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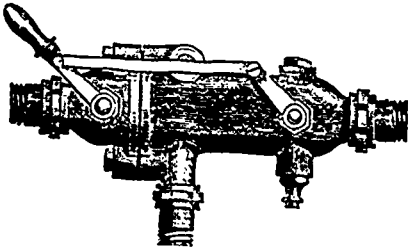
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PROVISION MERCHANTS**NEW FRUITS CROP, 1883.**

Now in store:—New Valencia Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs and Nuts. Fall Stock complete in General Groceries and Provisions, at our

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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. II.

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1884.

NO. 34

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.

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Office, 16 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1884.

ROBERTSON & BRYCE, hotelkeepers, Broadview, are about to dissolve partnership.

THE American Lumber Co., of Regina, are negotiating to sell out to James McCaul.

JAMES HAMBLY, furniture dealer, Troy, is removing with his business to Holt City.

The plant of the Brandon *Sun* is advertised to be sold to-day under power of chattel mortgage.

THOMAS BROWNLOW, dry goods merchant, Winnipeg, is making arrangements for a branch at Port Arthur.

W. R. ROBERTS, jeweller, Regina, is leaving that town and starting westward for the end of the C.P.R. track.

W. K. MUNNIS & Co., general storekeepers, Troy, are moving for a new location near the end of the C.P.R. track.

JAMES ROSS, dealer in tinware, Edmonton, has admitted his brother as partner, and the new firm name is Ross & Ross.

WM. McDONALD, grist miller, Milford, has been succeeded by McConnell & Lunsburg.

T. B. MURDOCH, dealer in liquors, Brandon, contemplates removing to Portage la Prairie.

THE Winnipeg branch house of C. McCallum & Co., wholesale druggists, of London, Ontario, will be closed out during this week.

ABE. BURNS, loan agent, Brandon, has admitted John Patterson as partner, and the new firm will be known as Burns & Patterson.

W. ALEXANDER, dry goods merchant, Winnipeg, has advertised a clearing out sale, and his intention of leaving for Australia.

JAMES H. SCHOFIELD, general storekeeper, Pincher Creek, has admitted — Hyde as partner. New firm style is Schofield & Hyde.

ADAM PATERSON, of the firm of Paterson Bros., Iverymen, Winnipeg, is likely to join interests with James Bathgate in the Grand Union Hotel.

C. & W. PLAETON, dealers in tinware, Winnipeg, are about to admit their brother John as a member of firm. The latter comes here from Barrie, Ontario.

MR. BROWN, from the Toronto branch of the Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency, has been in Winnipeg during the past week looking up the records and standing of our business men.

A. A. ANDREWS, agent for the Magnesocalcite Safe Co., has located in snug new quarters in company with Fred Cusack, agent for the Royal Route, in the Leland House Block.

ARRANGEMENTS are about completed for the erection of the masts for the proposed additional electric lights in this city. They will be put down as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

THE past week has been probably the one in which immigration to the country has been heaviest since the first settlement. The number of new settlers arrived must have been over fifteen hundred. England contributed about 800, and Scotland about 250 of that number.

PARTIES who have just returned from Calgary report business very dull there, and merchants there expressing great disappointment at the state of affairs. An improvement is looked for as soon as all departments of the work of railway construction through the mountains is fairly under weigh.

S. A. ROWBOTHAM & Co., real estate agents of this city, have recently effected the sale of lot No. 15, Notre Dame street east, 50x108 feet, with three buildings, for the sum of \$4,500, also of lot 662, Hudson Bay Reserve, 50x120 feet for \$1,300.

SAM KYLE, of the Nickel Plate Hotel, Winnipeg, is in trouble at present. The cause of the trouble is an old real estate matter falling back upon him through the failure of some Ontario parties to carry out their agreement. It is to be hoped that he will soon get over the difficulty, and glide once more into smooth water.

MAJOR WALSH, of the firm of Bell, Lewis, Yates & Walsh, is busy enlarging the docks at Port Arthur, to accommodate the coal fleet of the firm. The importations have already commenced to arrive. Machinery is being put up to facilitate the unloading of the black diamonds. Up to Saturday 9,400 tons of coal have been unloaded at the docks.

MR. KINGSLEY, one of Winnipeg's oldest business men, has resigned his position as manager of the Cartage Company, and carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends among the business men of the city. He will be succeeded by Mr. W. Harder, late Assistant Traffic Manager of the C.P.R., a very wise appointment on the part of the Company, and one that will be very satisfactory to the business community of Winnipeg.

ON Saturday last, at Stony Mountain, the first trial was made of Captain Colquhoun's steam plow, with the new appliances of Mr. Ingleton. The test was of the most satisfactory nature, and plowing from one to four inches depth of cut on prairie sod was accomplished. The plow cuts a swathe about twenty-five feet in width and proceeds at the rate of from half to three-quarters of a mile an hour. The fixing now necessary to set the plow fairly at work can be done by any village blacksmith. Once it gets to work it will plow from 25 to 40 acres a day, and do the work in first-class style. That the plow will create a revolution in Northwestern agricultural affairs there can scarcely be a doubt, and Captain Colquhoun is entitled to great credit for the persistency with which he followed up the work of perfecting it, even when the majority of his friends considered him a monomaniac on the matter.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

E. Fuller, fruit, London, has sold out.
 W. Waddington, hats, Toronto, is dead.
 Thomas Gains, tailor, Newmarket, is dead.
 Thomas Davy, pictures, Ottawa, has failed.
 Thomas Geghan, blacksmith, Vienna, has sold out.
 W. D. Currell, grocer, Stratford, has assigned in trust.
 Murdo McLeay, general store, Walford, has sold out.
 J. N. Burns, general store, Niagara Falls, has assigned.
 Bessie & Booth, grocers, Toronto, have given up business.
 J. J. Powell, general store, Beeton, has given up business.
 R. Rowan, drugs, Markham, has sold out to N. McGarvin.
 Joseph R. Cox, dry goods, Chatham, has assigned in trust.
 James Warin, of the firm of G. & J. Warin, boats, Toronto.
 Henry Gester, hotel, Breslau, is succeeded by Philip Beith.
 E. Crawley, hotel, Port Hope, has sold out to Richard Pethick.
 R. Dunn & Co., tinware, Port Hope, have assigned in trust.
 Charles Allendorf, confectioner, Hespeler, has assigned in trust.
 W. J. Conway, grocer, Ottawa, has closed out his business.
 Michael Sullivan, general store, Drayton, has given up business.
 J. H. Jacobs, tinware, Brighton, has sold out to W. B. F. Snider.
 Isaac Davis, Berlin wool, Toronto, has sold out to Henry Davis.
 S. Caldwell, general store, Auburn, has sold out to D. E. Munro.
 W. D. Oatley, groceries and fruit, Hespeler, has assigned in trust.
 D. H. Rutherford, general store, Belfast, has removed to Millbank.
 James Buchanan, blacksmith, Belmont, has sold out to A. Abbott.
 L. Hart, of the firm of Hart & Ringer, carriages, Picton, is dead.
 John Kinnell, general store, North Keppel, has moved to Pike Bay.
 R. McKim, general store, Parker, has sold out to George Stevenson.
 G. L. Mason, hotel, Windham Centre, has sold out to William Nunn.
 Cordley Tupholme, hotel, Delaware, has sold out to Robert A. Tupholme.
 John McNiven, pumps, Dorchester, has admitted Hugh Wilson as partner.
 M. McGervin, physician, Clifford, has sold out and is removing to Markham.
 Mrs. Collins, hotel, Delaware, has sold out to J. Hilton, and removed to London.
 Hewer & Shaw, lumber, etc., Bridgen, have dissolved; John Hewer continues.
 Peterson & Co., general store, Colborne, have dissolved; T. H. Peterson retires.
 William Ross, general store, Owen Sound, is closing out his Chatsworth branch.

