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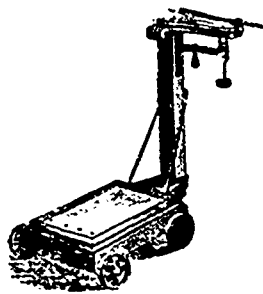
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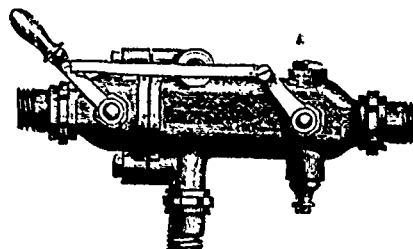
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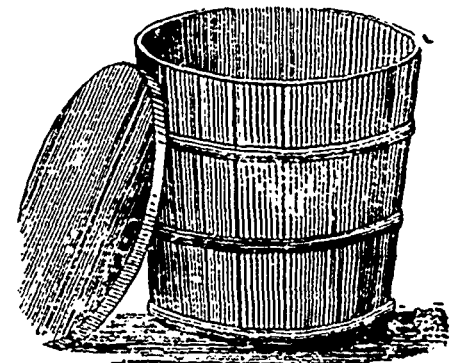
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# The Commercial

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Published by James E. Steen—Every Tuesday—Subscription, \$2 per annum.

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, MAY 11, 1886.

NO. 33

## The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian Northwest.

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Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 11, 1886.

JOHN WILLIAMS is opening a drug store at Killarney.

THE Elkhorn grist mill scheme is progressing favorably.

J. H. FRASER is building a grain warehouse at Morden.

AN Icelandic colony has been established near Shellmouth.

THE Echo is the name of a newspaper started at Shoal Lake.

— TENDR, of Wapalla, has gone into the furniture business.

COONEY & MCKENZIE are erecting a livery stable at Killarney.

C. D. ANDERSON has opened a grocery store at 245 Main St., Winnipeg.

It is stated that Calgary will be made head

quarters for the Dominion Express Co., for the western division of the C.P.R.

W. J. McCLOY, dealer in lumber, White wood, is giving up business.

THE Union Bank of Lower Canada has opened a branch at Lethbridge, Alberta.

W. R. THOMAS, M.D., has commenced the practice of his profession at Elkhorn.

IVES & SHARPE, ranchers, Pincher Creek, Alberta, offer their business for sale.

THE balance of the stock of Boddy & Co., Emerson, is being sold off by auction.

— BEECH, of the Ottawa house, Virden, has taken the Queen's hotel of the same place.

E. MAWHINNEY, of Portage la Prairie, has opened a hardware store at Holland, Man.

ALEX. GODFREY, hardware dealer, Morden and Manitou, has closed his Manitou branch.

It is said that traffic on the Manitoba North-western is nearly double what it was last year.

SOMERSET & PICKARD, ranchers, near Calgary, have dissolved partnership. Pickard continues.

OVER \$4,000 has been subscribed to assist in the construction of a roller flour mill at Mooseomin.

WM. PERRETT, jeweller, Winnipeg, has compromised with his creditors at 50c in the \$ for cash.

R. J. CHALMERS & BRO., hardware dealers, Manitou, have admitted A. Bethune into partnership.

R. B. JERMYN, late of the Hotel Brunswick, Minnedosa, has purchased a dry goods business in Acton, Ontario.

A. E. RETLEDGE, baker and dealer in fruits and confectionery, has given up the bakery department of his business.

CALGARY merchants are doing quite a little wholesale trade with traders in the mountains. Four car loads were sent west on Sunday of last week.

THE by-law to grant a bonus of \$10,000 for the erection of a roller mill at Stonewall, has been carried by a large majority of the electors of Rockwood.

G. R. HUGHES, rancher, Pine Creek, has purchased 100 head of British Columbia Cattle.

They will be delivered as soon as traffic is commenced through the mountains.

THE Macleod Gazette says: John Northwood, of Chatham, Ont., is thinking of going into the ranching business. He will probably stock Lowell & Ebarts lease on Willow Creek.

THOS. BELL, a successful farmer near Birtle, keeps several hundred hens. The eggs are gathered fresh from the nests and at once packed in cases received from the merchants.

THE municipality of Saskatchewan will vote on a bonus to assist in the erection of a roller flour mill at Rapid City. McCullough, of the Piam Creek Mill will likely undertake the enterprise.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the Brandon board of trade to correspond with the C. P. Ry. officials in reference to the proposed southwestern branch from Brandon. The people of Brandon are anxious to have this branch constructed at once.

Lafferty & Martin have leased a range of half a township on Nose Creek, Alberta. They will stock it with 1500 Merino ewes, and will bring up from Ontario 50 thoroughbred Shropshire rams. In this grade they expect to get an animal much larger than the pure bred Merino and having a wool midway between Shropshire and Merino in fineness.

A new industry has been developed in the Northwest, and it consists in nothing less than the exportation of the only visible remains of the former great food supply of the country, the buffalo. The bones which whiten the prairie in many localities, are now gathered up and exported to the United States, for manufacturing purposes. Three car loads passed through last week.

THE last issue of the Manitoba Gazette contains three notices of by-laws to raise bonus for the purpose of aiding in the construction of roller flour mills. The first one at Stonewall has already been voted. Another provides for the raising of \$2,500 by way of bonus for the erection of a mill at Fort Ellice. This by-law will be voted upon on May 31. The third notice is for the purpose of assisting A. H. Smith, of Winnipeg, to the extent of \$3,000, in the erection of a mill at Shoal Lake, and will be voted upon on the 25th inst.

**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

Justus Roeding, shoemaker, Zurich, has assigned in trust.

W. J. Craig, Port Elgin, general storekeeper, is out of business.

Wm. Dundas, shoemaker, Markdale, has moved to Rocklyn.

Allison, Dorland & Membery, hotelkeeper, Picton, have dissolved.

E. S. Phillips, photographer, Hagersville, has moved to Aylmer.

Wm. Mullin, grocer, Wingham, is offering to compromise at 60 cents.

McCalley & Dickson, dealer in woolen goods, Vienna, have assigned in trust.

E. Towns & Son, general storekeepers, Drayton; held a meeting of creditors.

Clarke & Colborn, grocers, Chesley, have dissolved; J. K. Clarke continues.

Robson & Stroud, grocers, Norwich, have dissolved; W. M. Stroud continues.

Frank Kean, grocer, Orillia; admitted his son under the style of F. Kean, Son & Co.

Elder & McIndoe, oatmeal mill, Wingham, have dissolved; style now Elder & Clegg.

W. H. Perry, hardware dealer, Napanee; has admitted M. Madole, style now Perry & Madole.

**QUEBEC.**

J. A. Giroux, jeweller, Granby, has assigned. Wm. Lyman, saloon keeper, Montreal, is dead.

W. Morgan & Co., pork packers, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Desroches & Co., saloon keeper, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. J. Germain, dry goods dealer, Sorel, is offering to compromise.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

D. Gruchy & Sons, general storekeepers, have dissolved.

E. J. Bishop, confectioner, Kentville, out of business and away.

Rice & Spenser, general storekeeper, Cow Bay, have dissolved.

G. A. Huestis, jeweller, Windsor, is selling off to close business.

G. F. Blanchard, dry goods dealer, Windsor, has removed to Kentville.

Clements & Crowell, general storekeeper, Kemptville, have dissolved.

McCurdy, McMillan & Co., general storekeeper, Antigonish, have dissolved.

Jas. Purcell & Co., general storekeeper and fish dealer, Port Mulgrave, succeeded by E. & J. Purcell.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

C. H. Charters, dry goods dealer, Moncton, has assigned.

H. G. & F. A. Marr, fancy goods, Moncton, have compromised.

Lea & Rogers, door manufacturers, Moncton; Wm. Rogers is dead.

Peter Morrison, grocer, Moncton, has sold out to George A. Winalen.

**Movements of Business Men.**

W. J. Mitchell, wholesale druggist, went east on Saturday.

Mr. S. Spink, commission merchant, is confined to the house with rheumatism.

