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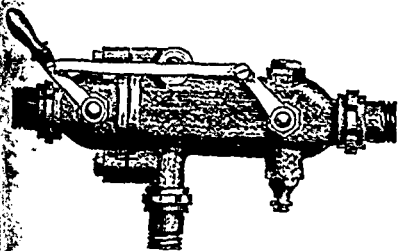
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**CONFECTIONERY**

**PAULIN & CO.,**

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

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**New Teas, 1885.**

JUST ARRIVING.

Ex S.S. "Afghan" and "Principia,"

1,521 packages "JAPAN TEAS,"

Including "Basket Fired," "Strictly Uncolored," and "Natural Leaf."

Ex S.S. "Alternay," 405 packages "Moyano" & "Kaisow"

—CONGOUS—

And expected daily Ex S.S. "Alternay," balance of our fall shipments. All

**DIRECT IMPORTATIONS**

These TEAS are the best values we have ever offered; Buyers will do well to see our samples before purchasing elsewhere. Special Inducements to the Wholesale Trade.

**COFFEES,**

'Mocha,' 'Old Gort Java,' 'Jamaica' and 'Rio,' 'Green' or 'Roasted,' We also have these Coffees ground and packed under our own supervision.

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Having bought the stock of C. H. Field and Co., at a very low rate, can now OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in Blankets and Bells and Saddlery of all kinds.

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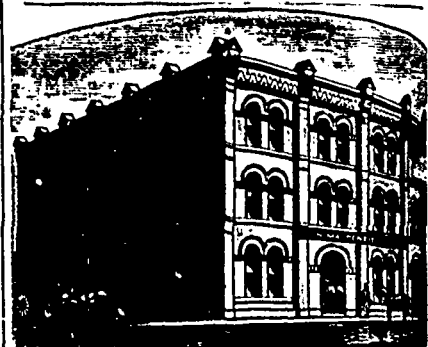
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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in their season

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**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., **WINNIPEG**

**Notice of Dissolution of Partnership**

The partnership heretofore existing between

Samuel F. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba

—AND—

Andrew T. Wood and Matthew Leggat,

OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

as Hardware Merchants, in Winnipeg, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Johnson retiring.

The business will be continued by George D. Wood, of Winnipeg, and Wood and Leggat, of Hamilton, under the name and style of George D. Wood & Co., to whom all accounts must be paid.

(Signed), SAM. F. JOHNSON,  
ANDREW T. WOOD,  
MATTHEW LEGGAT.

Referring to the above we beg to solicit a continuance of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

GEO. D. WOOD & CO.  
WINNIPEG, March 24th, 1885.



**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,**

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

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Celebrated Roasted Coffees

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half Bbls. and Ed.

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40 L. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisin

and Currants.

**AT WAREHOUSE,**

35 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST  
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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. 3

WINNIPEG, APRIL 14, 1885.

NO. 29.

## 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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Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,

Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 14, 1885.

F. C. PATTERSON, stationer, Brandon, concentrates selling out.

ATKINS & BEECH have opened up in the butcher business at Morden.

MRS. A. WISHART, tobacconist, Winnipeg, is about to open up a fruit and confectionery business.

PILGRIM BROS., of Emerson, are making arrangements to start a soda water factory at Grafton, Dakota.

STEVENS & PALMER, of Virden, have formed a partnership and are about to open up a lumber business in that town.

CHAS. BEGO, dealer in fruit and confectionery, Brandon, has died, and the business will be carried on by his widow.

FRANCIS & FOWLER, general merchants, Manitoba, have advertised that their partnership will be dissolved on May 1st.

MILLS & BULLARD, farmers and stock dealers, Souris, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by A. G. Mills.

ALLAN & McDougall, general storekeepers, Fort William, has sold out to Rutledge Bros.

GEORGE MORTON, general storekeeper and saw-miller, Turtle Mountain, has admitted H. Bolton as a partner in the mill business.

GEORGE D. WOOD & Co., Winnipeg, are about to give up their retail department and confine themselves to the wholesale hardware business.

YOUNG & BURKE, farmers and cattle-dealers, Souris, have dissolved partnership. Burke retires, and the business will be carried on by F. V. Young.

A STAGE line has been started between Minnedosa and Birtle. The distance is eighty miles, but with good roads, the proprietors intend to make the trip regularly in nine hours.

THE quarterly meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade takes place to-day, at which the subject of an Immigration Bureau for Manitoba and other important matters will be brought up.

MARSHALLSEA & Co., general storekeepers, Whitewood, have dissolved partnership, Marshallsea retiring. The business will be continued under the firm name of MacCaulay, Higginbotham & Co.

As an instance of Manitoba being able to supply itself with farm products other than grain, we note that in Winnipeg last week fresh eggs sold on the average of one cent a dozen less than in the city of Toronto.

ON Friday the work of completing the block paving of Main street was commenced for the season. It is the intention of the Board of Works to have one side of the street finished before the rains set in which are usual in the latter part of June. The work has been commenced as if prompt business was meant, and the material being used is of prime quality.

A WORK published by Burns & Elliott, of Calgary, entitled, "Calgary, Alberta: Her Industries and Resources," is now out, and a neat pamphlet of one hundred pages. It contains a sketch on the resources of the district of Alberta, historical and business sketches of the town of Calgary, and other valuable information. The literary work has been done by Mr. Elliott of the Brandon Mail, and reflects credit on his ability.

W. & A. LAURENS, general storekeepers, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership. Adolphus Laurens will continue the business.

THE Northwest Navigation Co. have arrangements completed for placing their boats on the Red River, between Winnipeg and St. Vincent, as soon as the river is clear of ice. They will carry freights in opposition to the C.P.R. and in connection with the Grand Trunk and American railroads this side of Chicago. Starting in with the break up they will be a much more formidable opposition than they were last year starting late in the summer. Quite a few of our heavy importers have promised their patronage.

IT falls our painful duty this issue to record the death of Mr. James Sutherland, of the firm of Sutherland & Campbell, wholesale grocers, Winnipeg, which took place at his home here on Wednesday last. Deceased was one of the young and enterprising business men who embarked in the wholesale mercantile line here in 1882, and by energy and attention to business had placed the firm of which he was the head in a front rank among our mercantile concerns. His death was the result of a long and violent attack of typhoid fever, against which medical skill seemed powerless. His loss will be mourned by a wife and young family, besides a large circle of the mercantile community, in which he had made many warm personal friends.

THE rebellion in the Saskatchewan district seems to have gathered force during the past two weeks, and has now reached proportions considered formidable by some. Prince Albert is still cut off from communication with the east, but judging from reports received from the town, the residents are in no great danger, although scarce of some kinds of supplies. At Battleford the situation is much worse, and the hostile Indians surrounding the place are both numerous and well armed. The defenders, however, are well armed and provisioned, and will doubtless be able to hold out until relief comes. The massacre at Frog Lake shows that Indian troubles are likely to be great, and will require suppression with iron force. In the meantime trade west of Regina and North of the C.P.R. track is completely paralyzed.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

G. Squirrel, hotel, Toronto, is dead.  
 H. A. S. Turner, drugs, Toronto, is dead.  
 Jacob M. Bauer, hotel, Hamilton, is dead.  
 Miss K. Murphy, milliner, Napanee, is dead.  
 T. R. Barton, hardware, Sarria, has sold out.  
 J. B. Johnson, grocer, London East, has sold out.  
 William Abraham, saddler, Jarvis, has sold out.  
 John Coates, tins, Prescott, has assigned in trust.  
 Robt. Wilson, shoes, Hamilton, has assigned.  
 M. H. Spencer, lute, etc., Barrie, is in difficulty.  
 Wm. Ramore, tins, Tottenham, has assigned in trust.  
 F. J. Gillet, grocer, Chatham, has assigned in trust.  
 James Donovan, cigars, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.  
 John Craib, dry goods, Clinton, has assigned in trust.  
 James McPhail, boots and shoes, Hamilton, is closed.  
 G. W. Rymal, grist mill, Waterdown, has sold out.  
 T. E. Dissette, hats, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
 Samuel Arthur, general store, Strabane, has assigned.  
 Henry Hogben, saloon, Toronto, bailiff in possession.  
 John Ker, grocer, Wingham, has been burned out.  
 Arthur Foster, shoes, Walkerton, has assigned in trust.  
 W. Connel, drugs, etc., Thedford, has been burned out.  
 J. Ticknor, jeweller, Thedford, has been burned out.  
 J. C. Turner, hotel, Thedford, has been burned out.  
 Thos. Caid, hotel, Sunderland, has sold out to F. Doble.  
 John Shipman, hotel, Point Edward, has been closed.  
 John Swanney, stationery, St. Catharines, has sold out.  
 J. A. McDougall, general store, Alexandria, has sold out.  
 Kimmerly & Atkin, general store, Dresden, have assigned.  
 Geo. Carruthers, grocer, Kingston, has assigned in trust.  
 Enterprise Knitting Co., Rockwood, has assigned in trust.  
 W. A. Hawkins, general store, Brooklin, has moved to Whitley.  
 Coutts & Inglis, wagons, Wingham, were damaged by fire.  
 J. J. Dutton, groceries and liquors, Parkhill, has sold out.  
 J. D. Thornton, general store, Omeuce, has assigned in trust.  
 Porter Bros., wagons, Kleinburg, have sold out to M. Nichol's.