Masters & Bantings, general store, Cookstown, are succeeded by A. McCabe.
 Davison & Adams, bottlers, Brantford, have dissolved; J. H. Adams continues.
 William Lucas & Co., bankers, Markdale, have closed their Flesherston branch.
 Sowerby & Connell, general store, Keswick, have sold out to R. M. Van Norman.
 R. & T. A. Keyes, general store, Pinkerton, have dissolved; R. Keyes continues.
 Knibbs & Wesley, publishers, Walkerton, have dissolved; W. Wesley continues.
 Thompson Bros., paper mill, Newburgh, have dissolved; James Thompson continues.
 Rawbone Gun Manufacturing Company, Toronto, have sold out to J. P. Moore & Co.
 Byron Ghent, physician and general store, Priceville, has sold out his mercantile business.
 Albert Abbott, blacksmith, Glanworth, has sold out to — Taylor, and removed to Belmont.
 Miss E. Ferguson, millinery, Priceville, is giving up business, and will remove to Owen Sound.
 A. Michener, general store, West Montrose, is succeeded by L. Keifer and is removing to Berlin.
 Blackwell & Sproule, blacksmiths, Delaware, has gone out of business, and is succeeded by — Nettleton.
 Adams Edward & Co., wholesale grocers, London, have dissolved by effluxion of time; H. D. Long retires.
 William Davis & Co., pork, Toronto, have admitted James and William Davis as partners; style unchanged.
 T. F. Campbell, general store, Rothsay, has admitted J. F. Gamble as partner; style now Campbell & Gamble.
 The following were burned out in Shelburne: W. Armstrong, hotel; A. V. Galbraith, jeweller; Lewis Knapp, liquors. The following were damaged by fire; J. F. Belfrey, drugs; George Gillespie, photos; Lindsay Bros., general store; and William McGillivray, harness.

QUEBEC.

F. Chivie, drugs, Montreal, has sold out.
 Roy Honore & Co., photos, Quebec, have dissolved.
 Hamel & Magnan, shoes, Quebec, have suspended.
 Delisle & Goudeau, tanners, Quebec, have suspended.
 Goldberg & Co., clothing, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Hebert & Lemieux, auctioneers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 George Tetrault, grocer, Sherbrooke, has assigned in trust.
 O. Trottier, general store, Garthby, has assigned in trust.
 Simard & Forester, picture frames, Montreal, have dissolved.
 S. Bourdon, general store, Dundee, has assigned in trust.
 S. Woods & Co., oil cloths, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 Hewson & Hall, artistic decorators, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Pagels & Ferguson, wholesale tobacco, Montreal, have dissolved.

Thomas Legault, blacksmith, St. Andre D'Avelin has sold out.

Blackburn, Rowe & Co., potters, St. John, have been burned out.

A. Cardinal, hotel, East Templeton, has sold out to Stanislas Pichette.

Eugene Pelletier, general store, St. Roch des Aulnais, has assigned in trust.

L. E. Bussiere, general store, St. Andre D'Avelin, has sold out by auction.

King Bros., saw mill and lumber, River Ouelle; saw mill at Lyster burned.

Desjardins & Perreault, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved; E. Perreault continues.

Gadona & Gingras, hotel, Montreal, have dissolved partnership; J. E. Gadona continues.

T. Turgeon, wholesale dry goods, Montreal, has admitted P. E. Labelle as partner; same style.

Seymour, Bruneau & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have changed their business style to Seymour & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Robert Dewar, mill, Barney's River, has assigned.

H. V. Wier & Co., grocer, Halifax, has admitted Charles S. Drake as partner; style now Wier & Drake.

J. R. & G. T. Blanchard, dry goods, Kentville and Windsor, have dissolved; J. R. Blanchard continues at Kentville and G. F. Blanchard at Windsor.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

D. M. Kinnear, general store, Annapance, is away.

E. S. Polleys, general store, St. Andrews, has assigned.

Beard & Venning, dry goods, St. John, have assigned.

R. E. Steeve & Son, general store, Hillsboro, have dissolved; Arch. Steeves continues.

McEwan & Buck, general store, Newcastle, have dissolved; Thomas J. McEwan continues.

Rawlings & Armstrong, auctioneers, St. John, have dissolved; Andrew J. Armstrong continues.

Stephens & Figures, wholesale grocers, St. John, have dissolved; F. T. Stephens continues.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John McPhee & Co., dry goods, Charlottetown, have assigned.

The saving effected by the cable system of propelling street-cars is strikingly shown by the fact that a 375 horse-power engine operates ten miles of double-track road in Chicago, doing the work of nearly 2,000 horses. It is estimated by engineers that a 2,400-horse-power engine could move all the street cars at present in use in New York City, a work for which nearly 12,000 horses are required.

It would appear that the accumulated sinking funds of the Central Pacific Company have come to be quite a draft on the company's net earnings. There were applied toward the reduction of the company's debt in 1882 and 1883 an aggregate of nearly \$5,000,000, of which \$1,284,000 were in laid bonds redeemed and cancelled, \$2,112,000 to the company's sinking funds, and \$1,540,000 to the United States debt and sinking funds. All this was paid out of net earnings.

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CLOTHIERS,

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 20, 1884.

UNSAFE SPECULATIVE FIELDS.

It is astonishing how much of the funds gathered together by patient industry find their way into fields of speculation, where they are ruthlessly scattered, to be again gathered together by those who live and acquire wealth, not by their industry but by their sharpness. The number of men who have come to financial ruin in New York through stock exchange speculations during the past month is a strong proof of how far this folly is carried. Yet it seems to be an unavoi'able propensity among men who have had a little success, and who are possessed of a little speculative nature, to risk their fortunes in the thickest of the speculative fight, where the chances of disaster as well as success are the greatest. The love of excitement, so inherent with men of that class, will, we suppose, always lure many into such a course, yet its folly is not lessened, and never can be, by its popularity. It cannot be expected, however, but people with spare funds and cooler heads will, for some time to come at least, avoid those fields of mixed speculative glory and ruin, and look for others, which, if they do not promise such great wealth in case of success, furnish much fewer chances for failure and practically none for total ruin. In looking over the eastern portion of this continent, and the state of affairs there, it must be acknowledged that the fields for investment are not very alluring at present. Both in Eastern Canada and the Eastern States the commercial and industrial outlook is anything but encouraging. We are at the end of a term of years, during which inflation permeated every branch of business more or less, and now that contraction has been at work for some time, it is found that the pressure produces unsafety if not actual danger, and anxiety if not actual fear. In scarcely one branch of trade in the eastern part of this continent does any feeling of confidence exist, and in industrial branches, which have been bolstered into inordinate proportions during the past few years, by protective laws, and other hot-house applications, there can scarcely be found a new field for safe, much less profitable investment of capital

To the European capitalist looking for an American investment the prospect is certainly not a bright one at present, for it must be remembered that investors of that class seldom see five hundred miles beyond the Atlantic coast line, and if their funds do reach beyond that they are usually placed through some eastern agent, who takes a liberal toll out of the investment, and is not always too scrupulous about looking after the interests of those whose funds he invests, especially after he has secured his own toll. To inventors of that class we would tender the advice of Horace Greeley, "Go west young man." The west furnishes not only a home for the industrious but a safe field at all times for the funds of the capitalist. It is safe to reason, that in a field undeveloped and unoccupied the chances of success are greater by far than in an old one, well worked if not pumped out, and long occupied if not thoroughly exhausted. The field in the Northwest, for instance, is practically unlimited for capital as well as industry, and when both are linked together success here is beyond a question. If one section of the country does not offer good enough inducements another can be tried, and if development of a secondary character be not desired, funds can be utilized for the purest kind of pioneer undertakings. In short, nature has distributed around here unbounded wealth, in the development of which capital cannot fail to yield a steady good return, and a liberal one at that.

There is the additional attraction in the Northwest now to the cautious investor, that no such a danger as inflation exists here. Gambling speculation has already had its short reign here and been found wanting, and now funds are wanted only for the work of legitimate development of the country. Inflated prices of every description are now things of the past, and the capitalist can now secure investments yielding a steady return on reasonable terms. The productive power of the most fertile grain fields of the world is what is offered as a guarantee, and that is better than can be offered in any ring of stock gambling, and unquestionably preferable to what is now offered in eastern industrial fields, where pampering and bolstering have produced overproduction and stagnation with threatened ruin.

Some shrewd observers have remarked that within the last ten years the proportion of capital seeking investment in new

countries has been rapidly increasing, and there is no reason to doubt, but this is entirely due to the safety of investments made in such countries. That the increase coming to the Northwest will be rapid we are safe to assume, especially while speculative fields remain as unsafe in the east as they are at present.

LET GO THE LOAD!

