

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

Cable. Emperor William was unable to attend the Queen's military review at Strasbourg yesterday. He was compelled by exhaustion to remain at home.

The Albert boat, spanning the Lagan river at Belfast collapsed yesterday. Twenty persons were thrown into the river, four of whom were drowned.

London advices from Asia state that after the departure of the last of the moon-war, which had recently visited the Samouai Islands, the rival native Kingrundered their civil war.

Despatches from Rostok say that the Russian military manoeuvres, which have been attended by the Czar there, have concluded, the closing drill having been a grand march by all the troops past the Czar.

Six persons died from cholera in Trieste during the twenty-four hours ending Tuesday and two died in Pavia. In the former city sixteen new cases were reported on Tuesday. The Italian cholera returns for the 24 hours ending Tuesday were 62 new cases and 28 deaths.

The suspension bridge over the Ostrawitz river in the town of Ostraw, in Moravia, collapsed on Tuesday afternoon. The bridge was crowded with people, and a number of spectators who were on the bridge were killed and many were seriously injured and the injured were recovered from the river.

Sir Charles Dilke has returned to London and is again acting as a publicist. He is proprietor and editor of a public daily newspaper. The Pall Mall Gazette is published at Sir Charles Dilke's residence. He publishes an article calling upon the Queen to vindicate the party of English homes and the sanctity of the British constitution. Sir Charles Dilke's name from the roll of the Privy Council.

Natives on the left bank of the Atuni river, on the west coast of Africa, opened a Spanish gunboat was sent to protect it. The authorities of the Spanish government therefore also despatched a gunboat to the spot, the captain having instructions to seize the natives and to return to the French coast with the French flag, but the Spaniards announced that they would fight to the death. The Frenchmen then made a formal protest against the action of the Spaniards.

Lord Randolph Churchill, replying to the discourse of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, who received a warm reception and an answer to their remonstrance against the appointment of Mr. Mathews as a Roman Catholic to the post of secretary of the Scotch Mission. He declined to enter the field of polemical theology in regard to the position of Catholics in a Protestant country. He said that if the views of the alliance were pushed to a logical conclusion they would involve repeal of all the laws which relate to the religious disabilities of Catholics, and the re-employment of the penal laws, which the vast majority of British people are anxious to forget.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Presbyterian minister at Laramie, Wyo., in a sermon delivered in a lecture to the French mission, said that the French mission was a "Swiss" mission, and that the French mission was a "Swiss" mission, and that the French mission was a "Swiss" mission. He said that the French mission was a "Swiss" mission, and that the French mission was a "Swiss" mission.

A correspondent of the London Times, referring to the resolution of the Limerick branch of the National League, says that it is in sympathy with Daly, the dynamite, whom the resolution describes as "dying in a British dungeon." The resolution also stated that it was "dying in a British dungeon." The resolution also stated that it was "dying in a British dungeon."

The entire business portion of Brooklyn, Iowa, was dined last night. Henry E. Dixon, the actor, arrived in New York yesterday morning with his company on the steamer "Cassidy."

E. H. Brown, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at St. Louis, left the city without notice on September 14th, and has since telegraphed from Canada that he is ill, and wants a vacation. His books will be examined.

The jury in the case against the Conny Island Jockey Club for permitting pool selling upon their racetrack at Sheephead Bay could not reach a verdict on Monday night. They were eleven in favor of conviction to one acquittal.

Near Chattanooga, Tenn., last evening, a northbound express train on the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad struck a cow on a sharp curve and the engine was thrown over a slight embankment, causing the engineer and fireman to die.

An enormous snake is believed to be stealing many sheep and calves in the vicinity of Clinton, Mass. A boy, 25 feet long, escaped from a travelling menagerie in that neighborhood Friday night, and is believed to be it. It is said to hunt swamps to the north of Southbridge, Mass.

The United States Secretary of State some time ago transmitted to the Treasury Department a complaint made by the Chinese minister that the Chinese minister, who arrived at San Francisco on the steamer "San Pablo," were on their landing, search all over the wharf, and that some of them had to take off their hats by the Chinese officers. The officials deny the charge.

A Pittsburg, Pa. despatch says: "The reported disruption in the Clan-na-Gael, an alleged Irish secret society, the members of which are charged with receiving \$500,000 which they have not accounted for, was the chief topic of the meeting of the Clan-na-Gael in this city on Saturday. The chief speaker of the meeting was the Hon. J. J. Moore, who said: 'There was no such convention held in this city on that date, and as far as I know there are no members of that organization in Pittsburg.' He said he believed none of the Clan-na-Gael would join the order."

Sir John Macdonald arrived at London, Ont., last night and was received at the railway station with great enthusiasm. Between 10,000 and 20,000 people attended the reception at the station on Wednesday. The receipts so far have been \$7588 over the corresponding period of last year.

Nearly the whole of yesterday's session of the Dominion Temperance Alliance at Toronto was occupied with the discussion of the proposed convention of the Dominion Temperance Alliance at Toronto. The convention is to be held at Toronto on the 20th and 21st inst. The convention is to be held at Toronto on the 20th and 21st inst.

Owing to the severe quarantine regulations on this side the owners of the Beaver ton steamship "Lake Winthrop" recently refused to take a commitment of cattle from Liverpool.

James Middleton, aged 21, of Aberdeen, Scotland, on board the ship "Navado," sailing for Halifax, Quebec, was accidentally drowned at sea yesterday morning while going on board.

It is stated that the Russian Government has dismissed Col. Ivanov, the Russian minister at Artchak, and that the Protoboyarsky Artchak has resigned. The Deputy Mr. Chas. Berner, remains in charge till successors are appointed.

