

JACQUES CARTIER BANK.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting—The Directors Make a Satisfactory Report.

The stockholders of the Jacques Cartier bank held their annual meeting yesterday at one o'clock. Hon. Mr. Desjardins, president, was in the chair, and among the other gentlemen present were Messrs. H. Beaupré, Thomas Gauthier, Z. Chapleau, Lucien Huot, J. O. Gravel, Adolphe Roy, A. S. Hamelin, Dumont Laviolette, J. A. Moncel, A. Roy and A. L. de Martigny, manager.

After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been approved the president presented the directors' annual report, which was as follows:

Gentlemen,—The board of directors have the honor to submit the report of the operations of the bank during the year just closed, and of its condition on the 31st of May last:

The balance left to the Account of Profits and Loss on the 31st of May, 1892, was \$15,304.90. The net profits of the year, after payment of interest, and charges and deducting appropriations for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to \$9,327.96.

To be deducted: Dividend of 3 per cent, 1st Decem. 1892, \$17,500.00. Dividend of 3 per cent, 1st June, 1893, 17,500.00. Carried to the Reserve Fund, 40,000.00. Proportion of discounts cashed on notes not yet due, 25,000.00.

Balance, \$4,632.86. The net profits of the year, therefore, amount to nearly 18 per cent on capital. This surpasses the result of all preceding years. However, it is not to be attributed wholly to the ordinary business of the bank. The latter, nevertheless, shows a natural increase which is very satisfactory, and we have been enabled to add to it the profits made on the sale of certain property, which, for prudential reasons, had been estimated on our books at a lower figure than it realized.

Consequently, we have strengthened our reserve by the addition of \$40,000, which puts that fund up to 43 per cent. of our capital, and we have besides set aside a sum of \$25,000 to balance at the closing of the books the sum received from the discount of notes.

We are glad to put side a few figures from our three last annual statements:

Our deposits, which amounted on the 31st of May, 1891, to \$1,075,233.00. And on the 31st of May, 1892, to \$2,050,412.00. Reached on the 31st of May, 1893, to \$2,475,438.00. Being an increase over 1892 of \$425,026.00. And over 1891 of \$1,400,185.00.

Our branches and agencies show as satisfactory results as last year. We have established a new branch, that of St. John suburb, Quebec, and from the business done so far we are justified in expecting excellent results.

The main offices and branches have been carefully inspected, and the Board takes particular pleasure in testifying to the zeal, the prudence and intelligent manner in which the managing Director, Inspector and the other officers of the bank have worked to bring about the satisfactory results which we are happy to lay before you.

The term of all the members of the Board expires, and the law allows you to re-elect them.

The whole respectfully submitted. ALPH. DESJARDINS, President. Montreal, the 21st of June, 1893.

THE STATEMENT OF THE BANK. The managing-director, Mr. de Martigny, then submitted the annual statement, which is as follows:

CR. Balance at credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1892, \$15,304.90. Net profits for the year, after deducting cost of management, interest on deposits, losses and probable losses, \$9,327.96. Total, \$24,632.86.

DR. Dividend No. 54, 3 per cent, payable 1st December, 1892, \$17,500.00. Dividend No. 55, 3 per cent, payable 1st June, 1893, 17,500.00. Carried to reserve, 40,000.00. Reduction for interest on current discounts, 25,000.00. Balance at credit of profit and loss, 31st May, 1893, \$4,632.86.

Assets. Specie, \$7,941.64. Dominion Government notes, \$9,941.60. Notes of and cheques on other banks, \$173,700.64. Balance due other banks in Canada, \$1,718.80. Balance due from agents in foreign countries, \$41,804.00. Balance due from agents in the United Kingdom, \$32,579.41. Deposit funds, guarantee for circulation, \$2,187.63. Loans on call, secured by stocks and debentures, \$6,009.84.

Liabilities. Capital stock, \$300,000.00. Reserve fund, \$215,000.00. Reduction of discount on bills not due, \$25,000.00. Profit and loss balance, \$4,632.86. Dividend No. 55, 3 per cent, payable 1st June, 1893, \$17,500.00. Dividends unclaimed, \$1,336.00. Total due to shareholders, \$703,632.86. Notes of the bank in circulation, \$390,231.00. Deposits payable on demand, \$70,353.16. Deposits bearing interest, \$1,709,575.39. Deposits of the Federal Government, \$18,641.11. Deposits of the Provincial Government, \$50,000.00. Balances due to agents of the bank and other banks, \$62,582.24. Total, \$2,475,438.00.