Although progress toward a state of unmixed prosperity is now going steadily on in the Northwest, it must be admitted that there are certain causes for this progress being much slower than might be expected in a new country like this. The facts in the case are that the evils of real estate speculation and inflation are not yet absorbed, and until that work is complete, even if a ruthless method of reaching its completion has to be adopted, every step in the direction of real progress must be made much the same as a prisoner moves with the prison chain and ball attached to his person, and impeding his movements. There can be no doubt but legitimate enterprise is still fettered by this influence of a past date, and its fetters are none the less galling because of the length of time they have been worn.

It is an open secret, that our banks and other financial institutions are still carrying a few millions of the speculations of two or three years ago, and the funds thus locked up are much wanted at present for legitimate enterprises. Banks have certainly not been the direct investors of funds in this manner, but as securities they have become possessed of the bulk of the undesirable property, and, unfortunately, they are prone to overestimate the value of what they unwillingly hold instead of ready cash, and still have a little of the Micawber-like hope of returning boom, which sustained so many bursted real estate speculators during the past two years, and gave them courage to foist themselves for an unnecessarily long period upon the more industrious portion of the community. It is certainly very humiliating for banks to admit that in boom times they were guilty of their own share of recklessness, and by an injudicious and indiscriminate use of funds at their disposal, helped materially in swelling the foolish inflation which has caused this country so much depression. Yet, the enormous quantity of funds which they now have locked up in non-productive speculations is proof positive of their

guilt in this respect, and though they have stood the pressure their folly has brought upon them with the stoicism of an Indian brave under torture, they cannot but admit, but legitimate trade to which they should at all times act as support, has suffered with them from the same cause, if in no other shape, in neglect at least.

When any individual has been guilty of folly or indiscretion, the best course to adopt to save being upbraided or taunted about it is to squarely acknowledge, and shake clear of the folly as soon as possible. It does take considerable moral courage to adopt such a course, but it will always prove a profitable one to follow. The same principle applies to an institution as an individual, and it applies with special force to several of our Northwestern bank branches and other financial institutions at present. They may as well squarely acknowledge their indiscretion, for it is generally known, and by shaking clear of their load, and realizing in open market upon their burdensome securities, they will be following a course which in the end will be most profitable, and will save themselves and the whole community from a great amount of future anxiety.

There is a story told of a village idiot, who being possessed of a solitary egg, planned in his limited mind how to place it under a neighbouring farmer's hen to be hatched into a chicken, which would in turn lay eggs and hatch them, and so on until in his imagination he was the owner of thousands of poultry, when suddenly he let his egg fall and it was broken.

Even our Northwestern banks and financial institutions might profit by the experience of the poor idiot, for assuredly, by holding on to the bulk of the real estate securities they now hold, and doting over them with inflated expectations, they are in a great measure following his foolish example. It requires some courage to do it, but it is nevertheless wisdom for them to let go their load at once, and realize what they can from it, for time, with the burden to carry will more than neutralize any gain that further delay may bring. A slaughter sale on a gutted market is the surest cure for over-production in real estate, which is the cause of present troubles. Nature has spread around us a boundless undeveloped country, but speculators have manufactured into useless real estate, by means of surveyors' status and maps, much that nature intended

during the present century at least to be used as farming lands at best. Real estate is not exempt from the laws of supply and demand more than any other saleable commodity, and bolstering in its case, as in all others, will eventually bring a crash.

On other grounds it would be wise for financial institutions to let go their load, namely, commiseration for the ruined speculators whose securities they hold. Such a course would put an end to anxiety on the part of the latter, and although the proceeding might seem to some a ruthless one, it would give another opportunity to scores of men to become industrious members of society, who are now only loafers, living upon hopeless expectation. On grounds of business philanthropy, therefore, as well as expediency we say to our financial institutions "let go the load!" you have already carried it too long.

IMMIGRATION.

It is an old saying that "beggars must not be choosers," and we in the Northwest clamoring for immigration as we have been for years, must not criticise too severely the class of immigrants who have come to our land, provided they have come to make a home here, and to work industriously for the same. But if only in a congratulatory sense we have certainly the right of weighing the advantages or disadvantages we have secured by the new arrivals. In this spirit, therefore, let us view the matter.

Any person who viewed the company of West Highland crofters who passed on westward a few days ago, must have come to the conclusion that the Northwest had made a great gain in securing these hardy settlers. They brought with them health, strength and the benefits of a hardy early training which must make them a valuable aid in this new country, in the work of its pioneer development. They are all more or less acquainted with agricultural work carried on in their own country under difficulties which they will not have to encounter here, and all have been accustomed to hardships in early life quite as great, if not greater, than any they will have to encounter in the land of their adoption. In short no one will deny, but they are about the most desirable class of settlers that an agricultural country could get, and on that point all opinions agree.

When we take a view of the hundreds of English settlers, and especially that

portion of them who have come from in and around the great city of London, we find opinions differ very widely as to their desirability. Of course many people in Manitoba have become quite fastidious about the class of settlers we shall have, and a leading journal of this city has long ago decided with that egotistical absolutism peculiar to itself, that we want none but practical farmers, with funds enough in their pockets to purchase farms, and commence operations at once. Taking this and all kindred views of the immigration question to guide us we are forced to admit that our new Cockney arrivals are anything but desirable settlers, and some people of peculiarly exclusive notions are already beginning to cry out that we are being deluged with the pauperism of London. Such people would do well to take the Yankee advice of "Don't squeal before you're hurt." Notwithstanding the fact that the average Cockney is seldom possessed of more agricultural knowledge than to be able to distinguish between a plow and a harrow, it does not follow that he must be a helpless mortal in an agricultural country. On the contrary, he is usually possessed of an amount of sharpness and ingenuity which goes a long way to make adaptability, which in a new country is often of much greater value than knowledge gained in an old one, a great share of which has to be unlearned before adaptability is possible. One of the best points in connection with the West Highland crofter settlers is, that they are not a purely agricultural class, and consequently not set in any ideas on that point, which might hinder their adapting themselves to the requirements of their new homes.

The United States General, Sheridan, in expressing his opinion of the best class of men for campaigning spoke very decidedly in favor of city men, and against the agricultural laborer; the former, he said, invariably gaining better health with his out-door trials, and the latter being more ready to break down under the unavoidable fatigues. There is considerable of a similarity in campaigning and pioneer farming, the dangers of being shot being left out in the latter, and we have no doubt but the results will prove similar also. We will take all the settlers from old London that will come, and find homes for them if they have only sufficient funds and health to start on. All we ask is that they come from the industrious and not the criminal class, and their chances of success here are good.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The only change that has taken place in the state of the city money market during the past week is a slightly slower feeling in the demand for commercial discounts. May, so far, as held ahead of April in activity in that line, but the past week's quietness in wholesale circles has found a sympathetic feeling in financial affairs. Banks profess to have plenty of funds for such business, and the readiness with which they meet all regular demands proves that they are in no way short. Rates for commercial paper have not changed, and range, first-class, 8 to 9 per cent., with a few houses, through eastern connections, doing business at 7. Ordinary paper ranges 9 to 10, and promiscuous, 10 to 12. Loans at short dates, or, to put it plainer, good one name paper ranges all the way from 9 to 12. There is a feeling of perfect confidence in commercial circles, and only the loans which a few banks still carry as relics of boom days, prevent money from being much freer here than in any other city in the Dominion. In loans on real estate mortgage the business for the week has been very light, the farming community being too busy to add to the demand. There are a few complaints still heard about slow payment of overdue interest, but companies as a rule are satisfied with the state of affairs, and express perfect confidence in the future. Altogether, the monetary business of the week has been light, and will probably continue to be so during the balance of this month.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been rather a slow one with the wholesale trade of this city, and, indeed, has been slow with the entire mercantile community in the province; the beautiful bright weather which has kept up all week has enabled farming operations to be pushed with vigor and without let up, and the consequence has been that there has been no business done with farmers by retailers, and naturally very little between the latter and wholesalers; the slow feeling pervaded nearly every branch of trade, there being only one or two exceptions to the rule. In lines depending upon building operations there has been quite a little life, and in a few fancy lines, dependent greatly upon the city demand, there has also been a little movement, but these fall far short of making up for the general quiet feeling. A few traders from far western points have been making quite extensive purchases during the week, and this has prevented the aggregate of sales from falling so low as it otherwise might have. There are no feelings of disappointment expressed at the results of the week, and all seem to rest satisfied that there will be no general activity until all spring farming operations are over; once that is accomplished an improvement all round is looked for, especially when the continued favorable weather for seeding operations is taken into consideration. Purchasing in expectation of an increased demand is as yet a proceeding merchants all over the country are not inclined to venture upon, and the actual demands of the country will require to be made known through the whole of the season, and felt also before stocks are replenished.

