clause." The company set about its work, and completed it in less than half the time required by the contract. Feeling that the protective clause in its contract placed upon it a moral obligation to provide railway facilities as rapidly as possible in southern Manitoba, with the making of railways was to some extent restricted, the company, almost simultaneously with the commencement of work on its main line, laid out and commenced work on a system of branch lines and extending south and southwest from Winnipeg; and up to this time it has expended on branch lines in Manitoba, in addition to those previously made by the Government, more than \$5,700,000. Partly in view of the same moral obligation, but chiefly for the purpose of promoting the development of the country, the company made its rates both for freight and passengers on a scale far below the rates of any of the railways of the United States similarly situ-ated. The immediate effect of the opening of the railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg was an enormous reduction in the rates theretofore paid by the province to and from the east over the American lines. For the ·chief products, and for fuel and the commodities most essential to the growth of the country, the rates were made especially low, and year by year, as the traffic has increased, these rates, in whole or part, have been reduced, until they are now, in many cases, less than one-half the rates originally authorized. The charge that the rates are excessive or unreasonable is simply untrue. The average earnings of the company for the past three years have been as follows :-

1884. 1885.

1886. Freight per ton per mile. \$1.45 \$1.20 \$1.10 Passengers per mile 2.60 2.45 2.10

And omitting the through traffic to and from the Pacific from the figures of 1886, they stand: \$1.14 per ton per mile for freight and

\$2.13 per mile for passengers, a lower average than is shown by any important American line, aside from the old Trunk lines in the cast. It has been the aim of the company to so adjust its tariffs that the settlers in the Canadian Northwest should receive more for the products of their farms and pay less for fuel and no more for the other necessaries of life than settlers similarly situated in the United States ; and that it has succeeded in this is clearly shown by a comparison of prices with the neighboring sections of Minnesota and Dakota. The company has also dealt in the most liberal manner with all independent enterprises in the Northwest, and the building and operation of at least two of these would have been impossible but for its co-operation and liberality. The development of the prairie section west of Winnipeg has been rapid, and on the section from Winnipeg castward to Lake Nipissing, where little was at first expected, a valuable local traffic from the forests and mines is growing up, giving promise that even this part of the line will, before long, be self-supporting. It may, therefore be argued that the protection afforded by the contract is no longer necessary; but it should be remembered that the company, encouraged and aided by the growth of its traffic, and on the faith of this protection, has expended a vast amount of money on local lines in Manitoba, and, unless prevented by the acts of the province itself, will yet expend a large amount in the completion of the system of branch lines it has planned, and has been carrying out as rapidly as its means would permit; and it should also be remembered that all of the 433 miles of branch lines operated by the company in the Northwest are in Manitoba ; that all but sixty-five miles were paid for with the company's money, and that many miles were made prematurely at the urgent solicitation of the provincial Government and without expectation of immediate profits. But, notwithstand-ing the liberal policy of the company as regards branch lines, and independent lines, and rates of transportation, notwithstanding that the tariff rates of the company have as yet been approved by the Government only from year to year, and are subject to annual revision, and notwithstanding that no complaint has ever been made to the Railway committee of the Privy Council, the natural and inevitable consequences of over-speculation have been mistaken by many people in Winnipeg, and some other towns in Manitoba, for the need of railway competition. This idea has been fostered by individuals with selfish ends to serve; by towns seeking advantage over others in trade, by local politicians striving for popularity, and by politicians at large for party ends. The usual means have been employed for creating and keeping up a ferment-the cry of monopoly and extortionate rates; sensational articles in the local press ; unfair and false comparisons of rates ; inflammatory speeches and appeals to prejudice. The local political parties have vied with each other in securing to themselves the support of the malcontents, and this has resulted in the undertaking by the provincial Government to construct a line of railway to the International boundary, where it has agreed to make a connection with a line advancing northwest from the Northern Pacific railway, and which is supposed to be building under the auspices of that company. The acts of the local Government, providing for the railway in question, are in direct violation of the British North America act and beyond the powers of a province, and are consequently without warrant of law. In attempting to proceed without legal right, the province has been checked by a temporary injunction, and

it is not to be believed that in the event of a permanent injunction being granted by the courts, the local Government will set the law at defiance. Nor can it be expected that the wishes of even a majority of the 100,000 people of Manitoba will prevail against the interests of the 5,000,000 people of the Dominion. Independent of any constitutional question, and particularly in view of the heavy expenditures by the company in making branch lines, largely at the instance of the local Government, and of the other great expenditures that have been made by the company for the development of the province, the action of the Government in endeavoring to divert its traffic by building a railway to the boundary, however insignificant that railway may be, is unfair, unjust, and a breach of faith with the company. The service of the company has given universal satisfaction, and if the rates were oppressive no complaint has ever been laid before the constituted authorities that the facts might be authoritatively brought out and redress obtained. It would be absurd to urge that the completion of the sixty-six miles of railway undertaken by the Government of Manitoba would ruin the vast Canadian Pacific system, but its construction would be a violation of the contract with this company, and the directors feel it to be their duty to maintain the rights of the company in the matter in every legitimate way. That the country will carry out the contract with the company in good faith, the shareholders may rest assured. The Parliament of Canada, at its last session, sustained the Government by an extraordinary majority in the determination to prevent, if only as a matter of public policy, the building of railways in the Northwest to the international boundary; and the prompt action of the Governor-General in disallowing the acts of the Manitoba Legislature relating to the Red River Valley railway, followed by active steps by the Minister of Justice to stop the work by injunction, is sufficient evidence of the Government in this regard. The present agitation in Winnipeg is chiefly damaging in its effect on the pro-vince itself. The intemperate, sensational and ridiculous utterances of a section of the local pre-s are reprinted and read abroad with alarm; and the effect upon emigration and upon the credit of every enterprise in the province has already been most serious. Your directors believe, however, that this agitation, like those which have preceded it, will disappear as soon as the people of the country come to understand the facts, and discover the motives of those by whom it was created.

GEORGE STEPHEN. President.

EXPORTS BY SEA.

FROM THE PORT OF MONTREAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

[Compiled from Customs Manifests.]

- LITTLE GLACE BAY .- Hay 34 bales, oatmeal 70 brls ; axle grease 1 brl.
- HAMBURG .- Wheat 56,139 bus., balsam 10 kegs, phosphste 320 tons, char 1,107 bags, asbestos, 770, do, carriage goods, 9 cases, cattle, 357, sheep 69.
- ST. JOHN'S NELD. AND SYDNEY, C. B .- Flour, 10,262 brls, apples 568, do, peas 50 do, hams 4 do, buf 195 do, pork 98 do, butter 389 pkgs, cheese 32 do, cornmeal 125 bris, oatmeal 25 do.
- BRISTOL-Wheat 34,622 bus, peas 16,990, flour 1,330 sacks, cheese 16,807 boxes, butter 5,723 pkgs, cattle 262, sheep 224, provisions 60 bxs, wire beds 52 cases, ashes 10 brls, paper 50 rolls, oils 5 brls,

Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal



93 St. Peter St., Montreal,

WHOLESALE

British and Foreign

Dry Goods Importers.

Our stock is well assorted in all classes of goods suitable for the

Fall & Winter Trade.

and a call is solicited from buyers when in the city.

SPECIALTIES.

Dress Goods,

Silks, Plushes, Kid Gloves,

Mantles,

4 2.31

French Cloaking. Fancy Flannels, Small Wares, etc., etc.