After the reading of these documents Messrs. Guil, Moncel and Arthur Roy were appointed scrutineers, and Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Laviolette, moved the adoption of the report.

Bank owed to him, but still he did not think it good policy that an official of the bank should at the same time be a Director.

Mr. Thos. Gauthier seconded this motion, but Mr. de Martigny refused to accept it. He said that he would consider its adoption equivalent to a vote of want of confidence.

Mr. Beaupré thereupon said that he would withdraw his motion. The vote being taken on the motion of Mr. Huot, it was defeated by a large majority.

The following board was then elected: Messrs. Alp. Desjardins, A. S. Hamelin, D. Laviolette, A. L. de Martigny, Joel Leduc. All the above are former directors, with the exception of Mr. Joel Leduc, who renews Mr. Huot.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Leduc the new board did not meet to elect officers. The usual vote of thanks was unanimously carried.

BIRTHS. HARPER—In this city, on Monday, 19th June, the wife of F. H. Harper, of a daughter. STRANGE—On the 17th instant, at 515 Upper St. Urbain street, the wife of F. C. Strange, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. FISH—EYERS—At the Church of the Messiah, on Tuesday, June 20th, 1893, by the Rev. W. S. Barnes, Walter Robert Fish, of Prince Albert, N.W.T., son of the late Samuel B. Fish, of this city, to Edith Emily, eldest daughter of Mr. Alfred Evers of London, Eng., and niece of Mr. and Mrs. John McGillivray, of Cote St. Antoine, No. 100.

WILCOCKS-SAVAGE—At Granby, Quebec, on Wednesday, June 21st, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Rural Dean Longhurst, George Cornish Wilcocks, Editor and Proprietor of the Leader, youngest son of Arthur Wilcocks, Esquire of Richmond, Q., to Amy Isabella, only daughter of Alonzo C. Savage, Esquire, Granby. No Cards.

KENNEDY-CUNNINGHAM—At the St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, June 21st, 1893, by the Rev. F. M. Dorey, M.A., William B. Kennedy, accountant, Northern Assurance Company, to Mary Louise, youngest daughter of O. W. Cunningham, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS. LUSIER—At St. Cuthbert, on the 21st inst., Louis Lusier, aged 38 years. Funeral from 3144 Notre Dame street, on Saturday, at 7 a.m., to St. Cuthbert Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

ANDERSON—In this city, on the 21st inst., Thomas Anderson, eldest son of the late Robert Anderson, aged 37 years. Funeral from 1411 St. Louis street, on Friday, June 23rd, at 10 a.m., to St. Louis Church, thence to St. Louis Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

JOSEPH—In this city, on the 21st inst., Gershon Joseph, Esq., Q.C. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 749 Sherbrooke street, on Friday afternoon, 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock. Friends will please accept this intimation.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1893.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The Liberal convention fully met all expectations in the drafting of the platform on which the party will stand or fall in the pending campaign. There is nothing in it particularly new; everyone of the principles embodied in the resolutions has been put forward scores of times by representative Liberals. But now the party through an assembly representative of every shade of thought and every section of the Dominion, has crystallized these ideas into a series of succinct resolutions, and has given them forth to the world as the official and accredited policy of the party. Hereafter there can be no shadow of excuse for those who in the past have pretended that the Liberal policy is indefinite vague and changeable to continue these assertions. There never was any proper justification for such statements; but the absence of an authoritative deliverance on every point of policy gave enemies and critics of the Liberal party an opportunity for the most wanton and unjust misrepresentation. This will no longer be possible. The Liberal party in convention assembled has spoken; it has set forth its beliefs and its principles; it has made its promises; and on the issues it has thus laid down invites the judgment of the people of Canada.