W. Elliott, London, Ont., of Elliott & Sons, agricultural implements, was in the city last week.

Mr. J. Campbell, of Campbell, Spens & Co., returned Thursday from a trip west as far as Calgary.

G. R. Crowe, on behalf of the board of trade, and Aldermen Mulvey, Woods and Calloway on behalf of the city, left for Ottawa last week, to interview the Government in the matter of the freight discrimination against Winnipeg by the C.P.R. and the improvement of the Red River navigation.

**Board of Trade.**

A special general meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Friday last, in the Board Room, Clement's Block, the chair being occupied by Capt. G. F. Carruthers in the absence of the President and Vice-President.

There were present Messrs. G. F. Galt, F. B. Ross, W. S. Grant, J. M. Holiday, J. Mulholland, Thos. Bennett, D. H. McMillan, J. H. Housser, E. D. Moore, J. B. McKilligan, W. D. Pettigrew, A. McDonald, Frank Waterous, S. A. Rowbotham, W. F. Henderson, S. A. D. Bertrand, James Redmond, R. J. Whittle, G. F. Carruthers and James E. Steen.

The meeting being called to order and the minutes of a former meeting read and approved, reports were heard from committees.

The secretary reported that a joint meeting of the City Council committee and the Board Council had been held, at which it was agreed that a joint deputation from the two bodies be sent to lay the questions of discriminating freight rates on the C. P. R. and the deepening and improvement of the Red River for navigation purposes before the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

Mr. Whittle and Mr. Bertrand reported progress on behalf of the committee appointed to look after amendments to the present exemption law, and at their request the matter was left to the Council to deal with.

The chairman then introduced the special business of the meeting, namely, the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and spoke of the undertaking as one on which the Board had formerly expressed itself very strongly. He called upon the secretary to explain the action now desired of the Board.

The secretary explained that attempts had been made to circulate the impression, that there was a difference of opinion regarding the Hudson's Bay Railway among the people of Manitoba, and that this difference existed among the members of this Board. He believed there was not one dissenting voice in the province on the importance of the road, and this board could now pass a resolution showing absolute unanimity among its members.

Mr. R. J. Whittle said he agreed with the secretary, that there was no difference of opinion upon this great question throughout this province or the whole Canadian Northwest. Every man with a dollar at stake in this country was anxious to see the Hudson's Bay Railway con-

structed. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

Whereas, it is conceded by the people of Manitoba of all classes and shades of opinion, that the greatest impetus to progress in this province and the territories contiguous, which can be secured in the near future, lies in the immediate construction of a railway from the province to the shore's of the Hudson's Bay, and the opening of this northern outlet for our exports; and whereas it has been clearly demonstrated during the last two hundred years, that the navigation of the Hudson's Bay and Straits is a matter of no unusual danger or inconvenience to modern maritime skill, and with modern maritime improvements and appliances; and whereas the only cause for delay in the construction of this railway is from want of funds, caused in a great measure by the opposition of parties interested in seeing the undertaking frustrated or indefinitely delayed: Therefore be it resolved, that this Board pledges itself to aid in every way in its power the progress of opening this northern outlet, and asks that all who are interested in northwestern development extend similar aid. And this Board while it views with satisfaction the liberal encouragement already offered by the Dominion and Manitoba Governments for the construction of this railway, considers the undertaking one to which further concessions might justly be made, believing it to be a work, which if completed, would be a great power in bridging up the commercial greatness of Canada at large.

Mr. J. B. McKilligan said that through the eagerness of some friends of the Hudson's Bay Railway an impression had gained ground in the east, that this country was ruined unless the road was speedily constructed. He wished this wrong impression to be corrected, and was satisfied that the resolution moved did not thus misrepresent matters.

The matter was discussed by Mr. F. B. Ross and others, and the chairman called upon Mr. Joseph Mulholland for his voice on the subject.

Mr. Mulholland declined to discuss the question, as he was connected with the Hudson's Bay Railway, and he believed it was wise for him to let other members of the Board express their opinions without his interference. He would say, however, that the resolution was very satisfactory to himself and other promoters of the road.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Alex. McDonald, and on being put by the chairman, was unanimously carried.

On motion of Mr. Thos. Benoit, seconded by Mr. James Redmond, the secretary was instructed to hand a copy of this resolution to Mr. Joseph Mulholland, and request that gentleman that the same be placed in possession of the president of the Hudson's Bay Railway at as early a date as possible.

The question of establishing, with the aid of and co-operation of the Local Board of Five Underwriters, a system of information as to the number and extent of policies issued on mercantile risks throughout the Northwest, was discussed, and referred to the Board's council to take action upon.

The meeting was adjourned.

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etc.

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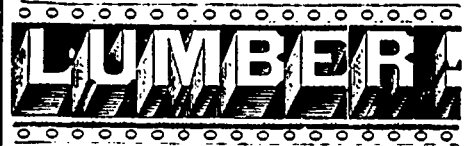
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JOHN MATHER,

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 11, 1886.

## RED RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The recent move of the Winnipeg City Council and Board of Trade, in sending a joint deputation to Ottawa to urge an appropriation for the deepening and improvement of the Red River for navigation purposes has been the subject of discussion with many of our citizens, and while a small proportion of them may doubt the advisability of sending such a deputation, all are agreed upon the necessity for improvements which will give free navigation on the Red River from the boundary line to Lake Winnipeg.

Quite a large proportion of our citizens have never taken the trouble to inquire into the advantages to be gained by opening and connecting these two stretches of river and lake navigation. We have been so trained by the past few years, experience to look to the C.P.R. as the only means of transport throughout the province, that many of us are liable to overlook the value of our great waterways.

In the first place this improvement and deepening of the Red River would open up a navigable steam clear from Fargo, D. T. to Lake Winnipeg, and that inland sea furnishes a waterway for heavy draught craft for over three hundred miles farther north. Already the United States Government have expended over \$400,000 in improving and deepening the river, and in the reports upon the subject a depth of over four feet is guaranteed at every point from Fargo to the boundary line during the lowest water which is experienced. Thus river navigation is practically unimpeded south of the boundary, while on the Canadian side literally nothing has ever been done to assist navigation, although an expenditure of little more than half of what the United States Government has laid out, would furnish a much greater depth of water from Winnipeg to the lake, and five to six feet from Winnipeg to the boundary line.

When we consider that the United States Government have almost no incentive to this work of river improvement beyond the supplying of a water-traffic route between the towns of Minnesota and Dakota on the river bank, none of which are of anything like the importance

of Winnipeg, their efforts form a contrast to the tardy movements, or we might say failure to make any movement on the part of the Canadian Government. Beyond the expenditure of a few thousand dollars at the rapids, and the supplying of a dredge to keep open a passage through the delta to the lake, nothing has been done on the part of our Government for river navigation, and the little that has been done has in no way benefited those on the river above St. Andrew's Rapids. Winnipeg, Morris, Emerson and other points are as effectually blocked out of communication by water with the lakes, as if the Red River poured itself into the bowels of the earth ten miles below the first named place.

Notwithstanding all this slowness and inaction on the part of Canada the incentive to Red River improvement is a score of times greater than it is in the United States. Leaving out the value of a waterway from the central latitude of Minnesota and Dakota to within three hundred miles of the Hudson's Bay shores as a portion of the traffic way of the future, the clear navigation of the Red River would open all the resources of Lake Winnipeg and lay them at the feet of capital and industry. The fisheries of the lake would find a ready market on the south side of the boundary, and would be developed to an extent not now dreamt of. The lumber resources around the lake would find a cheap means of transit to ready markets, and would tend greatly to cheapen building material for our struggling settlers. The iron ore resources of the lake would also come within easy reach of capital and industry, and would doubtless find one of its ready markets on the United States side of the boundary line. Then there would be the great addition to the river traffic through Manitoba, which would come from the States, and which would cause no small circulation of funds through this province. In fact looking at the question from any standpoint, we can only see where profit would come to Manitoba by the opening of navigation on the Red River, and while a great share of the profit would result from increased intercourse with our neighbors to the south of us, and would call for very little if any sacrifice on our part, we would not be gaining by the loss of our neighbors, but engaging in an intercourse which would also be to their advantage.