The first freights from the east, via Port Arthur, are now arriving, and, in keeping with reduced rates, there has been another slight decline in the prices of heavy goods generally, so that very little more of a fall may be expected, prices being down pretty near to a summer rate basis. From collections the report cannot be called better than fair, and the same causes which have decreased sales may be credited for the slower feeling in collections also. Taken altogether the state of wholesale trade in the city during the week, while not active, has been satisfactory generally, and has been entirely free from anything of an exciting or even discontented feeling.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this line there has been rather a quiet week, although there have been a few heavy orders for harvesting machines filled; nothing of any consequence is being done at country points, and supplies leaving the city have been rather light; it is expected that the general trade in fall machinery will not open up until June, and May will show up altogether as rather a slow month. Collections have also been rather slow, and there is but little hope of an early recovery in that respect. Altogether there is quite a lull in this branch.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Reports from this trade agree as to sales for the week being light, and business being altogether dull; the few demands from the town retail trade made up the bulk of the sales, while country orders were very few. Collections are reported fair all round.

CLOTHING.

It can be truly said the business was quiet in this line during the past week, quieter probably than during any week since the opening of the spring trade; a few traders from the far west who have been in town have saved matters from actual dullness, but the aggregate of sale has been very light. Collections are also reported rather slow, and no improvement is looked for until June opens up.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been a slight demand for fancy goods in this trade during the past week, but general business has been, if anything, slower than during the previous week; the country business has been light, and the city trade promises to be light for the season. Collections reported fair, and as good as might be expected under present circumstances.

DRY GOODS.

While business during the past week has not been rushed in this staple branch, actual dullness has not been felt; there has been a steady if not heavy volume of sales, making up an aggregate quite encouraging; expectations have been small for May, and, on that account there is general satisfaction expressed with the week's sales; the trade from the country has been for the filling of immediate wants, and the city trade is at present in rather an uncertain state. The slaughter sales now entered upon by several retail houses have not as yet developed any new phase in wholesale circles, and it is difficult to tell what they will develop,

although the conviction is general that they will bring forth no good. Collections are reported only fair, but giving promise of improvement.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been no change in the state of business in this line, and matters still go forward with their usual even flow; a leading house, a branch of an eastern concern, is about to retire from the field in the Northwest, which will doubtless give more scope for others still continuing. The outlook for the present year is certainly encouraging, when the greatly increased field is taken into consideration.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

There has been an increased inquiry for fancy goods during the past week, and a little renewed activity in that line; on the other hand in small wares and more staple goods there has been rather a slow feeling, and, if anything, a falling-off from the previous week; the demand for fancies is expected to hold good for several weeks, now that good weather has set in, and once seeding operations are over, the country demand for staples will no doubt improve. The report from collections is on the whole encouraging.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The fresh fish business of the past week has been nil so far as wholesale trade is concerned; there has been no supply except river fish, and these only in quantities too small to admit of wholesale quotations. Fishing on the lakes will open this week, and the wholesale market will no doubt be replenished within ten days. There is no poultry on the wholesale market, and the game season is now closed.

FRUIT.

The business of the past week in this line has kept up in activity, and sales have reached a heavy aggregate; there have been no novelties introduced, and one or two have dropped out of the market; pine apples have gone for the season, and Bermuda onions and tomatoes have been run out, but are expected to arrive again any day. There have been no changes in prices although oranges and lemons have shown a stiffer tendency; quotations for the week are as follows: bananas, \$5 to \$7 a bunch, according to size; apples \$8 a bbl.; oranges, \$6 a box; lemons from \$5.50 upwards; Valencia raisins, \$2.25 a box; loose Muscatels \$2.75; cocoanuts, \$10 a sack; peanuts, pecans and Brazil nuts, 15 to 17c, according to quality.

FUEL.

There has been a heavy falling-off in the demand in this line during the week, owing to warm weather; prices have not changed much. Wood sells, in large lots, poplar, \$4 to \$5 and tamarac, \$5 to \$6. Coal has not changed, and is quoted: anthracite, \$10.75 on track; bituminous, \$9.50.

FURNITURE.

There is less dullness reported in this business than almost any other, and the past week has been one of activity; the city trade has lived up considerably, and the demand from the country keeps steadily good. Altogether the trade is in a very satisfactory condition.

GROCERIES.

In this staple branch business during the week has been steady and good, although it has not been characterized by any rush or bustle; from the country demands have fallen off slightly, except in districts where the work of railway construction has commenced, and there they have increased; the city trade has been about normal. Prices of some staple goods have eased off a little in view of freights coming by Port Arthur, and are now down close to rock bottom. Sugars are quoted, yellows 7½ to 8½c; granulated 9½ to 10½c; Paris lumps 11 to 11½c; Coffees range, Rios, 15 to 17c; Javas 21 to 26c; teas range, Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 30 to 70c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season's Congous 24 to 55c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been real activity in this trade during the past week, and in its every branch a good volume of sales are reported; there has been special activity in connection with building supplies, and in heavy goods there has been quite a rush; matters are gradually reaching a more satisfactory state with regard to prices, and the following quotations may be regarded as representing last week's business: Tin plate 14x20, \$6.75 to 7.25 a box; 20x28, \$13 to 13.50; Canada plates \$4.50 to 4.60; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 28 to 31c per lb.; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 7½ to 8½c, according to quality; bar iron, \$2.95 to 3.15 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.60 to 3.80. It is not expected that these prices can be shaded during the present season.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There has been a slightly slower feeling in this line during the week, but altogether a fair volume of business was done. Prices have not changed. Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

There has been considerable life in the lumber business during the past week, and matters have reached a more satisfactory basis. There is some talk of the mills in the city resuming work very soon, as arrangements have been made to do away with at least a large share of the indiscriminate cutting of prices that has been carried on for months past; the arrangement is not sufficiently definite to allow of quotations being given that could be taken as a reliable basis, but it is, doubtless, a step in the direction of reaching this, and it is to be hoped that further progress in that line will be speedily made. The outlook for the balance of the season is rather encouraging, and with a further improvement in trade generally the season may yet turn out a profitable one to lumbermen.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The report from this trade for the week is of a very encouraging nature; sales for the week have been both numerous and heavy, and there is the prospect of a continued improvement.

Collections are also reported fair to good. Prices of staple goods hold steady as follows: Harness leather, 33 to 36c per lb; collar splits, 27 to 33c; sheep skins, \$7.50 to 11.50 per doz, according to quality.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been considerable improvement in the state of affairs in this line during the week, and the volume of sales, while showing a heavy increase over the previous week, would be much heavier only for the scarcity of several lines of staple goods in the city. Collections are reported fair.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been somewhat of a falling-off in this business during the week, owing in a great measure to decreased demands from the country. The city trade has been moderately good and collections are reported fair. There have been no changes in prices of staple goods, and quotations remain: Linseed oil in bbls, raw, 74c per gal; boiled, 76c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, Headlight 32c; water white 37c. Calcined plaster, \$4.50 per bbl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, broken, first break, are quoted at \$2.75.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business has been very slow in this line during the week, and does not give much promise of improvement at present; matters will remain in rather an unsatisfactory state until the new licensing law has been in force. Quotations of goods are unchanged, and are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Caol-Ila Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 3.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In grain the receipts are still nil for the reason given last week farmers are busily employed seeding, consequently there will be no movement worthy of note until about the first of the month. The provision trade is reported fair at unchanged quotations.

WHEAT.

No movement to report in this cereal, and not any expected until seeding operations are over; prices are unchanged; No. 1 hard is quoted at from 85 to 90c.

OATS

are scarce and wanted at from 25 to 30c; dealers report an excellent local demand.

BARLEY.

Receipts none, and demand as light, hence prices are unobtainable.

FLOUR.

Millers report a fair local demand at unchanged quotations; their shipments east, via the lakes, during the past week have averaged about four cars per day; prices are for patents, \$2.90; strong bakers', \$2.60; and superfine, \$2.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

During the past week it has taxed the millers to their utmost capacity to supply the increasing demand in mill feed; the activity will continue until grass is more plentiful; quotations are: bran \$8 and shorts \$10 per ton on track.

