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Vol. 15.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1881.

No. 3

THOMAS MAY & CO.

1882. FALL SEASON, 1882.

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AND OTHER

PARISIAN NOVELTIES,

ON

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AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

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4	The	Chart	lere	l B	ank	š	ţ,
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Bank of Montreal.	
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.	
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.	
Capital Authorized, \$12,000,000	
Capital Authorized, \$12,000,000 Capital Paid-up, 11,999,200 Reserved Fund, 5,500,000	
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	Second Street and

W. J. Buchanau, General Manager. A. MAUNIDER, Asst. Gen. Manager and Inspector.

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Chatham, N.B.	Moneton, N.B.	Stratford "
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THOMAS CRAIG, - - Cashier.

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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

Capital paid-up, \$2,000,000. Rest, \$250,000.

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	AGENTS IN THE DOL	MINION,
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Quebeo – Union Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Onlario and Manitoba—Ontario Bank, Dominion Bank, Federal Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick, Bank of N. Brunswick, St. John, News Scolia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches.

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Reserve	Fund,	- 750,000.
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La Banque du Peuple.

DIVIDEND No. 94.

THE Stockholders of La Banque du l'euple are L'hereby notified that a Semi-Annual Dividend of

Two and One-half Per Cent.

for the last six months has been declared on the Capi-tal Stock, and will be payable at the Office of the isank on and after MONDAY, the FOURTH SEP-TE HER Test. The Transfer Rock will be closed from the 15th to

The 31st August, inclusive By ord, r of the Board of Directors, Montreal, August 1st, 1882.

The Ontario Bank.

CAPITAL . \$1,500,000.

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Cornwall,	Oshawa,	Pr. Arthur's Land'g
Guelph	Ottawa,	Toronto,
Lindsay,	Peterboro,	Whitby,
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London, Eng.-Alliance Bank (Limited), New York.-Messrs. Walter Watson and A. Lang Boston.-Tremont National Bank.

a landaran and a state of the s		
Tb	e Cha	rtered Banks.
<u></u>	THE	GANADIAN
Bank	of	Commerce.
Head O	fflce,	Toronto.
Paid-up Ca Rest	pital	\$6,000,000 1,650,000
ALCO V		

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on favorable terms.



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bearing live per cent. interest.
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GEORGE W. CRAIG. Manager.

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W. E. SANFORD, ESQ Vice-President.	9. tu
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Paid-up Capital 960.00)0.00
Passarga and Surplus Profits 1510	

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H. D. CAMERON, Treasurer,

March, 1882.

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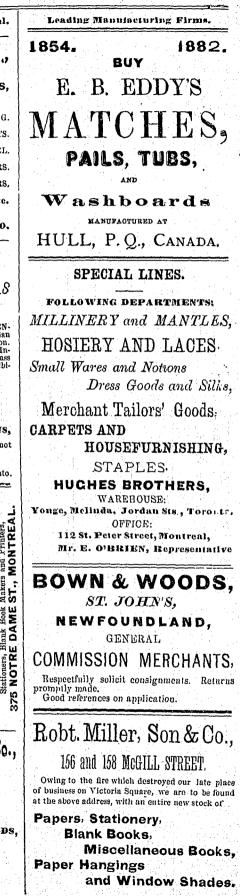
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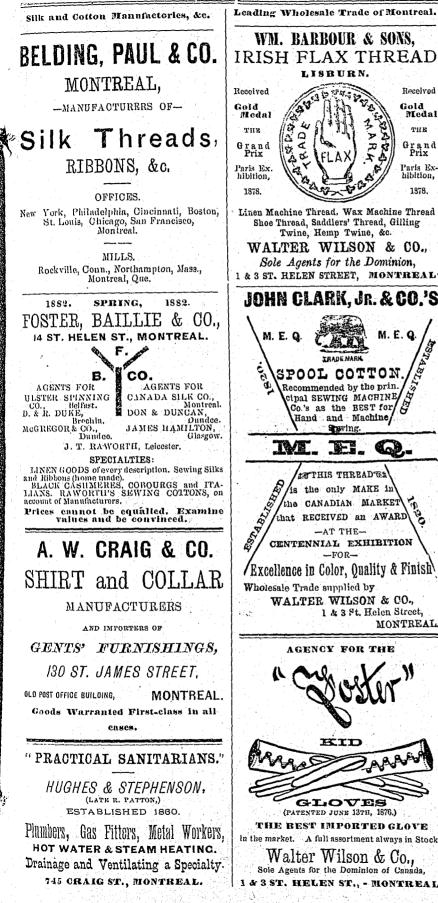
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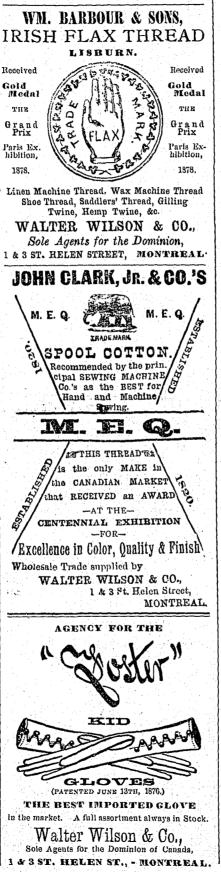


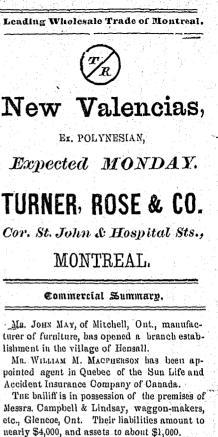
Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.











MESSRS. J. & J. F. SCOTT, dry goods merchants of Chatham, Ont., have removed to new and more commodious premises, which the increasing business of these popular tradesmen has made a necessity.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wet harvest weather. the wheat and other grain in the county of Kent, Ont., and adjoining counties has been pretty well saved, with a larger than average yield, particularly wheat. The apple crop will be very light in that section this season.

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE has no connection with, or interest in, any other publication or newspaper. Persons claiming to represent this paper should be asked to produce written authority from the managing editor and proprietor.

Mn. J. A. NELLES, bookseller, Guelph, has secured an extension from his creditors, and about \$2,000, the proceeds of the sale of his wife's real estate property, has since been put into the business.----W. N. Rogers, a grocer in a small way at Gananoque, Ont., is also seeking an extension of time.

MR. WALTER THOMSON, grain dealer of Mitchell, Ont., has leased from Mr. Joseph Kidd, of Dublin, his grist mill and warehouses with a view to making Dublin a wheat market. Mr. Thomson is also thinking of re-opening his oatmeal mill in the town of Seaforth.

MESSRS. STOUTENBURG, SMITH & Co., who have been in business as general storekeepers, in Cookstown, Ont., and latterly Brandon, Manitoba, have assigned in trust, with large liabilities; it is reported that their safe was robbed the night before certain large payments were due. An investigation will probably be made.

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Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik,

AGENT WANTED,

By a Scotch house who have already transacted a large business in dyestuffs and general drypalteries with the Woollen Alills in Ontario and district. To a suitable party acquainted with the manufacturers, and going anong them regularly, a liberal commission will be allowed.

Apply, enclosing references, to

P. 0 BOX 737

The grocery business of James Bachanan, Ottawa, whose failure was reported in our issue of 18th ult., is announced to be wound up by the creditors. The estate is said to be heavily mortgaged to a local creditor, and outside claimants will have to be content with a small share of the spoils. Buchanan failed twice before, in 1873 and again in 1879.

The property at Victoria Park in past seasons—one of the most popular resorts of Torontoniaus, on the border of Lake Ontario, about seven miles east of the eity—belonging to the Victoria Park Co., is advertised for sale by the Sheriff under a writ of execution; also the steamer Queen Victoria, together with all rights connected with the docks both at the Park and Exhibition grounds.

JUSEPH W. HADLEY & SONS, general dealers at Guysboro', N. S., also said to be interested in certain vessels, are again in trouble, and have assigned in trust to a Halifax creditor. Mr. Hadley, senior, has represented his county in the Local Legislature for several years, and the firm failed in 1874, owing it is said to losses by accommodation paper and heavy election expenses. They then compromised at 25c on the dollar.

Mus. R. J. Leddon, picture dealer, whose stock was recently sold out in London, Ont., was examined upon a judgment summons at the Division Court there on 26th August at the instance of one of her creditors. It appearing that she had no property loft of any kind, and



Leading Wholesale Trade of Montreal.

WAREHOUSE, { 517, 519, 521, 528, } MONTREAL.

was unable to obtain means to pay her debts or otherwise, His Honor Judge Elliot made an order discharging her from further proceedings in the Division Court.

The many words of kind appreciation daily received from all parts of the Dominion lead us to believe that the JOURNAL is duly performing its mission as a valuable medium between the manufacturing and wholesale establishments both East and West, and the retail dealers. We shall always be glad to receive any hints with a view to improvements that may render the paper still more acceptable to our readers.

AMONG the most recently reported failures for comparatively small amounts is that of David Calder & Co., general storekeepers, Westville, N.S., who have been in business nearly four years. The firm are said to have been slow with their payments for some time past.—Mr. T. W. Gibbs, hardware dealer, Oshawa, has obtained an extension from his creditors, chielly in this city, for the second time since he commenced business, several years ago.

The cilizens of Mitchell, Ontario, feeling benefited by a healthy competition on their grain market, have formed a joint stock company for the purpose of electing a warehouse and elevator with a view to maintaining a third buyer on the market. The preliminary steps have been taken, and the contract for the building let with every prospect of its completion in time for the Fall trade, which promises to be very large this senson. A large number of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of the town have been compelled to thrash their early crops to make room for the late ones, while from all sections of the county come most cheering reports of the yield.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, dealer in boots and shoes, Goderich, Ont., is again in trouble. It has been understood for some time past that he was in poor circumstances, but a few days ago two actions were commenced against him in the High Court by his friends, it is stated, on notes amounting to about \$1,000; then a seizure was made for \$300 due for rent, and for arrears of interest to the amount of S175. A number of other creditors have-since sued, and there appears to be a race between them for the first execution; his stock will not realize more than S2.000, and it is estimated that his unsecured liabilities will more than double that amount. About \$1,500 is secured by a mortgage on two houses. The assets or total liabilities are not yet known. His trouble is attributed to general falling off in trade and close competition, which has led to cutting prices. Campbell commenced business about ten years ago, but compromised a few years since at 50 cents on the dollar.

J. G. KALBFLEISCH, general storekeeper at Berlin, Ont., referred to in our issue of the 18th ult., is endeavoring to compromise at 35c on the dollar. He was formerly in business at Mildmay, where he obtained an extension of about twenty months to pay liabilities amounting to \$3,000; he then claimed to have a stock worth \$5,000 besides notes and cash. In January last he exchanged stocks with Messrs. Heath & Erb, of Berlin, giving the latter notes amounting to \$4,000 for the difference in value, the payments extending over eighteen months. Kalbfleisch having failed- to meet his extension notes, and having incurred new liabilities, was obliged to assign. At a recent meeting of creditors the estate was placed in charge of Mr. H. E. Nelles, of London, as trustee for the creditors. It appears that Kalbfleisch purchased a bill of goods from a Montreal wholesale house only about three weeks prior to his assignment.



THE Canada Pacific Railway bonus by-law submitted to the ratepayers in Morris, Man., the other day, granting \$100,000 to the South-Western branch for an extension to Morris, was carried by a vote of 247 to 92.

flata

A NUMBER of the Great Western Railway employees at Toronto have been notified that owing to the fusion their services will no longer be required. The old, well-known Youge street deput will be converted into a bonded treight warehouse.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday last contains the announcement that the Governor-General has been pleased to cancel and revoke the commissions of seventeen Deputy Judges in Ontario.

THE Bethlehem Iron Company have shipped from the Wallbridge Hematite Mine, in Maduc, from the 1st of March, last, to the first of August, ult., 7,837 tons. The total shipment of this company this season has been about 15,000.

The new mansard roof on a portion of the Pt. James street front of the St. Lawrence

necessary. Other changes and renovations are contemplated. The passenger elevator will be in operation within a few days.