CARSLEY & CO.,

93 St. Peter Street,

MONTREAL

AND

18 Bartholomew Close,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

timber 66 pcs, deals 578, boards 3,450, sundries 3 pkgs.

LIVERPOOL.—Wheat 89,815 bus, peas 18,334, corn 38,474, flour 3.471 sacks, meal 330, ricemeal 150, deals, 29,601, ends 4,130, boards 7,303, apples 1,040 bris, ashes 60, pork 249, cheese 5,833 bxs, butter 2,606 pkgs, provisions 818 bxs, meats 563 pkgs, canned meats, 750 cases, lard '3,500 pkgs, phosphate 250 tons, cattle 331, sheep 1,384, boxed organs 6, ore 11 bags, sundrice 15 pkgs, ashes 15 bils.

BUENOS ATRES.-392,612 feet of lumber.

- GLASCOW.-Wheat 97,125 bus, peas 16,516, corn 14,283, oatmeal 200 sacks, beans 53, flour 6,298 brl, deals 18,157, white wood 63 logs, plows 360 boxes, apples 368 brls, tallow 108 tcs. lard 100, machinery 155 cases, cattle 948; asbestos 224 bags, cheese 600 bxs, butter 1,072 pkgs, mise 2 pkgs, meats 47 tcs and 252 brls, canned goods 1,736 pkgs, leather 2 cases.
- LONDON.---Wheat 7,410 bus, peas 24,034, flour 24,100 brls, ricemeal 1,033 bags, riceflour 400, cheese 4,050 bxs, dcals 60,490, ends 4,108, ash planks 508, asbesos 692 bags, phosphate 766 tons and 55 bags, leather 11 cases, machinery 17 do, oak blocks 72 do, furs 22 bales, bones 514 bags, apples 60 brls, horses 35, cattle 410, woodenware 15 boxes and 221 bundles, 1,176

doors, sundries 16 pkgs. N. B.—Several vessels have lately cleared whose papers have not been entered.

MARKET REPORTS.

BOSTON--Poiatoes barely steady Provincial, \$2@\$2.25. Eggs in good demand for choice fresh. Provincial, 16c@18½c. Hops firmer. New York 1887, good, 20c@25c. Canada mait 90c@\$1 per bushel; six rowed state, 88c@92c; western, 65c@80c. Oats strong fancy 30½c@40½c per bush.; No. 1 white 38½c @39½c; No. 2 do., 36½c@37½c; No. 3 do., 35½c@36½c; No. 1 mixed, 35c@36c; No. 2 mixed, 34c@35c; rejected mixed, 33c@34c.

HALIFAX.— Fish.— Dry cod, per qtl.: Large Shore, from store, hard, \$40.%425; do., soft, \$3.750%\$4; Small Shore, soft, \$3.40(m\$3.60]do, hard, \$3.50(m\$3.60. Herring per bbl. Bay of Islands, split No. 1, \$2.40(m\$2.50]; do. No. 2, \$2; do., round No. 1, \$2.00(m)\$2.25; Labrador, No. 1, \$4.75; Shore, No. 1 split, fat, \$4.50; No. 2 split \$2.50(m\$2.75]; Round Shore, No. 2, \$2.25(m)\$2.50(m\$2.75]; Round Shore, No. 2, \$2.25(m)\$1 arge, <math>\$2.25(m\$2.65); No. 3, \$8(m\$2.5]; No. 3 large, \$8.25(m\$2.650]; No. 3, \$8(m\$2.5]; No. 3 large, \$8.25(m\$2.650]; No. 3, \$8(m\$2.5); No. 3 large, \$8.25(m\$2.650]; No. 3, \$8(m)\$1; nominal, \$17; No. 2, 40, \$15; No. 3, do., \$14. Oils—Codo Oil A., imp. gal., 26c (m27c); do. B, 22(m246); Whale Oil, 40c; Pale Scal, steam refined, 50c; do., not refined, 40c; Straw, 35c. Oats, P. E I, per bush., 41c(m) 43c; Canada, do., 37c(m33c); Barley, do., 75c; New potalces, per bush., 50c(m55c); Butter, per lb., 16c(m22c); Lard, 11c(m)124c; Beans, per bush., \$1.75(m\$2; 2; Peas, round, per bbl., <math>\$40; do 5.70; Oheese per lb., new factory, 12c(m13c; Dried Apples per lb., quartered, 54cm64c;; do, sliced, 74c(m84c).

ST. JOHN.—Codfish, per qtl., large dry, \$400 \$4.25; do., medium, \$4.00; Pollock, \$1.50 (@ \$1.75; Haddock, \$1.25; Herring, Bay, per brl, split, \$2.500(\$3.00; do., half-brl, \$1.35; Herring, Shelburne No. 1, \$4.60; do., No. 2, \$3.50; do., Canso, \$5.50; do., Labrador, \$6.00. Smoked Herring: Grand Manan, scl'd, per box, 13c; Tucktails, lengthwise, 8c@10c; Mess Shad, per half-brl, \$5.00 \$5,25.

NEW YORK. — Canadian refrigerator eggs plentiful. Canada funcy, fresh, 183 c @ 19c; held, 18c. Beaus, marrows, \$2.25; pea, \$2.20. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancey dark per brl, \$7@750; fair to good, \$5.50@6.50; per crate; \$2.25 @ 2.50. Shipping hay, per 100 lbs, 50c @ 55; clover, 40c @ 50. Ont straw, 45c @ 50 Hops in demand; N. Y. State, 1887, 20c @ 21; common to good, 1886, 10c@ '3; 1885, best, 8c @ 10; German, 1886, best, 13c@15. Potatoes, L. I., per brl, \$2.00@2.25 Jersey, \$1.75 @ 1.87; Eastern Shore, sweet, \$2.25 @ 2.50; Jersey, sweet, \$2.75. Corn, green, per 100, \$1@1.75. 'Tomatoes, per crate, 50c. Onions, prime, yellow, per brl, \$2.25@3; do, Orange Co, red, \$1.25@2.50; do. Conn, ed, \$2@2.25. Cabbage, L. I., per brl, \$6.00@ 8.00. Beans, Lima, L. I., per bag, \$1.25@175 Egg plant, per brl, 50c @ \$1.00. Pickles, per 1000, \$1.50 @ \$2.00.

Financial.

MONTREAL, Thursday Evg., Sept. 22, 1887.

Money in London continues firm and unchanged at 3[§] per cent with the Bank rate at four. The factics of the Bank directors have succeeded in checking the outflow of gold and have thus averted the immediate necessity for an advance in the official rate. Locally the market is unchanged at previous rates. but there is a perceptible undercurrent of firmness due to the present stringency in New York. Sterling exchange is slightly lower, sixties bringing 81/01 between banks and 8#01 over the counter Demand bills rule at 960 3-16 and 9801. Cables 94 The posted rates in New York are 4.801 and 4.85; those actually paid being 4.79% and 4.83%. Cables 4.84%. New York funds command 100 5-16 premium between banks and $\frac{3}{2}$ over the counter. The volume of the business done on the local Stock Exchange is below the average, and outside of Canadian Pacific the transactions have been of a retail character with prices showing very little change from those of last week. The undertone of the market is steady, but it is abundantly evident that the general public is not speculating just now and that what transactions there are are between brokers principally.