It has been the custom of Canadian Governments since Canada acquired the Northwest to parcel out the lands of this country by the millions of acres as land grants to railways. If the present Government at Ottawa are not prepared to grant a money appropriation for river improvement here, the land grant system might be adopted. Railway companies only receive such grants in return for the usefulness of their lines to the country. Waterways are useful as well as railways, and land grants for their improvement would we believe have a good effect upon the work of improving them.

## HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

It is customary for all great Canadian undertakings to be subsidised by aid from Ottawa, and the promoters of such are usually ready to call for additional assistance in this way, and in some instances when the call is far from having the recommendation of justice in the eyes of the disinterested public. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that the promoters of the Hudson's Bay railway should ask for additional encouragement in their undertaking, and to the people of Manitoba at least, the request has more to recommend it than many which have been granted during the past few years.

We are all ready to admit that the free land grant to the originators of this road was a piece of liberality on the part of the Dominion Government, and one which was somewhat of a surprise to many friends of the undertaking. Still the Government in this case drew upon a stock which was anything but remunerative at the time the grant was made, and the value of which had to be created by the construction of the road itself. There was no attempt to draw upon the public purse for aid to the undertaking, and without the road being constructed the whole land grant would be considerable of a white elephant. The promoters of the road are therefore not asking anything very unreasonable, when they appeal to the Dominion Government for further aid.

The assistance offered by the province of Manitoba to the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway looks very small on paper, when compared with the huge land grant of the Dominion. But we must take into consideration the extent of the resources from which it has to be drawn, and the nature of the grant itself.

The province saw the munificence of the Dominion drawn mainly from the lands within Manitoba, while the million dollars offered by the province, will have to come directly out of the pockets of the tax payers therein. The Dominion gave less than one-fiftieth part of the lands of the Northwest, all of which it is claimed at Ottawa were purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company for \$1,500,000, or to get near to a monetary value the gift cost less than \$30,000. When viewed from this standpoint the liberality of the Dominion Government with all its vast resources to draw from seems insignificant when compared with the grant of Manitoba, a province with a population of about one hundred thousand and an annual revenue of about half the amount thus granted for the construction of this one railway.

Looking at matters in the above light, one is shut out to the conclusion that further appeals for aid should be made to the Dominion Government on the part of the Hudson's Bay Railway promoters, and after all it might be wisdom to abstain from making any appeal to such a source. There can be no doubt but the present charter of the road would never have been granted had there been any hope at the time of the road being constructed within the specified time. Once let that charter back into the hands of Ottawa politicians, and it would have political barnacles clinging to it as thick as flies around a carcass in summer time, and equally ravenous in their desires. Many of us may not be quite satisfied with the men who now control the present charter. But whatever faults they may have, they are Manitobans, and if there is to be considerable financial latitude allowed to "the boys" as Mr. Beatty is said to have put it in connection with the construction of the Northwest Central road, it is better to confine it to Manitoba "boys." If assistance must be had, therefore, let it come from Manitoba, heavy though the sacrifice already made may be. Let the undertaking be held as much as possible in the hands of Manitobans, and let there be no further tampering with the road on the part of eastern politicians, and the people of this province will not grudge to make further sacrifices for the opening of this great northern outlet. "THE COMMERCIAL" at present proposes no particular form for this further aid to take, but merely sug-

gests that in granting any the influence of the affairs of the road should be advanced.

### THE OUTLOOK.

The weather during the past week throughout Manitoba and the Northwest Territories has continued most favorable to the agricultural interests, and from all parts of the country come glowing accounts of the progress already made. These favorable conditions do not seem limited to this province, nor yet to portions of the western country sometimes considered more favorable to early seeding than the eastern sections of the province. On the contrary it would appear that over the whole of the vast area included in the vague term the Northwest, seeding operations commenced almost on the same day, and the work has since been continued under the same favorable conditions throughout the whole country, wherever an acre of ground has been plowed or a bushel of seed scattered. In the more level country of the Red River Valley, the work has kept pace with farming operations going on in the regions of the rolling prairies of the west and southwest, while the far northwestern settlements of Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton have been equally favored by nature.

In the Northwest a keen rivalry exists as to which localities are the most favored in this matter of early seeding, and each one feels himself bound to champion the cause of his own district, as he proudly points to the record of so many acres seeded by such a date, or so many acres plowed by such another date. Some even go so far as to compare their own immediate locality with another section, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter, and very often upon some merely hearsay information, which as understood by parties at a distance is very likely to be misleading. Hence we frequently read in our provincial and territorial press items like the following. "We were having beautiful weather here all last week and seeding was going on vigorously, while out at — the people were enjoying a raging blizzard. This is another proof that our district is the one greatly favored spot in this country." The next week the tables are turned and according to the local press the blizzard has been transferred to the district first enjoying the favorable weather. This style of writing so much indulged in by the press of the Northwest

should be discouraged. Let each local journal indulge in as much praise of its own neighborhood as it may think fit, but in so doing it is not necessary to disparage other localities, for what is injurious to one portion of the country is injurious to the whole. These blizzards as seen at a distance are in reality generally light falls of snow, which are liable to occur and do occur in nearly all temperate climates during the early spring, and which do no harm beyond rendering the walking sloppy for a few hours. Since warm weather first set in this spring, some localities have been visited by light flurries of snow, all traces of which were generally wiped out in a few hours, and that without any injury to vegetation whatever. However, these insignificant occurrences could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and from papers published in districts which happened to escape the snow (though they generally got a taste of it a few days later) would come the announcement of a howling blizzard having swept over such a district. Now we are not amongst those hairsplitters who suppress everything unfavorable to this country. In common with all other countries, the Northwest has its advantages and its disadvantages, and it is only necessary to tell the truth to show clearly that its favorable features are in the maximum and its drawbacks in the minimum. Therefore, in a country so highly favored by nature as the Northwest, it is as unnecessary as it is absurd to endeavor to make capital for one locality by disparaging another part of the country, and when such disparagement takes the form of an exaggeration which in the eyes of those not acquainted with the actual facts will appear to be a serious drawback, it makes the matter a serious offence.

Looking at this question of early seeding, it is evident to the impartial observer, that for the present season, at least, no particular district can lay just claim to having been greatly in advance of the rest of the country. There certainly was seeding done in some districts quite early in March, and in the far-west plowing was indulged in to some extent even in February. But one swallow does not make a summer, and one acre of ground plowed or one bushel of seed scattered does not make a seed-time. The fact is, that from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, and from the international boundary to the North Saskatchewan river, spring farming operations became general about the first of April. Over this great region indicated, 1000 miles from east to west and 600 from north to south, not more than two or three days elapsed between the time when farming operations commenced in earnest in the most favored sections and the time when they became general all over this territory.