G. & J. McStrathern, tins, Toronto. G. Strathern is dead.  
 Ross & Edsall, hotel, London, have dissolved. Jas. Ross continues.  
 George Crane, general store, Owen Sound, has assigned in trust.  
 John Vancamp, general store, Moira, has sold out to A. Heilty.  
 R. Campbell, general store, Whitley, has sold out to W. A. Hawkins.  
 B. Wickett, general store, Cyprus, has sold out to George Poucher.  
 Thos. Stephenson, general store, Morewood, is removing to Dunbar.  
 Casselman Bros., general store, Dunbar, are removing to Chesterville.  
 Hancy Bros., sewing machines, Hamilton, out of business and away.  
 W. T. Rutherford, manufacturer of cigars, London, has assigned in trust.  
 W. S. Pultord, livery, tins, etc., Leamington, have sold out his business.  
 Mrs. S. Southworth, second hand store, Toronto. Stock advertised for sale.  
 E. & S. Brown, coal and wharf, Hamilton, have dissolved. E. Brown continues.  
 Douglass Bros., ironworkers, Toronto, have been dissolved. Each continues alone.  
 J. P. Clarke & Co., baking powder, Toronto, have dissolved. J. P. Clarke continues.  
 A. J. McDonald, shoes, London, has compromised at 80 cents, and will continue business.  
 Morrison, Taylor & Co., manufacturers of soaps, etc., have dissolved. J. Taylor will continue.  
 Hamilton & Haight, hardware, St. Marys, have dissolved. James Hamilton will continue business.  
 Michael Fury, grocer, Woodstock, has admitted Henry Harwood into partnership. Style, Fury & Harwood.  
 Steel & Hutton, general store, Thornbury, have dissolved. J. E. Hutton continues under style of J. E. Hutton & Co.  
 Barber & Dewdney, manufacturing jewellers, Toronto, have dissolved. New firm formed under style of A. H. Dewdney and Bro.  
 QUEBEC.  
 John Parvatt, grocer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.  
 Polioe & Corbin, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Rivet & Bastien, barbers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 M. Trester, fancy goods, Montreal, giving up business.  
 John Egger, jeweller, Montreal, bailiff's sale advertised.  
 Paul Fontanel, peddler, Acton Vale, has assigned in trust.  
 D. A. Livingstone, physician, St. Jean Chrysostome is dead.  
 G. T. Smith, general store, Cote St. Antoine, has assigned in trust.  
 Watt & Watt, auctioneers, etc., Montreal, stock damaged by fire.  
 Moisse Plante, general store, Valleyfield, has advertised stock for sale.  
 Bendell & Browning, shipping and general merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

Leblanc & Desautniers, wholesale flour, Meetezel, stock slightly damaged by smoke  
 T. Malheur & Co., hotel, Victoriaville, giving up hotel and going into groceries and provisions.

R. D. Morrell & Son, wholesale and retail dry goods, Sherbrooke, offering to compromise with creditors.

E. F. Mosely & Co., tanners, etc., Montreal and St. Henri, tannery and stock at St. Henri damaged by fire.

Louis Despozas, blacksmith, Valleyfield, admitted Alfred Despozas under style Despozas & Co., and gone into hardware.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Wm. McCormack, shipping, Granville, is dead.

Blackodars & Co., lumber, Hectanooga, have been burned out.

S. Oland, Sons & Co., brewers, Hants  
 Mrs S. Oland of this firm is dead

J. E. Bigelow, mineral waters, etc., Amherst, has sold out to Hueston & Blair

Wm. McCormack & Son, general store, Annapolis. Wm. McCormack, sr., of this firm is dead.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

John McDonald, dry goods, Fredericton, has assigned.

T. A. McLean, stationery, Moncton, stock has been seized.

John McAllister, confectionery, Newcastle, is offering 25 per cent. compromise.

Isaac Newton, Grand Manan, will transfer business to son, G. P. Newton, on 1st prox.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

L. Kingham & Co., general store, Seaside  
 Lawrence Kitcham of this firm is dead.

Sinclair, Minto & Stewart, general store, Summerside, have dissolved. Sinclair & Stewart, continue.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended March 14, as reported to *Kings Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 101, as compared with 92 and 248 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1884 and 1883. England and Wales had 84 failures, as compared with 82 and 222 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 13 failures, as against 26 and 25; and Ireland had 4, as against 4 in 1884 and 1 in 1883.

## General Notes.

PROBERS' well, No. 15, in the Thoro Creek pool, Titusville, is flowing over 100 barrels an hour. The success of this well assures the productiveness of many acres of doubtful territory.

The Cologne *Gazette* of the 7th ult. gives the following estimates of profits which German commerce loses by the passage of transatlantic goods through English ports, and which England gains. Freights, £3,600,000; agent commission, £2,500,000; insurance and other items, £903,000. The *Gazette* adds "It is well for Germans to recollect that, while they are fostering their own merchant marine, the empire pays England about half a million marks daily for business which Germans do themselves."

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 11, 1885.

## AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Recent developments on the frontier of Afghanistan have so far swayed matters in the direction of war between Britain and Russia, that open hostilities can only now be averted by a course of retraction, or to use the more common phrase, backing down, which is not at all in keeping with the temper of either nations. The peace negotiations, which are expected to be opened up under the supervision of the German Chancellor, will probably accomplish nothing; and, indeed, it is hinted by many who claim to have studied that piece of tangled net-work, called European diplomacy, that he is far from being honest in his professions of a desire for peace, and would have but little cause for sorrow in seeing Russia, a dangerous rival on the east, seriously crippled, or Britain, an equally dangerous rival in his new colonization schemes, in serious trouble. It is probable that now Prince Bismarck looks to a war between these two nations as likely to prove more than "a duel between an elephant and a whale," which simile he is credited with having drawn when trouble between them seemed likely to grow out of the late Turco-Russian war. Like most other people he can see that the threatened struggle will be a long, severe and bloody one.

There is no loyal subject of Great Britain who will not shudder as he or she contemplates the terrible struggle the Empire is about to be plunged into; and there are none who can doubt the eventual triumph of the British arms. In this respect the Empire is as one, and in the extremities of its sway the feeling of loyalty and self-sacrifice will be found as great as under the shadow of St. Stephen itself.

But it is well to look at the practical side of this struggle, and estimate as near as possible the results of success on one side or the other, not only to the different portions of the Empire itself, but to other commercial and progressive nations of the world. Among nations of this class there certainly cannot be much sympathy with Russia. Wherever the conquests of that nation have extended there have been obstructions placed in the way of open commerce, and the operations of outside

commercial nations quickly checked in order to make room for that stunted trade system of its own which has grown up under a despotic personal rule. With Britain the course followed has been exactly the opposite, and every extension of the territory over which her flag waves has been more or less of a gain to the whole commercial world, and has tended to increase and strengthen those trade ties between nations which are the best possible guarantees of their living at peace with one another. Sympathy, therefore, if it is based upon a commercial foundation cannot drift otherwise than with Britain in the struggle; and the days of sympathy being guided by race, creed, or other sentimental prejudices, are about past, so far as the progressive nations of the world are concerned, and the leanings of others are scarcely worthy of consideration.

On this side of the Atlantic and confined almost entirely to the south of our international boundary line there is more or less of a feeling of satisfaction at the prospect of an Anglo-Russian war going on, and this feeling is based on a selfishness to be expected from human nature when it is not directly interested in the struggle. The manner in which wheat has risen in the United States' central markets as British consols went down, and fell again as they rose, proves how the produce markets of this continent are now dependent upon war symptoms for an advance in prices. The past year has been remarkable for the grain glut all over the world, and the extraordinary circumstances which reduced prices of breadstuffs to the lowest level reached since the commencement of the present century, and it is only natural that people interested should look for extraordinary circumstances to cause a reaction, and thus the selfish interest manifested by our American neighbors in the threatened war.