Banks.	No. Shares.	Highest price.	Lowest price.	same weel
Commerce	183	122	121	131 4
Hochelaga	6	973	973	100 4
Merchants	85	132	131	131]
Molsons	71	132	132	141
Montreal	411	234]	233	2274
Toronto	6	207	206	2107
Union	4	90]	90]	90
Miscellaneous.	,			
Can. Pacific	2750	52	50]	611
Corp'r'tion Fours.	\$5,000	99]		
Gas	243	218	2167	2204
City Passenger	25	2377	237	210]
N. W. Lands	350	45	434	72
Richelieu	375	567		84
Telegraph	, 100	95	95	126
			¢	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVG., Sept. 22, 1887.

There has been a repetition of former features so far as the general situation is concerned. Trade has been moderate in all lines and collections generally are difficult. In the West the business of the storekcepers has been brisker and the fall trade promises well in this direction. Statistics recently compiled bear out our former views as to the greatly increased value of Canadian cheese, buttor and cattle exports. As usual at this season a large quantity of flour has been shipped during the week to Newfoundland.

Day Goons.—Remittances, we are pleased to learn, show an improvement over the preceding weeks of the month. The suburban trade is reported satisfactory and stocks are going down rapidly. The city retailers report a decided change, the coolish weather of late having had a beneficial effect. The jobbing houses are fairly well employed. Travellers are sending in sorting orders, not perhaps large, but enough to prove that the trade of the country is moving. Stocks is warehouses appear to be simmering down and we hear of no giving way in prices. Some tell us that higher prices are already asked for repeat orders in woolens.

DARY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—The demand for butter has been strictly local and shippers say they can do nothing at present prices The lower grades have been neglected. Choice goods have been scarce with a fair call for them. Checese quiet but firm with no large amount of stock offering. Cable quotation 568 6d. At Woodstock the offerings were 5,010 boxes : 1,440 August and 4,470 balance of season. Market weak and buyers and sellers apart; no business reported. Provisions quiet but steady. Pork firm and holders asking \$18.50. Eggs about steady at $15\frac{1}{2}cm16c$.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour firm owing to good demand and light offerings. About 16,200 bris. and 1,800 sacks were sent to St. Johns, Nfld. Grain quiet and supply limited. Wheat dull but firm ; peas steady and in demand and oats quiet and steady. Among the grain exports were 24,800 bushels to Liverpool, 34,000 to London and 53,200 to Glasgow. For quotations see prices current. English cables were without feature. Sales of native wheat last week were 73,711 qrs. at 288 8d, against 46,620 at 318 3d last year. This return is 4d per qr. lower than the last week in March, 1886, which was the lowest on record. The American markets at the close are stronger and yesterday wheat advanced 4c@ic in Chicago. A similar rise occurred in New York, Milwankee, Detroit and Toledo. Cash quotations in Chicago: Wheat 684c, corn 41c, oats 25c, lard \$6 35 and That 50, 011 410, 012 100, 101 20 35 411 The \$8.224. Futures this year and last year : October wheat 69% & 75%, Nov. 71% & 77%, Dec. 72% & 78%, Corn 41% & 39%, Nov. 41% & 40% and Dec. 41% & 41%.

FUEL-Stove coal is scarce and at a meeting of dealers a few days ago the price was advanced 25c per ton to \$6.25. Chestnut was left at \$6 while egg was put up 15c to \$5.75. A further rise in stove coal is anticipated. Cordwood unchanged.

FISH AND OR.8.—The cargo of Labrader herrings which arrived at Quebec last week, schooner Zelia, comprised 1,450 brls. and they were sold at \$4.50. Cape Breton herrings have been selling at about \$5.25 to the trade and there has been some stir of green and dry cod at quotations. The oil market is dull and heavy. Our quotations represent about the regular market which is still unsettled

b cause of recent failures. We believe that s.r. pale scal is offered on account of insolvent estates at 46c.

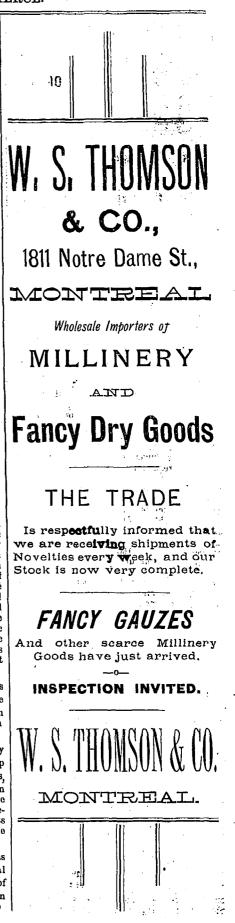
GREEN FRUITS, ETC.—About 30 cars apples weekly and exports increasing. Fall fruit in lots selling at \$1.25/@\$1.40; no winters yet. Receipts of pears heavy. Flemish beauties \$2.25 brl.; sickles and howels 500 @ 60c basket. Almeria grapes \$5.50 keg; California \$5.50 case of 40 lbs.; blue 3c; red 4c. Peaches \$1 basket. Bananas \$1 @ \$1.50 green; no reds in.

GROCERIES .- There are few really new points to direct attention to this week. Sugars, syrups and molasses continue about in the same position as mentioned before. Beet in European markets is declining ; prompt delivery was recently cabled at 11s 101d London and Java cargoes 14s afloat. Rapid progress is being made on the new St. Lrwrence refinery. The situation as regards tea appears to be slowly improving. Japans have sold more freely within the past few days and there is considerable looking around for low grades, say from 14c up to 20c. China and Indian teas have not displayed much life but all lines seem to attract more notice than hitherto. During the week New York houses have written on here for samples of low grade Japans. A London letter of the 9th inst., reports that green teas sold steadily. Com-mon scented teas easier but fine firm. Canton and Macao Congous realized steady prices; some very showy teas just in, sold from 18 6d up. Red leaf teas have sold at full rates. The writer says : "Business during the past fortnight has been somewhat restricted in China ten-the auctions have been small and the private contract market has been limited as far as first hand teas are concerned, but a somewhat spirited business has been going on in second hand parcels of Kee-mun, Kintucks, and Ningchow teas with quality, these have been done at an advance of some 2d per lb." Foreign dried fruit is now coming forward. The Assyria from Denia at New York had 74,650 boxes of raisins. The steamer Tyrian left Denia 17th inst. with 16,000 boxes new crop raisins, and the Neustria same day with 36,000 boxes. The Scotland, in Montreal, from London brought 3,000 ½ boxes of raisins, of which 1,150 boxes are through goods for the west. Supplies will not be large here until the direct steamers arrive, Some ask 8c and others 81c for new Valencias and we quote 8c@81c. Spices are still subject to syndicate workings in Europe. Peppers and cloves are in more enquiry. The ordinary trade in cloves here is at prices running from 25c/@27c but superior goods bring much more money,

HIDES AND TALLOW, --- The market for hides is steady and without signs of immediate change. Packer steers continue high in Chicago but other hides are as a rule low in price. Tallow unchanged.