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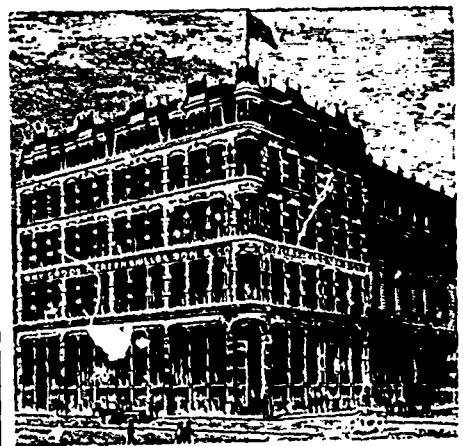
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Corner of William and Princess Streets

**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The slight improvement noted in last week's report has continued in about the same measure during the past week. The call for commercial discounts was heavier about the 4th, though not specially active, and since that date about usual business has been doing. Outside of straight commercial matters there has been no occurrence of importance. Rates of discount hold steady at 7 per cent for first-class paper, 8 to 9 for ordinary paper, and 10 for promiscuous. In real estate mortgage loans there is still scarcely anything doing. The chief call which has come from holders of farm property has almost entirely ceased for the time being, and a resumption of the demand for money from this quarter is not looked for until after seeding has been finished. On city property there is still very few calls for loans. Rates of interest remain at about 8 per cent. for farm properties. First-class city property would be taken at 7 to 7½ per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The general stagnation noted in our last report, which had settled down over nearly every branch of the wholesale trade, has not been dispelled to any extent during the past week. In fact the week has been in almost every particular equally as quiet as the preceding one, and there has been few symptoms of life in any particular branch. The only cause for the present dulness is assigned to the activity with which farming operations are still going on throughout the province, which has diminished the trade of country merchants and therefore lessened the demand upon our wholesalers. This coming at a time of year usually dull in many lines, has increased the inactivity to positive stagnation. However, as soon as spring farming operations have been completed, it is expected that trade will become more active again and that there will be a pretty busy season enjoyed in most lines. Collections have not improved, though they are not considered bad for this season.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

There has been some call for ploughs and harrows during the week, though the season for these is now considered about over. Breaking ploughs are now coming into more active demand. There has also been quite a trade done in wagons. Collections continue slow.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

In this branch the past week has been no exception to the few previous weeks, which means that it has been a decidedly quiet one. The usual sorting trade done about this season of the year has not commenced yet to any extent. The wet spell of weather brought forth but a very light call for rubber goods, as retailers were well supplied in these lines. Last fall was so dry that scarcely a rubber was sold, and these goods are now coming in for the spring trade. Collections have been light in quantity, but paper falling due has been fairly well met.

**CLOTHING.**

There has been but slight change in this branch and the week has been a quiet one throughout. Travellers on the road have not

found much business yet, though their movement is said to be larger so far for this year than up to the same date last year. Collections slow, but not bad for the season.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

This line is having its quiet season along with all the other branches of the wholesale trade, but there is still some little movement, which is in proportion to the general demand at this time. Collections are hardly up to the standard.

**DRY GOODS.**

Dulness has continued to be the ruling feature in the dry goods trade, and the past week has continued in every respect to develop a repetition of the previous one. The spring and summer sorting trade has not yet set in to any noticeable extent, and business is not expected to become very active until spring farming operations have been completed and country dealers have had their stocks more broken. Travellers who have been on the road have not yet met with much encouragement. Quite a number of representatives of eastern houses are already in the country and more are coming, which will make the competition for the trade of the Northwest very keen. In the east the field in this line has been worked to its utmost limit, and dealers there are naturally looking toward the Northwest as the only field for the expansion of their business. Collections have been rather slow, though the 4th developed nothing special.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Trade continues about as usual and prices are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; Gramen quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; American camphor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg 38 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.50; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; sulphur, roll, \$3.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, 6 to 7c.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

Travellers on the road have taken a fair number of sorting orders, but altogether trade has been very quiet since the first of the month. Returns for March and April show those months to have aggregated considerably better than last year.

**FISH.**

The supply of fresh fish in the market is still very light and confined to river varieties. It is expected that fresh Lake Winnipeg fish will soon be in the market. Fresh salt water fish will be in the market this week. Quotations are: Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddock, 9½ to 10c per pound. Fresh sea fish are quoted: haddock 10c; cod 10c.

**FRUITS.**

Apples are in good demand and unchanged, choice fruit holding firm. California oranges now in the market are rather soft for shipment,

and the season for these is pretty well over. Messina oranges and lemons are firm and higher. Bananas, strawberries and green stuff are received frequently in small parcels by express but prices are not sufficiently regular to give quotations. Quotations are as follows: Oranges, Los Angeles, \$4 00 to \$5.25 per box, Messina, \$7.50 to \$8, Blood oranges, ½ boxes, \$4 to \$4.50, Riverside \$6 00 to \$6.50 per box. Apples are in large supply and are worth about \$1.00 to \$5.00 for extra choice. Messina lemons, \$8.00 to \$8.50; Valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4.00 to \$4.25; black crown, \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 13c for raw; figs 18c to 20c.; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

**FUEL.**

There is now a steady trade doing with dealers in the city, supplies delivered on the market by farmers having ceased. American soft coal has been considerably reduced in price. Quotations are: poplar \$3.25; to \$3.35; oak \$5.00 to \$5.50; tamarac \$4.50. Prices are for lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$9.00 to \$9.50. and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Blacksmiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. (a't coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

**FURNITURE.**

A fair number of orders for small quantities have been received from the west and southwest, but trade has been generally on the slow side. Collections are not very good.

**GROCERIES.**

Sugars still hold very firm and the advance promises to be maintained. T. & B. tobacco is quoted 1c higher at the factory, but the price has not changed here yet. Other goods are steady and unchanged. Trade has been rather backward and collections slow. Quotations are as follows: yellow 7½ to 7¾c; granulated 8¾c; lump 9¾c; Coffees, Rio, 12 to 13¾c; Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sugar, cane, \$2 to \$2.20; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

**HIDES.**

Prices rule steady and unchanged as follows: Steers. Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; bulls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 3¾c per lb.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

The movement continues light, and is expected to remain so until after seeding has been completed. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada-plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 25 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Prices remain steady and unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 30 to 32c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 65c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock; American oak sole, 55 to 60.

## LUMBER.

There has been a continuation of about the same demand from the country, which has been fair for the season, as little is expected from this direction while farmers are to busy with spring operations to engage in building. From the city there has been quite an improvement in the demand, but there is plenty of room for more.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

This branch which gave some sign of setting in more actively has suddenly gone back to the old quiet state, and has been very dull during the week. Quotations are: turpentine 80c; linsed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; laid No 1, \$1.00 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, 7.50; No 1 \$7.00; No 2, \$6.50 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

For saddlery hardware the week has not developed much call, but there has been a steady and fairly active demand for manufactured goods. Collections rather slow.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been no change in this branch and nothing special to note beyond the usual steady trade.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

As the termination of the current license year draws near a close a noticeable falling off in the call for licenses is observable. The new license law now before the Legislature has absorbed the attention of dealers, who have not been disposed to replenish stocks until matters were finally settled. Licenses under the new act will be issued on the first of June, after which it is expected there will be an active trade for a time. Prices, are as follows: Gooderman & Wot's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.50; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouché & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market has remained in the same comatose state during the past week as has been the only feature for the two previous weeks.

Among the farmers spring operations have been going on as actively as ever, and deliveries of grain at provincial points have for the time being entirely ceased. Later on after the busy season is over, it is expected that considerable grain will be delivered at some points. Navigation is now open on the lakes and the export movement of grain will hereafter take that route during the summer season. The first steamer with grain left Port Arthur on the 4th inst, taking 30,000 bushels from stock in store at that place. Values have not changed in any particular during the week. In provisions a very quiet week has been experienced, with a tendency to firmer prices in all hog products.

## WHEAT.

In the city dealers have scarcely handled a bushel of wheat during the week, and the interest in the leading cereal is therefore at a low ebb. This together with the total stoppage of deliveries in the country have combined to make the market very quiet. Buyers have been withdrawn for the present from most provincial points, until after spring operations are concluded, when buying will be resumed at some principal places of delivery. With no movement, prices have been little more than nominal and may be quoted the same as last week. At provincial points from 65 to 68c would be paid by sample. In the city quotations are as follows: No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c.

## FLOUR.

The flour market has been very quiet, and in consequence of the slack demand in the east and depressed values, the mills here are now running on a time only. No exports have been made for the week, but now that navigation has opened it is expected that shipment will be resumed. Local prices remain unchanged as follows: patents, 2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.10 to \$1.20.

## BRAN AND SHORTS

Steady and unchanged at \$10.25 for bran and \$11.25 for shorts.

## OATMEAL.

Prices remain steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

## POTATOES.

Offerings continue fairly liberal and prices about the same as previous quotations, at 25 to 30c.