It is not out of place to view the probable effect this war would have on American grain prices. The old idea of famine figures for wheat in Western Europe once Russian ports are blockaded is a thing of the past. In the Crimean war days Russia had no outlet for her grain products but her Black Sea, Baltic and White Sea ports, and to blockade these is a comparatively easy work for a nation with the naval power of Britain. Now she has a system of railways through Austria and

Germany by which she can forward her products through neutral territory right to the North Sea or Atlantic ports. But she can only do this at an enormous cost for transportation compared with shipping direct from her own ports, and this would reduce the price at points of production so low that there would be no encouragement to her naturally indolent and shiftless rural population to raise grain. She is, therefore, out of competition with America in grain unless at figures much higher than are now offered for such products. Russia is therefore out of the way as a competitor, and Egypt is now in such a demoralized state, that nothing is to be feared from there in the way of competition. Australia, India and other wheat-raising colonies of Britain will be the only formidable rivals to America in the British grain market, and even the commerce between the colonies and the mother country is likely to be affected by the war, so that this continent would undoubtedly have a great advantage over all others. Besides, the colonies are not so suicidally loyal as not to take advantage of higher grain prices, which some of them stand so much in need of at present. There is, therefore, every potent reason for those interested in American grain affairs to be satisfied at, if not anxious for an outbreak of war between these two powerful European nations.

In Canada let us earnestly desire that some peaceful solution of the difficulty which will be consistent with the honor and dignity of the Empire, of which we are a part, may yet be found. But if a war promising to be so long, severe and bloody is to be entered upon, it will be found that the British North American possessions will not fail to shoulder their share of the great burden; and, if called upon, place men, swords and bayonets in the field to protect the rights and interests of the Empire.

## THE CITY MARKET FEES.

There can be no doubt that the by-law now being put in force by the city council regarding market fees is likely to cause considerable discontent in the city, not to mention the growling which will be heard from parties hauling truck to town for sale. Our city council have, doubtless, acted in the best of faith in framing their market regulations and fixing their fees, and by a desire to secure

a source of income with as little annoyance in the collection of it as possible; and in a manner that will make the burden as light as possible to those from whom it is collected. Still they have done things which they should not have done, and left undone many that they should have done.

The market dues of a city are an institution having an ancient as well as a modern policy foundation. They are the relics of the old rights or privileges possessed by trades corporations and guilds of past centuries, and about the only portions of them adaptable to modern civic government, while they have in our day the popular political creed of a tariff for revenue on which to rest. The modern policy foundation is the one which our city fathers must lay claim to, and to be consistent they should associate with the revenue aims that of local trade protection. Unfortunately many of their dues are levied upon articles of every day consumption, such as hay, fuel and vegetable foods which would be classed fairly as raw material, and dues levied upon which amount to a tax upon the cost of living in the city. Of course there is the weighing and measuring by city officials of material sold to citizens as a means of protection, which must be paid for, but the charges in such cases should not be based upon revenue principles, but merely as a means of paying the expense of supporting such arrangements. The aim of the people of the city should be to cement as closely as possible their relations with the surrounding country, and not allow any policy of selfishness alienate the surrounding farmers. In these respects we believe our city fathers have done those things they ought not to have done, but we believe their sin has been more one of carelessness than otherwise.

In the realm of omission there is a wide field for reform by our city council. The COMMERCIAL has several times called attention to a class of itinerant wholesale dealers, who have been making Winnipeg a slaughter market for the truck with which eastern and United States cities are periodically glutted. Our civic laws have allowed powers to the license inspector to arrest a poor devil who trudged around with a basket of wares in order to eke out existence, while he has had no means of following up men who ship in car lots of produce, fruits and other truck and peddle them out by sample to our retail

merchants. Such dealers do not pay one cent of city taxation, and unlike the farmers around the city, do not purchase a dollars worth of goods here, but carry off the proceeds of their sales to their eastern or southern homes. A market charge which would amount practically to prohibition of such trade, would certainly be a benefit to the trade of the city.

But the retail dealer and the mechanic in Winnipeg can also be protected by a city by-law, and we have two classes among our own people, who should be taught to know that. First we have our snobocracy, who are always looking around for the most remunerative positions in society, and who are too high-toned altogether to patronize a local tailor, shoemaker or other tradesman, but who take pains to let people know, that they purchase all such supplies in the east. The eastern tradesmen who supply such coxcombs should be made to pay a heavy license for the privilege of pandering to the whims of their empty headed patrons. Hard times have greatly reduced the number of such snobs in Winnipeg, but unfortunately there are still too many left.

The other class requiring to be looked after are those who carry on a trade in the city, but who purchase every little supply for personal use in the east on the score of economy. The patronage of this class if continued to home would greatly add to the number of our mechanics, but such people, while they are always ready to take advantage of inflated prices in their own business here, will send their money out of the country rather than allow others similar advantages. It is very difficult to frame any by-law that would overtake the transactions of such people, but the city council should stretch their powers to the utmost to do so, and when the laws of our city can go no further, let our citizens refuse to patronize any man in trade, who gets his tailoring, shoemaking, harnessmaking, furniture, upholstering, printing, painting, dry goods or even his whiskey from an eastern retailer.

#### AN EXEMPTION LAW.

People in the Canadian Northwest have been measuring the laws existing here against those of Dakota for years, and some have been desirous of imitating our southern neighbors, and particularly in the line of allowing a man a chance of putting his creditors at defiance. The first step in this direction was made by the Northwest Council, when they placed

residents of the Territories beyond the reach of their creditors in other portions of the Dominion, and now Manitoba, according to the intentions of some people must give debtors the chance of defying creditors whether they live in the province or elsewhere. A bill is being prepared, we understand, which will allow all farmers throughout the province the right of retaining their 160 acres of land and other farming necessities beyond the reach of execution for debt. This, we understand, was the original scope intended for the bill, but some members of our legislature insist, that it shall extend into business circles also, and that men in mercantile and other spheres shall have certain resources beyond the reach of the sheriff. Furthermore the bill, as some would like to have it, will abolish capias, judgment summonses, and in fact every legal means of compelling a dead beat to pay his honest debts. Altogether it will be a spicy piece of legislation if it carries all the ornaments our M.P.P.'s propose to load it with.

But let us ask, Are our legislators on the right track? Do they think that protection to men pressed with debt—in nine cases out of ten the result of recklessness shall be enforced by placing a premium upon dishonesty? All laws which allow a man to escape paying his debts, even when he has nothing with which to pay, are based upon expediency elevated to the place of justice; but the proposed act will give to actual dishonesty the rights given to expediency in such instances. One half of our farmers have been carried and saved from starvation by our retail merchants, who in turn have been carried by the wholesale dealers. The last will be the losers by an exemption act such as is proposed, and yet they have stood between the province and hopeless bankruptcy for the past three years. They need not expect that their interests will be looked after in a Legislature which has not a single commercial representative in its membership. There is every reason to expect that a swinging exemption act for Manitoba will be passed if such legislation is overtaken this session. Beats have a fellow-feeling for each other, and the most unmitigated dead-beat may expect consideration from a House, nearly a half of whose members dare not visit their former eastern homes for fear of being capiased.



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## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

While other business affairs are in an unsettled state over the troubles out west, monetary matters have received a check, which have made them rather quiet in some lines. In connection with commercial affairs there has been no interruption of any consequence during the week, only that the wholesale merchants and others with regular lines of discount are as unsettled as to their demands upon the banks as they are with their general business, and the volume of paper presented has been much lighter than it should be in April, the first active month of spring. The month all through will no doubt fall far short of the activity in this respect which was looked forward to before it opened, and until the troubles are definitely known and circumscribed in their area, the regular flow of business at the banks will not return. There is no lack of funds for regular business, and there has been no change in discount rates. First-class paper is received at 8 per cent.; ordinary, at 9 to 10; and promiscuous and one-name, at 10 to 12. Loans on real estate mortgage have received quite a blow by the western troubles. Several loan companies have instructed their agents here to loan no funds outside of the province of Manitoba until the trouble is settled, and a few have limited their operations for a time to Winnipeg and the country immediately surrounding it. The quantity of business that will be done under these instructions will not be great, and some agents look upon the situation as a promising season's business completely spoiled. There have been no changes in rates of interest, which still range from 8 to 10 per cent., and on good city property plenty of funds are to be had at the lower figure.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The military enthusiasm of the past week has interfered more or less with business in every branch, and the wholesale trade has been affected like others. It cannot be said that it has suffered much, as there has been considerable activity, and in a few lines the supplying of military stores has caused a little rush. The feeling can be better described as unsettled, owing to the inattention to business on the part of merchants in many parts of the country, and the uncertainty in the minds of others as to what effect the present trouble in Saskatchewan will have upon the summer's trade. Still there is a perceptible change in the feeling since a week ago, the drift being towards a more settled state of affairs. In season goods lines the volume of sales is reported quite as heavy as at this time last year, although there are evidences of the greatest caution in buying on the part of retailers. In lines dependent upon building and contracting there has been a renewal of activity, owing no doubt to the warm weather having set in. Lines in everyday consumption have had very little cause for complaint, any deficiency in general sales having been made up by the extra demand for military supplies. The report of collections is by no means so encouraging as that of sales. One or two houses state that cash returns have been the worst since 1885 opened, and quite a