The Government has ordered the construction of two railways in the dams at St. Hubert and Rapid Falls on the Yukon.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada met at Toronto on Tuesday night for the purpose of forming an association for mutual benefit. It was decided to form such an association, to be known as "The Municipal Officers' Association of Ontario," and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

At a meeting of dissatisfied scrip holders of the Temperance Colonization Society, at Toronto Tuesday night, a vote of confidence in the company was passed, and the company was requested to compromise with the scrip holders, and to refrain from further responsibility. It was also decided to resist the payment of overdue instalments.

The labor congress at Toronto yesterday passed resolutions that petitions be circulated by all labor organizations in Canada, praying that the qualification of \$800 be exempt as regards income tax; that the ten hour law be applied to the whole of Ontario, and that a petition be presented to the Legislature asking that municipalities be prohibited from levying the annual assessment rolls in the press.

For lack of class room accommodation the Ottawa Separate School board, in which the schools under their control, at three of the present public schools, will be held in the afternoon. As a remedy for the lack of harmony which has existed between the board and the speaking members of the board, notice of motion has been given of a resolution, to be presented to the board, to be composed of the English members, and have exclusive control of the school, and to be composed of the French members, and have exclusive control of the school, and to be composed of the English members, and have exclusive control of the school.

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LOCAL HOME RULE.

The Irish, Father of the Government, is being by Lord Churchills, in the House of Commons, charged with the Government, refusing to pay the slightest attention to Irish matters when they urged remedial measures for the relief of the people of Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill replied that the accusation was unfounded. He declared that the Government was eager to remedy "every reasonable Irish grievance," and intended for that purpose to develop the functions of the local government boards and boards of works. In accordance, if possible, with the views of the Irish members, the Government would make proposals to Parliament at the earliest moment possible for placing the question of local government and public works in Ireland in the hands of the Irish people. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chief secretary of Ireland, declared that the Government was not willing to do more than to regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured the bowels, it would be a great benefit.

A Strong Endowment is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and is strictly vegetable and does not give or purge, but by their gentle action cleanses the system, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a powerful and permanent remedy for all diseases of the system, and is a powerful and permanent remedy for all diseases of the system.

Mr. McKee Rankin contemplates starring in "Macbeth," producing the tragedy with spectacle, with original music, etc.

Dean Carmichael moved, "That the resolution of the General Assembly, passed on the 10th inst., be forwarded to the Moderator of the General Assembly, the President of the General Assembly, and the presiding officers of other Protestant bodies."

Mr. Hodgson wanted it addressed to all religions as well as Protestant bodies. The motion was put and lost on division.

Rev. Dr. Carr said it would be absurd to send the resolution to the Church of Rome. It was a resolution of the General Assembly, and it was a resolution of the General Assembly.

Mr. Crawford also spoke in the same strain. Addressing only were also made by Rev. Dr. Carr, Rev. Canon Stewart, Senator Allen, Rev. Mr. Davenport, the professor, after which the resolution was adopted after a long and heated discussion.

The meeting was read from the Upper House in which the Metropolitan was requested to request to communicate with the Metropolitan of Rome, and to the view of establishing closer relationships. A message was conveyed from the Court of Bishops of the Church of England that the names of all Bishops to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The evening SYNOD session. The evening session, opened at eight o'clock. Mr. George Elliot presided. "That this House humbly requests the House of Bishops to prepare and frame a 'Golden Medical Discovery' that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease, and to frame the text of a canon for the Dominion after which the Rev. Canon Norman offered up the special form of prayer for unity."

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MONTREAL'S PRIDE.

Its Commerce, Railway and Navigation Systems.

ALL CANADA AND MUCH OF EUROPE AND THE STATES

Tributary to the Markets and Merchants of the Metropolis.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

Over 340,000,000 Worth of Merchandise Entered for that Period.

UPON WHICH OUR MERCHANTS HAVE PAID \$7,858,018 DUTY.

The Great Volume of Montreal's Interior Trade is Annually Enlarging in Sales and Character of Product—A Glance at the Stocks, Commercial Capabilities and Methods of Our Business Men.

The most picturesque city on the American continent, and the metropolis of British North America, is Montreal.

We are prepared to back this assertion with facts.

No where in the largest cities, embracing the city of Mexico on the south, and between that point and the parallel of 40° N., which is the boundary line between British America and the United States, is found the natural attractions afforded by the general topography of the country, and those artificially created by modern civilization, as are here shown.

It is a city in which is found the re-production of the best attainments of the Old World's architecture, in its cloud-piercing religious edifices, the interior decorations and beauties of which are the admiration of artists and travellers.

Its environs are a marvel of landscape loveliness. It stretches at the foot of Mount Royal and trends its sloping way to the water front of the picturesque St. Lawrence, which gives its southeastern boundary like a band of silver.

Along this route can be seen massive warehouses, palatial commercial structures and verdant clark parks, upon whose surfaces falls the shadows of a foliage a century old.

Its harbor floats the largest and finest specimens of the ship-builders' craft, engaged in a maritime commerce with all nations of the earth.

It is the commercial doorway which leads to a country of incomparable resources, and is the legitimate market from which five million people can draw their supplies.

During the fiscal year expiring June 30, 1886, the records of the Montreal Custom House show that merchandise of the value of over \$40,000,000

was entered at that port, upon which \$7,353,000 was collected as duties. These figures show a material and significant increase over the previous years since 1883.

But the figures for the city's export trade are even more assuring, and promise well for the commercial future of the entire Dominion.