The leading resolution as a matter of course deals with the tariff. Everything is subsidiary to this great issue in which is involved the material advance of Canada. The Liberal party has placed itself squarely on the issue of Tariff for Revenue Only. Mr. Laurier struck the keynote of this battle cry in the budget debate in the last session of parliament when he said that while the Conservatives drafted their tariff primarily for the purpose of protection the Liberals believed that the Tariff should only be a revenue raising expedient. Mr. Laurier reiterated this in his address to the convention on the opening day. The Committee on Resolutions elaborated this into the powerful declaration for Tariff for Revenue Only which was adopted by the convention without a dissenting voice. This resolution was not too strong in its description of the evils which have been brought on Canada, by the policy of high protection. The National Policy has been used as a corruption agency to keep the government in power. It has, as charged by the resolution, decreased the value of farm and other landed property; it has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few; it has checked immigration; it has caused great loss of population; it has impeded commerce; and it has discriminated against Great Britain. A policy which has brought in its train such public evils should have no quarter shown it. The National Policy requires not amendment but abolition. The Liberals pledged themselves, given the opportunity, to wipe it out entirely; and in its place to build a tariff "so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible on the necessities of life, and so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States." This is very different from the bogus tariff reform declarations made by Sir John Thompson and Minister Foster.

The issue between the two parties is now joined. The Conservatives advocate Protection; while the Liberals denounce it. The Conservatives stand by the Foster tariff, giving promise of certain immaterial amendments; the Liberals would destroy it utterly, root and branch. The Liberals are free traders and will go

as far in that direction as the revenue necessities of the country will permit. There is no possibility of confusion between the two fiscal policies. Even Conservative Tariff Reform is a very different thing from Liberal Tariff for Revenue Only. More than one speaker expressed the fear that the Conservatives would steal the Liberal clothes; but this is a coat they will never have the face to try to wear.

Equally clear is the party's definition of its attitude on the reciprocity question. We question whether there was ever so much downright lying done on any one subject before as has been done by the Conservative press and their Mugwump allies in the last three years over the advocacy by the Liberal party of free trade relations with the United States. In reality the Liberal party has not varied in its attitude on reciprocity for the past twenty years. It believes that a reciprocity treaty with the United States wide enough to embrace not only natural products but a carefully considered list of manufactures would be an incalculable benefit to Canada. It is prepared, given the opportunity, to endeavor to negotiate such a treaty. But to secure it the Liberals would not submit to conditions limiting in any way the prerogatives of the Canadian parliament to deal freely with all matters affecting its constituents. Their policy on this question did not in the past, nor does it now, imply a uniformity of tariffs between the two countries, nor the control of the Canadian tariff by the Washington authorities. They simply believe that sensible Canadians and Americans meeting together in friendly conference could replace the present commercial warfare between these two adjoining countries with an honorable friendship. The Conservative position on the reciprocity issue has been a succession of subterfuges and falsehoods. At this moment no one knows where they stand. Midway between elections they are fiercely opposed to it; but on the eve of a general or a by-election, they talk about in very short compass, and spread their sails to catch the ever-blowing breeze in favor of freer trade relations with the adjoining republic. Their one attempt to secure reciprocity ended in a fiasco, which it is not ungenerous to say was deliberately brought about by the Canadian Commissioners. Certain it is that the latter put forward all the difficulties in the way; and invited a repulse. Whether they got one or not is a moot point, for Mr. Blaine's official report to Congress and the Canadian commissioners' report to the Home Government flatly contradict one another on the essential points. But there are strong reasons for believing that a reciprocity treaty, such as is proposed by the Liberals, could be arranged without difficulty. Mr. Blaine, speaking the views of the late Republican administration, admitted his willingness to arrange a treaty, covering natural products and some manufactured articles, without demanding the assimilation of the two tariffs. Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee of Ways and Means—a position which makes him virtually leader of the present Democratic House of Representatives—went much further in his recent address to the Reciprocity Convention at St. Paul. He therein gave expression to the friendliest sentiments towards Canada, and to his belief that a wide reciprocity treaty could be arranged without either country in any way abating any of its powers or privileges.

In support of this resolution there were addresses by many manufacturers who expressed their willingness and even their anxiety to be brought into competition with American manufacturers. They do not whine about inability to compete; but being loyal and self-respecting Canadians, believe that they can take care of themselves in competition with anything and everything that is going. This is the tone of many Canadian which should be sounded in every Liberal address; it is far different from the cowardly and pessimistic utterances of those whose task it is to apologize for the present Canadian government. Canadian brain and brawn are the equal—nay, the superior—of any in the world. Throw wide the doors and let who will come and try a fall with them.