large number of others report money coming in very slowly. Only a few report cash free, and a few more fair to good. Taken altogether the collection report is far from good, and even making allowance for the slowness which is expected during seeding-time, the report is by no means satisfactory.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Machinery for spring work has been selling quite freely during the week, seeders being still in good demand. Wagons and other implements are also being called for, and the inquiry for breaking-plows has commenced. The demand from far-western points has not been so active as it might, which is attributed to the rebellion in the West. Collections are reported at a very slow ebb, and are expected to continue so during the whole seeding-time. There is still a considerable share of last season's returns to come in, and during the summer there will no doubt be improvement.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has been quite active in this trade during the week, the quiet feeling mentioned in last report having disappeared. Orders from the country have been coming in quite freely, while the city has been making liberal demands. This is one of the few lines in which collections are reported good.

## CLOTHING.

This branch has shared in the demand for military supplies, which has caused activity enough to prevent a quietness which would otherwise be felt. The sorting trade has not yet opened up, and until there is a more settled feeling throughout the country it will not amount to much. Collections are reported slow.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade there still keeps up a steady demand for staple goods, while a few calls for fancies are occasionally heard. Still there is no great activity, but steady improvement is looked for as the season advances.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Business has been quite lively in this trade for several days, and the past week sales have been considerably over an average. Collections are reported rather slow, but not discouragingly so.

## DRY GOODS.

In this trade affairs have been fairly active during the week. Travellers have been sending in good returns except from far-western points, where there is an unsettled feeling. So far the season's sales have been quite up to those of last year, and the belief is that before it is over it will show quite an increase. Collections are reported rather poor, but about as good as could be expected at this time; besides the amount falling due has been tight.

## FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this trade there has been a fair share of activity during the week, and spring supplies have been freely called for from many points. The demand for staple lines has held quite as good as reported in our last, while there has been a marked increase in the calls for fancies. Collections while better towards the close of the week than in the beginning are still slow.

## FISH.

There is still no call for car lots of fresh fish, and the stocks in the city or near it are not sufficient to fill many such orders. Fishing is about over until the ice disappears on the lakes. Small lots of Jack fish have been selling at 2½ to 3c, and of white at 5 to 5½c. The local demand is anything but active. Oysters are now about out of the market for this season.

## FRUIT.

Business has been steadily improving during the week, although there has been a marked falling off in orders from far western points near the troubled districts. Fresh vegetables are still arriving daily from the south, while bananas have been added as a novelty in fresh fruit and are selling at \$6 to 7.50 a bunch according to size and quality. Good apples are now worth \$1.50 to 6.50, and fancy stand, \$7.50. Mexican oranges, \$5.50 to 6 a box; lemons, \$5; grapes, \$5 to 6 a bbl.; figs, raisins and nuts are unchanged; pine apples, new tomatoes and coconuts are expected to reach the city during the current week.

## FUEL.

The demand is now at a very low ebb, and most people have stocked up in wood for the spring break up. A few car lots of poplar have been offered at \$2.50 on track, and some inferior at a shade less. Tamarac is scarce, and is held at \$4 on track. Coal has not changed in price, quotations being: Anthracite, \$12 delivered; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

## FURNITURE.

There continues to be a scattered trade in small lots, for different country points, but there has not been a full car shipped during the week. The trouble out west has unsettled this trade very much.

## GROCERIES.

In this staple trade business has been moderately good during the week, but there has not been the activity which might be expected at this time of the year. Stocks of retailers throughout the country are low, but there is an undecided feeling about filling up, and dealers are waiting to see the course the present troubles are likely to take. Collections are reported not at all satisfactory. There are no changes in prices to report since our last issue. Quotations are: Sugars, 6½ to 7c for yellows; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps, 10c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyoone gunpowder, 30 to 75c; pan-fired Japan, 26 to 50c; basket-fired 26 to 40c; Congou, 23 to 30c.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business has been fairly active in this trade during the week, there having been a livening up with the return of mild weather. Both shelf and heavy goods have been in good demand, and even the fact that a considerable western trade is cut off is little felt. There are no changes in prices to report, but as the steamboats from here to St. Vincent go on as soon as the river is clear of ice, altered freights may change quotations. The following are the quotations: Tin-plates, I.C., 14 x 20, \$6 to 6.25; 20 x 28, \$12 to 12.50; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per

100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7½ to 8c per lb, according to quality; bar-iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.50 to 3.75 per keg.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Quite a lively business has been done in this trade during the week, and with steady mild weather activity is expected to continue all through this month. Collections are reported fair, but not too free. Prices remain unchanged and 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 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; 1 Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

## LUMBER.

The troubles out west have to some extent shut off a demand that was beginning to come from that country, and promised well for summer coming. The local demand is now steady, and much increased in volume since the opening of the present month. Still there are no heavy sales reported, and the business doing is widely scattered in source. Prices cannot be given, but there seems little disposition in the trade to cut to ruinous figures, unless in the commonest grades, which seem to be over abundant.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

This business has been holding quite active during the week, both the city and country making liberal demands upon wholesalers. There are no changes in prices to report, although there is a nervousness about quotations, and soon after the opening of river navigation some changes are expected. Quotations are: Linseed oil raw, 69c per gal.; boiled, 72c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 45c; fine qualities, 55c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$1.50.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

This business has profited more than any other during the past week by the demand for military supplies. Hundreds of saddles and harness for Gatling and other guns have been called for by the Militia Department, and supplied with wonderful promptitude. This added to a moderately active general business has caused a little rush, the first since the opening of the spring season. Collections are reported a little slow, but not discouragingly so.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The season so far has been rather a quiet one in this trade, and the past week although showing improvement was by no means an active one. The country trade has not been as good as could be expected, and the city demand although steady was not heavy. Collections are reported fair to good.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business has been exceedingly quiet in this trade during the week, and sales have been mainly of domestic goods. Towards the close there were signs of improvement but no real activity. Collections are reported fair. Prices of domestic spirits are as follows: --Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of grain, and especially of wheat, all over the province during the past week has been exceedingly light, and may now be considered at a standstill for a few weeks. All over seeding operations have been commenced, and hauling to market has ceased. Even the movement of stocks in the country to the city has not been going on, as mills here are all shut down, and are likely to remain so for two or three weeks. In oats things have been equally quiet; so that grain affairs altogether have been anything but lively. In provisions there has been a moderately lively feeling all week, caused to some extent by the demand for military supplies. Meats have been holding firm; while dairy products have been in a little better demand than they were during the previous week.

## WHEAT.

The receipts have been so light and the sales so few that quotations are practically nominal. Could they be had prices better than those of our last report would be paid for hard grades. Quotations are: No. 1 hard, 72c; No. 2, 66c; No. 1 regular, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 54c; rejected 40 to 48c.

## OATS.

There have been but few sales reported during the week, but holders still insist upon former prices. The few cars sold have ranged from 37c for poor mixed to 40c for good milling quality.

## BARLEY

There has been none on the market, and no quotations are heard, the demand being on a par with the supply.

## FLOUR.

Eastern shipping has not been continued, and is probably at a standstill until navigation opens. The local and western demands have been light. Prices are unchanged, quotations being: Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2; XXXX, \$1.65; superfine \$1.25.

## BRAN AND SHORTS.

Mills being closed down the stock in the city is nearly out. Sales during the week have been made at \$11 a ton for bran, and \$13 for shorts.

## POTATOES.

Receipts have dropped off for a time, and prices have stiffened up a little. Small lots now sell at 50 to 65c, and car-lots can be had at 55 to 58c.

## EGGS.

Mild weather has increased the local supply of fresh, and these have dropped during the week to 15 and 16c, with some lots of small size offered at 14c.

## BUTTER.

There is still a steady demand for good to choice dairy, and during the week quite a

share of good medium has changed hands. Good to choice has sold at 19 to 21c, with 22c for gilt-edge. Mediums have sold from 13 to 15c.

## CHEESE.

The stock in the city is still light, and the demand is equally so. Good to choice has sold during the week from 14 to 15c.

## HAMS.

The firmer feeling noted in our last report still continues, and shows no sign of falling off. Job-lots have sold at 13½c, and small lots at 14 to 14½c.