## EGGS.

Receipts are coming in freely for the season, but so far not in excess of wants. Prices are easy at from 10 to 12c.

## CHEESE.

There is no change to note in this product. Prime home manufactured is quoted at from 10½ to 11c, and medium 9½ to 10c.

## BUTTER.

Choice butter is still scarce. Shipment are coming to hand slowly and in limited quantities. Receipts of best qualities are principally confined to rolls, which bring from 20 to 22c, and some choice tubs also command about the same figures. Medium in tubs brings from 12 to 18c.

## OATS.

An occasional car is received here, but the demand is not active and stocks in the city quite ample. Car lots will bring from 25 to 26c.

## BARLEY.

There is nothing doing in this grain outside of sales of small lots for seed, which bring about 50c.

## BACON.

The demand has been limited to a few small lots, which have sold at prices a fraction above last quotations. Dry salt has sold at 8½ to 9c,

smoked 9½ to 9½c, rolls 11c, breakfast bacon 11c, old dry salt 7½c.

## HAMS.

Have been in light demand, principally from the city trade, with prices firm and higher, at 12½ to 13c.

## MESS PORK.

Easier and quiet at 14.50 to \$15.00.

## MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

## LARD.

No change to note in prices. Quotations are: \$2.10 per pail; or 9½c per lb for tierces.

## DRESSED HOGS.

Trade in dressed hogs is now about over. No more are wanted for packing, and receipts have fallen off to next to nothing. Butchers take the few offered at \$4 to \$4.25.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Meats now in the market are fresh killed, and prices are considerably above old quotations. Hind quarters of beef are quoted at 8 to 10c and full carcasses at 7 to 8c. Mutton is firm and higher at 14c. Veal 12 to 14c. Prices for dealers' quotations.

## OYSTERS.

Old stocks in the city have been exhausted, and only occasional small lots or cans are arriving by express. Those now in the market bring 65c.

## MINNEAPOLIS.

The week has not been a very lively one, owing to certain serious disagreements between traders as to values, but considerable wheat has changed hands. The feeling at the close was weak and feverish, despite the comparative steadiness in prices elsewhere. Sentiment is quite evenly divided as to the future of prices, some of the most conservative feeling certain that they will go ten cents higher on this crop, while others are confident that a ten cent drop is to be the result of the sluggish movement and slow decline in the visible. Meantime the new crop is getting closer and the world seems to be indifferent as to stocks in hand, apparently feeling sure that there is to be plenty and that prices cannot be put unreasonably high by any sort of manipulation.

The only estimate on an acreage of spring wheat by states shows that it will be the same as last year, while of winter wheat there is nearly a million acres decrease. In the Minneapolis belt the crop is in splendid condition and promises better than for several years, besides having an unusually early start. Winter wheat reports are conflicting, though the bulk of them indicate a favorable condition as a whole.

Receipts were heavy for the week and shipments show a very gratifying increase, but the dulness and low prices in the flour market will prevent the large business which was expected from winter wheat millers, who are not consuming half as much of our wheat as they would in case flour was active and selling on a parity with wheat.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending to-day, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

				May 5.
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
No. 1 hard..	81½	80	80	95
No. 1 north'n	78	76½	76½	92
" 2 ..	73	72	72	78

June 1 hard opened at 83c and closed at 81c. Coarse grains were dull, corn closing at 31 to 32c, oats at 30 to 31c, rye at 49 to 51c and barley at 45 to 60c, all by sample.

**MILLSTUFF**—Has been dull and lower, bulk bran closing at \$7 to \$7.50 and shorts at \$7.50 to \$8.25 per ton.

**FLOUR**—There was nothing new in the flour market. The movement has been rather heavy but millers continue to complain that there is no margin and say they are running to keep their thousands of men busy and not let their flour disappear from the world's markets. Ireland has been a rather free buyer for some time and letters from there show that the bakers are becoming very friendly to our spring wheat brands.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.45 to \$4.65; straights, \$4.10 to \$4.30, first bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.75; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.20; best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 19lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The flour output is maintained at about the same point, there being but slight variation either way. There were seventeen mills which ran more or less last week, one starting toward the close, and the flour product of the six days 111,170 bbls—averaging 18,520 bbls daily—against 108,380 the preceding week, and 158,820 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. This week there are seventeen mills in operation, one more than last Wednesday, but the capacity in motion is not materially changed. Two mills were shut down, but two others took their place, leaving the maximum capacity in operation about 24,960 bbls, with a daily output of not far from 19,000 bbls. While much is said about milling being extremely unfavorable, little talk is heard as yet about shutting down any more of the mills in the near future, although this may, perhaps, be done. Flour continues very dull and weak.

Even though the flour exports of Minneapolis mills for March were heavy, those of April exceeded them. The latter were 264,824 bbls, against 233,792 March. This is believed to be the largest amount of flour ever exported in a single month by our mills.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

RECEIPTS.			
	May 4.	April 27.	April 20.
Wheat, bus ..	510,400	391,600	425,150
Flour, bbls ..	225	450	150
Millstuff, tons..	12	50	39
SHIPMENTS.			
	May 4.	April 27.	April 20.
Wheat, bus ..	105,600	87,450	64,350
Flour, bbls ..	105,129	99,753	102,520
Millstuff, tons..	3,207	3,136	3,353

The wheat in elevators in Minneapolis, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.		
	May 3.	April 26.
No. 1 hard, bus..	1,724,840	1,772,625

No. 1 northern, bus ..	1,276,959	1,293,725
No. 2 northern, bus ..	531,148	54,342
No. 3, .. .. .	7,712	15,693
Rejected .. .. .	33,833	23,776
Special bins .. ..	1,015,433	1,806,835
	4,589,925	4,707,999

ST. PAUL.		
In elevators—	May 5.	April 28.
bush ..	982,000	1,008,000
	1,015,000	1,015,000
DULUTH.		
	May 3.	April 26.
In store, bus. . .	7,440,485	7,269,227
Afloat, bus. . .	124,529	124,521
	7,244,886	7,244,886

—Northwest Miller.

### The Territories.

Mr Timewell is getting out plans for a 20,000 bushel elevator to be built at Whitewood, by H. M. Power.

\$2,200 in whiskey fines have been collected in the Northwest Territories in a few months, and 500 gallons destroyed in the same time.

Wolsey will give Messrs. Gill a bonus of \$4,500 for a 50 bbl mill and a 20,000 bushel elevator. The Pray Manufacturing Company has the job.

### Manitoba.

John Walley is building a new store at Birtle. 350,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed at Greta this season.

4,000,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat have been exported up to April 1st.

Immigrant sheds are to be erected immediately at Minnedosa and Birtle.

The St. Boniface custom mill is shut down after a short operation in the winter.

The revenue derived from the Birtle Post Office during the past year was \$1,028.11.

A. H. Smith will build a 10,000 bushel elevator in connection with his new mill at Shoal Lake.

D. W. Cumming of Birtle has taken the contract to supply the M. & N. W. Ry' with 140,000 feet of lumber to be used on the line between Birtle and Solsgirth.

W. W. McAllister, of Stony Mountain, recently returned from Chicago, where he has been for some time making arrangements for the machinery for his new creamery. He proposes to employ experts, and intends turning out an excellent article.

### British Columbia.

Operations have begun on the gas works at New Westminster, which are expected to be completed in about two months.

The stock of Messrs. Trapp Bros., New Westminster, consisting of dry goods, clothing, hardware, etc., is offered for sale by tender.

The total population of Victoria according to the census recently taken is understood to be 11,300. The whites number about 8,300 souls; the balance are chiefly Chinese.

The branch railway from Port Moody to New Westminster, has been commenced. The turn-

ing of the first sod was made the occasion of great rejoicing, and the day was observed as a public holiday.

Over 3000 pounds of opium were seized on the Idaho were sold at Port Townsend, recently. Ex-Collector Bash and several Victoria Chinamen were the purchasers, the average price paid being \$12.50 per lb.

D. C. H. Rothschild, a pioneer merchant of Port Townsend of over 20 years standing, was found on the beach near that city yesterday morning shot through the brain by his own hand. The rash deed it is said was the result of business difficulties.