Hops.—The market has shown more activity and several large transactions in the new crop have been effected to arrive. Recent sales, amounting to nearly 600 bales, have taken place to local brewers. The prices paid were kept private, but were supposed to be somewhere in the vicinity of 20c@22c. Receipts of the new crop have been light, but the quality is excellent.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The past week has been rather an active one in the heavy metal trade and we hear of several round lots of iron having been placed for oity and western account at fair prices. The Scotch marke



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have tended to keep prices firm on this side. No. 1 irons are selling from \$19.25/@\$20 and it seems as if the latter price would be the general one before very long. In the mean-time western buyers are placing their orders for winter requirements. Bar iron continues unchanged at our former quotations and a fair, steady business has been done. Canada plates continue in brisk demand for immediate delivery in view of the shortness in stock, due to the drought in Wales. It is likely, how-ever, that there will be a full supply next month. Coke tin plates are very firm and are, generally speaking, 150 a box higher, while charcoals continue unchanged. In regard to rates of freight we still hear some importers complaining of the discrimination that the G. T. R. makes in giving through rates from Liverpool to small places at a less rate than the ocean freights and the local freights added. If it was possible for the railway company to do this business cheaper than what they get from the Montreal shippers there would be some reason for their action but such is not the case. The C. P. R, on the other hand, see the advisability of assisting the merchants here to do as much business as possible from Montreal and from expressions of opinion. heard we believe that the latter railway is gaining patronage every day. Manufacturers of cut nails report that they have not even yet been able to accumulate the usual fall stock and in some cases makers are short of certain sizes. The impression is that on account of all the works having had so much trouble during the summor because of the heat, the demand for nails this fall will be fully equal to the supply. Prices are firm. The demand for horse shoes, as usual at this scason of the year, is at its best and makers report sales as being equal to previous seasons. The same remarks apply to horse nails.

LIVE STOCK.—The British market is higher for cattle which are quoted at 111c. Receipts from Canada and the States have run lighter but the general supply was still ample. Sheep were in large receipt and slow of sale

and best were quoted at 12c, or about 1c lower. The exports of cattle from this side for the week were 2,496 head against 1,261 last year. Total exports to date 50,600 head, the largest on record, while the total exports of sheep have only been 21,726 head. Choice stock in good demand and light supply on spot with prices about $\frac{1}{2}$ c higher. Export cattle west at 4c@43c. It is said that Wiser & Co., of Toronto, are in the market for 1,000 cattle of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. each. Butchers stock sold at 2c@44c as to quality. Sheep were in better demand here at 34c. Hogs firmer at 54c@54c.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—Business in leather hus been quiet this week, shoe men still buying cautiously. There is not a large surplus of stock but it seems to be more than ample for all demands. Jobbers are down from the west buying samples for spring trade and travellers for the boot and shoe factories here are about starting out on the sorting trip. English advices on leather are not particularly bright and exhibit no change in price. Shipments from here to the old country are very moderate indeed so far.

PAINTS, GLASS, ETC — In these lines the fall trade is opening up and a steady business is being done. Glass is unchanged but higher prices are looked for. The last vessel for Ganda this season will leave Belguim shortly and prices are already slightly up abroad. Linseed oil and turpentine are lower.

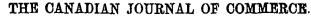
RAW FURS.—The market will not open for a month yet and receivers are experiencing no demand for stocks in hand. We publish quotations in prices current this week but they are merely a forecast. Wool.—The chief feature about the London auction sales has been the lively competition in cross breeds but prices generally are a shade higher. The changes so far have not been radical enough to affect quotations here. Pulled wool on this market keeps in brisk demand and dealers say they cannot ²get enough of it. Fleece continues pretty well sold up. The direct Cape cargo referred to last week comprised 700 bales, there being also 2,500 sheep skins on board. Some of the cargo was sold to arrive and about one-third was damaged and will be put up at auction.

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TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(Revised by Telegraph.)

TORONTO, Sept., 22, 1887. Business in wholesale circles has been fairly active, and a large store trade is reported. The feeling in consequence is rather hopeful. Prices of the leading staples are firm; but remittances are not as prompt as most houses would like The money market continues quiet and rates steady; prime commercial paper is at 6 to 61, and the general run at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull and firm; 60-day bills between banks are quoted at 1081 to 1081, and demand bills at 109] to 109]. The stock market has been quiet, with quotations generally firm, and some higher than a week ago. Small lots of loan company shares in demand by investors. Miscellaneous shares are casier. Following are the closing bids as compared with those of a week ago :---





Daugs .--- Trade is fairly active, and prices as a rule firm. Opium is quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.75; oil of peppermint, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Howard's quinine, 63c to 67c; morphia, 53 to \$340; tartaric acid, 60c to 65c; cream of tartar, 35c to 40c; turpentine, 55c to 60c; linseed oil, 71c for raw and 73c for boiled.

FLOUR AND GRAIN .- Flour quiet and prices steady; superior extras have sold at \$3.70

80c and 79c on track for No. 2 red winter, October delivery, and at 80c November delivery for No. 2 spring. No. 2 fall is nominal at 79c cash, and No. 2 spring, old spring, at 80c to 81c. No. 1 hard Manitoba nominal at 84c to 85c. Barley quiet, with little offering as yet; No. 1 is nominal at 64c to 65c, and No. 2 at 58c to 60c. Oats dull with sales of car lots of new mixed at 34c, and old at 35c to 36c, the latter for white. Peas firm with No. 2 quoted at 58c/059c. Corn is quoted at 60c. Oatmeal nominal at \$4.10 to \$4.15 for car lots. Bran is scarce and firm at about \$14 on track ; millers sell small lots at \$16 to \$17.

ciate the value of this invention. This Boot is equally valuable to

look satisfactory. As a rule prices are firm. Coffee is quoted at 23c for Rio, and at 27c to 28 for Mocha. Teas quiet and featureless. Syrups scarce and firm. Sugars also firm ; Syrups scarce and firm. Sugars also firm; granulated 74 c to 73 c; Paris lump 74 to 8c; rorto Rico, dark to bright. 54 c to 54 c; Trini-dad 54 c to 55 c. Fish in good demand; sal-mon and white, 6c to 64 c per lb; pickerel, 5c to 54 c; black bass, 7c to 8c. Canned goods scarce and prices firm. Tobaccos in active de-mand with brigs correct

cured at 8c. Dealers pay 7c for No. 1 green and 6c for No. 2. Sheepskins firmer, with the best bringing 60c to 65c.

PROVISIONS .- A fair movement is reported for the week and prices rule firm. Payments

LIVE STOCK .- A good demand for choice beasts for export, but offerings are curtailed, the supply being chiefly common and rough cattle. The best steers bring 41c to 41 per lb. Butchers' cattle a fair demand, with sales of good to choice at 3c to 31c, and common at

LOSS. ĝ PAPER BOTTLES. The Standard Inks of America. HIGHEST AWAILDS received at World's Exposition, 1855.

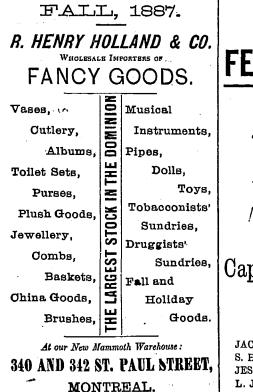
Or.

In Borinkling Top PAPER BOTTLES. Always ready for immediate use. No breakage, no loss, quality absolately pure; contains no acid or other in-groutent to indure the clothes. Best in the world. L. H. THOMAS CO., CHICACO, NEW YORK and WINDSOR, ONT-

Montreal. 233 2323 Can Per Toronto 205 235 Freehold Ontario 1225 122 Western Can. Merchanits 1313 136 Bidg. & Loan. Commerce 1211 120 Farmers Loan Dominion. 218 218 Lond'n & Cat Hamilton. 1394 1394 Janded Credi Standard. 130 1301 National Inv'	Bid Sept 15,	Bid Sopt. 22.
Imperial 139/ 139/ Hamilton Pr Molsons Imperial Sav	106) 180 1 1094 n 1154 n'd 1531 itt t rt 1224	186 109 118 153 153 119 122

prices well sustained. A fair jobbing trade is reported at 21c to 22c for the best tub ; medium 17c @ 18c. Round lots of choice dairy unchanged at 16c @ 17c, with the export de-mand moderate. Eggs are a trifle firmer, with sales of round lots at 154c to 16c a doz. Cheese stendy, with small lots selling at 12c to 124c.