## BACON.

Although the competition between imported and local products holds prices have remained firm all week, while the demand has been steady. Dry-salt has sold at 9½ to 10½c; roll, 13½ to 14½c; breakfast, 13½ to 14½c.

## MESS PORK.

The local product being out of the market Chicago has been holding steady in price, \$19 to 19.50 being the quotations.

## LARD.

The local product is still to be had for all demands, and holds steady at \$2.50 for 20b pails.

## DRESSED HOGS.

There has been no increase in the demand, and butchers are the only buyers. Prices have ranged from \$5 to 5.25.

## MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been very active and irregular the past week, and has steadily advanced, showing at the close a gain of 3 to 3½ on hard grades for cash and futures, and of 2 to 2½ on the other grades, as compared with the close of a week previous. Receipts have fallen off some, but shipments are about the same, and the demand is good, both local and outside. The market has not been so much influenced by other markets as by a strong bullish feeling in this section, owing to authentic reports of decreased acreage in the Minneapolis belt and the belief that the invisible supply of hard wheat is much reduced. Plenty of water makes a heavy increase in the local consumption, and non-association mills which have been carrying light stocks are eager buyers.

The general agent of the millers' association says that reports thus far received indicate that there will be a decrease of fully 10 per cent. in the acreage in the Minneapolis wheat belt this year, as compared with last. Prime's reports from six hundred spring wheat points indicate, he says, fully 10 per cent. decrease, with the prospect that it will reach 15 per cent. Prime places the winter wheat decrease at 20 per cent.

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

	Ap. 95	1894
Wheat, Highest. Lowest. Closing.		
No. 1 hard..	\$5 ..	\$2½ ..
" 2 "	.. \$3 ..	.. \$3 ..
" 1 ..	.. 76½ ..	.. 72 ..
" 2 ..	.. 71 ..	.. 69 ..

Futures wound up the week with a boom, May No. 1 hard selling up to \$7½, June 55c, and July 59c. No. 2 hard, May, closed at \$4 and June at 56c. No. 1, May, closed at 75c and June at 80c.

MILLSTUFF has been rather easy, but closed fairly firm, with bulk bran at \$9.75 and shorts \$10.50 to 11 per ton.

FLOUR has been steady, but not very active. More firmness was shown on the 7th and 8th, prices are quotable 10 to 15c higher, with the demand improving. A livelier export demand is reported, and the firmness of sellers is having effect on buyers, who are paying the advance asked, as a rule.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.60 to 4.90; straights, \$4.20 to 4.60; first bakers', \$3.50 to 4.00; second bakers', \$3 to 3.40; best low grades, \$1.85 to 2.10 in bags; red dog, \$1.40 to 1.60 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 25c for 93lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 34lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Once more our mills have good water-power, and, under the stimulus of higher markets, are moving along in a no uncertain way. The river commenced to show the effects of warmer weather before the close of the week before last, and by Saturday the power was very much better. Ice loosened from above, however, was carried into the west-side mill-pond, and, gorging there, held back the water from most of the mills, while much of it found its way over the apron used. The management of one of the larger mills thought the flour production should not be restricted while water was running to waste, and started it up a week ago Friday noon out of its turn. This was the signal for the breaking of the pool, and shortly nearly all the mills were trying to run, those at the upper end of the platform being more successful than those below. The water, though thus heavily drawn on, by Monday (6th inst.) was about equal to the fullest demands made upon it. The flour production of the week was 98,595 bbls—averaging 14,085 bbls for the seven days—against \$3,100 bbls the preceding week, and 105,510 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. Out of the twenty-three mills in the city, there were nineteen in operation on the 8th at good capacities, and the production this week bids fair to reach 135,000 bbls, if it does not exceed that amount. Unfavorable crop reports, together with more threatening war news, have sent wheat up, and advanced flour 10 to 15c per barrel, where it is held very firmly. The millers' association has made a further advance of 2c per bushel in wheat, but receipts are very light.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Apr. 7	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Wheat, bush ..	504,000	555,900	486,000
Flour, bbls ..	—	385	605
Millstuff, tons	178	114	40
	SHIPMENTS.		
	Apr. 7	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
Wheat, bush ..	113,000	75,900	67,300
Flour, bbls ..	94,877	83,791	95,105
Millstuff, tons	2,751	2,436	3,008

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is

shown in the appended table:

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	April 6.	Mar. 30.	
No. 1 hard .. ..	1,245,193	1,242,493	
No. 2 hard .. ..	98,343	97,343	
No. 1 .. ..	1,681,742	1,700,332	
No. 2 .. ..	243,462	211,559	
No. 3 .. ..	13,206	7,932	
Rejected .. ..	13,663	11,872	
Special bins .. ..	533,782	535,502	
Total .. ..	3,829,391	3,857,093	

ST. PAUL.			
	April 8.	April 1.	Mar. 25.
In elevators, bush ..	1,100,000	1,120,000	1,145,000

DULUTH.			
	April 7.	Mar. 31.	Mar. 21.
In store, bush ..	6,139,000	6,140,700	6,088,500

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain market during the past week has been strong, and from Monday's opening had an upward tendency. On that day there was a bullish feeling from the first, caused primarily by bad reports from the winter-wheat crop over a large area of the northern states, and strengthened by the growing belief that war in Europe was becoming more likely every day. There were no decided reports of further difficulties between Britain and Russia, but on any pretext the bulls were prepared to take hold, and shorts were equally ready to cover in fear of war being declared. This state of affairs continued up to Wednesday, and during the three days a steady advance in wheat was going on, but not of a very rapid description, while other products were in sympathy. On Thursday the news of a battle on the Afghan frontier, and the decided stand taken by the British Government with Russia, had a sharp effect, and wheat went up rapidly until at one time it was 5c above the opening figures. Corn was in sympathy, but did not advance so sharply, while oats was firm and higher, and pork kept advancing steadily all day. The balance of the week showed no downward symptoms, and it is not at all likely that any break in prices will take place for the season, unless England and Russia patch up their differences in a hurry, and there is very little prospect of their doing so now.

On Monday the market opened with wheat weak, but favorable advices made a firmer feeling, and shorts being eager to cover a sharp advance took place, and was maintained till near closing, when the feeling was easier. Corn was quiet; oats firm and higher; and pork quite strong. Receipts of wheat were 87 cars, against 80 on Saturday. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Apr.	May
Wheat .. ..	\$0.77 1/2	\$0.82 1/2
Corn .. ..	38 1/2	42 1/2
Oats .. ..	28 1/2	32 1/2
Pork .. ..	11.77 1/2	11.90
Lard .. ..	6.80	6.87 1/2

On Tuesday the board was closed, owing to the municipal elections. The re-election of Mayor Harrison and the democratic party will not make any impression on markets.

The market on Wednesday opened with a liberal speculative business in wheat, and prices

though irregular were higher. Foreign advices were firmer and caused a liberal covering by the shorts, making a brisk demand under which the market advanced. Corn was quiet; oats higher for all months, and a better trading; and pork was stronger, but eased off as the day advanced. The receipts of wheat were 169 cars. Closing quotations were:

	Apr.	May
Wheat .. ..	\$0.78 1/2	\$0.83
Corn .. ..	38 1/2	42 1/2
Oats .. ..	29	32 1/2
Pork .. ..	11.72 1/2	11.90
Lard .. ..	6.85	6.85

Thursday's market opened with a nervous feeling, and the news of still further strained relations between England and Russia caused a rash of buyers. Prices mounted rapidly, and there was considerable excitement. Corn and oats were higher in sympathy with wheat; and pork made quite a marked advance. Closing quotations were:

	Apr.	May
Wheat .. ..	\$0.83 1/2	\$0.88
Corn .. ..	40	44 1/2
Oats .. ..	29 1/2	33 1/2
Pork .. ..	12.35	13.37 1/2
Lard .. ..	6.95	7.02 1/2

On Friday the firm feeling was maintained, although the advance was not so marked as on Thursday, owing to the fact that many shorts had covered the previous day. Closing quotations were:

	Apr.	May
Wheat .. ..	\$0.81 1/2	\$0.86 1/2
Corn .. ..	40 1/2	44 1/2
Oats .. ..	30	34
Pork .. ..	12.15	12.25
Lard .. ..	6.97 1/2	7.02 1/2

On Saturday further news of the Anglo-Russian trouble had the effect of causing another sharp advance, and prices all round went up. Closing quotations were:

	Apr.	May
Wheat .. ..	\$0.84 1/2	\$0.88 1/2
Corn .. ..	42 1/2	46 1/2
Oats .. ..	32 1/2	35
Pork .. ..	12.35	12.40
Lard .. ..	6.97 1/2	7.02 1/2

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the week has been quiet and without any exciting symptoms, and in this respect contrasted with the state of produce markets. Up to the middle of the week fluctuations in leading stocks were of the most trifling nature, and were indicative of a slow state of affairs. During the last two days there was a little more life and activity, but no marked changes in quotations. Leading bank and other Canadian stocks are almost where they were a week ago, and the few changes do not indicate any tendency. Below are closing bids of Wednesday, April 1st and April 8th.