The figures for the past commercial year may be quoted here to show this. Only the aggregate values are given:

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPT. 31ST, 1885, Produce of Canada..... \$ 1,918,496 Not the produce of Canada..... 1,918,496

Grand Total..... \$ 3,836,992 FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1885, Produce of Canada..... \$ 5,719,484 Not the produce of Canada..... 5,719,484

Grand Total..... \$ 11,438,968 FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1886, Produce of Canada..... \$ 938,839 Not the produce of Canada..... 938,839

Grand Total..... \$ 1,877,678 FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30, 1886, Produce of Canada..... \$ 6,607,878 Not the produce of Canada..... 6,607,878

Grand Total..... \$ 14,893,326 Not the produce of Canada..... 14,893,326

It will be seen by this summary that nearly twenty-five and a half millions of dollars are represented in an export trade. This shows a great increase not only in money value but in number and character of articles of commerce embraced in this trade over any previous record. The manufacturer and wholesale interests are all that can be found in any such metropolitan city of the world, and both are anomalously enlarging their capacities, handling, real estate, and interior navigation, handling, real estate, and the maritime trade of the city, both ocean and coastwise, are shown, which have been compiled from official sources.

articles which we publish, will help to give some little idea of the importance of the city as a business centre.

S. Greenhields, Son & Co.

There is now and then in every community some industry that has been long identified with their commercial life, as to become a part and parcel of their history. Such is the character of the house whose name appears at the head of this article, and which was originally founded a half a century ago, and has continued in unbroken succession since that time.

Montreal is justly celebrated for the architectural beauty and general convenience of its commercial structures, one of the most striking of which is the warehouse occupied by Messrs. S. Greenhields, Son & Co., located at Nos. 17, 19 and 21 Victoria square. Being situated on the corner of Victoria square and Craig street, a magnificent light is obtained. The total floor surface utilized in the six flats (including the basement) comprises in round figures 36,000 square feet. This is an immense space, and the firm, in order to accommodate various lines of their stock without conflict or confusion, to further accomplish this result, two large elevators are employed, and as the writer stepped from the one in which he had been making his way, he was confronted with a view of the opening which was closed by an automatic, self-closing hatch, which prevented the wind from blowing in.

The basement fronting on Victoria square, is devoted to blankets and cotton staples, and also to a large variety of goods. On the first floor is located their offices, general and private, and also a large variety of goods, including entering and packing rooms in the rear. Ascending to the second floor, we find a large variety of goods, including clothing, hats, shoes, and various articles of merchandise. On the third floor, is carried on the largest assortment of carpets of all grades, as found in the Dominion of Canada. A portion of this floor is also used as a Canadian and English millinery.

The fourth floor is entirely used for small wares, and is a favorite resort of Canadian underclothing for both sexes.

In conversation with a member of the firm we were informed that during the year 1885, their trade was up to the average of the previous year, and that they were prepared to meet the present season with a very large advance. The trade of Messrs. Greenhields, Son & Co., is carried on in the North Western territory, employment being given to ten clerks, and a resident representative at Winnipeg.

H. A. Nelson & Sons, MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Here is another industry, the largest in British America, and as large as any in the States. If you question it, look at these figures: Montreal establishment Nos. 56 to 63 St. Peter street, six flats, each 125 x 70 feet, or 51,900 square feet. Toronto house Nos. 56 and 58, six flats, each 125 x 70 feet, or 51,900 square feet, making in round numbers nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space, and if you add to this the large class of merchandise these immense flats are filled you must visit them as the ST. LAWRENCE HOUSE, and you will know the half of what they contain. The merchandise handled in their trade can be classified under the following heads: each department of which embraces hundreds of separate articles of utility and pleasure, such as clothing, hats, shoes, manufacturers, importers, and wholesale dealers in all kinds of goods, including MATCHES, CORDAGE, FANCY GOODS, STATIONERY, SHELVE HARDWARE, CIGARS, TOBACCO, and many other articles.

The distribution of this stock as near as the reporter could obtain it is as follows: Montreal, 50 per cent; Toronto, 25 per cent; and the rest of the Dominion, 25 per cent. On the fifth floor, over 100 dozens of toy wagons, rocking horses, and unbroken packages of toys, are to be seen. In the rear were seen; also step ladders, clothes' horses, baskets, full cranks of marbles, stock pins, and many other articles. A pack each of half of Montreal's population, wooden butter dishes and ladles, butted in the rear of the store, and in accordance with the motto of the Old World's architecture, in its cloud-piercing religious edifices, the interior decorations and beauties of which are the admiration of artists and travellers.

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The Merchants.

Throughout this special edition of THE STAR will be found notices in detail of representative firms in every line of business in the city. These, in addition to the general

THE NATIONAL ARTERY.

Montreal's Ship Channel to The Sea.

STEARNSHIP OF RIVE THOUSAND TONS BURDEN

Floating Full-Laden Where Forty Years Ago

Craft of Three Hundred Tons Went Fast Aground.

What Three Millions of Dollars Have Done—The Improvement of the St. Lawrence Route to the Sea—Its Relation to the Prosperity and Future of the City.

It is fitting that the noblest stream in the world should bear as a tribute to the ocean a large proportion of the commerce of a continent and this the great St. Lawrence is placed by nature to do. We will leave to the poet to write of its beauties and tell of the thousand delightful spots on the margin of this majestic river that supply quiet comfort, ravishing beauty, or inspiring grandeur to the resident or the tourist, and endeavor to sketch the material triumphs that have made Montreal one of the greatest shipping ports and commercial centres of the continent.