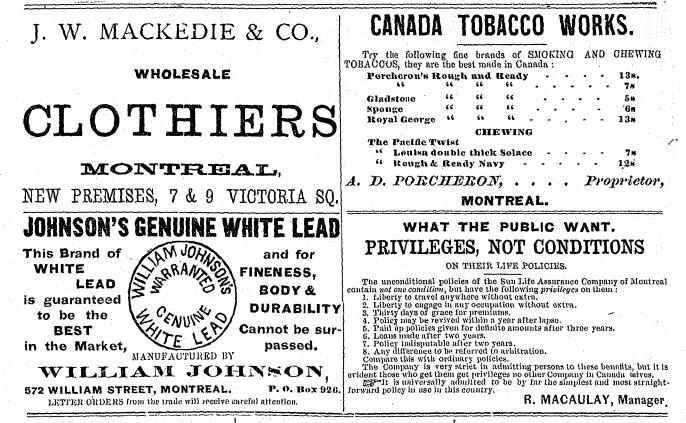
FINAL arrangements have been made for the transportation and subsequent exhibition of Manitoba products at the Provincial Exhibition at Kingston, Ont. The Canada Pacific Railway Company have given a baggage car for the transport of the exhibits, which will be taken through direct with an express train.

MR. L. M. MITOHELL, recently hotel-keeper of Guelph, was arrested on a capias a few days ago, as being about to leave for Manitoba, without settling with his creditors. He at once gave bail, and made an application to set aside the capias, which has been unsuccessful.

THE Toronto Bridge Company, baving a number of contracts to complete for the Canada Pacific Railway, have decided to erect workshops, in Longueuil, on the south side of the St. Lawrence. One of the first contracts to be executed in their new building will be the ironwork of the Atlantic and North-Western railway and the Canada Pacific railway bridge across the St. Lawrence at Lachine.

his customers, he went around to local dealers and bought all the meal he could get at almost any price which was asked, and "would give his cheque in a day or so." Some dealers refused him and others sold at retail prices, but it made no difference to this man as " he had to. have the meal to fill some contracts."

THE wholesale dry goods firm of Wurtele, & Co., Winnipeg, have assigned to a local creditor, with liabilities estimated at about \$50,000, and assets nominally the same. The headquarters of the firm is in Quebec, and from all accounts it would have been more. satisfactory to the creditors to have received a statement of their affairs four or five months ago, when the firm opened the Winnipeg branch, which it would seem was established mainly to afford them an opportunity of financing, with the hope of recovering their lost position." It is stated that \$10,000 to \$12,000 are still due in Quebec. At a meeting of creditors held in this city on Tuesday last, an offer of 50c unsecured was not entertained, and the estate will be wound up. Wurtele'& Co., composed of Mr. Wurtele and his brother-in-law, have



been in business about three-and-a-half years, with varying success.

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IT seems that the dealers in oatmeal are subjects of peculiar and violent temptations. The firm of Hall & Irwin, of Woodstock, Ont., who until lately had stood high in the mercantile world, have lately succumbed to the pressure and stepped out. The little plan they adopted in the oatmeal line was somewhat novel if not very clever. They would call on dealers and sell them a car load of oatmeal at desirable prices, and make arrangements to draw at sight. Shipping bills would be forwarded. Drafts accepted and paid before the oatmeal would arrive. A couple of dealers in Belleville finally became very auxious about their oatmeal, and on telegraphing ascertained that the shipping bills were forgeries. The clever shippers were " seen" very soon after this discovery, and were induced to secure the money. About twelve car loads were sold in this way to different parties, some of whom will lose heavily. The Sheriff is now in possession of Hall & Irwin's premises.

A New company of Ganadian Marine underwriters, to be known as the Dominion or Ganadian Lloyds, seems about to be organized, the initiatory steps 'having been taken in Quebec. Two or three wealthy mercantile firms in the Ancient Gapital are said to have already subscribed \$20,000 each towards the capital stock, which is placed at \$3,000,000, with power to increase it to \$6,000,000. It is more than probable that subscriptions will be solicited in Montreal and other large business centres in Ganada. The promoters of the enterprise will probably have a word or two with Capt. Herriman of the late Boston Marine Underwriters, with Mr. J. K. Oswald of the defunct Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., of this city, with the career of which latter the people of Quebec are tolerably well acquainted, or with Mr. G Lomer, jun., of the Trans-allantic. They might also profitably consult the table of experiences of the three leading Canadian Marine Insurance Companies, published in the Journance of Com-Mence, issue of March 31st, 1882. But as Daniel Webster said about the legal profession, "there is always room at the top,"—or thereabouts.

Tuz hay and grain dealers in this city have signed a resolution to abolish the credit system.

THE estate of Messrs. Chaput & Massie. retail dry goods merchants, this city, previously referred to, is advertised to be sold by auction to-day (Friday). A largely attended meeting of the creditors was held in the office of the trustee, Mr. Fatt, on Saturday last, when a statement was submitted, showing liabilities of \$28,387.90, and assets \$21,458.38, leaving a deficiency of \$6,929.52, which was not explained to the satisfaction of the meeting. The firm started with a capital of about \$2,000, and after being one year in business, took stock in January last, when they discovered a deficit of \$1,600, and now it appears they have lost altogether nearly \$7,000 over and above their capital: The creditors fail to understand how this loss has been made. One of the original creditors is reported to have had access to the books at all times; it is also stated that the partners agreed to draw \$600 per year each, while one has drawn \$1,300 and the other \$1,800 since they commenced. Incapacity is said to be the chief cause of their failure.

The new worsted factory at Quebec has produced the first lot of goods, but manufacturing operations are as yet upon a small scale.

THE Habeas Corpus in the case of Ernest Duchaine, the Belgium broker, has been quashed, and the prisoner ordered to be extradited.

MESSAS. Clark & Barr, general storek cepers, Granby, Que., have dissolved partnership after being in business about four months. It is stated that the partners did not agree. The books show a fair surplus, and the business will likely be continued by Mr. Barr, to whom the creditors seem willing to grant some indulgence.

The Beet Root Sugar Factory at Berthier was sold by auction on Tuesday last for \$60,000, the purchasers being Messrs. A. Q. Prévost, Jucques Grenier, J. O. Lafrenière, S. St. Ongo, D. L. Bessette, Louis Tranchemontague, A. Masson, and Wm. Cowie.

E. G. BLAKSLEE, driggist, St. John, N.B., has had to Succumb to the power of competition, his line of business being overdone in St. John, and has assigned to M. McDonald. The liabilities are placed at \$1,600, and assets at \$1,000, consisting of stock; of the liabilities \$600 is secured by a bill of sale on the stock, which is also held liable for \$125, due for rent. Blakslee's reputation is good, but since he has made no offer, the estate will probably be wound up.

SINCE writing the paragraph appearing on another page, respecting J. G. Kulbfleisch, of Berlin, Ont., we have learned that he is offering 40c on the dollar, in three, six, nine and twelve months, well secured; but that he is not likely to secure a settlement. The stock is advertised for sale next week. The liabilities are

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offer of 25 cents in the dollar was not accepted. The Montreal wholesale grocer who, as stated in our last issue, was reported missing last week, turns out to be only a broker, operating chiefly in sugars, viz., Mr. Vilbon, of the young

service, it is alleged, rather than face a Government investigation into certain warehouse frauds. Entering into partnership with Jobin, his modus operandi is reported to have consisted largely in purchasing sugar at, refinery terms and selling it for less money to small dealers on four months, "shaving" the notes received in payment, and until lately devoting the pro-

pay law costs alone to replevin it. Vilbon is believed to be in New York, whither his family

are said to have followed ; he is reported to have

been living in extravagant style for some

months.



Railroad and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, in both of which Mr. Senecal exercises no small influence, should have paid. The Credit Foncier, Banque du Peuple, Jacques Cartier Bank, and City and District Savings Bank have also paid, some, possibly all, under protest. The costs in all the suits will be enormous, and as the whole difficulty could be got rid of without cost, by the disallowance of the Act by the Dominion Government, it seems inconceivable that the banks, railroad and telegraph and other companies should have omitted to join the insurance companies in their appeal for disallowance. Even if unsuccessful, they would not be prejudiced in their legal defence. It is rumored that the lawyers generally have advised against the appeal to the Dominion Government, which is natural enough, as they would doubtless much prefer litigation, which is their harvest. There may be likewise a less selfish motive. Those of them who are ardent supporters of the Dominion Government would much prefer that it should not be embarrassed by such an appeal as might be made by the various corporations which have been sued by the Quebec Government. It must, however, be borne in mind that if the Dominion Government is called on to decide on an appeal for disallowance from the insurance companies alone, it will probably adopt the view that the non-petitioning companies prefer that the question should be decided by the Courts of Law. Whatever course may be adopted, it must be obvious that if the Quebec Act is not ultra vires, not only will the taxes on the commercial classes be largely increased, but there will be a temptation held out to Ontario, the three Maritime Provinces and Manitoba to adopt so convenient a mode of obtaining revenue. Adverting to the fact that some of the corporations interested are carrying on business in other Provinces than Quebec, there cannot be a doubt that there ought to be a decision as to whether the Act is or is not in accordance with public policy. The Streams Act was a strictly local measure, affecting Ontario alone, and that was the chief ground on which its disallowance was held to be unjustifiable. Whatever may be the decision of the Dominion Government, it ought to be invited to give one by all the litigants. At all events it cannot ignore the fact that the Act is held to be illegal.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

There have been persistent efforts made by the United States Press, and even by a few Canadian journals, to represent the

fanatical rebel Arabi as the representative of a national Egyptian party, having just ground to complain of the intervention of foreigners in the domestic affairs of Egypt. Mr. Edward Dicey, who has during the last five or six years availed himself or several opportunities to bring Egyptian affairs under the notice of his countrymen, has contributed an interesting paper to the August number of the Nineteenth Century, in which he has reviewed the policy of Great Britain during the last two or three years, and has furnished a vast deal of information which it is important for those who undertake to discuss the subject to bear constantly in mind. The question which Mr. Dicey propounds as that which requires a satisfactory answer is, "what form of adminis-" tration can be now established in Egypt "with the best chance of permanence, " and with the least interference with con-"ditions which we must perforce take in-" to account?" In order to answer that Dicey holds that it is necesquestion sary to realize clearly what are the factors in the Egyptian problem, and these factors he proceeds to state are the Fellaheen ; the Turkish party, which includes the Pachas and the large landed proprietors; the Levantine population, comprising the Syrians, Armenians and other non-Mussulman nationalities, domiciled in Egypt; the army; the European colony, the control and the Khedive. The Fellaheen forms at least four-fifths of the whole population, and are the occupiers and tillers of the land. They are said to be a hard working, docile and easily governed race, and have been from time immemorial subject to one set of task-masters after another, and accustomed by temperament, by tradition and by creed to accept their lot, however hard it may be. It is said that they have never been so well off as since the establishment of the Anglo-French protectorate, as it may be termed. Prior to the interference of France and Great Britain, the following description of the state of Egypt under Ismail was given by Mr. Dicey in 1877 : "The Khedive "levies blackmail on the Pachas, the "Pachas on the head men of the villages, " the head men on the Fellah, and so on "through an endless system of extortion. "Under such a system corruption prevails "everywhere. The officials take bribes, " the Government is defrauded, and the "condition of the Egyptian people is worse " than it has been within living memory." Such was the condition of affairs when Ismail, utterly ruined by his own extravagance, requested Great Britain to advise him how to extricate himself. The late Right Honorable Stephen Cave, an eminent financier, was sent to Egypt, and the result was a consolidation of the debt, and a compromise with the public-creditors, who accepted a reduced rate of interest. It is said that there are three things which can gradually elevate the condition of the Fellaheen, viz., exemption from arbitrary taxation, power to reap the fruit of their own labor, and the establishment of independent courts under which they can secure justice for themselves. These things were brought about by European control, and it is this control that Arabi and his party are determined to destroy.

The next factor is the Turkish party, which is as completely foreign in Egypt as the English and French. It must be borne in mind, and it was admitted in a very coarse expression by the late Khedive Ismail, that as far as the Fellaheen have any distinct idea of foreign policy, that idea is hatred to Turkey. It must be borne in mind that although as a rule the large landed proprietors are Turks, the Turkish party is not exclusively composed of Turks, but includes native Egyptians who have risen above their fellows, and also Syrians and Armenians. The class which has been described has enjoyed exceptional privileges, and although liable to exaction on the part of the Khedive was able to oppress and defraud its poorer neighbors. This class of landed proprietors were deprived of their exclusive privileges under the Anglo-French control, were compelled to pay their taxes, were no longer permitted to cut off the water or to divert the labor of the Fellaheen at their own will and pleasure. The Pachas naturally resented the loss of their ascendancy, and were ready to support any movement which gave them a chance of recovering it.