	Apr. 1	Apr. 8.
Montreal .. ..	192 1/2	192 1/2
Ontario .. ..	—	108
Molson's .. ..	—	—
Toronto .. ..	180 1/2	179 1/2
Merchants' .. ..	111	111
Commerce .. ..	119	119 1/2
Imperial .. ..	—	122 1/2
Federal .. ..	—	45
Dominion .. ..	158 1/2	158 1/2
Standard .. ..	111	111 1/2
Hamilton .. ..	120	120
Northwest Lard .. ..	35	34 1/2

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been a complete turn in an upward direction of grain during the past week, and although at its close prices had only made a few cents of an advance has put a different feeling into grain affairs from what existed during the month of March and the early days of this month, and there is every prospect of higher figures being reached during the current week. The news of the skirmish on the Russian and Afghan frontier has been the moving power in upward prices, and although this market has been slower than those of the United States in responding, the almost certainty of an Anglo-Russian war has doubtless brought a change in tone which will be maintained during the whole summer. The upward movement has been mainly in wheat, but other grains show a sympathy, and are likely soon to advance. In provisions the feeling has been different. Meats have been rather slow in sale and rather weak, while butter has been in a much less active state than it was, although this spring altogether it has been anything but firm in tone.

## WHEAT.

The week opened with advanced prices asked but readily conceded. Later all offerings were freely taken even at the advance. On Monday and Tuesday No. 1 spring sold slowly at 85c, and No. 2 fall at the same figure, and No. 2 spring and 3 fall at 83c. Near the close of the week 86c was given for No. 1 spring and No. 2 fall and 87c asked, while No. 2 spring and 3 fall went freely at 81c with 85c asked in some instances.

## OATS.

There was a steady feeling all week, with an upward inclination towards its close. Lots of mixed sold at 36c but later were held as high as 38c. Good white milling lots opened at 37c but towards the close were held at 39c.

## BARLEY.

There was an unsettled feeling most of the week, but with no material advance in prices. No. 1 sold at 72c; No. 2 68 to 69c; extra No. 3 62c and No. 3 at 57 to 58c.

## RYE.

Only a few sales heard of and these at different figures, prices being unsettled. The range was from 61 to 63c.

## PEAS.

Sales are reported at 62c and holders have been asking 63c. The feeling has been decidedly firm, and all offerings at 62c have been taken.

## POTATOES.

The demand has been better and prices have been going upward a little. Some car lots have sold at 37c, but later 38c was asked.

## EGGS.

There has been quite a brisk demand all week, and prices have in consequence held firm. Receipts of fresh were rather limited, and lots of these sold at 15c and some up to 16c.

## BUTTER.

There still continues a good demand for choice lots, but the call for good mediums has fallen off greatly. Receipts for the past week were liberal, but not so heavy as the previous one. Choice dairy has sold at 17 to 18c and good rolls at 12 to 13c. Mediums are nominal at 10 to 11c.

## CHEESE.

Small lots of good to choice have sold at 12 to 12½c, and poorer qualities at 10 to 11½c.

## PORK.

No round lot sales reported, but small lots have sold at \$15.50 to \$16. The feeling was quiet.

## BACON.

The feeling has been decidedly weak, offerings being liberal and demand light. Car lots of long clear have been offered at 8c, and of Cumberland at 7½c. Small lots of long clear sold at 8½c to 9, and of Cumberland at 8c to 8½. Rolls were quoted at 9c to 10.

## HAMS.

There has been no demand for round lots, which have been offered at 10c. There has been a fair demand for small lots at 11 to 11½c for smoked.

## LARD.

The feeling has been weak, and the sales few. Sales of pails and tinets in small lots at 9½ to 10c, and tierces at 9c.

## POULTRY.

The supply has been very limited during the week, and the feeling firm. Fowl sold from 80c to \$1 a pair, and turkeys from \$1 to \$1.50 for hens and \$1.50 to \$2.50 for gobblers.

## APPLES.

The supply is rapidly falling off, and prices have been firm. Fair to good have sold at \$2 to \$2.50.

## Commercial Summary.

The movement of merchandise throughout the United States during the past week has been somewhat heavier, although not so large as at the corresponding period one year ago. At various cities, as reported to *Bradstreet's* there is an improvement in general trade. This is noticeable at Cleveland, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Philadelphia, although at none of them is the volume said to be as heavy as in the week of 1884. At Boston the distribution of goods to the west is gradually improving, but at New York the record is equal only to that of preceding weeks. At Chicago general trade is disappointing. In some lines it is fair, but in others the total is below the average in preceding years. The dry goods movement at Boston was improved somewhat, both at first hands and with jobbers, and the outlook is believed to be brighter. Retailers' stocks throughout the country are reported to be small. At St. Paul and Minneapolis the volume of dry goods distributed has increased 25 per cent. Reassuring reports of like character have been received from Kansas City and Wilmington, N. C. The industrial situation is complicated by the efforts making to form an organized resistance to the depression in the current rate of wages paid to anthracite coal miners in eastern Pennsylvania. The total number of manufacturing and mining employes who are actively demanding higher rates of wages is nearly, if not quite, as large as at any time within two years, before or since the strike of the Gould railway employes. Cotton was depressed early in the week, and April delivery fell to 11c on Monday. The market gained strength later and closed on Thursday at an average advance of 12 points over Monday's figures. Spots were firm but quiet, and middling uplands sold at 1-16c advance. The prospective arrival of the new clip is exerting pressure on prices of wool in leading markets. Demand is no heavier, which leaves an impression of a generally unsatisfactory trade. The

iron market is quite as dull as heretofore. The shutting down of a leading steel-rail mill, owing to the unprofitable nature of current quotations, is expected to be followed by like action on the part of other rail mills, and it is hoped will result in an advance in prices in rails. Coal prices, according to the April circulars, average 5 to 10c. lower per ton than previously. Prices of manufactured sizes are still low. The stocks at shipping points are light, and producers are encouraged. Petroleum has continued in a rut for the entire week. Wheat has been lower, owing to the disappearance of war news from abroad. The advance on Thursday was caused by renewed reports of damage to the autumn-sown crop and to news of reduced stocks in the United Kingdom. The corn sympathized with wheat. The net loss in prices of spot wheat is 1½c, No. 2 red closing at 90½c, and on corn 1c, the closing price being 49½c. Products are lower. There were 235,000 bbls. in the United States during the past week, reported to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 22 in the preceding week, and with 143, 190 and 119 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 24, a decrease of 6.

## Industrial Prosperity.

The progress of the United States as a producing and trading country during the last quarter century is in fact so wonderful that mere statement conveys a very feeble impression. Within that period the gathering of statistics has been reduced to a science, and we may now expect that the rate of material growth in this country will be ascertainable by anybody who may be willing to take the trouble to examine the statistical abstracts published by the Bureau from time to time. If we go back beyond the last quarter century we find nothing reliable in the way of statistical analysis. There seems to have been no attempt to use facts and figures in the books of the Treasury Department for the present a future information of statisticians. In order to get a fair idea of the progress of the country during the period named, it is necessary to compare the volume of production at the beginning and close of the period. Turning to the record, we find that the total production of wheat in 1860 was 173,101,921 bushels, against 304,185,470 bushels in 1882. The exports of wheat in 1860 amounted to 4,600,000 bushels, leaving 169,000,000 bushels for home consumption. The exports in 1882 reached 106,500,000 bushels, leaving 397,000,000 bushels for home consumption. In 1864 the total of manufactured cotton goods was valued at \$1,456,901, against exports of \$12,951,145 in 1883. In 1862 we produced 600,000 pounds of wool and imported 736,944 pounds, making a total of 1,296,944 pounds, of which 178,867,000 pounds were consumed at home. In 1882 we produced 2,004,000 pounds and imported 70,576 pounds, making a total of 3,609,576 pounds, of which 336,500,000 pounds were consumed at home. In 1860 we produced 2,274,576 pounds of cotton, while in 1883 we produced

3,405,070,000 pounds of the same product. In 1866 we produced 1,205,000 gross tons of pig iron, while in 1882 the product was 4,623,000 gross tons. In 1866 we produced 384,000 gross tons of manufactured iron and steel, while in 1882 the product was 1,501,000 gross tons. These comparisons could be extended through the entire production of the country, but a comparison of these great staples will suffice.