Montreal was made by nature—Long before human foresight could forestall the present development of steam navigation and the present enormous size of ocean vessels the river was fitted as the head of ocean navigation. Late investigations have shown that no artificial works within the scope of practical possibility could make it profitable for ocean vessels to ascend the river higher than Montreal. It is an unvarying fact that ocean commerce has always sought the highest point possible on rivers.

AS EARLY AS 1825, the commerce of the country required that improvements should be made in Lake St. Lawrence. A select committee of the House of Commons in 1825, a petition was read before the House of Commons in 1825, praying for a grant of money for that purpose. From this time on, the merchants of Montreal kept constantly at the Legislature. One of the petitions sent in was in 1838 from the Montreal Board of Trade, praying for a grant for the purpose of making a further survey of the lake. This petition was considered and £500 granted, but nothing more of a special character appears until 1841 when action was taken on a second petition from the Montreal Board of Trade, and a select committee of the House of Commons was appointed, and an extensive inquiry made eliciting evidence and opinions from a great number of firms engaged in the shipping business of Montreal, and also from the merchants of the St. Lawrence. The committee reported in 1841, and recommended that the Government should be authorized to make a further survey of the lake, and to execute the work under the Department of the Marine.

The first dredger done in Lake St. Peter was late in the Autumn of 1843 to test the machinery.

ACTUAL WORK WAS BEGUN in the Spring of 1844. The question of improvement had been decided, but a new method of operation was suggested, and the work was suspended. It was resumed in the Autumn under the direction of the Commission of Public Works, and finally suspended in September, 1847. A depth of water had been obtained in the straight channel about 19 feet, and the straight channel was deepened to 24 feet in 1850. The ship "James Campbell" passed through the artificial channel in 1846. No further improvement was made until 1850, when an act was passed transferring the work of improving the ship channel from the Commission of Public Works to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. A board of engineers was appointed to report on the Lake St. Peter, with a view to the adopting the best means of obtaining a 30-foot channel.

At the lowest stage of water, this Board recommended that the old or natural channel be improved and the straight channel abandoned. The Harbour Commissioners began operations in the present channel on June 18th, and on the 8th of November of the same year the "City of Manchester" was carried on down under the Board of Works until June 1848, when on account of the low stage of water, the river route was suspended. It was resumed in the Autumn under the direction of the Commission of Public Works, and finally suspended in September, 1847. A depth of water had been obtained in the straight channel about 19 feet, and the straight channel was deepened to 24 feet in 1850. The ship "James Campbell" passed through the artificial channel in 1846. No further improvement was made until 1850, when an act was passed transferring the work of improving the ship channel from the Commission of Public Works to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. A board of engineers was appointed to report on the Lake St. Peter, with a view to the adopting the best means of obtaining a 30-foot channel.

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OUR BANKS.

Enormous Development of Our Financial Machinery.

Capital and Reserves Totalling Thirty-Five Millions.

Small Beginnings of a Lifetime Ago.

The Figures for the Great Banks of To-day.

Over Forty-eight Million Dollars on Deposit.

Complete List of the City Banks and the Branch Establishments, and the Extent of Their Business—A Marvellous Showing—Comparative Figures for the Last Score of Years.

The following are the banks doing business in the city of Montreal:

- The Bank of Montreal, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of Canada, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of N. B. America, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the Province, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the City, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the West, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the North, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the South, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the East, Head Office Montreal.
The Bank of the West, Head Office Montreal.

The banking interests of Montreal are the most extensive and important in Canada.

The city is unique in having in its principal bank the largest institution of the kind on the continent of America, and one of the largest in the world.

The Bank of Montreal is the oldest bank in the city, and at one time was the only bank doing business in the extensive territory now comprising the Province of Ontario, as well as in its own central city.

It is impossible to say how much of the credit is only one thing, the large amount of business is employed in Montreal. It is certainly, however, very considerable, as some of the figures will show.

The city was small; the commerce of the whole country amounted to only a small total, and the bank itself had a small capital and business.

After some years the French community of Montreal founded a bank of their own and called it "La Banque du Peuple." These two institutions divided the business not only of Montreal, but almost of the whole country between them.

In the year 1836, however, an entirely new departure was made by the organization in England of the Bank of British North America, which bank started with a capital of £1,000,000, a sum considerably in excess of the capital of any Canadian bank up to that time.

It established its Canadian headquarters in Montreal and has maintained there ever since. The Bank of British North America, under the name of the Bank of Montreal, and which, like it has had a gradually expanding growth.

The next in order was the Molsons Bank, established, as the name indicates, by the members of one of the most energetic and able families that have developed the resources of the Dominion. From small beginnings in 1855, this bank has developed into large proportions, as will be seen below.

After a time followed the Merchants Bank, which was founded by the late Sir Hugh Allan, and which from being a small local institution at the time it was developed in course of time (after absorbing the business of the old Commercial Bank of Kingston) into a position and business second only to that of the Bank of Montreal.

Finally a circle of French institutions sprang into existence one after another, the Banque Jacques Cartier, La Banque d'Hochebaud, La Banque Ville Marie, all of which are in existence at this date, and apparently doing a flourishing business.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BANKS. Taking these banks in their order and noting their development we find that the Bank of Montreal commenced business in 1818 with a paid up capital of \$350,000. This bank had in July last a paid up capital of \$12,000,000; undivided profits \$6,000,000; deposits, \$98,700,000; discounts and interest, \$3,480,000; and it has no business outside the city of Montreal. It has now 32 branch offices in Canada stretching all the way from Halifax, on the Atlantic Ocean to Vancouver city on the Pacific. It has also offices in New York, and Chicago, in the United States, as well as in London, England, in all of which it does an extensive business.

