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—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

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W.D.PETTIGREW, Manager. **WHOLESALE ONLY.**

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Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

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GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.

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Benny, Macpherson & Co., Importers of Shell and Heavy Hardware, Montreal.

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Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tarred Paper, Montreal.

Colin McArthur & Co., Dominion Wall Paper Works, Montreal.

Jas. W. Tester & Co., Manufacturing Confectionery, Montreal.

Bird Block, Cor. Main and Bannatyne Sts., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

THOS. G. FLEETON,

Manufacture of

Choice Havana Cigars,

361 Main St., WINNIPEG.

In order to introduce my home manufactured cigars in the trade of the Northwest, I will send one half box of no. the following three brands to any dealer sending \$5 Fleeton's A 1 Key West and Gra. al Discovery Seven half boxes, all different brands, for \$10. Sent C.O. if preferred. They are all choice brands made from finest leaf tobacco, and far superior to the ordinary imported 10 cent. cigars.

W.J. MITCHELL, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

350 Main St., WINNIPEG.

A Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

✉ CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. ✉

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Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,

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NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

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THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

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Capital, - - - - - \$1,250,000.
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A. G. McBEAN, P O. Box 1299, Montreal.

Commission Merchants,

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Mulholland Bros

GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

Importers of

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DEALERS IN STOVES AND

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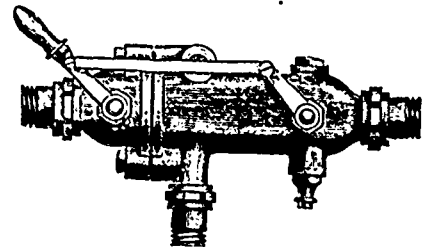
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Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

THE KORTING INJECTOR!!

Acknowledged to be the

Best Boiler Feeder in the World



Manufactured by

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St Peter and Craig Streets, **MONTREAL.**

Winnipeg Furniture and Undertaking House

285 MAIN STREET,

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great

variety of Trimmings.

Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on reasonable terms. Connection by telephone.

M. HUGHES & CO.

BOILER PURGER

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters of the NORTHWEST, the

ONLY RELIABLE

preparation of its class made.

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Hodgson, Sumner & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

British, French, American and German

DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Smallwares,

TOYS, BEADS, &C

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Cor. Princess & Bannatyne Streets

WINNIPEG.

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THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED).

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Work
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All kinds of Machinery.

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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NEW FRUITS

IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

Choice off-stalk Valencias, London Layers in boxes and quarter boxes, ordinary Layers and Black Basket in boxes finest Dehesa in Fancy Cartons, Sultanias, Loose Muscates, Persian Dates, Figs in 1lb, 10lb and 50lb boxes Currants, Prunes, etc. CRANBERRIES

New Teas, '85-86

Choice assortment of Japans, Oolongs, India Teas Hysons, Gunpowders, Scented Peaches, Assams and Caper cas in c cots, half chests, caddies and 1lb fancy papers.

PROVISIONS.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, ETC.

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TABLE LUXURIES.

At Closest Prices. Samples Mailed. $\frac{1}{2}$ C

G. F. & J GALT

PRINCESS STREET - WINNIPEG

E. F. Hutchings,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SADDLERY, HARNESS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

See my Felt Horse Blankets, Fall Lap Rugs, Frost Proof Whips, Mand S. and Blue Ribbon Driving Harness, To parties wishing goods manufactured for Spring Trade will save 10% by placing orders now during dull season.

Store: 569 Main Street.
Hotel Brunswick Block,

WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WINNIPEG.

Thompson,
Codville & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

Tasse, Wood & Co.,

Manufacturers of

FINE CIGARS

OUR BRANDS:

RELIANCE

and

TERRIER

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion.

Ask your Wholesale Merchant

FOR THEM.

MONTREAL.

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., - WINNIPEG.



LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Gro. D. Wood,
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Wood & Logan,
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GEO. D. WOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE

Hardware & Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER STREET EAST, and

35 & 37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.



Turner, MacKeand & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

35 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG.

HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

Chase & Sanborn's Coffees

GROUND & ROASTED.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, MARCH 16, 1886.

NO. 25

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East
JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 16, 1886.

HARDY & MOFFAT, grocers, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

H. WATSON, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has given up business.

A POST OFFICE will be opened at Donald station, B. C., on April 1st.

W. J. SMITH has commenced business as tailor at Moosomin, N.W.T.

W. H. MUCKLE, general storekeeper, Neepawa, offers his business for sale.

R. F. LYON & BRO., general storekeepers, Carberry, offer their business for sale.

A. MALCOLM, of Minnedosa, will manufacture cheese during the coming summer.

G. J. WALKER, furniture dealer, Neepawa, advertises that he is giving up business.

R. P. BURCHART & BRO., general storekeepers, Rapid City, have moved to Boissevian.

PARISH & Co., dealers in flour and feed, Medicine Hat, N.W.T., have sold out to A. L. Camorot.

CLARKE & MCKENZIE, contractors, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. D. R. Clarke will continue.

H. C. ROSS, general storekeeper, Rapid City, has assigned in trust, to S. A. D. Bertrand, of Winnipeg.

W. F. DOLL, wholesale jeweller, Toronto, has moved to Winnipeg, and is opening up at 525 Main Street.

JOHN NORTHWOOD has withdrawn his connection with the Manitoba Milling and Brewing Co. of Carberry.

J. & W. HENDERSON, hardware dealers, Portage la Prairie, are selling out. W. Henderson will take up farming.

T. GILL & Co., Winnipeg, are manufacturing a preparation which they claim will effectually destroy smut in wheat.

DR. HARRISON, M.P.P., will start a creamery at Nowdale, Man., in connection with several farmers of that district.

STRATTON & STRATTON, blacksmiths, Brandon, have dissolved partnership. R. M. Stratton continues the business.

AIKINS & RYAN, blacksmiths, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. John W. Aikins will continue the business.

D. A. McDONALD and W. J. Cooper, of Portage la Prairie, have formed a partnership for carrying on a law business.

It is probable that a large brick block will be erected on the site of the late fire, on Main St., Winnipeg, adjoining Ryan's block.

WELDON & SAREY, storekeepers, Plympton, Man., have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by J. H. Weldon.

J. H. NORENS wishes to go into business as general storekeeper, at New Sweder, near Minnedosa. He advertises for a partner for the same.

MORRICK M. GARDNER has opened in the crockery and lamp goods line at 572 Main St. The store is to be known as the crockery arcade.

MIKON & Co., and Reddekopp & Reimer, two

firms carrying on business as butchers, at Morden, have amalgamated under the style of Miron & Reddekopp.

A MEETING has been held at Manitou to consider the advisability of establishing a cheese factory. A committee was appointed to secure information relative to the matter and report at a subsequent meeting.

It is said that more tickets have been purchased in Winnipeg this spring to be sent by the purchasers to friends in the Old Country than during the three years previous. This is regarded as favorable to a large immigration.

A GRAIN BUYER who has purchased at Portage la Prairie during the fall and winter, estimates that about 300,000 bushels of wheat have been marketed from the Portage plains. He says that if a few loads of smutty wheat were taken out, the balance would average No. 1 hard. There was no frozen grain to speak of.

SEADLEY BLANCHARD, Q. C., of the legal firm of Bain, Blanchard & Mulock, Winnipeg, died at his residence in this city on Sunday morning of last week. Mr. Blanchard was an old and highly respected citizen, and a member of one of our most successful legal firms. His untimely death, while yet a comparatively young man, has put a sudden termination to a useful and active life, and is a cause of great sorrow to almost the entire population of Winnipeg.