These will be accounted the chief planks in the Liberal platform; yet there are two others, closely related to one another, which raise an issue which really transcends those involving only the material welfare of our land. The resolutions condemning the corruption of the present Government and the baulking of investigations by the appointment of Royal Commissions should appeal profoundly to the moral sense of the Canadian people. That corruption of the most disgraceful kind has marked the lavish expenditure of the Conservative administrations is no longer a mere assertion; it is a proved fact. The McGreevey exposure blackened the whole Conservative party; and the stain was not removed by the sacrificial offering of Sir Hector Langevin and the Hon. Thos. McGreevey. Following swiftly its heels came exposure after exposure, revealing a condition of affairs that appalled the people of Canada. Then the government determined that, so far as it could prevent it, there should be no further revelations. It refused point blank to enquire into charges of the most serious nature preferred against the Hon. Mr. Haggart; and in the following session tried to take the same course with respect to the Caron charges. Driven from this position by the impetuous assaults of the Liberal Parliamentary Opposition, the government tried another device. They mutilated the charges and appointed a tribunal of their own to investigate them. Even

under these extraordinary circumstances evidence was forthcoming that public monies aggregating many thousands of dollars filtered into the Conservative campaign fund through the convenient channel of friendly corporations. The Curran bridge investigation now being held in this city is another illustration of how the people's money has been squandered among the favorites of the Government. These scandals are not matters of rumor. They are not inventions of enemies of the Government. They are well known and indisputable realities. If so much has been revealed, despite the strong reasons for secrecy which prevailed, it is a fair inference that there remain other, and probably greater, scandals yet to be discovered. There has not been a public work of any magnitude constructed since 1878, about which there have not been dark rumors of scandal. We believe we are well within the mark in saying that of every million of dollars expended in public works, at least ten per cent., or \$100,000 has been deliberately stolen—we use the word stolen because it is the only proper one—either for the personal use of friends of the Government, or for the campaign funds which were used in debauching the Canadian electorate. Nor do we believe that the recent exposures have led to any reformation in the Government's methods, though they have undoubtedly impressed on it the necessity of greater caution. The only way to get rid of this cancer on the body politic is to excise it utterly by the expulsion from power of the Conservatives.

Another resolution denounced the gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892; and laid down the principle that in the redistribution of constituencies county lines should be respected. To give to members of one political party strength out of proportion to its numbers, by hiving its adversaries, is to invite revolution. A gerrymander is perhaps the meanest card in the political pack, and is only played by men with the stunted moral perceptions of a gambler. The gerrymander act of 1882 was an infamy, and at least one of its defenders and apologists at that time has since publicly done penance for his sin. The measure of last year, though not as bad as its predecessor, was bad enough. For a gerrymander there can be no defence. It is an offence not only against a party but against that system of constitutional government which has been established by centuries of development; and which is the hope of the world.

Allied with the gerrymander as a means for keeping the Liberals out of power is the Dominion Franchise Act. A serious objection to it, apart altogether from the injustice of its provisions to the Liberals, is its excessive cost. Something over one million dollars have been sunk in order to enable the Conservative party to prepare its own lists, and thus make easy the stuffing of them with faggot votes. The Liberals propose a return to the old system of using the provincial voters' lists. To do this would be to save hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly and to furnish lists which, to a much greater extent than at present, would command the confidence of both parties. The provincial franchise laws are all liberal ones; and there can be no good reasons advanced why they should not be used for provincial and Dominion elections alike.

On the question of Senate reform the convention merely expressed its opinion without laying out a definite plan of reform. What to do with the Senate is a problem which the Liberals must set themselves to solve. As at present constituted it represents nothing, unless it be the mistakes and blunders of the past. Ninety per cent. of its members are Tories; yet it has the power, under the constitution, to veto the measures of a Liberal House which represents the desires of the people. At present it is comparatively harmless, because the House of Commons is politically in sympathy with it; but in the almost certain event of the accession to power of a Liberal government there may result a serious clash between the two coordinate Houses of Parliament. The resolution asks that the "Senate be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principle of popular government." This looks towards an elective senate, and will have the effect of stimulating the discussion as to the best means of making the second chamber something better than an expensive farce.

The remaining resolutions calling for greater economy in the national expenditures, a prohibition plebiscite, and the disposition of public lands only to actual settlers, round out and make complete the platform.