The Merchants Bank of Canada commenced business in 1864 with a paid up capital of \$98,700. It had in July last a paid up capital of \$5,800,000; undivided profits, \$1,600,000; deposits, \$3,480,000; discounts and interest, \$1,600,000. This bank has 29 branch offices in Canada, extending from Quebec in the east to Brandon in the Northwest. It has also an office in the city of New York.

The Bank of British North America maintains now the same office that it had at the commencement, namely, £1,000,000, or close on \$5,000,000; undivided profits, \$1,055,000; deposits, \$5,740,000; discounts, \$9,644,000. These figures apply only to the Canadian branches of this bank.

The Bank of the Province, which also from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has in addition to its office in London, England, thirteen branches in Canada, besides offices in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

The Molsons Bank commenced business in 1855 with a paid up capital of \$75,743 (or about \$750,000). It has now a paid up capital of \$2,000,000; accumulated and undivided profits, \$675,000; deposits, \$5,505,000; discounts, \$2,485,000. This bank has eight branch offices, one in the Province of Quebec and seven in the Province of Ontario.

Bank of the City commenced business in 1835 with a paid up capital of \$200,000. It has now a paid up capital of \$1,300,000.

Bank of the West commenced business in 1835 with a paid up capital of \$200,000. It has now a paid up capital of \$1,300,000.

Bank of the North commenced business in 1835 with a paid up capital of \$200,000. It has now a paid up capital of \$1,300,000.

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IRON AND STEEL.

Rolling Mills and Foundries of the City.

Millions of Dollars of Capital Invested.

And Thousands of Workmen Constantly Employed.

One of the Greatest Interests of Montreal.

Estimates of the Total Number of Hands at Work in the Iron Industry—Its Variety and Extent.

The exceptional advantages possessed by Montreal as the head of ocean navigation, and the railway headquarters of the Dominion, combined with cheap water power, fuel and labor, making the iron and steel manufacturing industry one of the most important branches of trade.

Great as is the variety of articles now manufactured here their number is constantly increasing, and the city is now by far the most important manufacturing point in the Dominion.

The most important works in this connection are the RAILWAY WORKSHOPS of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, the one at the west, the other at the east end of the city, both of which contain machinery of the most varied and improved description for making and repairing locomotives and cars, and they both far excel anything of the kind elsewhere in the Dominion.

The manufacture of cut and pressed nails and rivets, the Canadian trade being entirely controlled from here. From very small beginnings early in the century, so great has been the increased demand that now eight establishments are engaged in this manufacture, viz.: Frothingham & Workman; The Montreal Rolling Mill Company; Messrs. H. W. & J. Abbott & Hodgson; Crathern & Caverhill; Peck, Benny & Co.; W. M. Mooney & Co., and R. Millard & Co. Four rolling mills in the city are kept constantly busy, night and day, preparing material in addition to purchased mill plates ready for cutting. Most of the cut makers combine other allied manufactures.

The only Horse Shoes made in the Dominion are made by Messrs. Pillow, Hersey & Co., the Montreal Rolling Mills, Abbott & Hodgson and Peck, Benny & Co. While Horse Shoes are made by the same houses abroad, as well as by Messrs. W. M. Mooney & Co., who confine themselves exclusively to this branch.

The manufacture of tacks is a very considerable branch of trade, every variety of cut tacks, brads, sprigs and fancy nails being made by the same houses in this manufacture carried on by Messrs. Pillow, Hersey & Co., the Montreal Rolling Mills Company, and Peck, Benny & Co., competing for the trade. The only factory in the Dominion for making

WROUGHT IRON PIPE is operated here by the Montreal Rolling Mills Co. Bolts and nuts, rivets, etc., are made by Messrs. H. W. & J. Abbott & Hodgson, Hersey & Co., Millard & Co., makers of railway and other spikes.

The raw materials used in these establishments consists annually of from ten to fifteen thousand tons of imported puddled iron, in addition to about an equal quantity of local iron, besides covering about a thousand tons of mill plate. At least thirty thousand tons of iron is thus consumed and requires not less than thirty thousand tons of coal to work it up. For tack making the best quality of sheet iron is imported, and Swedish charcoal iron tack strips, in addition to the usual cast iron materials, such as lamps and lamp fixtures.

They make a specialty of assorted pack orders for future delivery. The trade throughout the Lower Provinces and the North is largely supplied from this city, and can testify to the high quality of their stock, the originality of their styles and prices, and the promptness of their service to the market. They utilize five flues, embracing a total floor surface of 54,000 square feet, and employ 100 workmen.

Among the most important lines of manufacture for which Montreal has become noted as the metropolis of the Dominion, is the iron and steel industry. The Dominion is not only the largest manufacturer of iron and steel in the Dominion, but also the largest in the Dominion. The Dominion is not only the largest manufacturer of iron and steel in the Dominion, but also the largest in the Dominion.

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THE MERCHANTS.

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

This firm stands among our best known wholesale merchants. It conducts its business on the first floor of the Grand Trunk Hotel, and has a large stock of goods for sale.

The general and special features, however, in their trade are their imported goods, which are of the highest quality and at the lowest prices.

Some idea of the importance of these industries to the city, may be made, when a few statistics are given. It is estimated that employed shows over eight thousand five hundred.

The BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC CO. The Burland Lithographic Co. enjoys the distinction not only of being the oldest lithographic printing house in Canada, but also the largest.

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SUGAR REFINING.

Almost the Entire Industry in Canada held Here.

The two Great Refineries which Chiefly Supply the Dominion.

Sixty Thousand Tons a Year Turned Out.

Reasons for Our Success Where Halifax has Failed.

The Canada Sugar Refining and St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Companies and Their Business.