POTATOES

are scarce, and wanted at higher prices; stocks in the city are extremely light, and it is becoming a question among dealers, if stocks in farmers' hands are not also small; after seeding is over it will be easier to determine whether or not such is the case, in the meantime prices are advancing and may be quoted at 60c for round lots of good quality.

EGGS.

There is no change to report in the egg market; business is fair, and prices unchanged; round lots of strictly fresh are worth 17c, and 18 to 20c for small lots.

BUTTER.

The demand for choice dairy butter has been very good during the past week, and prices have held fairly steady; this season's creamery is firm at 28c; good dairy, 25 to 27c, and inferior from 12 to 15c.

CHEESE.

The active movement in cheese reported in our last issue still continues, and stocks of prime old are light and firmly held at 16c in round lots.

BACON.

The demand for product during the past week has been fair at unchanged prices: dry salt quotable at 13½c; smoked, 14c in round lots; spiced rolls, 15½ to 16c; and English breakfast, 16c to 17c.

MESS PORK.

There has been a fair business done in mess pork during the week; stocks are light, and firmly held; quotations are: \$23 in round lots, and \$23.50 for small lots.

HAMS

Dealers report only a fair business in hams during the past week, and prices are somewhat shaded from our last report; lots are quotable at 16½ and 17c in small lots.

MESS BEEF.

The trade in mess beef during the week is reported not as active as noted in our last issue; quotations are unchanged at \$18 per bbl.

SEEDS.

Timothy seed per bushel, of 48 lbs, \$4.30; clover, large red, \$18 per bushel of 60 lbs; Alsike, \$18; white Dutch, \$18; Lucerne, \$14.50 per bushel of 28 lbs, and flax seed, \$2.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been on the down grade the past week and the closing was not strong, the decline to-day being 2½c from yesterday's closing prices. The charge was freely made on the floor that the millers' association was responsible for the bear movement. The heavy receipts of the week, 410,500 bus., surprised the bulls and made them timid. This, with the decline elsewhere and a little hammering by bears at the close, caused the heavy drop. The demand from outside mills, though steady, is not very large, but is expected to grow from now on.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on change during last week, with Wednesday's closing prices:—

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.04 ..	99½ ..	99½
" 2 "	1.01½	96½ ..	99½
" 1 northern..	96½ ..	91 ..	91
" 2 " ..	91 ..	85 ..	85

Futures were but lightly dealt in, there being no confidence in the market.

Corn has been firm but quiet, cash and June being quoted at 58c. No. 2 oats closed at 32c and barley at 35 to 60c, according to grade.

MILLSTUFF.—Bran has been quiet and weak, bran closing 75c lower than it opened, at \$8.50 per ton in bulk, and shorts at \$10.50 to \$11.

FLOUR.—The buyers of the whole world seem to be acting in concert. All are buying merely from hand to mouth, evidently believing that prices will slide down hill all summer, if not longer. There is nothing in the situation to change our views. Stocks of flour throughout the country are small and there is a special lightness in good grades. The winter wheat mills are doing very little and are nearly out of wheat. This gives assurance that our flour must find an increasing demand and that the present firm attitude of the millers is fully justified. Prices will undoubtedly go higher soon. There is more call for patents and bakers' at present, than for other grades. The export trade is light, but steady. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are about as follows:

Patents, \$5.75 to 6.25; straights, \$5.40 to 5.60; first bakers', \$4.60 to 5.00; second bakers', \$4.15 to 4.40; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.75, in bags; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

The tumble in wheat the past week has had the effect of making our millers feel a little blue, but they hold their flour firm and feel confident that a better market must prevail before long. They greatly deplore the heavy and rapid fluctuations which have been characteristic of the wheat market in the past few

months. It keeps their business unsettled, and they are at a loss how to proceed. If a lull occurs, no sooner do buyers arrive at a point where they are inclined to take hold with some degree of freedom, than another break comes, and they are frightened out of the market. The flour production last week showed something of a loss, being 100,200 bbls.—16,700 bbls. per day—against 109,500 bbls. the preceding week. This week there are six mills shut down, but out of these only one has run very regularly of late, leaving seventeen mills in operation. The latter are not running very strong, taking an easy gait, but the week's work will no doubt amount to 100,000 bbls. or over.

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

	May 13.	May 6.
Wheat, bush.....	410,500	363,500
Flour, brls.....	425	625
Millstuff, tons.....	8	12

SHIPMENTS.

	May 13.	May 6.
Wheat, bush.....	34,500	39,500
Flour, brls.....	85,319	113,190
Millstuff, tons.....	2,776	3,284

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators (including the transfer) and mills, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.

	May 14.	May 7.
In elevators, bus. ..	2,146,000	2,233,500

ST. PAUL.

	May 14.	May 7.
In elevators, bus. ..	743,300	809,400

DULUTH.

	May 13.	May 6.
In elevators, bus. ..	2,460,879	2,460,897

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The past week's trading has been attended with the greatest uncertainty, and the feeling throughout has been very nervous and unsettled; fluctuations have been numerous and severe, and it is no wonder that operators have been completely "at sea" as to which course to pursue when some very important and altogether unforeseen events would happen to entirely change the aspect of the situation; in fact, during the past week the situation of financial affairs in New York have carried such a nervous and widespread feeling of distrust and fear that every rumor and report was quickly acted upon and given too much credence; this feeling of distrust caused some heavy selling, and large lines of long wheat were thrown upon the market, causing at times a panicky feeling. Foreign advices were unfavorable, and New York was also much lower. On Tuesday quotations toward the close were:

	May, \$0.88	June, \$0.89½
Wheat.....	55½	57
Corn.....	33	33½
Oats.....	17.40	17.47½
Pork.....	8.35	8.45

On Wednesday the markets opened strong and closed higher, due principally to the opinion of operators that the worst of the wall street crisis was over; the decrease in the visible supply of corn was 1,500,000, and reports of wet and colder weather in the Northwest caused a sharp upturn in this cereal; in provisions the trading was active and closed firm. Quotations towards the close were:

	May, \$0.89½	June, \$0.89½
Wheat.....	56½	57½
Corn.....	33½	33½
Oats.....	17.45	17.55
Pork.....	8.40	8.50

Thursday the market opened nervous and very unsettled; wild rumors were abroad of further failures in New York and Kansas City, causing a shrinkage in prices for a time; later, the markets rallied and, finally, after numerous fluctuations, closed fairly steady. Quotations towards the close were:

	May, \$0.87½	June, \$0.88½
Wheat.....	57	58
Corn.....	33½	33½
Oats.....	17.35	17.45
Pork.....	8.30	8.40

The markets on Friday morning opened strong and higher, but about the middle of the session, under unfavorable advices from New York, and dull foreign markets, the advance was lost. Quotations towards the close were:

	May, \$0.86	June, \$0.87½
Wheat.....	54½	56½
Corn.....	32½	32½
Oats.....	17.25	17.35
Pork.....	8.05	8.10

On Saturday the market opened steady, and the feeling was one of firmness, the prevailing impression is that the worst of the New York troubles are over; stocks of flour are light and the visible supply of wheat has decreased during the past week 900,000 bushels, and corn 650,000 bushels; provisions were more active than for some time past, prices closing with an upward tendency. Quotations towards the close were:

	May, \$0.87	June, \$0.88½
Wheat.....	55½	57½
Corn.....	32½	33½
Oats.....	17.37½	17.40
Pork.....	8.10	8.20

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The market during the past week has been very quiet; considering the disturbed condition of outside markets, it would be natural to suppose that the New York panic would have some influence on Canadian securities, but we are glad to say that it has had little or none Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	May 7.	May 14
Montreal ..	186½ ..	187½
Ontario ..	103½ ..	104½
Molsons ..	112 ..	112
Toronto ..	177 ..	176½
Merchants ..	109½ ..	110½
Commerce ..	121 ..	121½
Imperial ..	137½ ..	137½
Federal ..	125½ ..	126½
Dominion ..	190 ..	188
Staudard ..	114 ..	114½
Hamilton ..	123 ..	123
North-west Land ..	49½ ..	46

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Receipts during the week have been small, nor are they likely to increase as stocks held outside are reported exceedingly light, and there is also little to encourage shipments from the States; all things considered the summer trade cannot be large; holders here, however, even in the face of the demoralized condition of the States markets, are firm in their views regarding the future, and are not inclined to push sales. Stocks on Monday's report were as follows: Flour, 2,510 bbls.; fall wheat, \$1.842 bush.; spring wheat, \$1.512 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 54,877 bush.; peas, 47,913 bush.; rye, nil bush.; against the corresponding date last year; flour, 6,605 bbls.; fall wheat, 204,972 bush.; spring wheat, 155,089 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 72,681 bush.; peas, 12,329 bush.; rye, 19 bush.