J. Shwartz is determined so far as he is concerned to keep faith with the customers of the late firm of Shwartz & Kipiasky, tailors, offers to refund on presentation of receipts all deposits made with the firm for suits prior to the flight of his swindling partner.

New arrivals from Granite creek advise miners to stay away from there just now. There are between 800 to 1200 men in the camp at present, not one of whom can do anything in the creek on account of the freshets which will continue till June next.

The New Westminster *Guardian* says: We learn that the Hastings Mill Company of London, England, has placed an injunction on the right of-way for the proposed branch from Port Moody to Coal Harbor. This is about the last straw on the back of the Coal Harbor speculation and will undoubtedly put an end to that unfortunate scheme, which was born in sin and nurtured in iniquity.

The Nanaimo *Free Press* says: "As we predicted the Vancouver bubble has been so suddenly and inordinately extended that a collapse has already begun to take place. Recent arrivals from the embryo city give a very gloomy account of business and also the demand for labor. Already several business failures have taken place with others to follow and those who came in from the Sound ports are returning back to their homes sadder and poorer men. The rush was too large and too early, and the "boom" has flattened out. Prices of real estate and rents still keep high, but before long they will come down to a more natural plane."

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**INTOXICATING LIQUORS—MEDICATED BITTERS.**  
—Medicated bitters producing intoxication are intoxicating liquors within the meaning of the Texas constitution, according to the decision of the Court of Appeals of that state in the case of Jones vs. The State.

**PARTNERSHIP—POWER TO BIND THE FIRM.**  
—According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in the case of Rays vs. Conner, one partner cannot in the absence of express authority bind the firm or his co-partner by a note executed by him in the firm name in a transaction wholly outside the apparent and actual scope of the partnership business, even though it might appear that the consideration for the note was applied to the payment of a firm debt.—*Bradstreet's*.

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—AND—

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CAPACITY 300 to 500 COWS—FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot  
and Pear Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked  
Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Bar-  
ley.

Wheat buyers at all C. P. R. Shipping Stations

EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market during the past week has been subject to some peculiar influences, the principal of which has come from the labor troubles. The riots and socialistic demonstrations in this city and at other points had the effect of almost entirely suspending business on the board for several days. Prices did not decline in proportion to the dullness, but the inclination seemed to be to wait for the next move on the part of the disturbers. Very little activity was displayed until Thursday, when trading was resumed to a considerable extent at lower prices and continued in about the same condition for the balance of the week, though Greek war news caused a slight spurt on Friday. Crop reports, cable news and exports have all been unfavorable to higher prices. The visible supply for the week ending May 1st was 43,249,007 bushels, against 43,654,448 bushels for the same time last year. The decrease in the visible for the week ending May 1st was 1,305,885 bushels, a smaller decrease than was calculated upon. Corn and oats have generally moved in sympathy with wheat. Provisions have been weak and dull. Stocks continue to show a healthy decline, and with the exception of pork the export movement is up to the highest point as compared with last year.

The wheat market opened dull and weak on Monday and prices again receded. There was not a great quantity of wheat offered, and little disposition to do business shown on any side, owing principally to the disturbed nature of the various industries, caused by the labor troubles. The estimate of less than a million bushels' decrease in the visible was also a very weakening factor. Up to one o'clock wheat had declined 1/2 to 3/4c from Saturday's closing prices. The market was nervous in the afternoon, but prices not materially changed. Other cereals were weak, in sympathy with wheat. Pork declined 15c and lard 5c, following wheat, with a rather firmer feeling later. Closing prices were:

	April	May
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78	\$0.80
Corn .. .. .	35 1/2	36 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.02 1/2	9.12 1/2
Lard .. .. .	5.85	5.95

Business on the board on Tuesday was paralyzed by the labor trouble, and the strikes were the only subjects of conversation. However a fairly firm feeling prevailed, and there was no disposition to allow the market to decline very materially. June opened 1/4c higher, declined 1/2c, then advanced 1/2c, and continued about the same as yesterday, closing a fraction higher. Corn and oats were dull and firm. Provisions were very quiet but also firmer. Closing prices were:

	May	June
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78 1/2	\$0.80 1/2
Corn .. .. .	35 3/4	36 3/4
Oats .. .. .	29 3/4	29 3/4
Pork .. .. .	9.07 1/2	9.15
Lard .. .. .	5.87 1/2	5.95

Wednesday was simply a repetition of the previous day. Speculative trading in all lines was at a standstill and nothing was talked about but the labor troubles. A few deals were made in corn and an occasional transaction in wheat occurred, but by common consent business was for the time abandoned. Prices hardly moved during the day and at the close were as follows:

	April	May
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.77 1/2	80 1/2
Corn .. .. .	35 1/2	36 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.07 1/2	9.17 1/2
Lard .. .. .	5.87 1/2	5.95

On Thursday there was active trading in the grain market at a lower range of prices. Both cables and crop reports were against higher values, and prices went sliding at a rapid rate. June declined to 78 1/2c and July to 80 1/2c. Later on reports from New York of 22 boat loads taken for export improved the condition of the markets. In the afternoon the export report was denied and prices again went down. Corn and oats were lower, in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were weak and without movement to any extent. Closing prices were:

	May	June
Wheat .. .. .	76 3/4	78 3/4
Corn .. .. .	34 3/4	36
Oats .. .. .	29 3/4	29 3/4
Pork .. .. .	9.02 1/2	9.10
Lard .. .. .	5.87 1/2	5.92 1/2

On Friday there was considerable activity in wheat and prices were on a better basis. The market opened a shade higher and advanced 1/2 to 3/4c. At 78 1/2c for June, there was very large offerings, and prices started on the downward scale, going to 78 1/2c, at which point a rally was made and prices advanced to the top again. Eastern warlike news had considerable influence on prices. In the afternoon wheat was firm and steady, owing to improved export demand. Corn was active and trading done on a higher basis. Oats were active and irregular. Provisions were dull and easier during most of the day, though trading took a little spurt in the morning. Closing prices were:

	May	June
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.77	78 3/4-1/2
Corn .. .. .	34 1/2	36
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 3/4-1/2
Pork .. .. .	8.97 1/2	9.02 1/2
Lard .. .. .	5.87 1/2	5.92 1/2

On Saturday wheat opened stronger again, but the firmer feeling was not long maintained. After a gain of 1/2c the market fell away and closed lower. Provisions were also weak and lower. Closing prices were:

	May	June
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.76 1/2	79 1/2
Corn .. .. .	—	—
Oats .. .. .	—	—
Pork .. .. .	8.75	8.80
Lard .. .. .	5.87 1/2	5.87 1/2

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

About the usual quiet business was done in stocks during the week, and a firm tone has generally prevailed in bank stocks. Northwest Land sold usually at 76c, with 77c asked.

Closing bids for Wednesday May 5th, as compared with Wednesday of the previous week were as follows:

	April 28.	May 5.
Montreal .. .. .	212 1/2	214 1/2
Ontario .. .. .	114 1/2	114 1/2
Toronto .. .. .	201	201
Merchants' .. .. .	124 1/2	124
Commerce .. .. .	121 1/2	123 1/2
Imperial .. .. .	134 1/2	137
Federal .. .. .	112	112 1/2
Dominion .. .. .	210 1/2	210 1/2
Standard .. .. .	123 1/2	123 1/2
Hamilton .. .. .	135	135
Northwest Land .. .. .	70	75 1/2
C.P.R. Bonds .. .. .	103 1/2	103 1/2
do Stocks .. .. .	—	—

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Although there has been little stir apparent on the outside, it is generally believed that transactions have been more numerous than for some weeks, and the market has maintained a steady tone. Reports of the growing crop are not altogether favorable. Fall wheat is said to have suffered considerable damage throughout the province, owing to unfavorable weather in the early spring. The weather has been favorable for spring crops, which are doing well. Provisions have been steady and moderately active.

WHEAT.