The Levantine population, consisting of Copts, Armenians and Syrians, and the lower class of Greeks, had carried on the retail trade of the country for which the native Egyptians had no aptitude. The introduction of European banks and mortgage companies was destructive of the staple trade of usury, and the opportunities which had long been offered for jobbing and speculation no longer existed. The principal factor, however, was the military element, and this had always been until recently the faithful instrument of the will of the Khedive. Although the old Ministry of Ismail Pacha, which he himself called into being, had effected numerous reforms, and was conducting the Government in a most satisfactory manner, the late Khedive Ismail, finding that it was rather an effective check on his own arbitrary power than what he had hoped it would be, an instrument to suit his own purposes, determined to upset it. Unwilling to act openly against a ministry consisting of Nubar Pacha, the greatest statesman that has been found in Egypt, M. de Blignieres and Sir Rivers Wilson, all of whom had been selected by himself, he stirred up the army to make a demonstration against the Ministry, and then, on the plea of the impossibility of resisting the army, dismissed his Ministry. The practical effect of this movement was to cause the army to realize the truth that the Egyptian Government had no power to resist its will.

It is a remarkable circumstance that when the representatives of France and Great Britain were summarily dismissed by Ismail, the indignation felt in France was far greater than in Great Britain. The French Government at once proposed to despatch an armed force in conjunction with Great Britain in the event of the Khedive rejecting an ultimatum to reinstate the dismissed Ministers. This decided measure was rejected in London, and it was finally resolved that no direct steps should be taken to coerce the Khedive. but that strong despatches should be addressed to him as to the consequences of his short-sighted conduct. This was looked on by Ismail as a virtual confession of weakness, and he was moreover encouraged by a divergence of action on the part of France and Great Britain. France would not receive M. de Bligniere's resignation, and ordered him to remain in Egypt while Great Britain recalled Mr. Wilson, and sent out to Cairo Mr. Vivian, who was known to be friendly to the Khedive. Such was the state of things, and although strong despatches of a warning character were sent to Ismail, he felt himself master of the position, and issued a decree by which he proposed to regulate the liabilities of Egypt according to his own will and pleasure. At this time the Porte offered to depose Ismail by its own authority, but the offer met with no favor, and the virtual triumph of the Khedive seemed assured when Germany, which had comparatively little interest in the affairs of Egypt, suddenly communicated to the Khedive that it considered the decrees null and void. This decisive action roused the other powers to action, and the offer of the Porte to depose Ismail was accepted. The collapse of Ismail Pacha reminded Mr. Dicey of Sam Slick's story of the coon, who, when he saw the colonel taking aims, called out, "Don't trouble yourself to fire, colonel, 1 will come down at once." The fact is, that there can hardly be said to be an Egyptian nationality. The Fellaheen are the easiest people in the world to govern.

They and their fathers have been so ground down by one set of task-masters after another, that the possibility of resisting the orders of their ruler hardly enters their minds. The Khedive made the best bargain in his power and abdicated in favor of his son, who has since his accession given no cause of complaint to the European powers. France insisted on the restoration of M. de Blignieres, and the Khedive reluctantly gave way. England sent a new representative as Con troller, Major Baring, and it is said that this was calculated to impress the Egyptian mind with the idea that France was more to be feared than England. The recent insurrection of Arabi is ascribed to the former intrigue of Ismail, who used the army as an instrument for his own purposes, thereby encouraging the belief that it could upset the foreign influence. The mistake very generally made is to identify Arabi with the popular Egyptian cause, whereas he really represents the party which desires to oppress and plunder the mass of the population. There is no possibility at present of establishing any government in Egypt, except one founded on personal rule. Mr. Dicey is strongly in favor of the restoration to the Khedive of his authority as an independent ruler. He would return to the system which existed when Ismail to obtain his own personal objects, which were plunder and tyranny, invoked the aid of the military. This he thinks is the only substitute for the annexation of lower Egypt to the Crown of Great Britain, a solution which could hardly be accomplished without a general war. It is beyond doubt that the effect of the Anglo-French protectorate, if it may be so termed, was to relieve the Fellaheen from the tyranny and oppression of a despot sustained by a military force, and that Arabi is the representative not of a popular party but of a military despotism.

THE QUEBEC SHIP MONEY.

It is now nearly 250 years since King Charles the 1st proposed the following question to the judges:--" Whether in case "of necessity for the defence of the king-" dom he might not impose this taxation " (ship money), and whether he were not " sole judge of the necessity," to which, as might be expected, he obtained an answer in the affirmative from a servile judiciary holding office during the Royal pleasure. John Hampden had an estate in the County of Buckingham which was rated at 20 shillings, about \$5 of our moncy, and he, rather than tamely submit to such an illegal imposition determined to stand a legal prosecution. The case was argued for twelve days before all the judges of England, and the result was that all but four affirmed the legality of the tax. The illustrious patriot succeeded in his object, which most assuredly was not to escape a tax of 20 shillings, but to rouse the people from their lethargy, and to make them sensible of the dangers to which their liberties were exposed. The infatuated monarch relying on his subservient judges persevered in his illegal measures, and ended, after a vast sacrifice of life, by explating his crimes on the scaffold.

The Quebec Premier is endeavoring to persuade those on whom an illegal tax has been imposed, to submit to it in the meantime, on an assurance that it is a mere temporary tax imposed owing to "necessity," the Legislature of Quebec being the judges of the necessity. There are some of the corporations which do not possess the spirit of John Hampden, and which have been seduced into paying a tax, which they possibly imagine they will have no difficulty in recovering in the event of its being pronounced, as it most assuredly will be, ultra vires. Even Mr. Mousseau styles it a "business tax," and has acknowledged in the most formal manner that, although "direct taxes" are staring us in the face, they have not yet been imposed. The only other taxes which the Quebec Legislature is authorized to impose are "shop and saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses." The effect of the words "other licenses" was very fully considered by the Court in the late insurance case, and it was clearly laid down that they were intended to mean licenses of the same kind ejusdem generis as those specified. Had it been intended to authorize the taxation of banks, railroad, insurance and shipping companies, it is clear that they would have been named first. "A statute treating of persons or " things of an inferior rank cannot by any " general words be extended to those of "a superior." The late Quebec Act is practically a "license tax" just as if specially described as such. The British North America Act authorizes the Quebec Legislature, " in order to the raising " of a revenue for provincial, local or " municipal purposes, to grant shop, "saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other "licenses." It must be clear that if for the same purpose a specific sum is imposed on banks, insurance and other commercial companies, it is just as much a license as if called so.

Again, it is obvious that such a tax is a direct interference with the powers of the Dominion Parliamont, to which is specially

confided "the regulation of trade and commerce." That Parliament possesses "the exclusive legislative authority" over banking, the "incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money." In the exercise of this exclusive power it charters banks on certain conditions in various Provinces of the Dominion. The Quebec Legislature steps in and imposes taxes on those particular banks having offices in Quebec, which are thus placed at a very serious disadvantage as compared with similar institutions carrying on business in other Provinces. The more the question is examined, the clearer must it appear that the Quebec Act is indefensible. The simplest mode of getting out of the difficulty will be for the Dominion Government to disallow the Act as contrary to public policy. In the Ontario Rivers and Streams Act the ground of disallowance was that it was contrary to public policy, and most unquestionably the Quebec Act is ten times more so. Let it be declared at all events what the opinion of the Dominion Government is on this point. It will enable Sir John Macdonald to prove that he metes out the same measure of justice to Quebec as to Ontario, and that he was not influenced in the Ontario case by hostility to the Government of that Province, as his opponents have declared. This was the advice given to the insurance companies by Mr. Kerr, Q.C., and it ought to be followed promptly by all the parties interested. It involves no expense, but if the appeal should be successful it will save a great deal of expensive litigation, as the Government will carry it to the final court of appeal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is perhaps too soon to expect the parties interested to be able to make an amicable arrangement with the Government. That would be more feasible after judgment is rendered in one or more cases. It might then be agreed that one case only should be carried to the higher courts.

We observe by the report of the Toronto Mail's special correspondent that Mr. Wurtele has alleged that he thought it more equitable "to follow the principle "adopted in England when additional " taxation is required and place it on " people, as is done with the British in-"come tax, who are well able to pay it, " instead of on the struggling and com-" paratively poorer part of the popula-"tion." We read Mr. Wurtele's remarks with amazement. The British income is a direct tax in the true intent and meaning of the term. It is not imposed on certain specified commercial companies, but is a universal tax on rich and poor. Can Mr. Wurtele say as much for his tax? On

the contrary he himself avows that he has singled out a variety of commercial companies that in his opinion are " well able to pay," and has taxed them to the relief of the community at large. It must be borne in mind that if the present extortionate demand is yielded to, the companies interested may be assured that they will have to bear the whole taxation of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Mousseau and Mr. Wurtele may protest that they have no such design, and we are ready to believe that they have not. They, however, have heard of the results of the first taste of blood. Let them only demonstrate to the habitans of Quebec, who control the Legislature, that they can pass laws taxing the mercantile communities of Montreal and Quebec and a few other large towns to whatever extent may be required to meet the extravagant expenditure of the Government, and the result will be either that Messrs. Mousseau and Wurtele will have to comply with the popular demand, or give place to others who will be more compliant. It is too late to accept assurances of "not continuing the tax beyond one year, or certainly not more than two at the very most." Mr. Wurtele has committed him self as well to the justice as to the constitutionality of the tax, and it will be sheer madness on the part of those on whom it has been imposed not to fight every step inch by inch, and if by any possibility the tax should be declared legal, a result in our judgment wholly inconceivable, the Imperial Parliament should be called on to amend the British North America Act by defining more clearly the powers of the local Legislatures.

POLICY-WRITING.

The most insiduous, persistent and dangerous, yet unheeded foe to the fire insurance companies is the gradual change in the form of the policy, from specific to general or "blanket," by means of which there is a gradual increase in the proportion of loss to the amount at risk. No one particular form of policy can be altogether proper for every risk of a class; there are, however, certain principles upon which every form of policy should be constructed. In the first place, no man should be trusted with goods, or the charge of a manufactory, or with an insurance policy on such properties, who does not cause books of account to be properly and regularly kept, and to be so deposited every night that they could not be burnt along with the property the particulars of which they contain; then just as the properties are divided in the inventories

and the general arrangement of the books, just exactly in the same way should they be divided in the applications for, and the policies of, fire insurance; so that, after a fire, the taking of an inventory of property saved and the assessment of damage thereto should, with the book accounts of goods on hand, bought and sold, make an adjustment which might be understood by all parties, and could not be disputed by any.

Business now-a-days, whether manufacturing or otherwise, is not a hap-hazard affair, but is the result of such careful forethought and calculations as can alone make it safe or profitable. Where this is not the case the property is not insurable, nor is its management financially trustworthy; therefore there is no excuse for such blanketing of policies as would imply a heterogenous, mixed up mess, of which no one could know the particulars either before or after a fire. Thus it is, however, in every risk, from the largest manufactory to the humblest dwelling or barn, and yet a system of policy-handwriting is creeping inte general practice by which all the contents of one or more buildings are being covered by one sum in an insurance policy, and this without any increase of the rate of premium. The effect of this system of policy-writing is to increase the proportionate amount of loss under every policy, a fact the importance of which does not appear to be estimated as it should, but it is one of the several little things which go to work up the bad record of fire insurance on this continent, and which argue for it a still worse record as the years roll on, unless boards, associations and conventions of fire underwriters open their eyes to the fact, that there are many things requiring reformation, and that in the making of a rate on a risk, all the circumstances connected with it should be adequately estimated. Most of these things have come in through the efforts of brokers, who place risks without any care for the consequences to the companies who pay them commissions for the food which poisons ; or by reason of adjustments of loss claims by people who never studied the business. and therefore know nothing of its correct principles; or from the introduction, as agents or managers of companies, of people whose ignorance of its vital principles is their chief claim to their positions and their exercise for neglecting or ignoring the ancient landmarks by means of which the strong companies of to day were built up and strengthened. From this class of insurance men, it is not rea sonable to expect too much ; with them one per cent, for three years is the ultima

thule of a farm-property policy no matter how it may be worded, and fifty cents per annum the sinc qua non of a wholesale risk no matter how fragile or how perish able the stock may be, or how many departments are covered by one item in the policy; with them the broker is welcomed more cordially than the proprietor. and he is able to get hetter terms, as his demands are yielded to with a helplessness which is pitiable.

THE PROVINCIAL PARTY.

The Globe of the 26th has a leading article on Quebec politics, which we should have felt it unnecessary to notice were it not that it appears to us that our contemporary has failed to grasp Mr. Mercier's object in advocating a Provincial party. That object is not, as the Globe seems to imagine, to obtain increased Dominion subsidies for all the Provinces, but to insist on better terms for Quebec, which Mr. Mercier maintains has not had justice. It is believed that Quebec might send 65 members to the Dominion Parliament. which would control the House of Commons, and virtually compel the concession which it demands. Mr. Mercier seems to be under the impression hat the French Canadian habitans are the largest consumers of dutiable goods, and that Quebec is entitled to an extra subsidy from the Dominion to countervail the large customs revenue collected at its principal ports. This opinion, it is needless to observe, is not generally shared even by Montreal merchants. It is believed that several leading articles of consumption, such for instance as sugar, are extensively consumed in Ontario, although the duties are paid at Montreal. We have noticed this subject, chiefly that we may give our impression as to the contemplated policy of the Provincial party which Mr. Mercier has announced at an interview. We have no means of judging whether it is concurred in by other French Canadian leaders.