Some idea of the extension of the habitable domain within the last quarter century may be gathered from the statistics of the Post Office Department. The extent of the post routes in 1860 was 240,594 miles, and the revenues were \$8,518,067; the expenditures were \$11,170,610, leaving a deficit of upward of ten millions. In 1883 the extent of our post routes was 353,166 miles, the revenues were \$45,508,692, and the expenditures \$42,816,700, leaving an excess of revenue above cost of service of upward of two millions. During the same period our population advanced from 31,000,000 to 50,000,000.

In view of these official facts, it will hardly be pretended by even the narrowest partisan that a country making such strides in material growth can have had a bad government or a ruinous policy. A ruinous policy would have decreased production in every line. A bad government would have created distrust in the minds of citizens, and there can be no substantial progress in the presence of distrust.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

### Retail Dealers, Keep Posted.

In this age of newspapers and periodicals there is no excuse for any person not being well versed in everything of interest or benefit to him, whether it be the occurrences of his immediate neighborhood, the events of the world, the evolutions or revolutions of party or creed, or of any and all matters affecting his occupation. While instructive or entertaining information is cheaply obtained, when it costs little more than the time occupied in reading it, as is the case with intelligence conveyed through journals devoted to general or trade matters, there is no kind of news more valuable to the reader than such as pertains directly to his occupation, provided, of course, the intelligence is from a reliable source. That there are many publications which serve little purpose either to their publishers or their readers, is so patent that it goes without saying. In no field probably is there more to be found of either an unreliable or an inferior order than in the class publications of the commercial world; but where these exist they are generally so pronounced that it is an easy matter to detect them. That such papers exist makes it the more important that merchants should obtain the most accurate information disseminated, so as to avoid being misled by publications which are untrustworthy. Retail dealers need to keep thoroughly posted, if they would not be left behind their competitors. Close competition, strife to secure advantage, and the innumerable tricks and devices in trade which are constantly sprung to catch the unwary, make it important that the trader should keep well versed in all that pertains to his

business. Not only should he have one reliable trade paper, but he should consult it carefully. It is a common occurrence for retail merchants to make blunders of omission or commission in the conduct of their business, which could be avoided by heeding the information found in a paper devoted especially to their interest. The village shoemaker or the cross-roads blacksmith may get along very well without knowing anything of the movements of the British or native forces in Egypt before or since the fall of Khartoum. The farmer may succeed admirably without being able to recite the latest developments in metaphysics. The country or city grocer need not, to conduct his business intelligently, be familiar with the writings of the ancients, but it is very essential to his success that he familiarize himself at all times with the fluctuations in value of the commodities he is handling; that he be posted as to spurious and genuine brands of manufactured goods, that he may know in time to prevent his being imposed on by such trade tricks and schemes as are originated from time to time. To subserve his interests in this regard the merchant cannot do better than to take a reliable trade paper, read it well, and stick to it as long as he continues in business.—*Boston Reporter.*

### Monetary Panics.

The objection most commonly made to an absolutely fixed or non-elastic amount of paper money is the fact that there occasionally occur in commercial countries periods of severe crises and panic, when the volume of currency practically diminishes from the action of frightened hoarders, and when the only sufficiently prompt remedy is a temporary addition to the paper issues, not so large as to inflate the volume of money, but large enough to counteract the sudden contraction of it from the effect of the disappearance from use of considerable portions of it.

Peel's Bank Act of 1844 was the first establishment anywhere of the principle of a fixed issue. The devisers and advocates of that act, of whom the late Lord Overstone was the most controlling and conspicuous leader, admitted that there would be periods of alarm when the best thing to be done would be to overstep the fixed limit, but they refused to make any legal provision for exceptional cases. Their view was, that to provide in advance for overstepping it would be an invitation and encouragement to overstepping it, and that the Ministry for the time being should be left to deal with emergencies on its official responsibility to Parliament and the nation. Under the British Constitution, which is unwritten, and consists partly of laws and partly of precedents, the Ministry has power to suspend laws, and take the risk of having its action in so doing subsequently validated or condemned by Parliament. Under this power the restriction of the act of 1844 upon the issues of the bank has been three times suspended during the past forty years.

When the present German Empire adopted the British principle of a fixed issue of paper money, it adopted a different provision for increasing the amount of it in periods of emergency. It authorized the Imperial Bank to

pass the limit whenever and so long as it would pay to the Government a tax at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon all issues in excess of the limit. The bank would, of course, not subject itself to such a tax, except when its customers are so pressed as to be ready to bid for loans at a higher rate of interest than 10 per cent.; but there have actually occurred periods during the last ten years when this has happened. Such periods have been very short, however, and the limit of the authorized issues has never been much exceeded. But the power to deal in that way with emergencies always exists in the bank.

In a letter addressed to this magazine (October No., 1884) by Sir Francis Hincks, of Canada, he made the suggestion that the Issue Department of the Bank of England might be allowed to loan to the Banking Department, on the security of consols, at 6 per cent. interest, not exceeding £10,000,000 of the gold deposited for bank-notes, which the law now requires to be kept coined, pound for pound, for the redemption of such notes. This would be, in substance, the adoption by England of the German principle of making any extraordinary increase of paper money depend upon an extreme rise in the rate of interest. The suggestion as made by Sir Francis Hincks had reference to the use of gold deposited for a proposed issue of £1 notes, but if it is a sound suggestion in itself, it might just as well be applied to the gold which is now deposited for the issue of notes of £5 and upwards.

An equivalent suggestion as to this country is the proposition endorsed by several American bankers, that the Treasury Department should be at all times authorized and directed to loan to banks or individuals United States Treasury notes in excess of the limit fixed by the act of May, 1878, the excess not to exceed, say, \$100,000,000, the rate of interest to be so high as to ensure the early repayment of the loans, and the security to be always the deposit of Government bonds with an ample margin. This would secure the certainty that money could be obtained on such bonds at any time at the prescribed rate of interest, and would be, in principle and effect, the adoption of the German system, and of the new rule which Sir Francis Hincks proposes for the administration of the Bank of England.

We need not reiterate the objections which we have urged so often against any scheme of an elastic paper money, responsive to what are called "the wants of trade," such as we had in the United States before the civil war, but which has now been abandoned here, and in every European country in which it ever existed. But we are ready to co-operate in any plan upon which the banking intelligence of the country can agree, to provide for the temporary increase of paper money in periods of commercial alarm and emergency.—*The Banker's Magazine.*

THE *Duluth Herald* is responsible for the statement that the log crop in the Duluth district has been curtailed to such an extent that the lumber cut the coming season will only be about 50 per cent. of that of last year.

### Personal Knowledge.

Hidden or occult knowledge might have been once a part of the paraphernalia in which scientists dressed their discoveries, and inventors concealed their improvements. But occult knowledge is not a thing of the past, even in these days of mechanical exactness and experimental demonstration. It is possible for a workman to hold some method or process so securely that, even if willing, he may find it difficult to impart it to a learner. This statement does not refer to "tricks in the trade," which are mere mountebank pretensions, but to real knowledge of absolute value that cannot be readily imparted. When a man is found who possesses this knowledge in any department of mechanics, he is a valuable man; what he knows on his own specialty he knows thoroughly. There can be no question that Cicero's statement, "Poeta nascitur, non fit," is an absolute truism when applied to some workers in mechanics—they are not made, but they are born mechanics.

Illustrations of this fact are probably familiar with many experienced and elderly mechanics. There is a tool-maker in an extensive establishment, in which coiled springs of steel-wire are largely used. The springs are wound from the annealed wire, and after being completed are hardened and tempered. Some of them are "open" and some are "close" springs. Out of 22,000 springs, of which an account was kept in consecutive workings, only six springs failed the severe trial test. The temperer was unwell and out for eight working days, and of the springs hardened and tempered by his assistant, who had a year's instruction, less than one-half passed the test. In this case the writer had reason to know that the temperer had used his best endeavor to have his assistant his ultimate successor. Some lack of sensible impression made by heat and color on feeling or on sight must have been the cause of the difference between the result of the assistant's work and that of his teacher.

There is an old machinist now living, but superannuated, who was famous in his day for his superior hand-made edge-tools. A pocket-knife with a restored blade of his workmanship was doubled in value because he had made it. This was before the manufacture of cutlery had been attempted in this country. His two sons succeed him, but they have never been able to equal their father in this direction.

At a large manufactory of sword-blades for army purposes, masonic and other regalia, one man has tempered them for many years. Although he has been engaged in other business for years, he is called whenever a batch of blades are to be tempered. Although he is willing to impart verbal instruction and help a learner, he has never had a pupil to equal him.