THE new council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba held their first quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening of last week. There were present Messrs. W. J. Mitchell, A. W. Bleasdel, W. H. Jackson, H. E. Neelands and D. L. McIntyre, Winnipeg; G. W. McLaren, Morden, and B. M. Caniff, Portage la Prairie. After routine business the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing term of two years: President, W. J. Mitchell; vice president, B. M. Caniff; secretary-treasurer, D. L. McIntyre; board of examiners, Messrs. McLaren, Neelands and Bleasdel. Committees were appointed to secure a book for the registration of poisons, and to report any new poisons which should be added to the list. The registrar was instructed to correspond with the Ontario and Quebec associations, with regard to an interchange of diplomas.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

A. Stewart, grocer, St. Thomas, is dead.
 C. F. Fox, grocer, Sarnia, is out of business.
 A. G. Scott, hotelkeeper, Stirling, has sold out.
 Geo. Ashwell, groceries, Strathroy, has sold out.
 Hann & Young, printers, Petrolia, have dissolved.
 E. Mundle, dealer in clothing, Prescott, has assigned.
 A. Smith & Co., cigar manufacturers, have sold out.
 Welch & Trowern, jewellers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 W. H. Birrell, cigar manufacturer, Windsor, has sold out.
 John Mills, general storekeeper, Palmyra, has sold out.
 Benj. S. Knupp, photographer, Stratford, has closed business.
 John A. Rudolf, drover, Neustadt, has assigned in trust.
 H. Ruppel, blacksmith, Brodhegan, has gone out of business.
 J. Morris, hotelkeeper, Grand Valley, has moved to Arthur.
 Hibbick & Co., dry goods dealer, Galt, have assigned in trust.
 D. C. Clark, general storekeeper, Madoc, has assigned in trust.
 C. Gang & Co., dealer in cloths, Oshawa, have assigned in trust.
 Jas. Armstrong, hotelkeeper, Arthur, has sold out to J. Morrison.
 Jacob Kauffman, boot and shoe dealer, Ridgetown, has assigned.
 Jas. Waddell & Co., grocers, Elora, have sold out to Jas. McCabe.
 Mrs. Max Jung, saloonkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to F. Jewel.
 T. F. Cummings, furniture dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 J. Woodland, sr., general storekeeper, Durham, was burned out.
 Heron & Jackson, dry goods dealers, London; stock sold at auction.
 J. Carrie & Co., dry goods dealers, St. Thomas, have assigned in trust.
 D. E. Bastedo, printer, Georgetown, has removed to Bracebridge.
 Husband & Co., dry goods dealers, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 C. W. Haveland, general storekeeper, Fargo, has gone out of business.
 M. P. Anhalt, general storekeeper, Rat Portage, has assigned in trust.
 Phillips & McKinnon, general storekeepers, Mooretown, have dissolved.
 J. H. Snider, blacksmith, Rat Portage, has sold out to John Swirbank.
 N. C. Ford & Co., general storekeepers, Simcoe, have assigned in trust.
 S. R. Hessin, dry goods dealer, Stratford, has sold out to Gillics & Hall.
 Thos. McKone, Tanner, Fenelon Falls, has sold out to McArthur & Webster.
 Read, Bull & Co., dry goods dealers, St. Catharines have assigned in trust.

Alex. Harvey & Co., wholesale grocers, Hamilton; Alexander Harvey is dead.

Casey & Byrnes, dealers in gouts' furnishings, Kingston, are asking an extension.

A. J. Decatur, general storekeeper, Melancthon, has sold out to A. Kennedy.

J. G. Short & Co., hardware merchants, Woodstock, have sold out to A. McVean.

Mrs. T. C. Humphries, harness dealer, Bowmanville, has sold out to Humphries & Mayer.

Henderson & Califes, of the Mildmay woolen mill, Mildmay, have sold out to S. B. McKelvey.

R. P. Tait, harness maker, Alvinston, has admitted his son as partner; style now R. P. Tait & Son.

The following were burned out at Niagara: P. Lynch, saddler; W. C. Webster, watch maker; Lewis Ross, harber; T. F. Best, butcher; Mrs. Charles Sherlock, huckster.

QUEBEC.

V. Girouard, tailor, Montreal, has assigned.
 Elie Prevost, grocer, Montreal, has compromised.

Egger & Co., jewellers, Montreal have assigned in trust.