THE RECENT VIOLATION OF TRUST.

That the world is not so had as it seems is now and again proven by the slowness and reluctance with which people believe in the exposed guilt of individuals who by a well-lined cloak of hypocrisy have for many years been securely living a life of fraud at the expense of their clients or the general public. The first feeling with all charitable and right-minded people on hearing or reading that some man whose name has long been identical with honor and integrity has been defrauding his

trusting clients, is one of unbelief mingled with profound sympathy, which slowly yields as in the recent case, as exposure after exposure shows that the supposed enemy had ample means to work with; and the unwelcome history of violated trusts, misappropriations and robbery shakes man's faith in his fellow men, and especially in the members of that calling or profession of which the defaulter has been a valued ornament.

Rumor of the Hunter affair was whispered at street corners and in the clubs of this city some days before it found its way into the newspapers; the consequence was that the professional news-gatherers of distant publications, unrestrained by the fear of possible legal action, were the first to enter into particulars which, however exaggerated or incorrect, appear to have contained truth enough to indicate the commission of an almost unparalleled series of breaches of trust. The public indignation which was first directed against the newspaper was shortly, however, transferred to the notarial offender. That such a man should, for upwards of a quarter of a century, have been gradually raising himself in public estimation as a citizen and a Christian, and in the profession to which he belonged, as well as in setting a worthy example to the male members of his household, all grown to man's estate, at the same time that he appears to have been playing a part in comparison with which that of George Eliot's Bulstrode was fairly honest, has raised a degree of indignation throughout the respectable portion of the community seldom or never called forth by cases of breach of trust.

The first references at any length to the matter in the local press contained what was evidently deemed some justification for Hunter's appropriation of the funds of the Phillips Estate, namely that he was aware of the fact that the widow's last will was made in his favor. Surely a very lame apology, but probably the best that occurred to Mr. O. W. Stanton, the present man of business of the estate, who overwhelmed by the reports of his friend's guilt was naturally costing about for some excuse for his conduct. If every person who expected, or supposed, a will to be made in his favor were to anticipate it in such a manner, people might well bid good-bye to all moral teachings and restraints, and welcome back the era of

"The good old rule the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can."

Taking the Hunter case from the most liberal and charitable point of view, it must be characterized as one of the most demoralizing and deplorable revelations which it has ever been the lot of Cana dian journalists to notice. Apart from the injury inflicted upon the clients them selves, upon his partners and the notarial profession at large, and more particularly upon his family, hitherto moving in the highest circles, who must henceforth hang their heads with shame-this last being perhaps the most cruel feature of the case

the shock to the moral sense of the community and many persons in higher stations is most to be regretted, moreover in these days of weakening faith and rampant socialistic ideas, when every member of society should continually bear in mind that noblesse oblige, - that he is obliged by his position or sphere in life to always act becomingly therein, The picture of the man himself torn with remorse is pitiful to contemplate, though possibly mingled with some degree of relief now that all is known-from the ever threatened exposure of his guilt.

The absence of the unfortunate man from the city is probably the chief reason why no legal proceedings have been taken in the matters.

BANKERS' CONVENTION.

At the recent Convention of the United States Bankers at Saratoga, Mr. John Thompson reviewed the financial situation and the dangers of the future in a paper in which he drew the attention of his hearers to the inflammable state of the political elements of the country. Monopoly on one side and strikes on the other were the consequence of hundreds of millions of wealth having been accumulated by some dozen citizens, while millions of restless impecunious voters are arrayed on the other side. The strikes have been rendered less formidable than they would have been owing to the immigration of foreign laborers, but the most recent accounts inform us that these foreigners have been beaten on many occasions by those whose places they have occupied. The fact that the subject was deemed important enough to occupy the attention of the Bankers Convention is significant.

BANK-NOTE PRINTING.

The British American Bank Note Company has recently issued a circular appealing for continued confidence and support, and it must be admitted that it has put forward some strong arguments in favor of continuing what, though a practical monopoly, has not led to the exaction of high prices, if the statement in the circular that the prices have never exceeded those current in New York for similar

work is correct. There is but a limited quantity of work of a confidential character in Canada, as is clear from the fact that the maximum number of printers is twenty, and that they have never had more than nine months work and sometimes less. The President and Manager of the Company has had the management of Bank note engraving since the first note was printed in Canada about thirty years ago, and is able with the large capital at his command to supply security, experience and responsibility.

THE LATE LINSERD OIL POOL .- Some five years ago a number of the principal operators in linseed oil in in Buffalo, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago effected a combination to force a ' corner" and control the prices in all the larger cities. The headquarters were in Chicago, the manager-in-chief being a shrewd and well-known merchant named Wright. Agents were selected for the larger cities, and the choice for Philadelphia, an extensive market for linseed oil, fell upon Mr. Thomas Wright, a brother of the Western manager, a middle-aged and of such a genial nature as to make him universally popular. He located in Tioga, universally popular. He located in Tioga, began operations, and built up an immense trade, receiving consignments of oil by the car-load and keeping a large stock in the large storage warehouse subject to the demands of the city trade. Every gallon of oil paid him a toll or commission for sale, and finding himself in receipt of an income of \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year, like many another oil-operator in Pennsylvania, he began to branch out in his style of living, and kept up an appearance befitting a man with a handsome income. He bought a beautiful residence paying about \$7,000 down with a mortgage for \$17,000. The house was relitted and improved to the tune of as much more, and a magnificent span of horses attached to a gargeous carriage with liveried fuotnent conveyed him to and fro. Frequent calls were made upon the oil-consumer, who held from \$5,000 to \$10,000 at a time, until the aggregate amount of indebtedness reached about \$70,000. The Philadelphia merchant who has the \$17,000 mortgage came, it is said, in possession of about \$80,000 worth of linseed oil, now in store in various warehouses throughout the city. At length a demand for settlement came from the Western combination. It was postponed for a time, and a strenuous effort made by Mr. Wright, a very prince of good fellows, as admitted by an army of friends, to recover himself and to avert the impending disaster, but at last delay was at an end. On July 25 an assignment was made for the benefit of his creditors, the total amount of his indebted-ness reaching, it is understood, about \$100,000. As above stated, his principal creditor was an oil-consumer of Philadelphia, and legal records oll-consumer of Philadelphia, and legal records examined show a transfer to Messts. George B. Labon & Co., the large olicloth manufacturers, of the oil receipts for \$80,000, the house and grounds, horses, carriage, and costly appoint-ments of the mansion. The Western oil com-bination, it is claimed, will be left in the lurch ouile lurgedy northers to the time of \$30,000 to quite largely, perhaps to the tune of \$30,000 to S50,000, An effort may be made to reach Mr. Wright's bondsmen. A portion of the loss is accounted for by a "whiting" manufactory recently established by him in connection with one or two other persons. The Western Con-solidated Linseed-Oil Company is not renewing contracts with the stockholders to sell the oil produced by their mills this season. It is understood the company will not undertake to dis-pose of the linseed oil as it has done in seasons past unless certain changes are made-in the pooling arrangement of the crushers who make

up this company. The establishment of numerous outside crushing-mills and the increased production of fluxseed independent of the help of these combined crushers, who formerly loaned the seed to the farmers, stipulating that they should receive the crop at a certain price, have both contributed to weaken the power of the combination to control the oil market. It is also stated by parties not in the concern that while the company itself does not buy nor sell a bushell of flaxseed, its stockholders as proprietors of mills went into a speculation in the seed last fall and winter which proved to be far from profitable.

GLOGORSTER FISH RECORD.—Three hundred and thirty-five fishing arrivals were reported at Gloucester, U. S., in July, viz., 192 from mackereling trips, 69 from Georges, 37 from Western Bank, 12 from Bank halibuting trips, 8 from Grand Bank codfishing trips and 17 from Cape Shore, Banquerean, Bay Chaleur and other grounds. The receipts show a marked fulling off in the catch of codfish and halibut as compared with the same month for several preceding years, and a large increase in the mackerel catch, as shown by the following table.

table.		1	
	1880. Pounds.	1881. Pounds.	1882. Pounds.
West Bank Cod- fish		3,144,000	1,904,000
Grand Bank Cod- fish Banquereau Cod-		1,045,000	855,000
fish		225,000	290,000
Bank Codfish2, Bay Fundy Cod-	213,000	4,419,000	3,049,000
fish Shore Codfish	425,000	419,000 310,000	60,000
Nova Scotia Cod- fish Cape Shore Cod-		298,000	2,000
fish			72,000
Georges Codfish2	959,000	1,835,000	902,000
Total Codfish5.	597,000	7,276,000	4,085,000
Bank Halibut	981,000	820,000	602,500
Georges Halibut	139,100	108,900	42,400
Other Halibut	••••••	10,500	2,000
Total Halibut. 1	,121,100 Bbls.	939,400 Biils.	646,900 Bbls.
Mackerel	12,490	35,353	60,237

Other receipts in July, 1882: 61,000 pounds hake,88,000 pounds haddock, 11,000 pounds cusk and pollock, 3,000 quintals mixed fish, 6 barrels fish oil. Receipts in July, 1879, Bank codfish, 1,325,000 pounds; Shore codfish, 1,145,000 pounds; Georges codfish, 3,122,000 pounds; total codfish; 5,592,000 pounds. Bank halibut, 1,522,-000 pounds; Georges halibut, 161,400 pounds; total halibut, 1,683,400 pounds; mackerel, 9,680 barrels. From all quarters come reports of a great scarecty of codfish in their several humis. A number of the Georges fleets, recently returned, report a catch of 4000 to 7000 pounds. The Grand Bank fleet are brginning to arrive, with broken fares. The receipts from the Western Bank are nominal, and all along the Maine and Nova Scotia coasts codfish are reported scarec. The other New England fishing ports have done but little in this line, and in Halifax the receipts do not keep up with the demand, and there is not a quintal on the market.

THE MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Young men who contemplate engaging in mercantile pursuits now-a-days usually avail themselves of the knowledge to be gained by one or more courses at one or other of the business colleges. The Montreal Business College, established in 1864 in connection with Bryant & Stratton's International chain of Commercial Academies has proved liself worthy of the high estimation in which it has been held for many years, as attested by the invariably large attendance of young men from far and near, many of them the sons of Montreal merchants, wholesale as well as retail. The curriculum of the college is of the most practical character, and we speak advisedly and from personal knowledge in saying that one at least of the gentlemen at the head of the Montreal Business College stands at the top of his profession, as well as being a successful man of business, an important consideration, for although it is not necessary that he

"Who drives fat oxen, should himself be fat" it is a sine qua won that the teacher of a business college should himself be a successful man of business in his sphere. The number of young men who have stepped from the Montreal Business College into remunerative situations and positions of trust is, however, the best evidence of its value in imparting a thorough business education as far as that is possible outside of the warehouse itself. Besides bookkeeping and the transaction of all business details, including bank accounts, we may mention shorthand as part of the course, and the system tunght is the very best, namely Bean Pitman's Phonography improved by Graham of New York. The total attendance is 252 pupils, and the statt of teachers is fully equal to the demands apon them.

Among the business changes of the past work are the following:-Léandre Gauthier, grover, St. Jerome, Que., held a meeting of creditors in this city yesterday; John T. Wade, general storekeeper, Walkerton, Out., assigned tors Saturday, no judgments yet obtained: G. W. Ruper, Warkworth, and A. M. Rice, Waterford, Ont., both general, dealers, have also assigned in trust; also L. Moutend, a small dry goods dealer, Toronto, and Ardogte & Merodith, gents' furnishings, some citr, assigned in trust. A. W. Mishaw, shoes, etc., Toronto, ioa had to make way for the 'ailiff'; J. J. Scriven & Son, bakers, Halifax, N.S., have assigned in trust. A. W. Mishaw, shoes, etc., Toronto, ioa had bakers, Halifax, N.S., have assigned in trust. A. B. Hargart, hotel kreper, Winnieg, have failed, and the latter is out of business; the dry goods stock of Wm. Westlakt, London, Ont., has heen sold to G-o. Hayes & Co., of that city, at 52c on the dollar; cash, and the general stock of Mrs C Hardy, of Mt. Rydges, Ont., is to be sold by anetion; G. M. Ker, small dealer in boots and shoes, this city, previously referred to, has compromised at 40c on the dollar. The firm of Langlois & Sons, general dealers at St. François de la Beauce, Que, to baccouist, Toronto, closing ont by auction.