There has been an improved inquiry and at steady prices. No. 2 fall has sold at 84c and No. 3 fall at 82c. Red winter has sold moderately well at 85c. No. 2 spring has been scarce and in good demand, at 85 to 86c.

FLOUR.

There has been an improved demand, but sales have been limited, in consequence of bids being lower than holders would accept. Superior extra sold at \$3.65, and later at \$3.70. Extra quiet at \$3.55 to \$3.60. At the close prices were firm.

OATS.

Have come to hand more freely and values have been easier. Cars have sold at from 35 to 36c.

BARLEY.

There has been no movement to speak of in this grain. One car of No. 1 sold at 80c, which was the only transaction reported.

PEAS.

Inactive and unchanged at 59 to 60c.

POTATOES.

Offerings in car lots have been abundant and prices easier, at about 45c.

APPLES.

Nothing doing in car lots. Barrels have sold in small quantities at \$1.50 to \$2.00.

EGGS.

Receipts have been large, but not in excess of the demand, and all offered have been taken at steady prices. Quotations are lower at 11 to 11 1/2c.

BUTTER.

Receipts have been on the increase, in consequence of which prices have ruled easier, though supplies have been fairly well absorbed. Butter now coming to market consists almost entirely of rolls, which have brought from 16 to 19c. Dairy has been scarce and choice tubs have brought 20c.

CHEESE.

Old continues to sell at from 9 to 10 1/2c for good to fine. New now in the market brings 10 to 10 1/2c.

PORK.

Dull and steady at \$13.50 for small lots.

## BACON.

Tons and cases have been going off steadily at former prices, but no demand seems to have been heard for car lots. Long-clear in tons and cases fairly active at 7½ to 7¾. Cumberland inactive at 6½ to 7c, and sweet pickled at 7½ to 8c. Short rolls in good demand at 8½ to 9c; bellies at 10 to 10½c, and boneless at 11c, with some old offered at 7½ to 8c, but these latter appear to be the only item in the market on which holders are disposed to concede anything.

## HAMS.

Have held in good demand and prices have ruled steady at from 10½ to 11c.

## LARD.

Has sold freely in small lots at 9 to 9½c for pails and 8½c for tierces. A lot of 50 pails sold at 8½c.

## HOGS.

The few offering have found a ready market at \$6.00 to \$6.75.

Gill & Co., of Winnipeg have secured a patent for their smut destroying preparation, which has been highly recommended by many who have used it. To those who raise soft wheat in this country this article should be invaluable, and even in raising Red Fyfe it is often found to be very useful. We want clean wheat by all means, and smut is the most damaging kind of dirt.

The Western Canada Loan and Savings Company have moved their northwestern head offices to the Donaldson Block, where Mr. F. B. Ross, the manager, can be found in much larger quarters. Increasing business is the given reason for this move, which sounds very unlike the financial field being worked up in this province. But then Manitoba has no firmer friend in eastern financial circles than Mr. Walter Lee the general manager of this concern and the company are here to do business, and not to run a collection agency.

## The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* do not report as encouraging a view of general trade as in the preceding week. At Chicago and Kansas City there is relatively the most active demand. But at a number of cities, at which an improvement in the movement of general merchandise was noted a week ago, there is none now. At the larger seaboard cities trade is of moderate proportions. Purchases at Chicago are still characterized as for immediate wants only. There are at least 50,000 employes on strike, against 43,000 last week, in addition to those seeking to enforce the adoption of the eight hour rule. *Bradstreet's* finds that at least 225,000 men at industrial centres are actively moving to secure fewer hours of labor daily. Of this number 6,000 are on strike, 32,000 have had demands granted, and 105,000 threaten to strike. There are 75,000 who have not yet accompanied their requests with threats of strikes. The more aggravated condition of the labor situation is primarily responsible for the noticeable depression in general trade and industrial circles throughout the country this week. Interior merchants are buying restricted lines and manufacturers are basing contracts for future delivery on the non-interference of employes. Iron markets are dull; demand is smaller, owing to labor troubles. Steel rails

are firm, and water and gas-pipe makers are doing well, but these are the exceptions among the metal industries. Anthracite coal is 25c. higher at tidewater for steam sizes. Petroleum is lower and heavy on new well production. Wool is dull and 1 to 2c. lower as compared with a month ago. Dry goods have been measurably active at jobbers' and retailers' hands, with no special change to note. Print cloths are firm at former prices. The rapid advance in the demand for refined sugars last week checked the demand, and the advance has been partly lost. Fluctuations in the rate of exchange on Rio have made coffee prices irregular. Tea is depressed by heavy stocks. Louisville reports high-grade leaf tobacco firm and advancing, medium slightly better, and lugs lower than for twenty years, owing to low quality and liberal supplies. The April cotton report to *Bradstreet's* indicates that planting is 15 days late, that the acreage is smaller in the Atlantic states and Alabama and larger in Louisiana and Texas. There will probably be a net decrease, as compared with 1885, over the cotton belt. The total failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* is 172, against 175 last week and 167 in the like week in 1885, 151 in 1884, 132 in 1883 and 105 in 1882. Canada had 27, against 34 last week and 30 last year. The total from January 1 to April 30 is 3,986, against 4,646 last year, (decline of 660 in 17 weeks), 3,835 in 1884, 3,791 in 1883 and 2,567 in 1882.—*Bradstreet's*

## General Notes.

The C. P. R. steamer *Alberta* was the first boat to sail from Port Arthur this season. The cargo consisted in part of 30,000 bushels of wheat.

Somebody has taken the pains to figure out that the United States produces enough lumber each year to load 1,428,531 railroad cars, each carrying 6,000 feet. It is also said that this would make a train 8,500 miles long, or about one-third around the world.

The product of cigars for March in New York City reached the large number of 68,807,000. And notwithstanding the long lockout of 10,000 employes, the product for three months was 175,600,400 cigars, as against 178,923,950 in 1885 for the same time, while the cigarettes were 144,547,500, as against 122,190,140 same time last year.

The meat canning department of P. D. Armour, Chicago, has been shut down and between 500 and 800 men are out of employment. The move was entirely unexpected by the canners. A large number of butchers were also obliged to suspend operations. The matter has been under contemplation some weeks. The cause is an overstocked market and no demand for canned meats in England or Germany. At present Armour has \$500,000 invested in canned meats.

## The Salmon Canning Industry.

The Salmon fishing industry is in a bad way on the Columbia and Puget Sound waters. The driving out of the Chinese has taken away a class of labor which was skilled in the business and capable of doing the work at a cost in keeping with the depressed state of the fish

market. "On top of this," says the *Post-Intelligencer*, "comes a demand for a higher price for catching fish. This higher price the cannery men say they are unable to pay, and will not pay in the present condition of the market. The Columbia river season begins the 1st of April. This is now the latter half of the month and no fish have yet been taken. The fishermen are idle, their boats are tied up, the canneries are locked and there is no present appearance of a change. The strike has not lasted long enough to effect the market, but that it will have an effect may be supposed if maintained much longer." On Puget Sound all the canneries will likely remain shut down. In this province where some of the difficulties met on the other side are not encountered there appears a somewhat brighter prospect for the industry this season. The necessary labor is plentiful and trouble with the fishermen on account of the price of fish is not possible as they are hired by the month. All the canneries on the Fraser are preparing to run and the majority on the northwest are doing likewise. Should there be a fair run of fish with a slightly improved market the business may prove fairly remunerative for the season of 1886.—*Victoria L. C. Standard.*

## Butter Making.

The revolution which has taken place in the world's system of butter making has left Canada far behind in the race for producing a perfect article. The most unprofitable pursuit a man can follow in these days is the making of poor butter, which is now found to be unsuitable for both the home and export trade, and consequently the old dairy plan is being fast superseded by the creamery principle. For the benefit of those who are not thoroughly posted in the proper mode of making and handling butter we offer the following instructions:

Butter should be worked sufficiently to take out all the buttermilk, at the same time not overworked so as to spoil the grain and body, and care should be taken not to let the cream stand too long, while improper salting also has some effect on the keeping qualities. These points, although appearing but trifling, are more noticeable after the butter has gone through second hands. Shipments, although being forwarded perfectly sweet, sometimes, and in fact very often, arrive sour and rancid, and this fault being easily remedied, should receive proper attention. The best salt should always be used, and the trifling extra expense being amply repaid in the enhanced value.