There is a large scythe manufactory in a New England town, making 14,000 dozen scythes a year, and the president of the company has for years hardened and tempered every scythe that leaves the works, because no other man in the works can do so well.—*Scientific American*.

### Contracts by Telephone.

The Kentucky Supreme Court has decided that contracts made by telephone shall be valid if their transmission can be established by satisfactory testimony. In the case decided one Kuykendall, of Morgantown, and one Sullivan, of Bowling Green, made a contract by telephonic conversation with each other. The telephone operator, for some reason, carried on the conversation for Kuykendall and testified to portions of the agreement, but had forgotten some portions of it. Other witnesses in the telephone station testified to the terms of the contract. The court held that such a contract was equivalent to one made through an interpreter, when the parties to it could not understand the language spoken by each other. One Judge dissented from the opinion. This is a leading case, as it is the first litigation of the kind that has been carried to a court of last resort. *Chicago Journal of Commerce*

### Rapid Communication.

Incredible stories have long had currency as to the rapidity with which communication can be made without the aid of the electric telegraph. Asiatics are credited with the ability to expedite news with an accuracy and a celerity that leave the most carefully devised mail agencies of their European invaders hopelessly beaten, and yet up to the present time no one has revealed the use or employment by Asiatics of special means of correspondence. It does not appear that carrier pigeons are employed by them to convey intelligence; nor are foot messengers so remarkably swift as to excel records familiar in Europe and America. If the means are narrowed down to swift dromedaries or horses, we get at some definite idea as to the ground that can be covered in a day by special couriers; and if we allow two hundred and fifty miles a day, it will be seen that the rate at which news travels in the East is not far in excess of that at which the contestants traveled in the roller skating contest in this city recently. The French government have been making experiments in Algeria with the view of obtaining data on this interesting and important subject, and it is said that they got a speed with couriers of not quite two hundred and fifty miles to the day. We have grave doubts as to the trustworthiness of the tales now afloat about the rapid transmission of news in Egypt by the Arabs during the present war. Any one who has lived in the east or in the tropical regions knows that the merest peasant or laborer there can outdo any Western reporter in exaggeration, and that it is only with the utmost difficulty that precise information on any subject can be obtained. The government of India may have been second in getting news at the time of the native rebellion, and the news from Egypt may have reached Mecca or Alexandria before it was given to London; but the Asiatic governments, which ought to know something about the matter, are all getting the electric telegraph as quickly as they can, for themselves, if not for their people.—*Electrical World*.

ENGLAND is at the head of the mirror manufacturing industry of the world, producing 750,000 square yards annually.

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE—PRESUMPTION.**—In the case of *Walsh vs. Ketchum*, decided on February 16, the Supreme Court of Missouri held that a voluntary conveyance made by one who is in debt is only presumptively fraudulent, and that the presumption may be rebutted, but that if no evidence is given to show that the donor had ample means to meet his liabilities, then the transfer must be deemed void as against creditors.

**STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—AGREEMENT WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.**—An agreement or promise, made without a consideration, to postpone or extend the time of payment of a debt or demand is void, and does not therefore prevent the running of the statute against the right of the creditor to maintain an action thereon. *Green vs. the Coos Bay Wagon Road Company*, decided by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon.

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—TRIAL BY JURY.**—A law of the Territory of Montana rendering railroad companies liable for cattle killed by them at a value to be determined by appraisal, which appraisal was made conclusive evidence of such value, was recently held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Montana, as depriving the companies of the right to trial by jury guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, *Graves vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company*.

**EXTRADITION—NON-EXTRADITABLE CRIME.**—Under the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain, an extradited fugitive may be held by the receiving government on his prior conviction and sentence for a non-extraditable crime, and in the tribunals of his own country the surrendered fugitive cannot question the good faith of the extradition proceedings. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of *Miller*, decided February 18. The court declared that it was due that an offender could acquire no rights against the claims of justice by flight to a foreign jurisdiction.

**MORTGAGE—DEBT—PAYMENT.**—Where the records show the existence of a mortgage on real estate, to secure a negotiable debt not yet due, a purchaser of the land who makes no payment of the debt to the mortgagee without requiring the production of the mortgage or other proper evidence of the authority to transfer the record, is guilty of carelessness, and makes the payment at his peril. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, in the case of *Wardle vs. Bonelan et al.*, decided March 13. The Court declared that the mortgage was but an incident to the debt partaking of its negotiability, and that the party purchasing the land and seeking to remove the incumbrance was obliged to take care that he made payment to the proper party.

**FIRE INSURANCE—"VACANT" PREMISES.**—Where the owner of a dwelling, who after the tenant has vacated the premises moves his furniture into and cleans up the house with the intention of making it his residence, but that time does not actually occupy it at the time subsequently leaves it temporarily on lease

and puts a party in possession until his return the house cannot be considered as "vacant or unoccupied," within the meaning of a clause in policy providing that if the insured building shall "be or become vacant or unoccupied" the policy shall be void unless consent in writing is indorsed thereon, and he will be entitled to recover for a loss occurring during such temporary absence. So held by the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of Shackleton vs. Sun Fire Office.

**SALE OF STOCK HELD FOR DEBT.**—The case of the First National Bank of New York vs. Stewart et al., decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 31st ult., was a suit brought against the bank by the administrators of one McMillan on account of the alleged appropriation and sale by the bank of certain shares of his own stock which were in the bank's custody. The bank justified its action upon the ground that McMillan was its debtor to an amount greater than the value of the stock, and that the stock was put in its hands as collateral security for indebtedness. The Supreme Court held that the verdict of the jury in the trial below legally established the fact that the bank did not hold the stock in question as security for McMillan's indebtedness. "The contention of the bank, therefore," the court says, "comes to this that a creditor who has possession of the property of his debtor as his agent, trustee, or bailee may, without reducing his debt to judgment and without the process or order of any court, and without the consent and against the will of the debtor, sell or otherwise dispose of the property and apply its proceeds to the payment of his debt. We do not think the law gives a creditor any such right."—Bradstreet's.

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**Dissolution of Partnership.**

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as

**WOODS OVENS AND CO.,**

in the city of Winnipeg, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs Woods & Co., of the said city of Winnipeg, merchants, who will pay all debts due by said firm.

Dated at Winnipeg this seventh day of February, A.D. 1885.

Witness  
J. W. WILSON.

A. WOODS,  
JESSIE OVENS,  
W. J. OVENS,  
ELIZABETH WOODS.

The above-mentioned business heretofore carried on under the name of Woods, Ovens, & Co will be continued by the undersigned,

WOODS & CO.

Winnipeg,  
7th February, 1885.

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C. E. HAMILTON, Esq., Barrister, of Messrs. Atkins, Cul- & Hamilton.

A. J. EDEN, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northern Railway Company, Winnipeg  
Capital - Lewis, Messrs. Lewis & Kirby, Financial and Insurance Agents.

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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.

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



# Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION) WINTER TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going West.	Going East
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m. Portage la Prairie 4.00
11.05 " " " " " " " "	3.00 p.m. Brandon 12.30
3.00 p.m. " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " "
5.25 a.m. " " " " " " " "	8.00 p.m. " " " " " " " "
8.00 " " " " " " " "	5.30 " " " " " " " "
3.40 p.m. " " " " " " " "	8.35 a.m. " " " " " " " "
9.40 " " " " " " " "	1.25 " " " " " " " "
2.15 a.m. " " " " " " " "	9.00 p.m. " " " " " " " "
4.30 p.m. " " " " " " " "	6.10 a.m. " " " " " " " "
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave 8.15 p.m.	

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.20 a.m.	10.45 a.m. " " " " " " " "
3.05 p.m. " " " " " " " "	12.30 p.m. " " " " " " " "
2.00 a.m. " " " " " " " "	1.30 p.m. " " " " " " " "

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South.	Going North.
2.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.0 a.m.	14.15 a.m. " " " " " " " "
10.59 p.m. " " " " " " " "	4.00, 7.00 p.m. " " " " " " " "
8.40, 9.15 a.m. " " " " " " " "	1.20, 5.05 p.m. " " " " " " " "
10.30, 11.55 a.m. " " " " " " " "	4.00 p.m. " " " " " " " "
11.40 a.m. " " " " " " " "	5.30 a.m. " " " " " " " "

\*Daily, except Saturday.  
†Daily, except Mondays.  
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Brandon. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.39 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m., and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

### Sleeping Car Service.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.

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W. C. VAN HURSE, Vice President  
ROBERT KERR, General Fr. and Passenger Agent.

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Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.15 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.; and St. Paul, 2.09 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

### COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.20 a.m. and 8.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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

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