MR. U. D. HANSON of this city, formerly of the National Fire Insurance Co., and latterly of the firm of Nott & Hanson, representing till lately, the Star Life, has been announced by the manager of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of London, Ontaria, as no longer representing that concern in this city. It seems that the cause of the misunderstanding was the increasing proportion of "Agents' Balances," which Mr. Hanson says, in this case, amounted to the sum of Four dollars 1 and which he has since remitted. Many a life company has been troubled by such items.

FIRE RECORD-INSURANCE.

ONTARIO.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Mr Finlayson's store burnt, covered by insurance. Gananogue, 24.—Custom House and adjoining building damaged. Covered by insurance. Grofton, 30.—The carriage and blacksmith shop, also dwelling, owned by Bryon Smith burnt. Insured for \$1,400 in the Watertown.

QUEBEC.

Quebec, Aug. 26.--The schooner Guelph, and eargo of lumber, totally destroyed. Loss \$20,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Bedford, Aug. 25.—Moir's Mills, also the adjoining buildings, destroyed with contents. Loss, \$40,000. Insured for \$18,000, as follows: Gitizens, \$2,000; Queen's, \$2,000; Phoenix, \$2,000; Quebec, \$25,000; Commercial Union, \$6,500; Soverign, \$3,000.

Financial and Commercial.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, 31st August, 1882.

A few departments of trade evince increased animation, as the season advances, and if the probabilities of the good effects of an unusually rich harvest be not too quickly discounted, the most sanguine expectations as to the profitable Fall trade this year seem likely to be realized. Reports as to the English wheat crop announce that it will be far below the average yield of the past five years, both in quantity and quality; of late seasons the English people have come to look upon this state of things as inevitable. From France comes very similar intelligence, while in Canada and the United States reports were never more cheering. The local markets rule generally steady, with, as usual in August, few fluctuations in values. Nails have been advanced 10c all round this week, both here and in Toronto; leather is firmer, with an upward tendency for prime Sole, while native hides have declined this week, but it is thought that the fall will prove only temporary, as the reaction is purely local. Dairy produce, provisions, oils, etc., steady and firm. The money market has been a little more active the last day or two, owing to grain shipments from the West; the export movement in wheat has commenced on a larger scale than was anticipated. Rates of interest and discount remain as last quoted. Sterling Exchange dull at 109 to 1094 between banks, and 1091 to 1091 over the counter. Drafts on New York in good demand to-day at par to 1-16 prem. Bank shares have been rather weak the last few days, owing somewhat probably to the lightness of the loan market usual at the close of the month, but miscellaneous securities rule steady and firm. Bank of Montreal closes at 211 bid, 2114 asked.

Sales to-day: Morning Board--126 Monttreal at 211; 10 do at 2114; 125 Montreal Telegraph at 133; 225 do at 1334; 200 St. Paul at 1464; 60 Canada Cotton at 136; 25 Jacques Cartier at 115; 50 Toronto at 1924; 135 Richelieu at 754; 200 do at 754; 25 do at 75; 50 Gity Passenger at 1584; 150 do at 159; 50 do at 1594; 220 Gity Gas at 187; 260 do at 1871; 200 do at 1874; 125 do at 1873. Afternoon Board-20 Montreal at 211; 525 Montreal Telegraph at 133; 125 Gity Gas at 1874; 25 Gity Passenger at 1584; 100 do at 1874; 25 Gity Passenger at 1594; 100 do at 1874; 25 Gity Passenger at 1594; 15 do at 1594; 250 do at 160; 175 do at 1604; 498 Richelicu at 75. Ashes.—Receipts very light indeed. First Pots have advanced, and at the close on Wednesday are worth \$5.25; for Seconds \$4.80 would be paid, and \$4.25 for Thirds. *Pearls* are quiet, no receipts. The only sale during the week was 9 brls First sort at \$7.50. Receipts since 1st January, 5,455 brls Pots, 378 brls Pearls. Deliveries, 5,643 brls Pots, 651 brls Pearls. Stock in store on Wednesday evening, 6 p.m., 551 brls Pots, 34 brls Pearls.

CATTLE, ETC.—The enquiry for export cattle last Monday was good, although the offerings were only of medium quality. Sales were made at from 54c to 6c, choice bringing 62c. The offerings to the local trade were large and the demand was fair; good to choice butchers' cattle sold at from 4c to 52c per 1b. live weight; and coarser grades at 34 to 34c. A tot of Sheep changed hands at from \$2.50 to \$8 each; and Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to 55 as to size and quality. Hogs quoted at from \$7.50 to \$7.75 per 100 lbs. Shipments of live stock from Canada to Great Britain for week ending September 2nd, 1882, as reported by C. H. Chandler, insurance and shipping agent, are as follows:--SS. " Somerset 'to Bristol, 80 cattle, 200 sheep; SS. "Lake Winnipeg" to Liverpool, 380 cattle, 1,556 sheep; SS. "Thames" to London, 110 cattle; SS. "Brooklyn" to Liverpool, 360 cattle, 860 sheep. From Boston : SS. "Offerinn" to Liverpool, 360 cattle, 2,00 sheep, To Liverpool, 360 cattle, 2,706 sheep. Total to date, 30,658 cattle, 2,900 sheep. Total to date, 30,658 cattle, 50,905 sheep. Total to date, 30,658 cattle, 20,905 sheep.

Four AND GRAIN.—The British breadstuffs markets have been dull and weak since our last reference, and values, in the absence of buyers, are gradually settling down to a lower basis. Imports in the U. K. for the weak show a decrease of 15,000 qrs. corn and of 55,000 brls of flour, as computed with the weak previous. The Chicago wheat market fell about tc per bushel to day, being quoted at \$100 Å August, 983, September. Corn was also easier. The local grain market continues inactive, and today was reported dull; values for wheat are nominal, at the figures given in our table of "prices current." Y-sterday a cargo of No. 2 Toledo Red Winter Wheat was sold at \$1.14 on spot, and 9,000 bushels rye at 724c. Transactions few and far between. The local Flour market has ruled quiet all week. The increased dully receipts and weakly state of the English markets have induced more caution among buyers, who ask concessions, which sellers are unwilling to grant. In the absence of any large transactions, values remain stendy at about last week's quotations. A "wild!" sale of 200 brls. superior at 55.75 was made on 'Change to-day by a local shipper, presumably to influence prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE -Business in Butter during the week has been almost exclusively of a jobbing character, and values have ruled about stendy for finest goods. A small lot of Western was sold yesterday at 16c, but no movement on export account. The quantity of butter in farmers' hands is unusually large, and in most districts, especially Brockville and Morrisburg, where farmers are holding for 20c, business is at the stud still. at 'a stand-still, as shippers say they can-not touch it at over 17c. The Cheese market is developing a similar condition, buyers and sellers being now too far apart to admit of business; makers who have not contracted for their supply are asking 114c to 12c for fine August makes, while 104c to 11c appears to be about the highest bid from shippers. In the absence of business values are rather unsettled. The total exports from this port, since the commencement of the senson to date, are 414,008 boxes, an increase of 88,798 boxes, as compared with those for the like period last year. At Ingersoll this week, eight factories offered 2,510 boxes cheese, mostly first half of August make. Prices having declined and manufacturers busy with harvest, holders are not pushing sales.

Only 16 factories present, representing about 5,000 boxes more than was offered of August make; 285 boxes sold August make at 11c. Seven buyers present. At Little Falls, 28th Aug.—Sales 3,500: 2,000 at 10½c; 800 at 10½c; three lots for home trade, 11c.; others consigned. At Utica, 28th Aug.—4,400 boxes sold at 10½c; 174 boxes consigned.

Day Goops.—Travellers' orders have been pretty fully executed, and the leading houseare now busy attending to customers in the market, selecting from stock. There have been a good many buyers here this week from Manitoba, Western Ontario, and other parts of the country, selecting good-sized parcels; they report the erops unescally good, and it is stated that with fine weather for another fortnight, the harvest in some sections will have been such as has never before been known. A greater rush of customers is expected in the city next month, and especially during the time of the forthcoming Provincial Exhibition. Payments generally satisfactory for the time of year.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business rather quiet and prices without much alteration. Quinine has quieted down somewhat, and unless the Egyptian war is protracted prices are not expected to go higher and may decline. Opinm remains firm with a higher tendency. In England heavy chemicals show a much firmer tone and no extra supply in the market, makers being all busy filling orders. Exports of Alkalis from Liverpool to Canada for July, 1882, 14,213 tons against 12,438 tons in July, 1881.

GROCENIES.—Moderate activity with orders, but nothing special in heavy trade to report. Sugars but slightly altered for week. Granulated 9½ to 9½. Yellow Refined, for higher qualities there is good demand at fully previous figures. Raw Sugars dull, sale for Refinery reported at about 7c. Tras.—There is an improved tone in New York market, and there business is improved. With us there is not any particular change. Good to Choice Teas hold value and lower qualities with good drawing are steady for Japans. Motasses and Syrups—Market steady with only light sales. Coffees—Market quiet for all kinds. Spices— Pepper on the spot is to be reported as firm. In the not far distant future some reduction is looked for. Nutmegs, Pimento, Cassia and Ginger firm. Cloves dull. Fruit—New Vulencies close at hand, 9½ to 106 rofs rist lots to arrive in quantity. Opening prices at Demarara and Malaga quite high. Currants open rather below last year. Market for present stocks fruits quiet

FRUITS.—Market reported brisk. The Peach crop being abundant this year, receipts have been large during the week, and under a good demand, selling freely at \$2.50 to \$3 per crate. Apples.—Receipts heavy, chiefly from St. Louis, and prices realized are \$2.75 to \$3 for ear lots, and \$3 to \$3.50, retail. A few small shipments of choice Canadian Duchess arrived and been sold at \$3.75 to \$4 per brl. Bartlett Pears selling well at \$5.50 per crate, in small bris. at \$8 to \$9, and in large bris. at \$10 to \$11. Oranges. Shecks light, and sales slow, at \$8 per box. Leamons in fair request at \$10 per case for Naples, \$7 per box for choice Messinas, and \$5do, for common. Palermos quoted at \$5 to \$7per box. Grapes are arriving in poor condition, and scarcely quotable; Concords selling alkelb

HARDWARE AND INON.—Business in general hardware rules quiet and steady, and remittances satisfactory for the time of year. Until the travellers start out on their Fall trip, early in September, not much increased activity is anticipated. The nail manufacturers, at their meeting this week, advanced the price-list 10c all round, owing they state to an increased demand for all kinds. The market for *Pig Iron* continues inactive; a

good many enquiries received, but buyers and sellers are too far apart to admit of business. Purchases are chiefly confined to moderate-sized parcels for early delivery. Prices for all kinds unchanged. An active demand reported for Canada plates, owing to the scarcity of good reliable brands in this market, and holders are friner and ask full prices; sales have occurred at \$3.10 to \$3.25 for round lots of Penn and Blainn. *Tin Plates* also firmer, in sympathy with cable advices from Eugland; the movement with cable advices from England, the indexident here is light and quotations unaltered. Other metals quiet and stendy. All kinds of *Lead* except shot are quoted 25c per 100 lbs lower, viz, bar, 55 to 55.25; pig, \$4.75 to 55; and sheet, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

HEMLOCK BARK .- Is unusually scarce this year, there being but a small quantity peeled last season, and prices are steadily advancing. Recent sales have been made in the Eastern townships at \$7, and some holders now ask \$8, while in Boston it is worth \$14 to \$15 per cord.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Owing to the increased competition caused by the advent of another buyer in the market, prices for green Hides have declined Je per lb. this week, butchers now being paid 81c, 71c and 61c respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Tanners are paying 94c per lb. for No. 1, but they claim that at present prices for leather they cannot afford to pay over 9c. Nevertheless it is believed that the decline will be only temporary, as the tendency in Chicago is upward, No. 1 built bides selling in Ohicago is upward, No. 1 but Pides setting there at 9%, and upper leather bides have ad-vanced in Boston 1%c per 10. this week, dry kips now being quoted there at 23%c. Sheep-skins continue in good request, at 556 to 7%c, but a further advance is expected to-morrow, the first of the month. No demand for Calfskins, the season being over, nominally worth 14c per 16.