WHEAT

Very scarce, and all offerings readily taken at higher prices; values may be quoted as follows: No. 2 fall, \$1.14 to \$1.15; No. 3 fall, \$1.12½; No. 2 spring, \$1.11 to \$1.13; and goose, 90c; on the street offerings of fall wheat ranged from \$1.06 to \$1.13, and goose, 83 to 91c, according to sample.

OATS

Receipts are light, and all offerings are in active demand at higher values; car lots are eagerly sought after, and are worth from 42 to 44c on track; street offerings light, and worth 44c.

BARLEY.

Neither buyers or sellers in the market, the season being ended, hence prices are nominal at about 80c for No. 1; 75 for No. 2; 65 to 70c for extra No. 3; street sales are made from 56 to 66c.

RYE.

No sales other than on the street reported, and that has brought about 64c.

PEAS

are scarce and in good demand at firmer prices; uninspected, lying outside, have sold at 81c delivered in Toronto; car lots of No. 2 are worth 78 to 79c; street offerings are light, and worth 73 to 75c.

FLOUR

is as scarce as ever, and all offerings are readily taken at higher prices; American has been selling freely on p.t.; uninspected Canadian changed hands to a considerable extent at \$5.05; called superior extra but guaranteed would bring \$5.15; extra is worth \$4.85, and superior \$4.45, market closing firm.

POTATOES.

Car lots are scarce and wanted at firm prices; 70c on track being about the prevailing price for good stock; street receipts are small and prices firm at 75 to 80c per bag.

BUTTER.

Receipts of new rolls have been on the increase during the past week, they have sold well, however, although prices are somewhat shaded from our last report; rolls have been going usually at from 17 to 19c, the latter figure for strictly choice; tubs of choice are in light demand at 18 to 20c; medium shipping lots are neglected, with prices nominally unchanged; inferior is quoted at 12 to 13c; street receipts are on the increase and prices are lower; pound rolls range from 20 to 23c for fair to good, with a few choice lots reaching 25c.

EGGS.

Receipts are reported large; prices, however, are well maintained; round lots are worth 15c for fresh; street receipts are fair and worth 16c for strictly fresh.

CHEESE.

The local market is fairly steady at 13 to 13½c for small lots of new, and at 15c for prime old,

which is very scarce; a few lots of low grade have sold at 11 to 12c.

PORK.

No sales of round lots reported; small lots have been selling freely at \$21.

BACON.

The chief business doing seems to have been the sale of a few case lots of long clear at 11c, this price is said to have been shaded in some cases; car lots are less firmly held and may be quoted at 10½c; Cumberland, almost nominal at 10c for small lots; rolls are quiet at from 11½ to 12c, and bellies at 13c.

H.A. S

continue in good demand at steady prices; smoked has sold in lots of 200 and 300 at 13½c, and small lots up to 14c; pickled is wanted at 12½c which would be given for round lots.

LARD.

Rather easier; lots of 100 and 200 tinnets have sold at 11½c, and small lots at 12c, and 13c for pails.

APPLES.

Nothing doing; absence of stock the cause.

POULTRY.

Offerings are small and prices firm; fowl are worth 85c to \$1.00 per pair, and turkeys \$1.25 to \$1.50 for hens, and up to \$2.50 for choice gobblers.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples are quiet and prices are unchanged; country lots of good are worth 8½c for round lots; oatmeal, per 136 lbs, \$4.40; cornmeal, in small lots, \$3.40 to \$3.50.

Buying Dry Goods.

The stock in a merchant's store is a true index of his purchasing ability. On entering some retail establishments it does not take long to discover that the assortments are old, and look as if they had run to seed. The reason is obvious. The merchant is in the habit when in market of visiting the "Cheap John." Wholesale houses where odd lots, old styles and trashy goods collected from auction sales or otherwise, are offered as "special jobs" at a great sacrifice. The retail dealer who is so intent on securing bargains that he ignores regular brands and desirable styles, buys freely of this trash, and the result is that the store is soon filled with goods out of date, out of style, which will not sell, no matter how cheap they are offered.

On the other hand, you enter another establishment, and the appearance within at once indicates that the merchant understands his business. The assortments look neat, trim and well selected. Regular brands of domestics and best styles of calicoes, ginghams and dress goods are in appropriate display. It is not to be wondered at that this store is the favorite "trading place" of the community, and is patronized by the best class of custom.

To which class do you belong as a retail buyer? This is the important question for you to decide. Have you any old stock on hand that you bought merely because it was cheap and which you would gladly sell at less than it cost after having kept it for months, and, perhaps, years? Have you profited by this experience, or do you still buy goods out of style, hoping to realize a handsome gain? Does this policy lead to success?

Get clear of indebtedness as rapidly as possible, and buy in smaller quantities. The merchant who determines to so manage his business that at the earliest possible moment he can buy his goods for cash, or short time, is in the sure path for success. He avoids extravagance, practices economy, saves the profits he makes, and in this way he soon becomes independent of favors and can buy his goods to the best advantage. He has the entire market to select from instead of being tied to any individual jobbing firm, and suits his own views and tastes as to what he will purchase and what let alone.

Two important considerations, are, therefore, suggested. The first is to avoid buying goods inferior in style and quality, as well as out of date, simply because they are cheap, and the second is to get on an independent footing as possible, so that you need not ask favors in the way of extra credit. Prompt cash always commands the market. Keep this fact uppermost, and make it the objective point in your business life.

It is always a satisfaction for the retail merchant to hear his customers speak in praise of the goods they purchase. There is but one way to secure and hold this commendation, and that is to buy only honest fabrics. We were impressed with this fact while in conversation with a country merchant recently, who stated that he had customers who regularly came fifty miles to do their trading at his store, for the reason that he kept no goods he could not warrant as to color, fabric and quality. His customers had full confidence in his word and integrity, and he always made it a point to purchase regular standard brands that experience had shown could be relied on.

We overheard two ladies in conversation during the week in regard to "shopping" as they termed it. They were discussing the merits and demerits of two large wholesale establishments. One said: "I always make my purchases at S—ns, as they keep only the best of goods, and I can feel certain I get my money's worth, even if I had to pay more than in some of the stores that advertise such great bargains.

The other, in reply, remarked: "That in very few of the stores which advertised such great bargains in the Sunday papers could the goods be found with their corresponding low prices on Monday morning. The reply was almost invariably from the clerk that the last pattern of silk or dress goods, or whatever the article might be, which had been advertised, had just been sold only a few minutes before to some earlier shopper. More than one-half of these advertisements," she continued, "of great reductions in prices, were nothing more or less than humbugs, inserted for the purpose of drawing the public to the establishments in the hope of selling them goods when people were once inside the store."

In buying goods, therefore, it is important for the merchant to make it a point to keep always on hand certain fabrics and styles which please the public, and which the public know can be found at this particular store. Every merchant must consider that his position is a public one in the community, and consequently

he is criticized favorably or unfavorably. In the long run it costs less time and trouble, and is more satisfactory to build up a high commercial reputation than otherwise.—*American Dry Goods Chronicle*.

European Market Influences.

Perhaps it would be interesting at home to pursue this subject further, as those who supply the European markets would, I have no doubt, like to understand thoroughly every phase of it.

What the difference really is between former and present values may be illustrated if such a year as the past is noted.

I will speak of England; but if the American exporters understand the British market influences, they are not far wrong in any conclusions they may arrive at as to the market conditions on the Continent.

The past year found England then with something bordering on to 8,000,000 quarters of wheat for sale. At the prices which ruled in November the British farmer could only realize therefor something more than \$50,000,000.

Four years ago the prices at the same time were 10s. higher and had there been as much saleable wheat as during the past year would have represented £20,000,000, or \$100,000,000, the difference being enough to pay the entire title-rent of England. Or to take a ten year's survey brings us to the year 1873. During that and succeeding harvests the price of wheat averaged 61s. 3d. per quarter; the acreage then in wheat was 3,670,000 against the 2,715,000 for the year 1853.