THE



2c to 21c. Sheep dull at 31c for the best and at 3c per lb. for bucks. Lambs rule at \$2.50 to \$3.50 a head, the latter for very choice.

PROVISIONS .- Trade quiet and prices generally unchanged; new long clear is quoted at 84c to 84c, and small lots of old sell at 84c to 84c. Mess pork \$17. Potatoes steady. Dressed Hogs \$7 to \$7.25. Beans sell in small lots at \$1.35 to \$1.50.

Wool -Prices rule steady, with a moderate movement. Selected fleece is quoted at 23c to 24c; ordinary 20c to 21c, and rejections 18c to 19c. Pulled supers sell at 241c to 25c, and extras at 29c to 30c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ä

One of the most difficult things to be procured is a thread that will run on sewing machines without snarling or breaking. Brook's Spool Cotton is specially finished for sewing machines, and owing to its smoothness, elasticity and freedom from knots, is the one that pre-eminently fills that want. These morits have long been recognized in England, and the agents for Canada, Messrs. J. E. Lan-caster & Co., 57 Bay street, Toronto, in order to give the people of this country a fair chance to test its merits, have adopted the plan of giving to such as require it a sample spool of this thread without any charge. A fair trial is all that is necessary to make it in this country what it has been for years in England, viz.. the leading thread in the trade. The Williams Sewing Machine Co. specially recommend this make.

THE Cold Brook rolling, mills company, of St. John, N.B., are cutting 200 tons of spikes for the I. C. R., and are also cutting all the spikes required for use on the New Brunswick road. The company has just received an order for 15 tons of spikes for the Joggins road and 25 tons for the Garaquet.

FEDERAL TELEPHONE COMP'Y, 13 3: 3: ment St. \$250,000 Capital, Provisional Directors: JACQUES GRENIER, Esq. S. H. EWING, Esq.

JESSE JOSEPH, Esq. L. J. FORGET, Esq. DUNCAN MCINTYRE, Esq. HECTOR MACKENZIE, Esq. W. C. VAN HORNE, Esq. JOHN CASSILS, Esq.

The citizens of Montreal are hereby notified that

The Federal Telephone Company

is about to establish a Telephone Exchange in this city, at the following low rates :-

\$35 per annum for business places. \$25 per annum for residences.

The personnel of the Company is a sufficient guarantee of its stability, and it is confidently expected that the citizens of Montreal will show their appreciation of the enterprise by strongly supporting the Company, which guarantees them a reduction of Fifty per cent. in Telephone rates.

Canvassers will call upon the citizens to-

For further information apply to

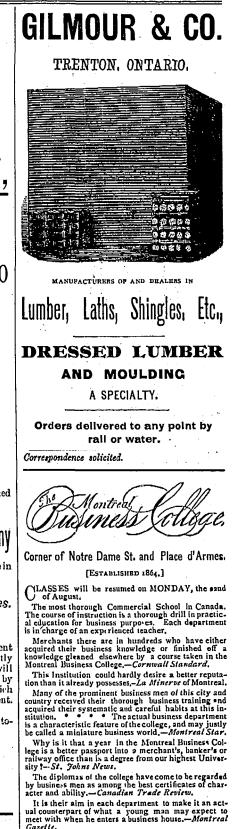
JAS. A. WRIGHT.

Montreal, 8th September, 1887.



P. & J. O'MULLIN,

Brewers India Pale and Mild Ales; also Brown Stout Porter, in Wood and Glass. Family orders Porter, in Wood and Glass. a specialty.



Our actual Business Department is unequalled in the Dominion.

Students are in attendance from all parts of Canada and the United States, Candidates prepared for Civil Service examinat.ons. Send for handsome circulars, Address:

DAVIS & BUIE,

Business College, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Call attention to their Stock being preeminently the Assorting House of the Dominion.

In Staple Department they show wonderful value in Grey all wool Flannel at mill prices. In imported Flannels, French Twills, Printed Salisburys, Welsh, Lancashire, White and Scarlet Saxony and other makes.

All Wool and Union White Blankets, also Colored in all shades. Horse Blankets in Greys and Fawns, Jute, lined and unlined.

COTTONADES, Shirtings, Ginghams, Den-ins, Cottons, Sheetings, Tickings, Linings, Ducks, Cretonnes, att. in

In Lipen Department they show Tab-lings in Bleached, Unbleached and Turkey Table Napkins, Table Cloths, Doylics, all sizes, Fronting Linen, Cotton Diaper, Linen Dies, Fronting Linen, Cotton Diaper, Linen Diaper, Rough, Brown and Dressed Hollands, Patent Canvas, French Canvas, Russian Canvas, Towellings, Towels, Crashes, Hessians, Burlaps, Hop Sackings.

STUFF ROOM.

In Dress Department they offer superb value in French and German manufactured Goods, and call particular attention to two lines of Ottoman and Jersey Cloths in which they have a full range of colors.

They also show 6-4 Foule, Croise, Costume, Plaid, Jersey and Armure Cloths, 6-4 Tweeds, 3-4 Corkscrew, Ottoman, Jersey, Plaid, Stripe, and Serge Goods.

They have still some numbers to offer in their special line of Black and Colored Cashmeres. In Bradford and Glasgow Dress Goods they are offering special inducements in closing out lines of Union Foule, in Plain, Checks, Plaids and Stripes. Also a line of Serges, Twills and Meltons. Union Cashmeres, in Blacks and Colors and Costume Cloths.

IN BLACK DRESS AND MOURNING GOODS, Imperial Crapes, &c., &c., they offer a most complete range.

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Ribbon Department. They offer all Staple lines of colors and makes at prices un-They offer all heard of.

Glove Department. Women's Cashmere, Taffetta, Silk, Black and Colored Gloves, in 4, 6 and 8 Buttons at prices lower than ever.

HANDKEROHIEFS. Ladies' in Cambric and Linen, White, Mourning and Fancy Borders.

In Hosiery Department they are show-ing controlled lines of Granite Mill Goods in ix complete ranges of Women's Hose in Black and Colors, being the lowest made goods in Canada. They also show full lines in English Cashmere Hosiery, Plain and Ribbed. Also many lines in Women's Lamb's Wool Vests, Natural Wool.

Domestic Goods in great variety.

In British Woollen Department they show all the newest Cloths and Patterns, a few of which are mentioned below :---

Naps, Pilots, Beavers, Meltons, Diagonals, Worsteds, Ottomans, Curls, Scalettes, Jerseys, Mattellasses ; also Trouserings, Suitings, Black Broads, Doeskins, from West of England makers

IN LININGS they are showing the following : Italian Cloths, Verona Serges, Plain and Fancy Silecias, Pocketings, Hair Cloths, In-terlinings, Rubber Tissues, &c. In this Department they also show Vestings of all kinds. Moleskins in White, Black and Browns; Corduroys in Black, Brown and Myrtle.

In Canadian Tweed Department they show Plain and Checked Etoffs, Union and Wool Tweeds. Fine All-Wool Tweeds in Suitings, Trouserings and Ulsterings. Send for samples and quotations.

In Silk Department they show their own special make of Black Gros-grains in eight qualities.