A brief recapitulation of the resolutions adopted by the convention shows them to be:

1. Tariff for revenue only.
2. Reciprocity on honorable terms with the United States.
3. Condemnation of the corruption of the Government.
4. A demand for greater economy in public expenditures.
5. A denunciation of the reference to Royal Commissions of charges against Ministers.
6. Disposition of the public lands to actual settlers only.
7. Repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act.
8. Retention of county lines in the redistribution of constituencies.
9. Reform of the Senate.
10. A plebiscite on the question of Prohibition.

This is a platform which will, we believe, commend itself to an overwhelming majority of the Canadian people if the Liberal leaders and Liberal newspapers keep it steadily before them from now until the next general election.

BANKING REPORTS.

A perusal of the reports of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Toronto and the Imperial Bank of Canada, three of the chief monetary institutions of the sister province of Ontario, will add to the strength already imparted to the market by the very satisfactory showing of the great banks of our own city. The addresses of the directors and managers show a remarkable similarity, both in the resume of the year's business and in their anticipations for the future. Thus general experience would seem to add its guarantee as to the soundness of the system followed and the nature of the future precautions to be taken. One and all are for working on the steady lines of persistent industry, being satisfied with the fair profits of legitimate business and deprecating any such extension of credit as may lead to a boom in any particular branch. The misfortunes of other countries are used to illustrate the evil effects of any deviation from the sound traditions of legitimate banking, and Australia, in particular, is this year the "horrid example" of the effect of unlimited draughts of foreign capital upon the country solely for the purpose of making large profits without any regard as to its capabilities or necessities.

It is satisfactory to note that a complaint that has been heard rather frequently of late, "that Canadian banks have been lending money to the south of line 45 that should of right have been kept in Canada, to the great encouragement of our home trade," meets with a very complete reply. It is clearly shown by Mr. Walker, the manager of the Bank of Commerce, that, after all legitimate home demands have been fairly met, the employment of spare capital on call loans with American banks is really not only a judicious investment, but may be looked upon in the nature of a reserve capable of immediate realization, and thus adds to the elements of strength. The same capital employed at home would, probably, not only lead to a stimulation of undesirable speculation, but in case of absolute necessity would in all likelihood be incapable of immediate realization, and the immediate effect of a calling in would be an immediate tumble in Canadian securities that would infallibly precipitate a crisis.

The effect of all these highly satisfactory reports on the capitalists of the old world may be easily predicted. The high dividends paid and the conservative adherence of the managements to the traditions of English banking will no doubt excite in their breasts a desire to exchange some of their loose capital from the ignoble security of the two per cent. to the fresh fields and promising pastures of Canada. This will tend to bring about the very state of things against which the managers so anxiously warn us; and we, in our turn, beg leave to call their attention to the great probability of such an occurrence.

The annual statement of the Jacques Cartier Bank, which will be found in another column, must prove highly satisfactory to its shareholders and friends. The bank seems now to have entered upon a steady career of prosperity, which, from the careful attention of its manager and directors, bids fair to continue long.

To Be Tried For Manslaughter.
Barrington, N.S., June 22.—An unusually large docket of criminal matters have occupied the Supreme Court in session here this week. The principal matter that has attracted attention is the case of the Queen versus Alice Wrayton, who had been charged with neglecting to provide necessary food and clothing and inflicted bodily harm, thereby endangering the life of her servant, William Patterson, of Chelsea, Mass. The Grand Jury, after an investigation, have reported a true bill, charging her with manslaughter and the trial will proceed forthwith.

A NEW YORK BANKING EXPEDIENT.

The banks of New York have taken a step in advance in banking matters. No doubt bankers in other great monetary centres have often felt the necessity of mutual defence, but till now no practical working scheme has ever been evolved. In some countries the mutual assistance required has been sought for by means of legislative enactment, but what practical men conversant with all the requirements of the situation could not do for themselves was not likely to be evolved from the united wisdom of chance representatives. To New York belongs the honor of the first practical working scheme, and the example thus set may travel far.

The system of banking that would seem to promise the best possible result is one that would leave each individual bank perfect freedom of action in serving its customers and working in the interest of its shareholders, and yet in case of emergency allows of united action of all the banks to come to its assistance. This assistance of course would only be afforded to a certain well defined and regulated extent of the sound assets of the contributory banks, and above all only upon securities that are above all suspicion. It does not mean that the union of banks would risk honest assets, and jeopardize the interests of their own customers and shareholders to pull one of the union through the results of its own mismanagement or foolish speculations or robbery by its officials. The motto "all for each" is only carried out so far as it can be done with absolute safety, but in case of soundly managed institutions the assistance thus rendered would no doubt be sufficient to tide over the first attack of a panic and give it time to gather in its resources.