On that ground a smaller yield per acre gave to England 10,500,000 quarters of wheat for disposal at the figures already quoted, which is double the value put upon the past year's wheat harvest. Even had the area and bulk of the crop been the same at the two periods the contrast in value between the cash results is sufficiently remarkable.

Americans, however, will not thoroughly understand the English market and the relations that the English producers hold toward it if other cereals are not mentioned. Take the barley crop. According to official prices, barley was selling in November at 35s. per quarter, a higher figure than it has averaged for some time, and three months previous it was down to 28s. The average price per quarter for the last two years in England and on the Continent has been between 31s. and 32s. If a value is placed there, and we contrast what the entire crop, if converted into money, brings in now, and what it brought in 1874, when, neither as regards acreage nor yield was there any great difference from the past season, but when the price was 40s. 3d., we shall find that on this one item of the account the farmer is loser by the amount \$2,500,000 a year.

Take again the oat crop, and apply the same rules of contrast. The crop of 1874 was 24,000,000 quarters in the United Kingdom; the official prices 29s. 6d. The crop of the past year was 21,000,000 quarters, with an average price of 21s. 6d. per quarter. In the former case the value of the grain, which of all grain is the most adapted to the English soil and climate, would have fallen a little below £35,500,000, whereas for the present year the same

cereal, although grown on a larger number of acres could not be valued in an estimate of production at more than £22,500,000. This is an enormous difference against the English farmer, and has far and deep influence throughout that country.

Between the first and last year of ten—from 1874 to 1883—just one million acres in Great Britain have ceased to provide bread for her people. From 1874 to 1883, mouths for consumption in that country have increased by three and a half millions.

Of the 57,000,000 acres over which the surface of Great Britain extends, the area under the tillage of wheat has diminished from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. About one-half of the above surface, that is to say, 32,000,000 acres, is embraced by the official term "cultivated," and in that the culture of wheat is only carried on upon 8 per cent. instead of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the soil. In other words, we see a strange situation (that would be justly alarming if it were not a day of quick-steam communication with other quarters of the globe) of a rapidly-growing population, while necessaries of life are rapidly on the decline. More than one and a half as many as are now in England to each acre of wheat as there were ten years ago. In 1874, Great Britain showed nearer to seven than eight persons to each acre of wheat; in 1883 there were nearly twelve inhabitants to each acre of wheat.—*Export Journal*.

Electricity for Lighthouses.

It is strange that, with the many and increasing uses of the electric light, there has not been a demand for its adoption in the lighthouses of the coast and lakes. The brilliancy and power of the electric flame is such that from the proper height its glare would penetrate almost any mist or fog and greatly contribute to the safety of vessels. The Daniel Steinmann went ashore near Sambro Light because the fog was so thick that the light was not seen until too late. Had there been an electric light on the Sambro tower it could have been seen through the mist for at least three or four miles, and the captain of the ill-starred ship would have recognized his danger.

It is possible that under the present system of generating light by electricity the expense of supplying individual lighthouses might be greater than now, but, even if it should cost ten times as much, what would that be as compared to the safety of one shipload of lives? Many of the light towers would require separate plants, but not all. At nearly all the large cities on the coast and on the lakes they could be connected with the local machines at small cost. For fixed and flash lights there would be no need of any change in towers or refractors. The few revolving lights might be continued as now, as they are not intended to be seen at long distances, but for all the prominent lighthouses, and especially those at dangerous points where fog and mist prevail, electricity as a lighting agent should be employed, no matter what the cost.

As showing the intensity of the electric light at long range, it may be said that at an exhibition given at Washington last week a 4,000

candle-light was placed on top of the Washington Monument, 430 feet high. Its power close by was not noticeable, but at a point two miles away it threw a glare so bright that a person could read a newspaper or note the time on the face of a watch with perfect ease. There is apparently no limit to the possibilities that may be reached in the problem of lighting by electricity, and it is clear that one of them is the employment of that agent for the protection of vessels and as an aid to navigation.—*Electrical Review*.

General Notes.

APPLICATION has been made to the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, for a tract of country on the Athabasca river, with the object of engaging in the petroleum industry, the crude material being found there in great abundance.

AN Antwerp firm write their correspondents here:—"Markets continue very weak, and, what is worse, very indifferent; the trade do not buy, and of speculation there is almost none. Grains depressed over the whole globe; a blue sky everywhere, and such glowing crop reports about the new one that we may fancy ourselves transplanted into some Eldorado where sunshine is the order of the day, and business a consideration for the past. We will get our next commission in lard photographed to have a lasting memento of such an event."

MR. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, president of St. Paul says:—"There is no cause for alarm over the railroad situation. It is no worse than it was a year ago, and there is no reason why railroad securities should not command as good a price as they did then. The decline in the stock market is merely due to bear manipulation, and the bears will soon reach the end of their tether. The falling off in St. Paul earnings is simply due to the fact that at this time last year the business was extraordinary large and a decrease had to be expected. The result at the end of the year will show but little change from that of last year. The company is well able to continue the payment of its dividends, and there is no reason why the stock should not be above par."

MANY manufacturers who buy engines of larger size than they need when they get them, with a view of increasing the capacity of their works at some future time, carry the highest allowable pressure on their boilers, in consequence of which, the underloaded engine cuts off a very early portion of the stroke. We often find new engines running under a boiler pressure of from 50 to 80 pounds, and cutting off at from one-tenth to one-twelfth of the stroke. This is radically wrong, and is a very wasteful method of running. Such high rates of expansion are incompatible with any measure of economy in a simple engine. With compound engines a higher ratio of expansion is admissible. In such cases as we have cited, the true course is to carry a lower steam pressure and expand the steam less in the cylinder. The reason for this is that when expansion is carried beyond a certain moderate limit, the condensation in the cylinder is so excessive, that it causes a far greater loss of economy than is gained by the further expansion.—*The Locomotive*.

EMERSON.

E. P. Hopkinson, formerly of Boston, Mass., has opened a jewelry store here next to Burnham's block.

Messrs. Suffel & Johnson, who closed their Emerson business a few weeks ago have decided to open a general store at Crookston, Minn.

The farmers around Emerson are taking advantage of the splendid weather we are now enjoying, and seeding is almost finished. The prospects, so far, for an excellent season could not be better.

Stanffer & Co., the pioneer millers, have assigned for the benefit of their creditors to Mr. George T. Harris; the liabilities are small and it is probable that the firm will be granted a sufficient extension to allow them to resume business at once.

Your readers are already aware that after a fierce battle, where fortunately no blood was shed, Mr. R. Balfour, one of the bridge contractors, has handed over the bridge to the civic authorities, who have taken possession of it with the inevitable accompaniment of brass band, speeches, etc. The bridge is a magnificent one, the finest we think in the Red River Valley. The public are anxiously waiting for further developments in this matter.

The Queen's Birthday is to be celebrated here in grand style on Monday 26th, and the hotelkeepers expect to do a great business if the weather proves favorable—although this may hardly be called a commercial item, your correspondent will probably be excused by the indulgent reader, for you cannot expect a true Emersonian to say anything just now without at least mentioning this celebration which promises to be the most important ever held in Manitoba; a grand international trades procession which is expected to number over one hundred chariots is to be the main feature, and all the towns on the Red River between Winnipeg and Grand Forks are co-operating; excursion trains at one and one-fifth fare will be run on the C.P.R. and P.M.M.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The paper mill commenced operations on Tuesday.

The fittings of the Montreal bank have been packed and shipped to Calgary.

Mr. Ed. Logan is getting lumber on the ground for the erection of a handsome residence on Anne street.

Mr. W. L. Lyall, late of T. Garland's estate, has gone into the merchant tailoring business on his own account in the store lately occupied by James Andrew, jeweller.

W. P. Smith will not commence work in his brickyard this summer unless the proposed jail and court house are erected; he has a sufficient quantity of bricks on hand to supply small orders.

The steamer *Marquette*, the first of the season, arrived on the 14th from Winnipeg; a large amount of freight was put on board here for different points up the river; the water in the river is reported as very low.

J. W. Sparkling has been testing brine from the salt springs at Woodside; the results have been satisfactory, and he intends sinking a well and thoroughly testing the matter on the spot.