J. A. Beauvais, dealer in clothing, Montreal, has assigned.

Solomon Fox, dealer in clothing, Montreal, has assigned.

Pierre Cormier, trader and navigator, St. Ours, has assigned.

J. Limoges & Co., dry goods dealers, Montreal, have assigned.

Mrs. French, general storekeeper, St. Cesaire, has assigned in trust.

E. Marin, general storekeeper, St. Helene, has assigned in trust.

Narcisse Guilmette, general storekeeper, St. Gregoire, has assigned in trust.

Maurille Besuer, general storekeeper, St. Justice de Newton, has assigned.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Munroe, North Sydney, has assigned.
 Geo. Roy, liquor dealer, Halifax, has gone away.

Dodge & Lawrence, grocers, Kentville, have assigned.

H. G. Martin, general storekeeper, Kingsport, has assigned.

Hatfield, Kinney & Co., fish dealers, Yarmouth, have dissolved.

Geo. McDougall & Co., shipbuilders, South Maitland, have dissolved.

Geo. M. Wilson, paper bag manufacturer, Halifax; advertises business for sale.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Ceo. Davies & Co., dry goods dealers, Charlottetown, have dissolved.

Jas. A. Fraser, druggist, Summerside, has gone out of business and away.

W. W. Beer, dry goods dealer, Charlottetown; G. F. Beer admitted partner under style of Beer Bros.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

P. L. Bassett, hotelkeeper, Charlo, has assigned.

H. M. Ferguson, tailor, Kingston, has assigned.

C. E. Parent, commissioner, St. John, has assigned.

Robt. Law, general storekeeper, Kingston, has assigned.

Blair Estabrooks, general storekeeper, Sackville, is dead.

Brown & Collins, dealers in crockery, Portland, have dissolved.

G. L. Brown & Co., general storekeepers, Petitecodiac, were burned out.

Mr. Wood, of Tasse, Wood & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, is in the city and stopping at the Queens. Mr. Wood's firm has gained a reputation for reliable goods, and is doing a large trade with our wholesale houses. The factory at Montreal is a splendid establishment of the kind, and gives employment to about 200 hands.

Business Rivalry.

Creditor (to bankrupt)—What do you expect to pay?

Bankrupt—I hope to be able to pay twenty cents on the dollar.

Creditor—But your rival across the way, who failed last year, paid thirty cents.

Bankrupt—Did he? Then I'll pay thirty. I can meet him every time.

Jamaica Tea.

The samples of tea grown in the Jamaica Public Gardens which were forwarded to London to be reported upon are said to be quite satisfactory, the brokers rating them at from 60 to 61c a pound, being of good flavor and combining to a great extent the peculiar characteristics of a fine China black leaf and Ceylon Pekol Souchong. They are of a kind peculiarly suitable to the London market. Coffee and sugar being unprofitable, in all probability the Jamaica planters may turn their attention to planting tea.

The Cattle Trade.

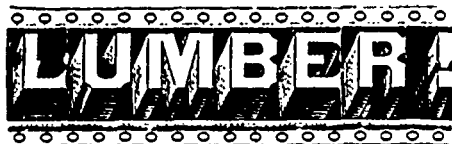
Six years ago there were only three cows in the settlements north of Minnedosa. Now many of our settlers have herds ranging all the way up to 100 head. The first shipment out of the district was made in 1883, not quite three years ago, when a car load and a half, about 20 head, were shipped by J. Blake to Winnipeg. In 1884 the trade was assuming better proportions, \$20,000 worth of cattle were shipped by Mr. Wake alone. The past year from March 1885 to March 1886 we can feel justly proud of the progress made, the amount expended among the farmers surrounding Minnedosa amounting to the tidy little sum of \$35,202. This by Minnedosa dealers alone, and does not include what was paid for sheep, calves, etc.:

Cattle, 327 head, value.....	\$11,500
Hogs, 450, value.....	4,000
By P. Burns:	
Cattle, 180 head, value.....	6,300
Hogs, 280, value.....	2,240
By Sewell & Proven:	
Cattle, 152 head, value.....	4,962
Hogs, 280, value.....	3,340
Cattle purchased for dairy purposes, 80 head, value.....	2,400
	<u>\$35,202</u>

—Minnedosa Tribune.