When it is considered that in the Dominion of Canada the consumption of sugar per head of its population is between thirty and forty pounds per annum, it will be perceived how important an interest is that which supplies five millions of people.

For years all the refined sugar used in this country was imported from England, Scotland, and the United States, but in later times, Canadian enterprises, subsequently as at present aided by protective duties, has supplied by far the greater part of the demand.

Several years prior to 1878, the Canadian Sugar Refining Interest, of which Mr. P. H. Rodpath, of Montreal, was the founder in 1854, had practically ceased, but in April, 1878, after the coming of the M. P., his works recommenced, being followed in the succeeding September by the opening of the St. Lawrence Company's establishment.

In 1882 there were five refineries in operation, two in Montreal, one in Moncton, and two in Halifax, representing a capital of \$2,700,000, and employing about 9500 operatives, and furnishing annually to the Dominion about 60,000 persons. Since that time the Halifax refineries

HAVE BEEN CLOSED, the bulk of the business now being done by the Canada Sugar Refinery of this city and the St. Lawrence Refinery of Montreal, also of Montreal. Their only competitor in Canada is the comparatively small refinery at Moncton, N. B.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company has more than doubled its capacity since opening, and before May next will probably be producing to the world 2000 barrels of refined sugar per day, an amount some 600 or 800 when it was opened in 1878. The firm of Rodpath & Son, now the Canada Sugar Refining Company, was inaugurated with a capacity of about 1000 barrels. It has since immensely increased its facilities, and by May next will also be producing 2000 barrels per day, and further of the manner in which these two establishments have grown is evidenced by the fact that in 1884 the total refined sugar brought over from Java, Brazil, and the West Indies to the port of Montreal was 24,700 tons, or about two years ago previously.

During the present summer the Montreal Refinery was taken to their utmost capacities, being compelled to run twenty-four hours per day, including Sunday. In fact, the business of the Dominion, in fact, is almost entirely supplied from here, and the Halifax establishment had to go under, and that as a complete failure, and the only reason for this was the comparative ignorance of the latest scientific methods. On the other hand as concerns

THE MONTREAL REFINERIES there are no reasons to be considered. In the St. Lawrence Refinery, not only has there been the most careful buying, but also the most careful attention to the details of the business, and the result has been a success. The Montreal Refinery, on the other hand, has not only been a success, but also the most successful of the Dominion. The Montreal Refinery, on the other hand, has not only been a success, but also the most successful of the Dominion.

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225

Millions of Dollars in Real Estate.

Tremendous Advance of the City's Assessment

During the Past Twenty Years Of Its History.

THE STATISTICS BY WARDS, AND WHAT THEY SHOW.

Two Thousand New Buildings Put Up Since 1866.

A Review of Our Real Estate Interests.

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On Sherbrooke street, lots have quadrupled in value in the past twenty years. Some capitalists are at present disposed to buy large blocks, feeling certain that real estate must make a still further advance.

It seems certain that the present demand for real estate is not a speculative one; the price of building lots all over the city has been and is steadily advancing. Many purchasers are building for themselves, and contractors are building largely to supply the demand for tenement houses, say to rent from \$250 to \$300 a year; it is expected that the population of the city will double in ten years.

The prevailing opinion is that the demand for real estate is due to the increase in business effected by the large railway development since 1865 but which, had of course, been made possible by the fact that the city has always been in demand than elsewhere and this is wholly owing to the fact that the city has always been in demand than elsewhere and this is wholly owing to the fact that the city has always been in demand than elsewhere.

THE STATISTICS BY WARDS, AND WHAT THEY SHOW. The value of real estate in any city or municipality may be safely considered a true barometer of its prosperity. Of course, slight depressions or increases in value are not to be accepted as a guide, the average for a number of years must be taken.

And since last year, besides the natural increase, St. Jean Baptiste Ward has been added to the city so that we may consider the total assessed value of city real estate to be over 100 million dollars. The increase in real estate value from 1865 to 1885 expressed in percentages is as follows:

THE STATISTICS BY WARDS, AND WHAT THEY SHOW. The large increase in St. Mary's Ward is due to the erection of cotton mills, rubber factory and other manufacturing establishments while the similarly large increase in St. Antoine Ward is due to the extraordinary number of dwellings erected.

THE STATISTICS BY WARDS, AND WHAT THEY SHOW. The large number erected in St. Antoine Ward is due to the great demand for dwelling houses there. The assessments and personal taxes of the city for 1885 were \$274,410.10; for 1886 they amounted to \$398,325.64, an increase of 39 per cent.

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PAPER MAKING.

"Consumption of Paper the Measure of a Nation's Culture."

And Montreal Owns Half the Paper Trade of Canada.

Developments of the Manufacture in Late Years.

The Province Ombudsman's Inexhaustible Resources for It.

Early Traces of the Trade, and Growth of the Industry After the American War—Comparison of the Paper Making of Ontario and Quebec.

A Commercial Philosopher would say, "Get at the facts of the business done, and you can judge very clearly of the amount and quality of the business transacted by the nation."

The Golden Gate of Canada, "as an English Commercial Writer Names Montreal. But the casual observer sees nothing of all the capital, labor and energy that represents paper making in this city, except a few warehouses, cottages and grand, modest and retiring, as the case may be. Because, from the very nature of the art, requiring, as it does, an abundant supply of water and power, paper mills are located away from the city, at places having facilities of power, water, room and a railway.

At the beginning of this century wrapping paper was a scarce and old article in Montreal; the shopkeeper handed over his wares to the purchaser to take away as well as he could in canvas pillow slipper grain bags.