It is rumored that sufficiently strong charges can be made against John Bouttlier, the defaulting lawyer, to allow of extradition papers being issued to bring him back to this country for trial, and that such an attempt will be made.

MINNEDOSA.

With the exception of barley, most of the seeding in this district is finished; less oats have been sown than last year, but the total acreage under grain is much increased; this is mostly wheat, which is now in many places from three to five inches above the ground and looking well.

The *Tribune* newspaper has changed hands, David Cannon having taken a lease of it from the proprietor, William Gibbons, who has accepted a position at Ottawa; Mr. Cannon is a practical printer and a newspaper man of long experience, steady and industrious. Mr. Gibbons before leaving was presented with addresses by the mayor on behalf of the citizens, and by Dr. Harrison as president of the Agricultural Society; each address was accompanied by a substantial cheque. A. M. Ramsay succeeds Mr. Gibbons as secretary of the Agricultural Society.

BRANDON.

Messrs. McConnell & Lounsbury have leased the Millford Mills for a term of years, and being both practical millers their success is assured.

Mr. Long, of Oak Lake, was in town the past week; he has finished the seeding of 500 acres this spring; such energy will succeed in any calling.

All kinds of live stock are in good demand; working cattle are readily sold at from \$200 to 250; milch cows range from \$70 to 90; horses are scarce and wanted at good prices.

Operations at the Shields & Co.'s mill have already commenced; the mill this year will be in charge of Mr. J. N. Kennedy, Mr. Russell, the late manager having taken an interest in the grist mill.

A project is on foot to build a farmers' elevator and grist mill in town; a large number of farmers have already signified their willingness to go into the scheme, and the promoters are satisfied with the assurance given that the enterprise can be carried out successfully.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



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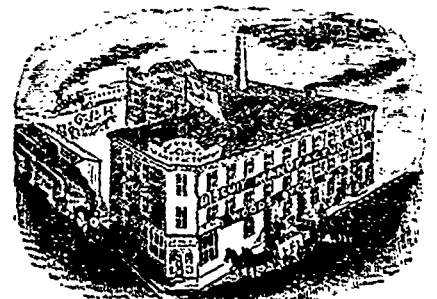
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LINSEED OIL MACHINERY**FOR SALE CHEAP,**adaptable to steam or water power, comprises
**CRUSHERS, CHASERS, CONVEYORS,
SIFTER and SCREENER, DRYING
PANS and PRESSES.**The whole in Complete Running Order. Can
crush and press 75,000 to 100,000 bushels of seed
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Manufacturers of

**BISCUIT—every variety. Brooms.
Coffee & Spices. Self-Raising Flour.**The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for
Price List.**WOODS, OVENS & CO.,**
Factory and Office—Corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle
Streets, Winnipeg.

James Park & Son,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,

Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned and Preserved Meats
Of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the Trade.
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PACKERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.
Packing House and Head Office: 121 & 123 Front St. East,
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Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

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Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant
SPECIALTY:
Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.
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PORTLAND, KEENE'S and THORALD CEMENTS,
PLASTER PARIS,
Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White and Gray, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,
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HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC
Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.
ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

MONEY TO LOAN.
\$100,000

To lend at Lowest Current Rates.
Apply
A. MACNAB & SON,
Office, Dundee Blk., Main St., Winnipeg.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK,
LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Have removed to those spacious offices, corner of McDermott St. East and Rorie Street, one block east of Richardson's Book Store, where they have also on hand a large assortment of

J. & J. TAYLOR'S SAFES.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,
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Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co
(LIMITED)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. P., Minister of Public Works.
C. Saucy, Esq., Man'gr. Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.
A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, Winnipeg.

A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.
This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES. Hargrave Block, Main Street.

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ROSS, KILLAM & HAGOART, Solicitors. Manager.

MONEY TO LEND.

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Grain and Flour Exporters

-AND-

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
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Mill at Point Douglas.

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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.
Wheat buyers at all Shipping C. P. R. Stations.

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Assignments in Trust taken for the benefit of Creditors.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage on Improved City & Farm Property.

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OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,

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FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

Canadian Pacific Railway
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Feb. 18th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7:15 p.m.
10:00 " Portage la Prairie	4:50 "
1:25 p.m. " Brandon	1:45 "
7:15 " Broadview	7:15 a.m.
3:15 a.m. " Regina	11:20 p.m.
6:30 " Moose Jaw	8:30 "
3:30 p.m. " Swift Current	11:30 p.m.
10:40 p.m. " Maple Creek	4:30 a.m.
2:40 a.m. " Medicine Hat	11:40 a.m.
5:45 p.m. arrive Calgary leave	8:00 a.m.

Only two trains a week will run west of Brandon, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays and Thursdays; train leaving Mondays will have Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Train leaving Thursdays will have Sleeping Car attached and will run to Moose Jaw only. Returning train will leave Calgary Thursdays, and Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays, arriving at Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays. Daily trains with Parlor Cars attached will run between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Going East	Going West
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	8:30 p.m.
1:55 p.m. " Rat Portage	11:40 a.m.
8:55 p.m. " Barlay	4:54 p.m.
11:40 a.m. arrive Pt. Arthur leave	1:30 p.m.

There will only be three trains per week to Rat Portage. Leaving Winnipeg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and return from Rat Portage on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There will only be one through train to Port Arthur with Sleeping Car attached, leaving Winnipeg every Tuesday, and will leave Port Arthur for Winnipeg every Thursday.

Going South.	Going North.
8:05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7:00 a.m.
10:50 p.m. " Emerson	4:10 a.m.
11:00 p.m. " St. Vincent	14:00 a.m.

17.40, 8.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive	5.15, 8.00 p.m.†
10.50, 11.15 a.m., " Morris	2.05, 5.30 p.m.
11.50 a.m., " Gretna	3.45 p.m.
4.45 p.m. " Manitou	3.30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitou Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, returning next day.

9:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	3:00 p.m. ‡
10:30 a.m. " Stony Mountain	2:00 p.m.
10:55 " arrive Stonewall leave	1:50 "

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5:40 p.m.; returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8:50 a.m.

- † Daily.
- ‡ Daily except Mondays.
- § Daily except Saturdays.
- ¶ Daily except Sundays.

Trains move on Standard time.

Trains east of Brandon and west of Port Arthur or St. Vincent and north of Gretna run on Winnipeg time. Time west of Brandon as far as Gleichen is one hour slower than Winnipeg time. Time west of Gleichen is two hours slower than Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route

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Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change. Train leaving Minneapolis 7:40 a.m. has comfortable coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining chair cars.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. A. McCONNELL, Travelling Passenger Agent. F. BOYD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m. arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with train running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.09 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.

Sleeping cars on all night trains. Trains run on St. Paul time.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1 00 p.m. and 8 00 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul or Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake Street and foot of Twenty-second Street. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark Street, south-east corner of Redford, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

This is the popular route from Chicago to Toronto and all other points in Canada. The trains are made up of Splendid Coaches, PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS of the latest improvements, and NEW DINING CARS unequalled on the Continent. It is the ONLY LINE between Niagara Falls and Buffalo under one management, and has undoubted advantages for New York, Boston and Eastern Travel.

Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.45 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.

For through tickets, time tables, or full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

W. M. McLEOD, Manitoba Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Is the short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all Points in the Eastern States and the Canadas.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in the North-west.

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars, Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

For Through Tickets, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager. A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent. W. H. DIXON, General N. W. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn. CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., Winnipeg, Man.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 6.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.00 a.m., arrive at Chicago 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 12.10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1.00 p.m., and Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7.00 p.m., Montreal 9.30 a.m., Toronto 11.45 p.m., and Port Huron 7.45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10.00 p.m., Toronto 12.15 p.m., Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

Will be seen by the following Map to be the most Direct Route between

CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.



HAVING NO CHANGE OF CARS of any class between CHICAGO, PORT HURON, ST. PAUL, and BUFFALO. The only line running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from CHICAGO to SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK and BOSTON through Canada without change.

This line is becoming the most popular route to all points East, via Montreal and down through the White Mountains, also via Niagara Falls, where its trains pass over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE, in full view of America's Greatest Cataract. During the Summer Season, passengers going East have a hole of boat or rail on the St. Lawrence River, where nature taken its away and crowned the river with the most beautiful scenery.

Always ask for Tickets via this Line.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.