Special value in Black Satin Merveilleux, Duchesse, Colored Surahs, Rhadames, Faille Francaise, Colored Striped Satins. All shades in Millinery Satins, Plushes, Velveteens. Black Silk Broches in great variety.

Black and Brown Mantle Plushes.

Mantle and Shawl Department - Best productions of Germany and England in short and long Mantles at astonishingly low prices.

Shawls in Velvet Reversibles, Stripes, Meltons, Tarlans, &c.

Special job in heavy Canadian Shawls.

Black Alpaca and Italian Quilted Skirts.

Knitted Goods-Honey Comb Shawls in every leading shade, Bootees, Infantces, Mit-tens, Garters, Polkas, Tunics, Hoods, Hats, Tuques, &c., &c.

A special job in Canadian Hoods and Jerseys. A full range of Black and Colored Jerseys. Beaded, Braided, Plain and Scalloped Veiling in Black, Bronze, Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Barege. Spot Veiling in all colors: Complexion Nets, Mechlins, Cambrays, Paris-ians, &c., &c. New Fancy Frillings, in assorted boxes.

New White Cream and Black Frillings, Musling-all the standard makes in Swiss Check, Tape Check, Jacconet, Victoria, Nain-sook, India, Pale and Black Books, &c., &c.

Celebrated No. 9 Swiss Checks in twelve patterns.

Trimming Department-Black Chenille and Jet Fringes, Plain Chenille and Marabout Fringes, Colored and Black Braid Dress Trimmings, Colored and Black Dress Girdles.

Embroidery-A splendid stock of Flannel Embroidery in all colors.

Swiss Embroidery and Insertion in great variety, Oriental, Valenciennes and Thread Laces.

Irish and other Laces. Crochet Embroideries.

In Haberdashery Department they show Fancy Goods in Plush, Bruss, Leather, &c., &c. Ladies' Hand Bags in new styles. Embroi-

dery in Chenille, Arrasene, Braidene, Pom Pons, Banner and Bannerette Rods.

All the novelties in Buttons, in Pearl, Metal, Jet, Composition and Vegetable Ivory. BRAIDS—In Black Alpaca, Super Mohair,

Real Mohair, Black Llama Braids. Colored Llama Braids, all colors. Vandyke, Cordon, Star and other Cotton Braids. Embroidery, Filoselle and Knitting Silks in all shades. SEWING AND MACHINE SPOOLS-In

Cotton, Linen and Silk Thread. Silk Twist, Hand and Machine. Brass Pins, Hair Pins, Jersey Hat Pins and Hat Ornaments.

WOOLS-In Baldwins 3 and 4 ply fingering, Lady Betty, Andalusian, Fleecy, Saxony. Berlin Wool in 2, 4 and 8 fold.

ALSO A FINE LINE of Canadian Yarn, Jubilee Fingering and Jetted Saxony. Wool work in Slippers, Brackets, Banners, Bannerettes, Fire Screens, Table and Mantel Drapes, Piano and Fender Stools, Chair Stripes, Foot Rests, Cushions, Ottomans.

JAPANESE GOODS — In Trays, Grumb Trays, Brushes, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Paper Racks, Latter Eacks, Vases, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes.

Work Boxes, Wicker Work Baskets, Fitted. Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Graphoscopes, Fancy Clocks. A BALLY

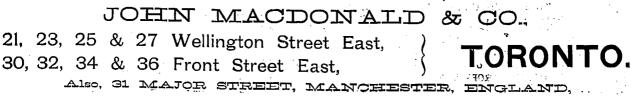
Gents' Furnishing; Department-This department started about a year ago, is now one of the largest departments in the house. The stock is very large, varied and attractive. Under are mentioned a few of the leading lines in Stock. lines in Stock.

UNDERWARE, Neckwear, CANADIAN large range. Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Top, Dress and Regatta Shirts, Um-brellas and Rubber Circulars, Mens Rubber and Rubber Tweed conts; Top Rugs and Trav-elling Shawls, (Cardigan Jackets, Mufflers, &c., &c. Mens Knit, Lined Kid and Kid gloves, English, American and Canadian Braces, Linen, Celluloid and Paper Collars, Mens English and Scotch Hosiery in lambs Wool, Merino and Cashmere.

They invite careful inspection of this new department.

Carpet Department.-For design effect and value the goods in this Department are unsurpassed. Carpets in Tapestry, Brussels, Hemp and Kidderminster. Hangings, Curtains and Coverings in great variety. Floor Oil Cloths, from the best British, American, and Canadian makers.

LINOLEUMS - in newest patterns. Stair Carpets in Tapestry, Brussel, Hemp and Wool, Smyrna and Cocoa Mats. Hearth Rugs, Ac., Furniture Plush, Piano Covers, Table Oil Cloths, Fringes, Stair Rods, Cornice Poles and Trimmings. Kindly call and see this very attractive Stock.