In all the country between Halifax and Toronto, only five or six small weekly newspapers were published. We have no accurate record of their size or circulation; but, from a pretty good authority on these two important points, the paper maker would say that 250, or at most 300 copies were made to be ample for the paper weekly issue.

Such was the position and outlook for a paper mill in the vicinity of Montreal.

Still, in the face of it, Messrs. Meers, Wors and Jackson built a mill—the first paper mill in Canada—at St. Andrews, on the North River, near Montreal, and made paper in 1805 or 1806. But they got discouraged and discontinued the business, and the mill was sold to a Mr. Brown in 1807. He carried on the art for some twenty odd years. The reader must bear in mind that paper at that time, and for many years after, was made by hand. The combined efforts of a few men and boys could make about 100 pounds of paper a day. Hence, the beginning of paper making in Canada; zealous men entered with unbounded hope and confidence that demand would be equal to the supply.

It would be beyond the limits of this article to attempt to enter into all the details of the early history, but its history is brim full of events.

THE FIRST GREAT IMPULSE towards the present greatness of paper making in Canada was given by, felt and acted upon during the American civil war; in those few years paper makers got sufficient foothold to command the home trade, and were making rapid strides in perfecting their art when the great demand of trade that was being created in the United States in 1872, gave another death blow to the industry in this country by American manufacturers making Canada their "laughing" market.

In 1878, a loyal and patriotic readjustment of the Customs tariff was made, and paper making rebounded into life with renewed energy and vigor. The art, stronger than before, the strides that have been made in the art, and the consumption of paper during the last eight years, are remarkable. Twenty years ago, a one-machine mill essayed to make anything and everything, from straw wrapping up to news paper. But the growing demands for paper, raw material and power, changed the style of thing, so that to-day our paper mills are better known on specialties, such as straw, news, manilla, book, writing, roofing, blotting, tissue, pulp, leather board, etc., etc.

Speaking approximately, also, judging from the statistics and some accurate information—there are

FIFTY-NINE PAPER MILLS in all Canada, containing 75 paper making machines. Ontario has 34 paper mills, with 31 machines, representing a capital in buildings and machinery, of \$1,500,000; add to this working capital, raw material and manufactured stock in mills \$750,000, and stock of paper in warehouses, \$750,000, and we have a total of \$3,000,000.

Quebec Province has thirty paper mills, with forty-five paper-making machines, representing a capital in buildings and machinery of \$2,000,000; working capital, raw material and power, \$1,000,000; stock of paper in warehouses, \$1,000,000; making a total of \$4,000,000.

Of this list Montreal owns and controls fifteen paper mills, containing thirty-four machines, and using 3250 horse power. One of the largest is the one owned by the material, working capital and finished stock equal to \$745,000; a daily manufactured output of 1,000,000 lbs. of paper of value of \$745,000. It is a general rule of paper mills, that for every \$745,000 of stock we look at the business in this light it sums up: Mills, \$1,490,000; raw material, working capital, \$745,000; stock in city warehouses, \$745,000, and goods sold, represented by four months' notes, \$745,000. Total, \$3,775,000.

In other words,

THE PROVINCE OWNS AND CONTROLS NEARLY HALF THE TOTAL VALUE OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY OF CANADA. Besides the above facts and figures, some of the paper-makers own, in the province, hundreds of tons of paper—raw material of outside mills (straw paper for example) and the mills, and the paper-makers hand, and goes a long way towards keeping many other mills busy.

As a people, we are beginning to realize the marvelous utility of paper, and the combinations for the consumption of paper are multiplying enormously.

This province—with its inexhaustible supply of wood, for pulp, with its un-

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KING COTTON.

One of the Greatest Industries of the Age.

AND ONE OF THE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

The List of Canadian Mills and their Products.

More than Half of them Controlled by Montreal Capital.

History of the Development of the Cotton Industry and Manufacture of Cotton—An Ancient Staple of the Most Important Importance.

It is conceded that one of nature's most valuable productions to man is cotton. It supplies the raw material for one of the world's largest manufacturing interests, and the basis for the clothing of the majority of the human race. Its largest cultivation and manufacture has been transplanted from the older countries of the east, where it flourished as a leading industrial interest, five thousand years before the Christian era, to Europe, Great Britain and the Western Hemisphere.

As the earliest growth and cultivation of cotton originated in the East, the origin of its manufacture also sprang from that section of the world. Europe first began its manufacture in 1560 in Antwerp, Bolton, England, was the first town in the British Empire to manufacture cotton in 1641, and possibly a year earlier. Since that period it has spread to all sections of the earth. In a very many instances the cotton of the world is produced in the vicinity of its prospective market. The thrifty development of cotton manufacturing

HUMAN IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA with the advent of the National Policy. At that time there were but seven cotton mills in operation, all of small capacity. Under the new dispensation the lagging cotton interests of the Dominion revived and greatly extended their markets and production. Many of the old mills declined and their product within a few years and all new plants were started upon a very much enlarged basis. To-day there are

TWENTY-THREE MILLS in Canada, and half a million spindles, about 10,000 looms, and between eight and nine thousand persons finding out the music of the loom, the burden of whose song is the rhythmic and accomplished in the line of manufacturing.

The earliest operations of this industry in Canada were regarded in great measure, through the lack of judgment on the part of the manufacturers. There was no diversity in the character of their product. The market was with very few exceptions, with gray or unbleached cottons, while other styles and qualities of cotton goods of domestic manufacture were unobtainable. This condition of affairs, however, has been thoroughly revolutionized; the Canadian markets are now overflowing with goods of every description of native cotton manufactured merchandise as can be anywhere found, embracing all grades of gray and white cotton, bleached sheetings, pillow cases and a new and highly desirable seamless pillow cotton woven without seams, towels, pieces, fancy ginghams, plain and fancy striped shirtings, stockings and awnings, drapes, all grades of sheetings, knitting yarns, cottonades, and braid and lampwick. It is claimed that the white cotton manufactured in the Dominion exceeds any other product of the Dominion. The total production in Canada amounts to about 8,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, which is divided among the following mills, the Hochelaga Cotton Co. being the largest.