BOYD & CROWE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



MAPLE STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Northwestern Planing Mills,
Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms. Orders attended to promptly.

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.
Customs Government Bond in Building.
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

Warehouses and Office. POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

GLINES & CO.,

Commission Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in

OYSTERS,
Salt Water Fresh
FISH, &c.

Princess Street, Winnipeg.

N. BAWLF,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Grain, Flour and Feed

Special attention given to

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Cor. Princess & James St. West, **WINNIPEG**

City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran. Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,
WINNIPEG.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL

Direct Importers of

China, Glass and Earthenware

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

MOORE & CO., Proprietors,

Wholesale Warehouse, 21 Albert St.
Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St. **WINNIPEG**

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

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THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

AND

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Of Manitoba and the North-West.

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THE GALT MINE COAL!

Now being delivered at any Railway point in the Northwest.

Pronounced Second to None in Quality.

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545 Main Street, - **WINNIPEG**

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 16, 1886.

OUTSIDE INVESTMENTS.

To keep surplus funds lying unemployed and unproductive is not at all in keeping with the active temperament of progressive business men, no matter how limited their business sphere may be, and it must be acknowledged that in too many instances the country business man, especially the one in a purely mercantile line, cannot see his way clear to extend his business operations in what he is engaged in, the field around being too limited, while the general experience of such men has been that the carrying on of branch concerns in other places has not been so profitable as could be desired, the great element of success, personal supervision, being necessarily wanted. Nor can a man at all times pull stakes and start for a wider field without a heavy sacrifice, and without a fear of committing that conventional blunder of throwing out the dirty water before securing the clean. It is in such circumstances that small but successful business men stand in danger of taking a wrong step, which may cost much to retrace, by selecting an outside investment by no means safe although apparently alluring, and it is just in such circumstances that the thread of success is often lost.

None of us in this country have as yet forgotten how outside real estate investments, (or rather speculations, for it is almost safe to call any investment outside of a man's regular business a speculation) made havoc among the business men, and brought many an otherwise shrewd and industrious man to insolvency. It is unnecessary to discourse upon that, and equally so to fear many repetitions of a similar blunder. But speculation is not confined to real estate, and can be found in even more dangerous forms for men of limited means. We can see in the advertising columns of many journals, from which better might be expected, temptations to speculations as unsound and demoralizing, as any law prohibited lottery. Just fancy a sheet claiming to be an authority on financial affairs having in its advertising columns a long list of speculative sink holes, topped with the glaring heading of "Honest speculation." Yet on the table of the bank manager

on the desk of the financial agent, and in the possession of many others whose aims should be to discourage speculation, such literature is quite common.

Among the many fields of speculation for business men with a little surplus funds, the stock and grain exchanges are those most frequently resorted to. A few facts based upon aggregate calculations, might give some intending speculator a clearer idea, than he possesses of his chances of success, and we shall base a few upon the Chicago Board of Trade, or as it really is a produce exchange. That institution has now well up to three thousand members, two thousand at least of whom never touch a straight transaction in produce, but deal purely in options. These two thousand operators must all have a living out of this business, and it is below the mark to allow each for that purpose \$3,000 a year. Thus it takes six millions of dollars a year to support this horde of speculative parasites, before there is anything to spare for division among the outside speculators. The value of all the produce handled in this institution during a year is but little over \$100,000,000, and the five to six hundred parties who handle this there, do so at a profit which will not average two per cent. But upon this must be based the income of the two thousand speculative members, which would make fully five per cent on all the actual transactions of the Board. It requires but little perception on the part of the outsider to see where the inside man starts on a game of "heads I win tails you lose." Why! the three card monte man allows his dupe a better chance of success, and no lottery was ever floated in which the chance was not greater. An examination into the aggregate figures of other boards and exchanges where speculation has full swing, will show results very similar to those above, and ought to convince any reasonable man that the funds of industrious business men should never reach such institutions.