 In Submission THE GUARAANTEE CO. O'N NORTH AMERICA. O'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N'N	564	THE O	ANADIAN JOURN	AL	OF CL)MME	КСЕ. ———				
The only Company in Curuada confining itself to this business. TAME The only Company in Curuada confining itself to this business. THE ONLY COMPARTIES CO. OF NORTH ALTERICA. St. Or NORTH ALTERICA. The only Company in Curuada confining itself to this business. Company in Curuada confining itself to this business. St. Or NORTH ALTERICA. St. Or NORTH ALTERICA. Company in Curuada confining itself to this business. St. Or NORTH ALTERICA. St. Or NORTH ALTERICA. Company in Curuada converting of the one of	STIPE	TVSUTP			STOCE	S AND	BONDS				
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Boot, Shoe & Slipper MANUFACTURERS, 712% to 716 Craig st., Montroal. J. E. WOODLEY, WHOLESALE J. E. WOODLEY, WHOLESALE	OF NORT Capital Autaori Paid up in Cash Renources Ove Deposit with I THE BON of this Company renders annually reducible until Ono-Half per cent. This Company is und agement which introduced over twenty-two years a mecessfully conducted to of its clieats. Over \$350,000 Olaims to President, SIR ALEX Vice-President, - TH Managing Director, Servelary, - TH Managing Director, Bankers, - TH Manuel Servelary CochRANE, MANUE BOODTS WENCE Craig & St. Fr. MO SHAW BRO HIDES AH 426 and 428 MO	TH AMERIOA. IZCCI, - \$1,000,000 IN (no notes), 300,000 IN (no notes), 300,000 Doill. Gov'l, - 57,000 IN SYSTEM The Premiums in certain cases the rate of per annum is reached. ler the same experienced man- red the system to this continent the business to the satisfaction O have been paid in O HAVE been paid in O HAVE been paid in O HAVE been paid in O HAVE BEEN CONTREAL. O ANDER T GALT, G.C.M.G. THE HON, JAMES FERRIER. - EDWARD RAWLINGS. - EDWARD RAWLINGS. Manaying Director. D'S Deposit is the largest made the sony other risks. EALO TROCO of Montreal CASS/LS & CO. VACTURENS OF ACTURENS OF ACTURENS OF ACTURENS OF DRALES ALIE, ORNER OF ANDER STREAL. DS. & CASS/LS, NTEEAL. DRALES IN ND LEATHER, NOTE DAME STREAT, NTREAL.	Central. Commercial, Manitoba. Commercial, Mida Commercial, Windsor. Du Feuplo Eastern Townships Eastern Townships Exchange, Yarmouth. Federal. Halifax Haiffax Haiffax Haiffax Haiffax Haiffax Jacques Cartier. London Jacques Cartier. London Merchants Ilalifax Morthants, Ilalifax Morthants, Ilalifax Morthants Morthants Nova Sociia. Ontario. Ottuwa Peopie's of Halifax Poopie's of M. B. Quebec St. Stephon's Standard Toronto Union of L. C. Ville Marie. Warmouth Agri. Sav. and Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan & Inv. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan Co Brit. Can. Loan and Sav. Co. Brit. Mortg. Loan and Sav. Co. Canada Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Sav. Co. Hurion & Lambton Loan Co Inomison Sav. and Loan Assoc Canada Cotton Co Farmor's Loan and Sav. Co. Huron & Erie Loan Sos Junca & Cotton Co Fariel Loan Assoc Huron & Lambton Loan Co Huron & Lambton Loan Co Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal City Pass. Ry. Co. Montreal Banking and Loan Lond. & Can. Loan and Ag London Loan and Mary. Co Montreal Building Assoc Montreal Buildi	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	b00,000 500,000 366,000 500,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 5,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,000 1,000,0	Bit Oct (Construction) Bit Oct (Construc	45.000 20,000 20,000 1,070,000 425,000 1,070,000 20,000 1,070,000 20,000 1150,000 120,000 550,000 140,000 550,000 120,000 6,000,000 525,000 120,000 6,000,000 120,000 6,000,000 120,000 6,000,000 125,000		22 Jan 24 Aug 24 Aug 21 Jan 1 May 3 May 2 Jan 1 Fob 1 June 2 Jan 1 April June 2 Jan 3 Jan 30 July 1 Jan 30 July 1 Jan 30 July 1 Jan 30 Jung 1 Jan 30 Jung 1 Jan 1 Jan 1 Jan <td< td=""><td>1 Mar 2 Nov 2 Nov 3 Sept 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 Dec 1 Dec 2 July 1 July 2 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 2 July 1 July 2 July</td><td>$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\$</td></td<>	1 Mar 2 Nov 2 Nov 3 Sept 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 Dec 2 July 1 Dec 1 Dec 2 July 1 July 2 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 1 July 2 July 2 July 1 July 2 July	$\begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\$
J. E. WOODLEY, WHOLESALE A. & F. Pears, - Soaps, - London, English & Belgian Sheet and I Dupont & Co., - Brushes, - Paris, MANUFACTURES	Boot, Sho	De & Slipper	1743 & 1745 Not	re L	Dame S		A.	RA NTS	тмрок 5, 01	ILS,	(
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, 21 OHAREST ST., Creswell Bros., - Sponges, - London, Bertrand Freres, - Perfumes, - Grasse, WARENOWS, - Conduction Stariat & No. Newton, London: Sharratt & No. Newton, London: Sharratt & No. Newton, Creswell Bros., - Cressed	Boot and Sh	violesale oe Manufacturer,	Dupont & Co., - B Creswell Bros., - Sp	rush bonge	es, - es, - Lo	Paris. ndon.	M Agents for Newton, 1 Aine, Pari	Wright Wright Wright Fou	gian She JFACT ht & Bull : Sharra urcault, Fi	et and F URER I, Birmin II, Birmin	Poli 2 S , ngh

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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

MONTREAL WHOLES	ALE PRICES CU	JRRENT.—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.
Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article. Wholesale. Name of Article. Wholesale.
Boots and Shoes. Mens. Brogans. 50 75 \$1 00 Cobourgs. 1 00 1 25 Split Balmorals. 1 00 1 25 Kip 1 25 1 50 Buff 2 00 4 00 Buff 2 00 4 00 Buff 2 00 4 00 Buff 1 25 0 00 Split boots. 1 25 2 00 Kip 1 20 1 75 Calf 2 00 4 00 Kip 1 85 3 00 Calf 1 90 2 50 * 50 75 0 90 Split Batts 0 75 0 90 Split Batts 0 75 1 00 Pegged. 1 00 1 25 Buff 1 00 1 25 Buff Bals brass nailed. 1 00 1 25 Machine Scrued. 0 90 1 30 Pepbled 1 00 1 25 Machine Scrued. 0 90 1 30 Pebbled ** 1 00 1 50 Glazed Buff Button 1 00 1 50 Goat * 1 00 1 50 Goat * 1 00 1 50 Goat *	Boys. Youths. \$9<75	Canned Coods. $\$$ c \flat c $\$$ c \bullet c c c \bullet c c
J. W. POTTS & CO. AUCTIONEERS -AND- COMMISSION MERCHANTS IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Fruit and Produce, 41 & 43. GERMAIN STREET, Opposite Country Market, ST. JOHN, N. B. REFERENCES-Bank of Montreal, St. John; A. A Ayer, Montreal. USE Auld'S Mucilage.	II and IS Front	NTO BAG WORKS. DICK, RIDOUT & OO., Proprietors, Street East,
The best for office or household purposes. All Sta ioners and Bookstores keep it. E. AULD, Manufacturer, 759 Cralg St., Montreal,		INGLAND PAPER CO'Y.
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Bleached Manilla, Énvelope, Bag and Wrapping, White Manilla Tea and Wrapping, Unbleached Menilla Beg and Wrapping.	7—TELEPHONE, 288 <u>].</u>	

MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.-THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

Name of Article	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.
Drugs-Continued. Boda Ash	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Grain. CanadaRed Winter Wheat White Winter Spring	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $	Oats Barley Peas, per 66 lbs. Rye Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond. Corn, in bond. Tea (HfChest & Cad.) Japan, com. to med. lb "good med. to fine "finest to choicest. "Source. to gd "fine to finest." "fine to finest." "finest of finest." "fine to finest." "fine to finest." "fine to finest." "Souchong, common" "med, to good." "fine to finest." "Souchong, common" "med, to good" "manaites" "Maracaibo" " "Maracaibo" " "Maracaibo" " " Molassos, (Barbados) im'g Porto Rico" " Sutanas" " Sutanas	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S. S. Tarragona	$\begin{array}{c} 0.624 \ 0.70 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.25 \ 0.95 \\ 0.124 \ 0.124 \\ 0.95 \ 0.104 \\ 0.95 $
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT.—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