This end is attained by the New York banks by the simple expedient of the issue of clearing house certificates on the basis of solid securities deposited with the clearing house committee. It goes without saying that any bank which cannot place with the committee adequate securities, that is securities which in market value represent a third more than the amount of securities for which they are reckoned as a basis, will not be sustained by the careful and judicious committee having charge of the matter. This issue of clearing certificates does not imply the creation of a new kind of money. They are in no sense of the word money or currency, or available as a circulating medium. They are simply employed as security between banks for the payment of unsettled balances. Thus in case of settlement going heavily against a bank the clearing certificates would be taken as full and ample security for the final payment. The certificates are in effect promissory notes of the bank delivering them which all the other banks agree to accept.

This then defines the extent of the mutual assistance accorded. The Banks mutually consent to defer settlement with each other within certain limits upon the delivery of securities that are deemed sufficient to ensure final payment. This acts as a partial suspension of payment between the banks themselves. In case of panic a bank that might be forced to pay its balances or acknowledge bankruptcy is thus rendered valuable assistance by being allowed to let its balances, under certain conditions, stand over till some convenient time for settlement.

American Consuls Appointed.
Washington, June 22.—The president has made the following appointments: Darius H. Ingraham, Maine, consul general at Halifax, N.S.; Consul W. S. Campbell, New York, at Newcastle, England; James A. Demarest, New Jersey, at Brooklyn, Canada; Joel Lindsay, Vermont, at Montreal, Canada; John H. Coppinger, Illinois, at Toronto, Canada.

To-Day, Friday, is the Lake Shore Day

Groceries for all intervening points from the city—Montreal Junction through to Beaufort and Thompson's Point.
Delivered by our Double Express Waggoners at customers' doors.
It is earnestly requested that all orders be placed at the earliest possible moment.
FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

TWO OR THREE OF OUR SPECIALTIES.

1,000 DOZEN QUARTS AND PINTS
CLUB : CLARET.
OUR BOTTLING AND OUR BRAND.

QUARTS, \$6.00 DOZEN. PINTS, \$3.50 DOZEN.

1,000 Dozen MARGAUX CLARET

OUR BOTTLING AND OUR BRAND.
VIN ORDINAIRE, - - - \$3.50 DOZEN.
FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

OUR FAMOUS
35 Cent English Breakfast Tea.

THE TEA FOR THE MASSES.
THE TEA FOR THE CLASSES.

1,000 pounds in 1 lb. parcels, 5, 10, and 20 lb. caddies, ready for balance of this week's trade.
FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

THE ROYAL DUTCH COFFEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES JUST TO HAND.
Royal Dutch Coffee, prepared by the Beach Process, in 2 lb. tins, 90c. per tin,
FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

FRASER, VIGOR & CO.

Family Grocers and Wine Merchants.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, - - 199 ST. JAMES ST.

SUNDRIES.

TO THE TRADE.

For Wet Weather and Warm Weather.
Ladies' Rubber Garments.
Men's and Tweed Rubber Coats.
Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas.
Bathing Suits and Trunks.
Summer Underwear and Half-Hose.
Cotton Neckwear, Cashmere Vests.
Art Cushions, Hand Rests, and Tea Cosies.

Orders solicited. Filling letter orders a Specialty.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

Wellington and Front Sts., E.,
TORONTO.

F. N. PICARD,
AGENT.
207 ST. JAMES ST.
North-eimer's Building

By Walter M. Kearns.

Imported Cattle

Valuable Horses (Driving, Working and Saddle) Sheep, Pigs, Farm Implements, Harness, Wagons, Carriages, Etc., Etc.

Very important sale by order of M. T. LEFEBVRE, Esq., at the "Old Vine" Farm, Bord, a beautiful first farm across Back River (14 Miles). The stock will include 24 Milch Cows, Holsteins and other thoroughbreds, as well as a number of Superior Grade Cattle, 20 Holstein Bulls, one Normand Bull, Sheep, Pigs, Valuable Stallions and about 100 other Horses, etc., the whole formerly the property of

EX-PREMIER MERCIER, and used on his late farm "Toucouvre." Many of the cattle were imported at considerable cost.