Parties should be careful and pack butter uniform in color, and should particularly remember the fact that streaked lots—no matter how sweet and choice—cannot be brought into competition with lots running uniform in color; the latter always commanding a much quicker sale at a fair premium, and in every way compensating dealers for their extra trouble and care. Another fact not to be ignored is that tubs should be jacked perfectly full, and a piece of clean, new bleached cotton cloth, dipped in brine, should be spread over the top and neatly tucked in at the edges, so that when removed it will not damage the appearance or deface the butter.—*Trade Bulletin.*

### Oleomargarine.

A despatch from Washington says:—The House committee on Agriculture to-day authorized Chairman Hatch to report favorably a bill to regulate the traffic in fraudulent butter, which is substantially identical with that framed by the American Agricultural and Dairy Association. The bill imposes annual taxes as follows upon those engaged in the business:—Manufacturers, \$600; wholesale dealers, \$480; retail dealers, \$480. Manufacturers of oleomargarine who have not paid the tax shall be fined \$1,000 to \$5,000 in addition to the tax; wholesale dealers, \$500 to \$2,000, and retail dealers \$50 to \$500. All manufacturers of oleomargarine shall put up their product in wooden packages stamped and branded under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and dealers shall be allowed to sell imitation butter from packages so branded. Violation of this provision shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment. Every package shall be labeled with the number of manufactory. Neither the stamp thereon nor the package shall be removed or destroyed, under a penalty of \$50 fine. Manufacturers shall pay a tax of ten cents for each pound of oleomargarine manufactured by them, and if any manufacturer removes for sale or consumption any oleomargarine on which the stamps are not affixed, he shall be liable to a fine and imprisonment in addition to the tax. Imported oleomargarine shall pay an internal revenue tax of 15c. per lb in addition to the import duty. Every person who purchases or receives for sale oleomargarine not properly branded shall be liable to a penalty of \$50 for each offence, and to a penalty of \$100 in addition to the forfeiture of the article for receiving oleomargarine from a manufacturer who has not paid the special tax. The fraudulent use or possession of oleomargarine shall be punishable by a fine and imprisonment. Scientists may be appointed to determine whether any article is subject to the tax provided, and also whether any oleomargarine which is intended for food is deleterious to the public health. The former shall be forfeited in case the stamp tax is not affixed, and the latter in case it is decided to be injurious to health. Oleomargarine may be exported without payment of the tax, provided that it shall be labeled "Oleomargarine" in large letters. Any person engaged in the oleomargarine business who defrauds or attempts to defraud the United States in connection with the business, shall forfeit the factory, manufacturing apparatus and stock, and in addition be liable to fine and imprisonment. Rigid penalties are provided for all infractions of the law. The bill shall take effect ninety days after its passage.

### A Substitute For Sugar.

The extremely low values now ruling do not appear to have deterred those inventive geniuses who endeavor to obtain glory and lucre by discovering a substitute for the use of sugar. Recently the Morning Post treated its readers to a grotesque description of an Indian tree that was destined to drive the sugar-cane

and beet out of cultivation, and now a discovery by Dr. Fahlberg, a German, has been brought before the Chemical Industry, which, it is said, will when better known revolutionize the sugar trade.

Mr. Leveastem, the president of the Society, claims that one part of Dr. Fahlberg's substance, which is called "saccharine," will give a very sweet taste to 10,000 parts of water, for it is 230 times sweeter than our best sugar. Saccharine, it is said, presents the appearance of a white powder, and crystallizes from its water solution in thick, short prisms which are with difficulty soluble in cold water, but more easily in warm. Experiments had been tried with it at amongst other places, Bonn, and it had been found that saccharine had no injurious effects whatever upon the human system. In Berlin it had already been used for medicinal purposes in the hospitals there, in the case of patients suffering from diabetes. By combining glucose or starch sugar with saccharine, Dr. Fahlberg, the inventor, obtained a compound which, so far as taste is concerned, was scarcely distinguishable from the best sugar. The quantity of saccharine to be used in the proportion of one part to every 1,000 to 2,000 parts of glucose. Considering that the price of saccharine was at present about 20s per lb and as it was about 230 times sweeter than ordinary sugar, the mixture of it would it is stated, be very considerably cheaper than real sugar, and as it should be borne in mind that the process of the manufacture of saccharine might become considerably cheaper, it would thus be seen that it was also destined to become an article primary for commercial importance. Mr. Watson Smith, another member of the society, said that if saccharine became an article of manufacture, it was improbable that it might be used for preserves. At the present time a large quantity of preserves sold in shops consisted of a very small quantity of fruit and a very large quantity of beet-root sugar, but with the use of saccharine they might keep 99 or 99½ per cent of fruit, and the other per cent saccharine.

When the expectations of these sanguine gentlemen are attained, we may expect that grocers will buy one or two pounds of saccharine instead of ten or twenty bags of sugar. But fortunately the ruin awaiting this industry will not be universal, for at any rate the cardboard boxes which have been used for past samples will be available for the transmission of saccharine in bulk.—*London Grocer's Gazette.*

### How it is Done.

The unreliability of the reports of export business has become so proverbial that the general public has about concluded to accept only about half it hears, and to discredit even that. The fault is not entirely with the exporters, however, says the *St. Louis Republican*. They are often honest enough in their statements, and yet scarcely a third of the wheat reported bought for export ever leaves the country. The rest is sold back to the same parties who sold it for exporters. The English exporter places an order to buy wheat, and fixes a limit. For a week after the order is given, the market is too high to enable the

New York buyer to fill the order. The market then breaks a cent or two, the limit is passed and the wheat is bought. While this is happening the English grain receiver is asleep, or at least far from his place of business. The markets being six hours apart, and export wheat being usually bought in the afternoon, the English party only hears of the purchase and decline next day. The New York market has advanced in the meantime on the strength of the sale of the previous day, and the English receiver at once cables to sell the wheat at a larger profit than could be obtained by bringing the wheat to Liverpool.

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**Montreal Dry Goods.**

A few sorting up orders have been received by some houses, but business generally is quiet, and not expected to show any marked increase before the middle of May. Canadian tweeds have met with a splendid spring consumptive demand owing probably to their unprecedented cheapness, and it is to be expected that a still more extensive enquiry will take place for fall goods. Payments are variously reported, some houses having had their paper met well, whilst other speak in a quite different strain, two wholesale houses, having already had applications from country customers to take care of their notes falling due in the first week in May, whilst others have remitted from 25 to 50 per cent of their amounts falling due, asking renewals for balance. On the whole, however, a good year's trade is confidently looked forward to. The cotton mills are fairly busy.—*Trade Bulletin.*

**The Steel Rail Outlook.**

Recent reports from Pittsburgh say that a further advance in steel rails is probable before many days. It is likely, a manufacturer says, that rails will reach \$38 for small lots. The prices there are still quoted firm for heavy selections at \$36 and \$36.46 cash at the mill. One authority on steel rails in Pittsburgh has this to say of the condition of the trade:

"The raimakers have before them quite a number of inquiries for steel rails for projected roads, mostly in the West. Railroad builders who must have rails between now and November will, no doubt, be obliged to pay better prices for them than are now being asked. With all the advance that has taken place, manufacturers will now come out much ahead. One railmaking establishment in this State booked orders for between fifty and sixty thousand tons at prices ranging from \$27.50 to \$30. Another took several large orders at \$29; all of them loaded up last fall with orders at low prices, many of which have been filled, but some are still on hand. Since then prices of labour and material have advanced, and the makers are naturally anxious to obtain their share of the profit. There are fair presumptions for the statement that building will be actively prosecuted during all of this year and most of next year.



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