Name of Article.	Wholesale.		Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	
Harciware. Autimony	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Horse Shoes Terms, 4 months, or 5 po area ss. & ds25 to 30 dis. Gaivanized from: Morewoods Lion, No. 23 Pig from: Siomen No. 1 Coltness. Calder Langloan Summerice Gartsherrie Carnbroe Clyde Carbroe Clyde Govan Bar Iron,-per 100 lbs Ord. Crown Best Refined Siemens Swedes Shoet Iron to No. 20 Boiler Plates Boiler Plates Boiler Plates Canada Plates : Gaod Brands	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Fencingwire, No. 12 Eng No. 13 No. 13 Hides and Skins. Montreal Green Hides No. 1 No. 1 Tanners pay Sl more for sorted, cured and inspected Hamilton, No. 1 Stoers. Chicago Buff. Calfskins Bulls. Dry No'r West. Gity Lambskins. Do uninspected Horse Hides western, each Leather (at 6 months)	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Name of Article. B. Calf Brush (Cow) Kid Buff Russetts, Light " Heavy " Saddlors' Imt. Fr. Calf. English Oak Meats, Eggs, &c. Canada Pork, short cut Weatern mess " short cut Iname. City Cured Lard, in pails Bacon, per lb Eggs Tallow, Rendered " Rough. Potatoos, per bag Cod Oil, Newfoundland " Gaspe E. P. Palo Seal Cod Oil, Newfoundland Do Gaspe S. R. Palo Seal Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Cod Liver Oil Do Gaspe S. R. Pale Seal Do J.	$\begin{array}{c} \hline \textbf{S} \ \textbf{o}. \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{o}. \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{o}. \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{O} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf{O} \ \textbf{S} \ \textbf$	
Critic and Print Critics. Flat and Sharf Pres' d Naits Plat and Sharf Pres' d Naits 14 " 14 in per 100 lbs 14 " 24 " 4 " " 24 " 24 " " " 3 in. and up " " 25 per cont discount Not 80 days. or 4 mos. noto with int. These terms ap- ply to the above nails Horse Naits : P & F Bright " " No. 8	0 24 0 00	<pre>//ord Wire - 0 to 8 p 100 lbs Wro't Iron pipe, 1 to 2 in- 621 to 65 p e dis</pre>	4 75 5 50	Kip Skins, French English	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	S. R. Pale Seal. Cod Liver Oil. Lard Oil, Extra ''No. 1 Olive, Puro '' Machinery '' Extra, qt., p case '' pts do '' t pts., do '' Lucca, Flasks Plagniol Barratti Aus. 2 doz	0 50 0 51 0 78 0 80 0 55 0 64 0 55 0 64 0 59 0 62 0 62 0 65 1 00 9 0 62 0 62 0 65 1 00 9 0 62 1 00 1 19 3 00 3 25 2 40 2 60 6 50 0 00 3 75 4 00	
All Brands 40 por ot. dis. Wrought or Ship Spikes : 7 1-16 and 1 in	3 90 0 00 4 25 0 00 4 50 0 00 4 75 0 00 4 75 0 00	24 gauge Lead ; Pig, per 100 lbs Sheot per 100 lbs Lead Pipe : Zinc : Sheet Powder : Canada Blasting F f to F F. Barbed wire, per lb 'Gal' 'Paint' that the above quotations appl	4 50 4 75 4 75 5 25 4 25 4 35 3 00 3 50 4 75 5 00 0 06 0 061 0 05 0 05	Hemios K Calf Light. Fronch Calf. Splits, Light & Medium. Splits, Heavy. Leather Board, Canada Enameled Cow, por ft. Pebble Grain.,	0 70 0 80 0 55 0 65 1 05 1 40 0 21 0 28 0 21 0 27 0 19 0 22 0 08 0 12 0 15 0 16 0 15 0 15 0 15	Barrotti, 1 pis., 2 doz Spirits Turpentino, brls. Coal Oll: Car Lots Storo, [2 p.c. off] Brokon lots Am. in car lots 5 to 10 bbls single bbls	0 51 0 58 0 00 0 13 0 14 0 00 0 00 0 21	

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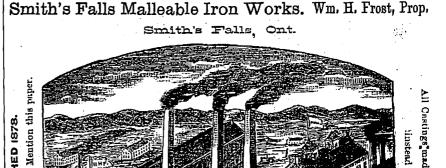
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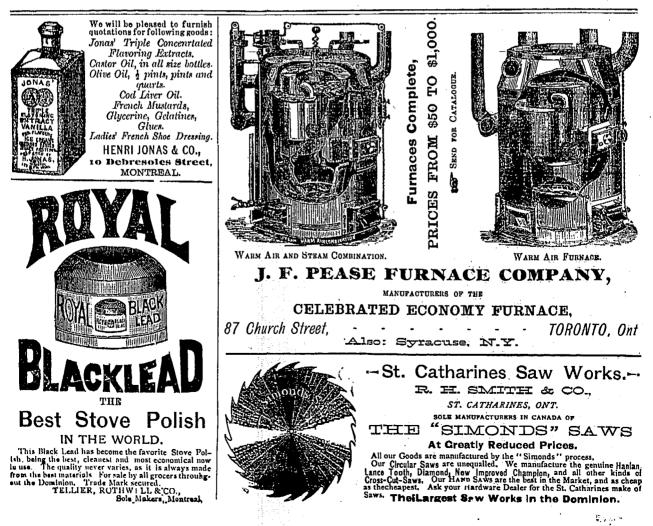
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MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRICES OURRENT .- THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1887.

Name of Article. Wh	holenate.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale.	Name of Article.	Wholesale
Class. United inches. 14 to 25 1 United inches 26 '' 40 1 41 '' 50 1 51 '' 60 0	55 0 00	Ash, 1 to 4 in., M	20 00 25 00	Bright Smoking, 3's & 6's Do Fancy American Fancy, oh & sm	049062 0800.90	Domecq Ports, T. G. Sandeman Graham's ditto Claret cases	26 00 27 00 1 95 6 00 1 90 7 00 2 25 7 00 2 30 6 50 3 00 & up
Paints, &c. W Load pure, 50 to 1001b kgs W No. 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cedar, round, incell foot. Cedar, round, incell foot. Cherry, per M. Elm, Rotk lat. Maple, hard, M. Soft, de. Ouk, M. Pine, clear, M. 2nd. quality, do. Shipping Culls Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, I to 2 in., M. Spruce, I to 2 in., M. Shingles, 1st qual. Spruce, I to 2 in., M. Shingles, 1st qual. Do Chewing, in boxes. '' in caddies Mahoganies, Smoking. Black, Chewing, in coddies Mahoganies, Smoking. Bright Smoking. Solace, Common. Solace Fair to good. [Daty Faitd.]	00 04 00 06 00 04 00 06 80 00 100 06 80 00 100 06 15 00 17 00 15 00 17 00 99 00 100 05 99 00 100 05 90 00 100 00 16 00 35 00 00 14 00 16 00 13 00 20 00 13 00 2 50 00 10 00 16 00 12 0 2 00 0 17 0 2.33 0.24 0 0.27 0.33 0.24 0.27 0.30 0.24 0.30 0.24 0.23 0.24 0.26 0.30 0.44 0.46 0.44 0.46 0.44 0.46 0.44	Ale English, Bass. qts. Domestic	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{x} 155 \mathbf{x} 55 $	Class Claret of gd. brands Tarragona. Ports, imp ga ^{Burgundy} Still, Case Can. Spirits, Junp. gallon, Alcohol65 U.P. Pure Spirits65 U.P. Family Proof Whiskey Old Bourbon "Ryo "Today "Malt Old Rye	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Rice's nure dairy, per 1 ag 0	00 2 00	& 12's Mahogany, Chew'g 6's & 8's	0 49 0 53	Champagne. G. H. Mumm. Dry Vor'n'y DoEx tra Drypts & qts	26 00 28 00	Cape Australian	0 15 0 17

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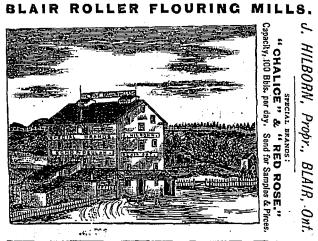




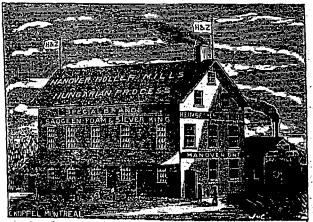
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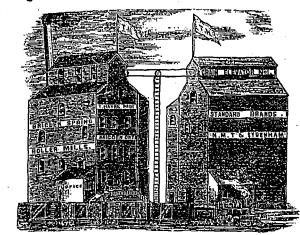


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