LEATHER .- A decidedly improved feeling has been created in the market by the large nurchases of Waxed Upper made by a strong, leading manufacturing firm, aggregating about 5,700 sides, at from 33c to 37c, or a total value of \$25,000 to \$30,000. This firm have secured all the good stock of Upper in the market, and holders of black leathers generally are now very firm in their views. The supply both here and in Quebec appears to have been reduced at last to controllable limits, the recently improved condition of the English market having induced harge shipments of surplus stock. Accordingly manufacturers are commencing to buy again. Other round lots of Upper have been sold at 35c, office round loss of opper vace been sold at 35c, and several large lots of No. 2 B A. Sole larve been placed at about 22c; stocks of No. 1 are said to have been entirely sold out. No specu-lative movement in Sole leather is noticeable, yet an early advance of about 1c per lb is conblently expected. The best kinds of Spanish *Plump Sole*, No. 1, are firm at 26c and 27c and No. 2 at 23c and 24c, and *Slaughter Sole* has been sold at 27c and 28c. There have been sales of Buff at 14c and 16c, and of Pebble at 12c to 15c. The movement in Splits has been rather light, but some lots have changed hands on the basis of 22c to 28c for heavy and at 17c to 22c for light. A round lot of mixed Splits was sold at 20c.

Phovisions .- In Liverpool yesterday pork and bacon advanced 6d each. In Chicago, reccipts of hogs were 17,000, against 16,284 on Tuesday, and shipments were 4,611'; market ruled firm. Pork declined 10c to 15c per brl., and lard was quiet at 7% to 12% per 100 lbs. lower than on Tuesday. The stock of lard in lower than on Tuesday. The stock of lard in Chicago is estimated at 103,000 to 104,000 tierces, and the stock of pork at 165,000 to 170,000 barrels. The local trade continues quiet, business being of a purely jobbing character; prices rule steady and unchanged. Western Mess Park still selling at \$24.75 to \$25. A few small lots of 50 barrels and under have changed hands at S24.50 to \$24.75 during the week. Canada Short Cut is scarce, at \$25.50 to \$26; stocks

almost exhausted. Lard steady, and in fair de-mand at 154c to 154c for Fairbanks', and 144c to 15c for Ganada. Hams rather scarce, and to 15e for Ganada. *Hams* rainer scarce, and chiefly in the hands of retailers; quoted at 142e to 152e for uncovered. No *Bacon* in the market. *Eggs.*—Although receipts have been fairly liberal this week, stocks are only moderate, and owing to the large quantity of these decay for the day willowing and moderate and cheap green fruits, etc., new offering not much demand, and prices are easy and lower, quoted at 18c to 20c, with prospects of a still further decline.

OILS, --- The market for Fish Oils quiet but firm, with a fair demand : Linseed unchanged, no large transactions to note ; machinery nominal.

WooL .- The home market remains quiet but firm; transactions for the week include 700 bales of Greasy Cape at from 175c to 19c; Auctralian remains unchanged, at from 214c to 31c, as to quality. In domestic wools, no quotable movement reported, and prices easy and nominally unchanged.



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on the Board of Trade principle, and the student gets actual practice and experience in the various branches of business.

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AMERICAN MARKETS.

BOSTON, Aug. 31 .- Flour, stendy demand, supply small. Spring wheats also in small stock, desirable brands sold close. Sales of Superfine at from \$3.50 to \$4.25; Extras, from \$4.50 to \$5.50 including Choice Bakers' from \$5 to \$7. Winter Whents in demand from \$5,50 to \$6,50. Patent Spring sold at from \$7.25 to \$8.75, and Patent Winter from \$6.25 to \$7.25. Commend selling at from \$3.75 to \$3.80. Outmeal from \$7 to \$8 for common and farey. *Hay*, good demand for choice; sales at from \$20 to \$21, medium from \$15 to \$19. *Butter* firm, choice demand at from 20 to 20 c, fair to good 22 to 25 c. *Chesse* firm at from 11 to 11 for or choice, and 10 c to hrm at from the to frage for caobe, and to to 11c, fair to good. Eggs arriving freely, prices easier; sales of Canada at from 23c to 24c. Choice Canada Peas in good demand, at from \$1.25 to \$1.30. Potatoes selling from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per bbl.

Chicago, 2.00 p.m.-Wheat, Sept., 98⁴c; Oct., 97⁴c, Corn, Sept., 74⁴c; Oct., 72⁴c. Oats, Sept., 36⁴c;; Oct., 35⁴c. Pork, Sept., 521.87⁴c; Oct., 522.02⁴c. Lard, Sept., 512.32⁴c; Oct., \$12,42}

New York, 2.00 p.m .- Wheat, Sept., S1.111; Oct., \$1.13; Nov., \$1.14; Corn, Sept., 95c; cash, 55jc; Uct., 84c; Nov., 79jc. Milwankee, 1.30 p.m.—Wheat, Aug., 98c; cash; Sept., 97jc; Oct., 97jc.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 30, 1882.

(Beerbohm's Advices.)—Flonting Cargoes -Wheat slow; Corn nothing offering. Cargoes

on passage-Wheat very little enquiry ; Corn weaker. Quo'ations Mediums Chicago or Milwaukee Wheat 43s to 43s 6d; Red Winter Wheat 45s 6d. Fair average No. 2. Chicago Spring Wheat 41s 6d to 42s. English and French country market—Wheat quiet. Imports of Gorn into U. K 50,000 to 80,000. Flour 135,-Orn finally held. No. 2 Red Winter Wheat an spot slow. Corn finally held. No. 2 Red Winter Wheat as so d, prompt 423 fd. Amount of Wheat on passage for U. K. 2,300,000 grs. Corn 180,000 grs.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

(By Special Telegraph)

TORONTO, Aug. 31, 1882.

Business is improving in nearly every branch of trade. In the grocery trade, so long dull, there are signs of activity in increased orders and promise for the future. Provisions are also moving satisfactorily, but dealers complain that profits are small. There is a fair prospect for dry goods. It is said that Cangdian tweeds will hold their own safely this season, after the dull winter. There are larger stocks of dry goods. Hardware is in good shape. The fear is that something will happen where everything is so seemingly favorable to trade. There is nothing on the surface to show that the trading community is not sound, but it is well to consider that over-trading is easy of accomplishment in a prosperous season. The possibility of this is not forgotten by many wholesale men in Toronto, and g ods are not pushed indiscriminately. Farmers' produce has not begun to come in yet, the harvest operations having been heavy, and delays having occurred through bad weather. Money is said to be plenty. The banks are ready for business at call. Loans are still made at 6 and 64 per cent. Discount at 6 and 7, and no new business is taken under 7. New York exchange is effected at 1 to 1; Sterling exchange at 91 for 60-day bills, 104 to § for sight bills. In stocks Montreal has sold at 2111 to 212; Toronto sold at 1914 and 192; Commerce at 1441 to 1443; Dominion at 2111 to 2124 and 212; Hamilton at 120; Standard at 115% and 1153; Federal at 1554 and 156; Imperial at 145 up to 146; Building and Loan at 105; London and Canadian at 1414. In most stocks the demand has been exceedingly. inactive, and the market yesterday was probably the dullest for weeks past.

Following are closing hids to-day as compared with those of lost Thursday ;

Banks.	Bid Aug. 31,	Bid Aug. 24.	Loan Cos.	Bid Aug. 31.	Bid Aug 24.
Montreal Forouto	$-2101 \\ 192$	$2111 \\ 191$	Can. Permanent Freehold	230	228
Ontario Merchants	126^{-1} $129\}$	1393	Western Can Bldg. & Loan		1013
Commerce Dominion Hamilton	144 2124	2113	Imp. Savings Farmers' Loan, Lond, & Can'dn	1093	
Standard., Federal.,	113 1541	115	Uuron & Erie.	161 120	161 120
Imperial . Molsons .	146		Ontario Loan Hamilton Prov.,		129

Furn.-There has been a disturbance in the market within the past few days. There is no reason for the reduction except local jealousy. The price has been out down to \$5.50, while the regular price has been reduced to \$6. Wood is still \$5 a cord for best hardwood.

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COAL OIL .- There is no change in prices and the demand is not pressing, although the volume of business is larger as the nights lengthen. The price of Canadian refined per Imperial gallon is 18c. American prime 23c and water white 25c for Imperial gallon. Crude at the wells is still \$1,40 per barrel.

FREIGHTS .- There is expected to be a new issue of rates by the Grand Trunk. At present the published rates are merely an approximation, and it is useless to quote. Rates west of Toronto are reported to be increased.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- There has been nothing to sustain the price of flour in the face of a certain decline in the price of wheat. Recent sales have been made of Superior Extra, Old Standard, at \$5.371 and \$5.35. Extras are nominal at \$5 25 to \$5.30. The stock in store is 593 barrels, against 700 this time last year. Oatmeal is still scarce and dear, nominal at \$5.50 for small lots. Cornmeal is sold at \$4.25. Bran has been sold at \$13 on the track.

WHEAT .- The business is still very light, there are no receipts from the country, but prices are being made. At points not far west of Toronto wheat has been bought at \$1 and \$1.03. Old wheat has sold here at \$1.15 for No. 2 Fall ; and a recent sale of No. 2 Spring was at \$1.191. This last lot should have been sold last spring at \$1.34. There are various opinions as to the opening price of new wheat; the best opinion seems to be that it will be about \$1.05 to \$1.07 for No. 2 Fall. The stock in store is now 71,349 bushels, against 84,477 hast week and 35,843 bushels a year ago.

COARSE GRAINS .- Burley has not come on the Corn Exchange yet, but it has been bought on the street at 65c to 75. There will be more barley this year than last, but it will be worth less. Onts are on the decline; new oats are now selling at 53c; old oats are still worth 59c on the track. There is nothing said of peas or rye, and prices are nominal; rye has been bought on the street at 66c.

LIVE STOCK TRADE .- There has been between 30 and 35 cars of cattle in during the week. All the cattle fit for export have been sent forward to Montreal traders. A few cars went forward from Tuesday's market here. The forward from Tuesday's market here. The price of cattle for shipping has declined; 54c would be the outside price paid here. Prices are generally lower. Sheep and lambs are in good demand; sheep sell at 44c to 5c, and butcher's cattle are in demand and sell at 44c to 5c; second class 34c to 4c. Sheep and Lambs are also slightly dearer; good lambs are worth 54, and will average \$3.50 by the car lot. Calues are not wanted, and are slow of sale at \$5 to \$8. Hogs are sold at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. There has been a prevailing ten-dency to keep prices of cattle above what could dency to keep prices of cattle above what could be realized by shippers, and it is thought there will be a decline.

GROCERIES -There is said to be some improvement in business. Orders are larger, and more varied. The aggregate business is fair, quotations are slightly changed. Sardines are scarce and not to be had, and there is no tront in the market. Fruit is still held at steady values. Sultanas are ic lower, at 101c to 114c; Valentias are ic denrer, 102c to 114c. There is no extra movement in Sugars, and prices are : Scotch refined 7/c to 8c; Paris lump 10/c to Socied remed is to set; Pars timp 10ke to 10ke; Standard granulated 9ke to 9ke; Cana-dian refined 7ke to 83e; Porto Ricos 7ke to 7ke for dark to fair, and Re to 83e for bright to choice. *Tobaccos*, dark 38c to 40e; Western I-ad, 38c to 42c; Brights, 48c to 57c, and choice 70c to 80e. *Fish* is scarce and not in de-mand, dry cod \$6 to \$6.50. There is no trout in the market.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- It is said that a fair business is being done at present. There are few changes in prices. Cuttle fish bone 55c per 1b; Balsam, 48c per 1b; Camphor, 37c; Cubeb Berries, 63c ; Gum Arabic dearer, 20c to 35c. Aloes, Cape tirm, 20c and 25c; Borax, 20c; Opium, scarce and is advancing in value, \$5.10 to \$5.25 · Castar Oil, 104c to 11c; Sweet Opium, scarce and is advancing in value, \$5.10 to \$5.25; Castor Oil, 10Åc to 11c; Sweet Almonds, 60c per lb; Juniper Berries, 65c per oz. Oil Lemon, \$3.75 to \$4 per lb; Pepper-mint, \$3.75 to \$4.50; Quinine is advancing in value; Howard's, \$2.65; German, \$2.40; Al-cokol, \$2.95 c.sh; Morphia, \$3 to \$3.10 per oz; Uream of Tartar, 36c; Turpentine, 80c to \$5c; Linseed Oil, 72c for nw, 76c for boiled; dye stuffs are quiet; Nfid. Cod Liver Oil, \$1.45 per gal; Norwegian lower at \$3.50. Santonine \$6 uer lb. \$6 per lb.