Catalogues are being prepared. Sale on or about WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

Further particulars later. Free tickets via C. P. R. will be issued to intending purchasers on day of sale.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.

Swimming Made Easy

—UNDER—
PROF. KILGICK'S SYSTEM.

Late four years Swimming Instructor to the Detroit Young Men's Christian Association of 1800 members.
Swimming frequently mastered after a Course of four Swimming Lessons of ten minutes each.

TERMS:
Including admission to Swimming Bath. Course of 4 lessons, adults \$3.00; children \$2.00. Ladies' hours 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., except Sundays. Gentlemen's, 6 to 9 a.m., and 2 to 9.30 p.m.

Single lessons, adults, 50c.; children, 30c.

TRUCKS BATH INSTITUTE.
Telephone, 4203.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TIME.

Commencing June 24th, 1893, trains will leave Montreal as follows:
Express Train for Quebec, River du Loup, St. John and Halifax 7:45 a.m.
Express Train for Quebec, River du Loup and St. John 11:15 a.m.
Express Trains for Portland and Old Orchard 7:45 a.m., 1:30 p.m.
Local Train for Sherbrooke, Island Pond and Portland 11:15 a.m.
Local Passenger Train for St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations 4:00 p.m.
Mixed Train for St. Hyacinthe, Quebec and intermediate stations 7:50 a.m.
Express Trains for St. Lambert and Delawares and Hudson Railway 7:10 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 4:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.
Express Trains for St. Johns and Central Vermont Railway 8:25 a.m., 4:40 p.m., 6:00 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
Local Passenger Train for Massena, Springs, Hemmingford and Valleyfield 4:20 p.m.
Mixed Train for same points 6:30 a.m.
Suburban Trains for St. Martin and Longueuil 6:20 a.m., 7:50 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 5:03 p.m., 6:20 p.m., 11:20 p.m. (Saturdays only) 7:00 p.m.
Express Trains for Ottawa 9:00 a.m., 1:20 p.m.
Express Trains for Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railway 8:10 a.m., 4:10 p.m.
All other trains as at present.
Run daily except Sundays; other trains daily except Sunday.

PROCLAMATION!

TO HIS WORSHIP
THE
MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

The Humble Petition of the Undersigned Respectfully Sheweth:

That inasmuch as the celebration of the founding of Montreal will interest not only the people of Montreal, but the entire population without distinction of creed or origin—Your Petitioners consider that it would be advisable to set apart a day in order to honor the memory of the illustrious men who, by their devotion and self-sacrifice, succeeded in founding our beautiful City.

It appears to us that in the celebration of such an event all our citizens should unite themselves in a common feeling of admiration and gratitude for those to whom Montreal owes its existence.

Wherefore they pray you to declare

MONDAY next, the 26th Instant,

A public holiday, and to consider the advisability of a general illumination in the city on the evening of that day.

Hudon, Hebert & Co. Kerry Watson & Co. Alphonsine Racine & Co. W. W. Ogilvie. N. Quintal & Co. Mackay Bros. J. Chaput & Co. P. P. Martin & Co. J. G. MacKenzie & Co. Letang, Letang & Co. J. G. MacKenzie & Co. Thibault and Co. Lyman Sons & Co. J. Y. Gilmour. Hodgson, Sumner & Co. J. Y. Gilmour. B. J. Coghlin. Jas. Johnson & Co.

Agreeably to the above request, and with the advice of the Aldermen, I hereby proclaim

MONDAY next, the 26th Instant,

A public holiday.

ALPH. DESJARDINS,
Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL,
Montreal, 21st June, 1893.

WANTED

To Purchase a well built modern Cottage or Small House, west of Bleury St. preferred.

Address, stating terms,
H. M. SIMPSON,
24 Waddell Building,
30 St. John St.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest building lots in the city, on Mountain St., near Sherbrooke St. Apply

H. M. SIMPSON,
24 Waddell Building,
30 St. John Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE QUEEN'S.

Thursday and Saturday Nights and Saturday Matinee. Last three performances of the Queen's Opera Company, in
H. M. S. PINAFORE.
By kind permission of R. D'Oyley Carte, Esq., Friday Evening. Testimonial tendered to Mr. J. W. HEBERT, under the patronage of the Lieut.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., and staff. And the Officers of the 5th Military District. On which occasion the following program will be presented:—1st Act, "PINAFORE"; 2nd Act, "THE MIKADO."—Mrs. Page Throver, as Katharine; Solos by Miss Walker, Mr. Sobiski, and Mr. George Josephs. Seats now on sale at Theatre (University St. Entrance) N. Y. Piano Co. Sheppard's, and all Hotels.