But the man with surplus funds will ask. What am I to do with the money at my command? We say to him, preserve it and keep it ready, for when a depression comes some of it might be wanted, and even if your business affairs do not call it into requisition, you will find that in such times it will purchase for you much more than it will during prosperity. Besides, there never was a

field so limited but a man can find safe local investments in industrial and other undertakings, which will indirectly benefit his regular business. There is one rule that should always guide, and that is to invest only in something which you at least fairly comprehend, and to that might be added, let your investments be in the direction of assisting industry and thrift, and you will seldom find that you have made a mistake.

RAILWAY FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The efforts of Winnipeg merchants to get an abolition or amelioration of the discrimination in freight rates on the C.P.R. against their city seems to have excited but very little sympathy or support in the eastern press, and we have had even instances like the *Toronto Mail*, which a few weeks ago propounded the doctrine that while cities of Eastern Canada were entitled to rates meant specially for wholesale dealers, Winnipeg had neither reason nor right to expect anything but a retail scale of rates; from which we may infer that wholesale centres are necessary in the east, but not to be permitted in the Northwest. We might further infer, and perhaps touch pretty closely upon the desires of the *Mail* in so doing that the Canadian Pacific Railway, the construction of which has been tugging the life out of the Dominion, is to be employed merely as an engine to build up eastern trade at the expense of that of the Northwest. Such a doctrine is rather an extraordinary one to come from a *Toronto* journal, a sheet published in a city, which in bygone years sent forth many a protest against the unjust discriminations shown by railways against it and in favor of Montreal and other Atlantic ports, and sent forth some of these protests, when, in trade importance it had no such claims as Winnipeg now has to the rights of a trade centre.

When we are in as great difficulty as our neighbors, we are liable to have great sympathy for them, and seemingly Montreal is at present feeling the evils of discrimination very keenly, and its Board of Trade very justly demands from both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railway companies that cities east of Montreal shall not have advantages in freights, which are denied to parties there. Feeling as we do the injustice of discrimination the *Montreal Witness* of the second instant refers by way of comparison to

Winnipeg's case, and in a manner totally different from the overbearing style of the *Mail*:

"Montreal merchants would not it is said, like that the merchants of Winnipeg should have such rates from Montreal to Winnipeg, and from Winnipeg to Calgary as, together, would be equal to the through rates from Montreal to Calgary. We do not see that they would have any reason or right to object. The cost of the extra carting back and forth at Winnipeg, re-packing, reshipment and so forth, would be a natural and sufficient advantage to Montrealers.

It is refreshing to read from an eastern journal such an honest acknowledgment of the rights of Winnipeg or any other portion of the Northwest, and we suppose the *Witness* is sufficiently independent of either Government or C.P.R., or the state ment would not have appeared in its columns. On the other hand, the *Mail*, which is owned body and boots, (we were going to say "soul," but it never had one) by the present Dominion Government, is prepared to uphold the dishonesty and rascality of the C.P.R. discriminations, and from its tone we may judge how the attempts of Manitoba to break up railway monopoly will fare at the hands of our Ottawa rulers. It may be, that after being once more snubbed at Ottawa, and our interests and rights again trampled on to suit the aims of a small knot of speculative railway magnates, some of our gushing political partizans may begin to see how little consideration their requests receive from those to whom they pin their political faith. At least they might sit down and ponder over the incentives they have to political enthusiasm.

An Irishman once said that the only way to touch the feelings of his donkey was with the end of a club, and we believe the only way of making a Government learn where it blundered is to desert it when it wants support. With an election looming in the distance this course can be followed, if it is found necessary. The press of the Government already foreshadows that we must still be held in the grasp of railway monopoly, and suffer all the evils of discrimination. Perhaps all this is merely a little bluster put forth as a feeler, and we hope it is. If, however, it indicates aright, we hope that Manitobans when the time comes will be prepared to place their own present personal interests before the political prejudices they may have received from their fathers, or formed in an eastern home, when there

interests were the opposite of what they now are.

NOT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE.