PROVISIONS .- The local trade keeps pretty fair, but prices are still high for almost everything in the shape of provisions. Butter has been done 22c to 25c for pound rolls ; Farmers' dairy, best, 19c to 20c; ordinary packed has been more plentiful and cheaper, 13c to 15c. Eggs, 17c more prentitui and chequeritise to 102. Pays, 110for case lots. Bacon is scarce and demand is limited, owing to the high price. Long clear is held at 134c to 14c; Cumberland Out is sold at 124c to 13c. Rolls are worth 15c. Chesse is in fair supply; selling at the factories at 104c to 11c and out of fatters at 104c 12c. Dried to 11c, and out of store at 11c to 12c. Apples are out of the market. Hans are in moderate quantity, and selling at 15½ to 16c for smoked and canvassed, and 13½ to 14c for sweet pickled. Land is scarce and deur; selling at 154c for Canadian and 16c for American. Pork is dearer, and could not be sold now at previous rates, the price is quoted now at \$26 to \$27.

OTHER PRODUCE .- Apples .- Harvest apples sell at \$1.75 to \$2.25; superior sell at \$2.50 to \$2.75. There is a large proportion of the offerings that is very inferior. American apples are sold at \$3 to \$3.25. Hogs continue to be bought at \$9.50 to \$10 on the street. Potatoes are 95c a bag. *Poultry* firm at 60c to 65c per pair for fowls; 60c to 70c per pair for ducks; and \$1 to \$1.50 for turkeys. *Hops* are out of the market, but are still quoted at 34c to 37c. There is every prospect that hops will be scarce and dear this season.

HARDWARE.-The business is increasing but not largely. There has been a good trade all along this season. Prices unchanged but generally firm.. The stocks held here are large, but merchants have no apprehensions about the

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION MONTREAL. SEPTEMBER 14th to 23rd. AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL \$25,000 in PREMIUMS.

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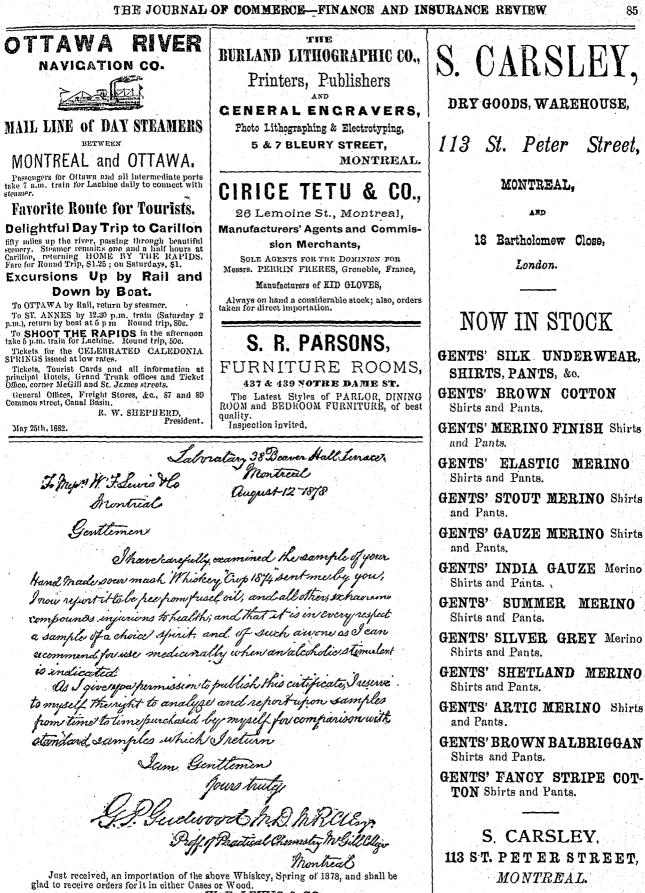
trade being sustained. The following are quo. tations of cut nails per keg 100 lbs: 10d and 60d \$2.95 to \$3.00; 8d and 9d \$3.10 to \$3.20; 6d and 7d \$3,35 to \$3.40; 4d and 5d \$3.65; 3d \$3.90 to \$4.00.

HIDE AND SKINS .- An advance has taken place in *llides.* There has been some scarcity. The prices are now 8c for cows and 9c for steers. Calfskins .- Prices are nominal; green 11c to 13c; cured 13c to 15c. Lambs and Pelts have also advanced 10c; the price now being about 70c for best. Tallow is scarce; none in stock; 84c to 84c for rendered. Fleece wool is still paid for at 20c; but the demand from factories is active and prices are firm.

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continued on MONDAYS, 4th and 11th SEPT., and the last for this Season on THURSDAY, the 14th, at 7.30 a.u. They will ston at RIMOUSKI, BIC, CACOUNA, HIVTERE, DU-LOUP, &c., for passengers, connect-ing at CHAUDIARE with G.T.R. Day Train; and at QUEBEC with North Shore Ry ' Lightning fx-press," reaching MONT. EAL at 940 p.m. ; also with Richelleu Go's Steamer, leaving Quebec at 5.00 p.m. for Montreal, &c. Tickets, Time Tables and full information supplied at the 1. C. R. Office, 136 ST. JAMES STREET (opposite St. Lawrence Hall), Montreal.

G. W. ROBINSON, D. POTTINGER. Eastern Fit. & Pass. Agt. Chief Supt. Montreal, August 28th, 1882.

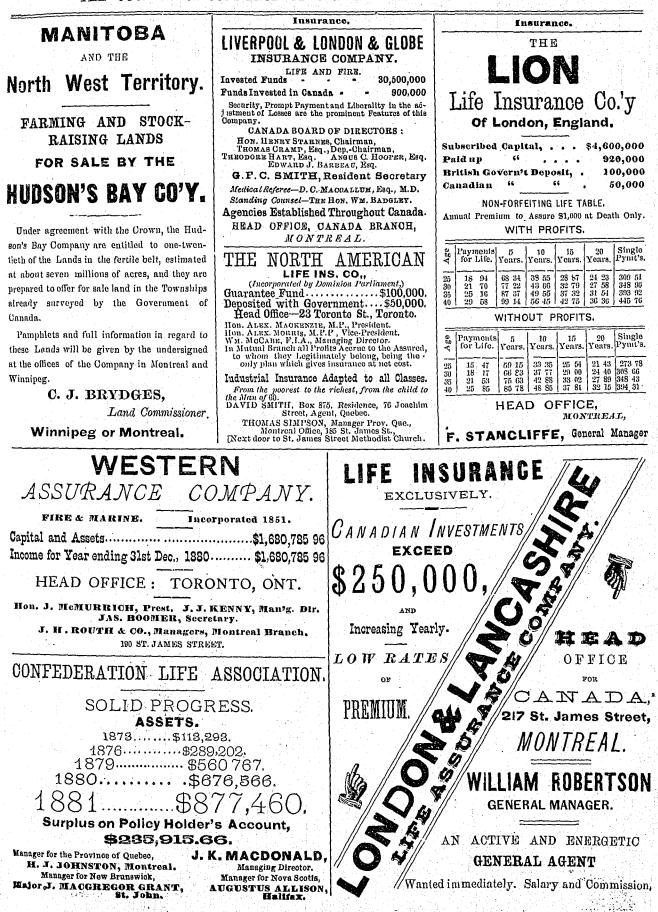


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Montreal, 29th June, 1888.

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NAME.	Par Value	Capital subsoribed.	Capitai paid-up.	Rest.	Dividend last 6 Months.	Closing Prices, Aug. 31,
/British North America	£50	\$ 4,866,666	\$4,866,666	81,215,000	8	103 103
Canadian Bank of Commerce		6,000,000	6,000,000	1,400,000	4	1437 1411
Dominion Bank.	50	1,000,000	1,000,000	451,000	4 91	211 212
Du Peuple Eastern Townships	50	1,600,000	1,600,000	240,000 220,000	8	841 89 1191
Exchange Bank	5D	1,500,000 500,000	1,381,568 500,000	200,000	4	172
Federal Bank	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	300,000	8.	153 156
Hamilton	100	1,000,000	751,55	100.000	4	1201 124
Hochelaga	100	683,200	681,060		21	95 96
mporial Bank.	100	1,000,010	996,0.0	175,000	- 83	146 1461
Jacques Cartier	25	600,000	500,000		3	115 118
Augustime	100	693,000	697 800		0	60 50
Merchants' Bank of Canada	100	5,798,267	5 615,673	750,000 250,000	ိုင္း	130 131 131 1834
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Nationale	60	2,000,000	2,000,000	160,000	ล้า	70]
Ontario Bank	100	1,590,000	410001000	100,000	81 8	126 127
Quebeo Bank	1 Iŭŭ	2.500.000	2,500,000	825,000	84	117
Standard	50	764,600	784,355	25,000	5 8	1143 1151
Toronto	100	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000.000	8.	192 193)
Union Bank	100	2,000,000	2, 00,000	18,000	2	95}
Ville Marie.	100	690,000	461,998	j	21	971
Building and Loan Association Canada Cotton Co	25	750,000	743,255	•••••	84 5	105 140
Canada Landed Credit Co.	50	1,500,000	663.990	120,000	41	126
Canada Perm. Loan and Savings Co		2,000,000	2.000.000	960.000	6	229
Dominion Savings & Inv. Co	50	800,000	717,250	80,000	4 .	120
Dominion Telegraph Co.	50	711,709	1,000,000		2	96
Dundas Cotton Co	1	1	1 avia air	1	5	115
English Loan Co Farmers' Loan and Savings Co		2.044,100	295,847	8,503.	4	127 128 131
Freehold Loan & Savings Co	60 100	1,057,250	611,430	53,000 234,024	4 5	178
Hamilton Provident & Loan Society	100	1,000,000	867,700	170,000	4 .	130
Budon Cotton Co	1	2,000,000	001,100	110,000	1	1614
Huron & Erie Say. & Loan Soc.	50	1.000,000	\$93,150	245,000	4	160]
Imperial Savings and Investment Soc		600,000	563,950	60,000	4	1001
London & Can. Loan & Agency Co	60	4,000,000	560,000	143,000	31	143
London Loan Co. of Canada	50	434,700	800 950	17,432	4	116
Manitoba Loan	100	518,900	1 000 000		5	1204 133 133
Montreal City Gas Co	40	2,000,000 2,000,000	2,000,000	*******	4 .	158 188
MontrealCity Passenger Ry Co	50	600,000	600,000	1	i s	1601 1604
Montreal Cotton Co		000,000	000,000		10	150 155
Montreal Investment and Building Co.	50	600,000	401.027		Ö	674
Montreal Loan & Mortgage S'y	50	1,000,000	612.532	64,000	81	106 110
National Investment Co	100	1,460,000	280.000	11,500	8.	107 109
Ontario Saving and Investment S'oy	50	1,000,000	969,000	158,000	4	130
Richelieu & Outario Nav. Co	100	1 565,000	1,565,000		3	151 751
Torouto City Gar Co.	50	800,000		740 000	21 4	1323 1344
Union Loan and Savinga Co	60	630,000	575.000 1,000,000	160,000 390,000	1 6	134 205
Contract of the second s	, 30			1		

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WHOLEBALE PRICES CURRENT-THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