THEATRE : ROYAL.

Every Afternoon and Evening, week commencing Monday, 19th June.

Important engagement of the Distinguished

MISS : ADA : GRAY

In her Great Play

New East Lynne, or The Elopement.

In which characters she has no living peer.

Prices of Admission—10, 20 and 30 cents.

Week following—HELEN COURTLAND'S BUS EXTRAVAGANZA CO.

SOHMER : PARK.

And : Zoological : Garden.

OPEN EVERY DAY.

FROM 1 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

PERFORMANCES BEGIN 3 & 8 p.m.

CONCERTS BY LAVIGNE'S BAND.

Attractions of every kind.

CHANGE OF PROGRAM EVERY WEEK.

Admission, 10 Cents.

MENAGERIE, - 10 Cents Extra.

ROYAL PARK.

Mount Royal Avenue, near St. Denis

Now Open for the Summer Season.

Every Night at 8 p.m.

—AND—

Sundays at 3 and 7 p.m.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

Commencing Sunday, June 18th.

TONER & FROBELL—Trapeze and Ladders

Mr. DUGRAU and Mrs. DEGRAU—Flying Trapeze.

LEONCE—Comic Singer.

THE CITY BAND—Choice Program of Music

ADMISSION, - - - 10c.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,

RUNNING RACES.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26 & 27,

TROTTER RACES.

Admission - - - 25 cts.

SPRING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OF THE

AMATEUR

ATHLETIC

ASSOCIATION

OF CANADA.

Under the Auspices of the

Montreal Amateur

Athletic Association.

—Will be held on the—

M. A. A. GROUNDS,

Saturday Afternoon, June 24, '93

Commencing at 3 o'clock sharp.

ADMISSION, 35 & 50 CTS.

Reserved Seats for sale at Messrs Morton

Trade and Commerce

Dividends Payable.
City and District Savings Bank, \$8 per share, July 3rd. Books closed June 15th to 30th.
Commercial Cable Co., 11 per cent, quarterly July 1st, 1893. Books closed June 21st to July 1st.
Eastern Townships Bank, 3 1/2 per cent, half yearly, July 3rd. Books closed from the 15th to 30th June.

FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY, June 22nd, 1893.

No new feature was developed on the local stock exchange, where the situation keeps exceedingly dull. Prices are very steady, however. Richelieu sold round 63 and 63 1/2, while Street Railway was still weak at 174. Telegraph was stronger, selling in small lots from 144 1/2 to 144 3/4. A couple of purchases of Molsons were made at 165 and 15 Montreal sold at 221. Intercolonial coal came in for a little attention this morning and a block of 25 shares sold at 423. Cable dividend sold at 140 and 139 1/2. Little was done in the other stocks on the list.

Money is unchanged in the local market, being very tight, and loans are exceedingly difficult to negotiate for purposes of speculation. An easier feeling was noted, however, in New York, which reacted favorably on the stock market. Sterling had a sharp advance on the previous day's figures. Business, both in London and New York, however, was very dull. The failure of the Reading plan, and several other causes, are blamed for the dullness of the market.

In the local market to-day's highest, lowest and closing prices, the number of shares sold, and the net changes from yesterday's closing for sales were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.	Change.
55 Cable.....	140	139	139	— $\frac{1}{2}$
70 Telegraph.....	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144	144	
125 Richelieu.....	63	63	63	$\frac{1}{2}$
50 Street Ry.....	174	174	174	
25 Inter. Coal.....	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	
21 Bank Mon.....	221	221	221	
60 Molsons.....	165	165	165	
13 Jacq. Cartier.....	125	125	125	
\$500 Col. Cot. Bds.....	100	100	100	

↑ Increase. — Decrease. ↓ Ex-dividend.

Messrs. Meredith & O'Brien, 16 St. Sa-
crament street, report the closing prices to-
day as follows :