Hochelaga Cotton Co. St. Croix Cotton Co. Montreal Cotton Co. Merchants Cotton Co. Kingston Cotton Co. Hamilton Cotton Co. Ontario Cotton Mills, Dundas Cotton Co., and the Humber River Textile Co. Comprising more than half the entire number of mills in British America—

WHOLLY CONTROLLED BY MONTREAL CAPITAL and business men. Considerably over 50 per cent of the entire mill property of Canada is owned by Montreal capital, and the remainder is controlled in the same manner, and cannot well be taken therefrom.

The geographical location of the Canadian markets in manufactured cotton, in relation to the largest growers of this national staple in the world, admits of a great expansion business in this industry for the Dominion's capital and transport lines should by the natural laws of cause and effect, control it. What prevents the cotton manufacturers of the Dominion from placing a large export trade with all the markets of the world is the fact that the Dominion is not on the coast, and that the Dominion is not on the coast, and that the Dominion is not on the coast.

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BIRTHS. BROWN—At St. Anne de Bellevue on Sept. 14, Mrs. J. Brown, wife of a dentist, 317 1/2 St. Anne.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN. CARSLEY'S COLUMN. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1886. S. CARSELEY.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S ADVERTISEMENT. WE show the best assortment of Flashes in Canada. Over 80 shades, Silk Flashes all at lowest cash prices.

BOESHAU BROTHERS. THE NOTED DRY GOODS HOUSE. 282 & 297 ST. LAWRENCE STREET. RIGHT AND WRONG. From the report through the trade that the goods we sell are all right.

COAL INDUSTRY. Rapid Increase of Imports Brought in Annually. Over Half a Million Tons Now Brought in Annually.

White Cross Line of Antwerp, whose steamers now afford regular service between Antwerp, Hamburg, and Montreal in the Summer and Antwerp, Hamburg and Halifax, New York and Boston during the Winter.

Machinery Supply Association. "We have been established five years and place our iron and wood-working machinery, together with every other feature of our business, at the disposal of our customers."

Goldie & McCulloch. This great Scotch firm began business in 1841; to-day their machinery saws and planes the lumber, manufactures the cloth, grinds the shoes of almost every village, town and city in Canada.

MONTREAL BLACK GOODS STORE. RAPIDLY ADVANCING. The price of fine Wool continues to rise, causing an advance in the price of Hosiery and other Foreign Dress Goods, from 25 to 75 per cent.

THE LARGEST STORE FOR HOUSE FURNISHINGS. THE LARGEST STORE FOR BED ROOM FURNISHINGS.

POIRIER'S ADVERTISEMENT. Just received and put to stock, two cases Colored Dress Goods which I have marked down at a very low price.

H. F. POIRIER. 1311-1313 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST. QUEEN'S HALL BLOCK.

THE MERCHANTS. W. Clendinning & Son. "Alfred is a familiar name as a household word, the establishment of W. Clendinning & Son is as a matter of course, an old one."

W. E. Elliott & Co. In depicting the various commercial interests of Montreal, we cannot omit certain features in relation to the manufacture and dealing in lubricating and illuminating oils.

Evans Brothers. The subject of fuel is one that interests all classes of a community, the manufacturer, the merchant and the private citizen.

DEATH ON AN EXCURSION. An Erie, Pa., Methodist Episcopal Church was wrecked at Niagara Falls on Tuesday.

COMMON QUALITY. Black Feather Trimming can be bought from 10c to 1 1/2 a yard, we do not keep it, but are ready to make it at any price.

THE LARGEST STORE FOR TOWEL LINGS. THE LARGEST STORE FOR MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS. WATSON & PELTON, 53 St. Sulpice Street.

THE IRISH QUESTION. Mr. Justin McCarthy's American Progressionist speech on the 15th inst.

James Leagrath. One of the leading rubber houses of Canada and one of Montreal's foremost manufacturing and wholesaling establishments in boots and shoes, is conducted by James Leagrath.

Wm. Evans & Son. The commercial records of Montreal point to the establishment of Wm. Evans & Son, W. O. Randerloh, Consul of the German Empire.

THE METROPOLITAN OF TIRNOVA. LONDON, September 16.—The Bulgarian Government has sent a note to the authorities at Constantinople.

Do not despair of curing your sick-headache. You can get relief by using Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Our display of Rattan and Reed Furniture and Chairs includes every design yet shown in any of the American cities.

THE LARGEST STORE FOR BABY LINEN. THE LARGEST STORE FOR PUR TRIMMINGS.

WATSON & PELTON. The fair like scene at the Victoria rink last night was immensely admired.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Sullivan and Herald have agreed to have their fight at Pittsburg, on Saturday next.

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COMMON SENSE. In the Wash Tub at every where, save here, but be sure you try Darling's Common Sense Soap.

THE LARGEST STORE FOR EVERYTHING YOU REQUIRE IN DRY GOODS. S. CARSELEY.

WATSON & PELTON. 53 St. Sulpice St. Don't fail to see the enchanting Crystal Power at the Horticultural Exhibition to-day.

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OWEN McGARVEY & SON. 1849, 1851 & 1853. NOTRE DAME ST., CORNER McGILL.

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