Name of Article.	Wholesal Rates,	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale Rates
Boots and Shoes. Men's Thick Boots Wax. ' Split " Call Boots, peggod. Kip Brogans Buit Congress Buf & Fubbled Biss Buf & Fubbled Biss Wom's Fubbled & Buff Bals ' Split Bals Cong. do " Buit Bals Missee' Pebbled & Buff Bals Buskins. do Missee' Pebbled & Buff Bals " Cong. do " Buskins. do " Split Bals " Cong. do " Buskins. do " Split Bals"	Bates. \$ 0. \$ 0. 2 25 8 25 1 60 2 255 2 60 8 325 2 60 8 325 8 00 8 75 1 35 1 76 2 25 1 35 1 76 2 25 1 35 1 76 2 10 1 35 1 76 2 10 0 90 1 10 0 50 1 25 0 90 1 10 0 50 1 25 0 90 1 10 0 50 1 00 0 50 1 00 0 75 0 90 1 15 0 90 1 16 0 50 0 0 00 0 70 0 50 0 0 00 0 50 0 50 0 0 00 0 50 0 50 0 0 00 0 50 0 50 0 0 00 0 50 0 50 0 75 3 75 6 522 0 19 0 21 0 21	Sodn Ash. Soda BiCarb Sola BiCarb Sal Soda Tartaric Acid Biesching Powder Camphor Eng. Ref "Am. Ref Gum Arabic, per lb "Taj." Copperas per 100 lbs. Blue Vitrol. Dry Goods. (See Manuf's of Cotton.) Flour. Superior Extrs Extra Superine Strong Bakers Do Americau Fancy Superine Extrs Superine Extrs Superine Extrs Fint.	Rates. * c. \$ c. \$ c. 1 05 1 75 2 10 3 15 1 10 1 20 0 57 0 60 1 60 0 48 0 48 0 48 0 20 0 35 0 45 0 90 0 55 0 90 0 55 0 575 5 50 5 75 5 50 6 00	Name of Article. Japan, fine to choice lb. Japan, Nagasaki	Rates. \$ 0. \$ 0. 0 40 0 55 0 20 0 28 0 20 0 28 0 20 0 28 0 20 0 35 0 20 0 35 0 30 0 88 0 30 0 88 0 45 0 577 0 60 0 88 0 10 0 455 0 40 650 0 18 0 24 0 18 0 24 0 20 0 36 0 28 0 48 0 18 0 455 0 20 0 27 0 28 0 38 0 20 0 27 0 20 0 27 0 20 0 28 0 20 0 28 0 20 0 28 0 19 0 36 0 12 0 124 0 12 0 124 0 12 0 124 0 71 0 71	Name of Article. Spices: Cassiaper lb. Maccper lb. Cloves	Rates \Im c. 8 c. 0 12 0 20 020 0 80 0 95 030 0 95 0 60 0 90 922 0 28 0 17 0 20 0 10 0 12 0 10 0 12 0 28 17 0 20 0 10 0 12 0 16 0 16 0 10 0 12 0 0 16 0 16 0 24 0 25 3 40 3 90 0 05 0 06 0 05 0 05 0 06 0 071 1 50 2 00 200 2 80 2 40 240 0 261 0 27 0 261 0 27
Brockville, new	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cornmeal Bran, per ton. Grain. Canada White, No. 2	0 00 0 00 000 1 14 1 16	Yellow Refined" Gubes " Granulated " SyrupsExtraimp. gal. Good	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Nett; 30 days, or 7 p.c. added Hot Cut Am. or Com. Pat'n 2 & 23 lns. """ 1 & 23 lns. Am. "" 1 & 13 lns. Am. "" 1 & 13 lns. Am. "" 1 & 14 Cut Cat. Cat." 1 & 15 Cold Cut, Cat."" 1 fins. """"	2 0.5 0 0.0 3 3.0 C 0.0 3 4.5 0 0.0 4 3.0 0 0.0 3 3.0 0 0.0 3 3.0 0 0.0 3 3.0 0 0.0 3 8.0 0 0.0
Alum Borax Caustic Soda. Cream Tartar. Extract Logwood. Indigo Madras. Madder. Opium. Oxalic Acid. Potasg Joide. Quing!	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	 Spring, Milwäukle No. 2. Oats, New	0 00 0 00 0 45 0 47 0 00 00 0 93 0 95 0 724 0 75 0 85 4 87 1 20 1 30	Seedless. " Valentiaperlb. Currants" Prunes " H.S. Almonds" S. S. Tarragona" Walnuts " Brazils, new" Batty's Nabob Pickles, doz "Mixed do"	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \ 06^{\circ} \ 0 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 072 \ 0 \ 081 \\ 0 \ 06 \ 0 \ 12 \\ 0 \ 06 \ 0 \ 00 \\ 0 \ 15 \ 0 \ 17 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 09 \ 0 \ 11 \\ 0 \ 071 \ 0 \ 082 \\ 4 \ 00 \ 0 \ 09 \\ 2 \ 90 \ 0 \ 00 \\ \end{array} $	 24 in. j to 2 " " " 3 in. to 4 j " " Cut Spikes, all sizes Finishing Nails: 1 in. to 1 j in. p. 100 lb. kg 1 j in. to 1 j in. " " " " 2 in. and up " " " 7 tobacco Hox Nails: 1 j tn. & 1 j in p. 100 lb kg 1 j tn. & 1 j in p. 100 lb kg 	3 05 0 00 5 45 0 00 4 45 0 (0 8 70 0 00 8 9 0 00 8 55 0 00 3 55 0 00

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WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

19. Terms for cut, casing, bax and shook, fluishing and Tobacco Box; also for Olinch and Pressed, and Barrol Nails, Ner cash within 30 days; or 4 months Note, adding interest from the date of delivery at seven per cent. Discount on Bolts, Carriage, Tire and Machine, 70 to 76 per cent.

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WM. LUNAN & SON, Sole Proprietors, SOREL, Que., Canada,

	SECURITIES.		ug 3	
Can.	Government Debentures, 6 p. ct		<u> </u>	
18	82-84	1.1	102]	
Do.	do. 1885 op. of Gov.		104	
Do.	do. inscribed stock. nion 5 per ct. Stock		103	
	real 5 per cent Stock		102} 106	
Mont	real Harbor Bonds 6 p.c	1	105	
Do.	Corporation 6 per ct. Bonds	1 '		
Do.	7 per ct. Stock			
Toror	to City 6 per ct	·	117	
Town	Debentures, (Ont.) 20 years 6 per ct ship Debentures, (Ont.) 6 per ct	•	110 108	
10.01	isaip Debendires, (Ont.) o per ct	•1	108	_
Shrs.	Railway and other Stocks.	Pd.	Aug	31.
100	Atlantic & St. Lawrence Sh5 6 p. c Do, 6 p. c. Ster. Mt. Bonds Do, do, 3rd Mort. 1891	333	\$35	
100	Do. do, 3rd Mort. 1891	100		
10	Buffalo and Lake Huron	sll	114	÷., 1
100	Do. do 2nd Mort	100	121 122	
	Buffalo and Lake Huron Do, do, 54 p. e. 1st Mort Do. do 2nd Mort Can Central 5 p.c. 1st M fkls Int. guar, by			1 s -
100	Gov		::::	
••	Chie, & G.T.R. 6 p.e. 1st M. Coup, 1,900 Graud Trunk of Canada Consol	•••	1123	
100	Grand Trunk of Canada Consol	100	214	
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100	Do do 1st Pref Stock	all	106	
100	Do do 2nd Pref Stock Do do 3rd Pref Stock	all	- 93	
100	Do 5 p c Perp Deb Stock	100	46	
201	Do sperer besseen of Canada Do 6 do do 1890. Do hepeta to prefere a sector of the sector of the sector Do hepeta to be of the sector of the sector of the sector Handlion mad N. K. Sik, let Mort. N of Contada y e that Sector Donds	all	- 144	
100	Do 5 0. c. uref conv	an	110	
100	Do Perpetual 5 p e Debenture Stock	all	112	
100 100	Manifton and N. W		97	
100	N of Cauada 6 p c 1st Pref Bonds	100	105	
100	Do do 2nd do Do 5 p c 1st Mort	100	102	
100	Northern Extension, 6 p c. guar.		102	
	Northern Estension, 6 p c. guar. Do do 6 p c. Imp. Mort. Well, Grey & Bruce, 7 p c. Ids, 1st. Mort. T. G. & B. a p c bonds 1st mort.		109	- S. (*
100	T. G. & B. h p c bonds 1st mort		- 90 - 673	
	St. Law, & Ott. 6 p c Bds British Columbia, July, 1907 6 p c		.94	96
	Can Gov 1879-81	1	117	150
	Can Gov at 6 p. c. 1882-84	I	1024	
	Do 6 p c 1881-4, Jan and July		1024	: •
 .	Can Gov is 3,0-51 Can Gov at \$p_c 1832-81 Do 6 p c 1831-4, Jan and July Do 5 p c 1830-4, Jan and July Do 5 p c 1830 (Jan and July Do Dom Stock of 1903, April and Oct Do Dominien Stock of 1903, 4 p.c. Do Dom Stock of 1903, 4 p.c.		1045	
	Do Dom Stock of 1903, April and Oct		102}	1.95
	Do Dominion Stock of 1904, 1 p c Do Do 1904 Ins Stock 4 p c	1.3	1073	
	New Brunswick 6 p c, Jan and July	1.1	(05 111	- 1993. 1997 - 1997
	Nova Scotha 6 p c, 1886	ng j	105	1.1
al glas	New Branswick 6 p c, Jan and July Nora Scoth 6 p c, 1886 Quebec Fror, 5 p c. Do iss. in Paris 43 p. 9		109	14
		<u> </u>	104	





WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. -THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882

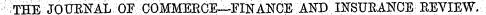
	WHOI	ESALE PRIC	da CUR	RENTTHURSDAY, A			
Name of Article.	Itates,	me of Article.	Wholesale Rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesale rates.	Name of Article.	Wholesals Rates,
Hochelagn (Brown), G30 h " A 27 h" " B 27 in" " B 27 in" " H 33 in" " D0 " D1 " D1 " D1 " D1 " D2 " X 336 in" " X X36 in" " X A 33 in" " A A33 in" " A A33 in" " A A 33 in" " A C 35 in" " A B 30 in" " HB B 30 in" " Clock, Dlue, brown. fcy. Colored Goods: Doulins, Dlue & brown Checks, Dlue, brown. fcy. " Colored Goods: Doulins, Dlue & brown" Checks, Dlue, brown. fcy. " Colored Goods: Doulins, Dlue & brown" " C 23in	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 063 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 063 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 063 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 053 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 053 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 053 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 073 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0114 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0114 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0114 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0114 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 0114 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 071 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 & 00 \\ 0 & 000 & 0 & $	d striped BX (* C X check B tea Stripes titas. Check A kSolida A ply 16 oz. B, per ble arn, White Colored Colored D White Colored S Unblenched Blenched S Unblenched Burlenched Burlenched Solitas. & c. end, gen, 1001bkgg No. 1 Lead No. 2 Lead No. 2 Lead No. 2 Lead Ary an Red, Eng'h chre, Freuch Salt. col Coarse, per bag in per brid do y filled do thatory filled ther, M	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Mill do Lath, M. Spruce, Ito 2 in., M. Tobacco. Tobacco in Bond. Duty 20c p. 10. Black, Chewing in boxes. "in caddles Mahoganies, Smoking bxs. "in caddles "in caddles Prime of Wales, brand. Nelson's Navy 3's 6's & ½'s. Black, Twist 12's. Mahogany Chewing. Solace Fair. "in Good. Solace, Common. Solace, Common. Solace, Common. Solace, Common. Solace, Common. Solace, Fair. "in Good. Solace Fair. "in Good. Solace Fair. "in Good. Solace Fair. "in Good. Solace Stat. Navy, 6's & S's & 10's. Navy, 6's & S's & 10's. Watogany Navy, 8s. Wines. Liquors etc. Ale English. Domestic. "in the solar	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Cheaper shippers	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
			SR	MAYO,	FR	ESH EXTRA S	
Kelland Canal	Enlargement		er and I	Manufacturer of		MON. HERR (Media gnments novy Arr For Sale Br	ims).
	- -	OF EV	ERY I	ESCRIPTION,		GORDON &	
Notice to C	ontractors.	9	COMMO	N STREET,	31 & 3	3 ST. NICHOLAS ST. MONTREAL.	reet,
GEALED TENDERS, add and endorsed "Tender will be received at this Offic Eastern and Western Mail DAY OF SEITTEMBER ne, completion of that part of tween Ramey's Bend and, Section No. 34, embracing is called the "Rock Cut." Plaus showing the nosible	ressed to the undersignu- for the Welland Cana is until the arrival of t s on FRIDAY, mit 1 st, for the deepening a the Welland Canal, 1 Port Colborne, knöwn the greater part of wh	d. lie str e- str e- str e- str e- str b- b- b- b- b- b- b- b- b- b-	ers of the be	DYSTER CO., st SELECTS, and	SUPEF	I. RICHARDSO	
this Office, and at the fit Welland, on and after F4 OF AUGUST next, where can be obtained. Contractors are requeste tenders will not be conside in accordance with the per- case of firms, except there signatures, the nature of t of residence of each membe ther, an accepted bank che thousand dollars must necou ders, which sum shall be f dering declines entering inf at the respective contracto accepted. This Department does no accept the lowest or any ten By c	A Di hib volve, chi le scen sident Engineer's Olli RIDAY, rite 18ru D.2 printed forms of tem d to bear in mind <i>t</i>) red unless made stric uted forms, and, in t are attached the actu- the occupation and pla- er of the same ; and f upany ihe respective the orfelied if the party to or submitted. sent in will be return rs whose Tenders are r t, however; bind itself ider. order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretan	At BUL At Shell At 169 W A At 169 W A	K Q AL Oyster ASHINO NEW ESTABLIC HATTO CANN Lemons, Nu cen, Smoked and Kippered EK. Order	Adard YSTERS , so, s, Clams, &Co., STON STREET , YORK . SHED 1874. ON & CO. , arrens VIED GOODS , ats, Jellies, &c. d, Pickled, Cauned and a Mackerel TO ARRIVE s soli cited. URS STREET,	14 P. O. BO N. BF	IKLES, CATSUPS, ST. JAMES STREE' No. 1567. MON' Insteam Exhibition, 1880. USE nan's Gilt Edge	l', FREAL. arded at

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