From recent utterances of the Government press of Eastern Canada, together with what may be surmised from the remarks of conservative politicians and officials, it would appear that there is still no disposition, on the part of the Dominion Government to yield to the just demands of this province in the matter of the disallowance question. It would further appear that the statements made by Sir Charles Tupper, then Minister of Railways, when discussing the resolution granting a loan to the C.P.R. Co., during the Parliamentary session of 1884, were the merest political buncombe. The hope held out to the people of Manitoba and the Northwest by the hon. gentleman, on the occasion referred to, that after the completion of the north shore portion of the C.P.R. the policy of disallowance would be discontinued, at least so far as this province is concerned, has now been thoroughly dissipated. It is becoming more clearly discernible day by day to the people of this country that they must fight for every just demand which they may make upon the Government who rule them in the interest of monopoly and eastern selfishness. Relief from railway monopoly will not come as an exception to the rule. If we are to have railway competition, and consequently no more disallowance, we can only have it when we make up our minds to no longer take no for an answer, and the sooner we come to this conclusion and prepare for the struggle the sooner will the result desired be attained.

The most important article bearing on the subject of disallowance of Manitoba railway charters, of recent date, appeared in a late issue of the *Montreal Gazette*. If this article were from the pen of a salaried editorial writer, simply giving the personal views of the writer, it might be passed over with merely a reference. But such is not the case. The article in question is given double weight by the fact that it has appeared in the organ of the Hon. Thos. White, Minister of the Interior. Even this might be looked upon without seriousness, were it not known that it was written by the Hon. Minister himself, and telegraphed from Ottawa to his paper. This being the case, it may be taken as an index to the intentions of the Government on the disallowance question. The article was undoubtedly

prompted by the notice given in the House by Mr. Blake, that he would move for the presentation of an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that the act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, incorporating the Manitoba Central Railway Co., be not disallowed. It is regarded at Ottawa as foreshadowing the intentions of the Government to continue the disallowance policy in the interests of the C.P.R. monopoly, and as settling the fate of Mr. Blake's motion. Mr. White, in his article in the *Gazette*, has already shown how much dependence may be placed upon the utterances he made when here last fall, at which time he promised strict justice to the Northwest, and even hinted that it would not be necessary to further continue the policy of disallowance. It remains to be seen whether the Government will also show itself as utterly disregarding of its promises made through the Minister of Railways, that after the completion of the Lake Superior section of the C.P.R. the policy of disallowance would not be acted upon.

A careful review of the lengthy *Gazette* article would consume more space than we have at our disposal. Mr. White first refers to Sir Charles Tupper's speech in 1884 as "recognizing officially that the C.P.R. contract does not require the disallowance of Provincial charters" and that "the necessity of protecting the company will gradually disappear." After having thus perverted Sir Charles Tupper's positive statement, he goes on at length to endeavor to prove that the necessity for such protection still exists, and that it will take "time and capital" to overcome the necessity for disallowance. The C.P.R. Company falls in for a liberal share of flattery, but there is nothing about justice to the Northwest. That part of the article referring to the recent action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in regard to freight discrimination is worthy of notice. Mr. White says: "It would be manifestly unjust for the company to make concessions to the trade of Winnipeg," and that "nowhere on the continent is such a principle in practice." And yet the wholesalers and shippers of Montreal have been clamoring for just exactly this principle, and have made demands upon the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways exactly similar to the claims put forth by Winnipeg merchants. In this they have been supported by Mr. White's paper, in common with the press of that city, which has sent forth a loud wail of the injustice done Montreal. Mr. White evidently believes that what is sauce for the goose is *not* sauce for the gander, and no doubt he will be able to reconcile the matter as easily as he does Sir Charles's speech, or his own statements "that there is nothing to prevent Manitoba now granting a charter to the boundary," and that "Parliament cannot take away those rights" from her.

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Is now ready for the market at the

REDWOOD BREWERY

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Fine Stock Ales a Specialty

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In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada

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I am prepared to pay the Highest Market
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PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

Either at place of shipment or delivered in
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TEA IMPORTERS,

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Cheese Factory Furnishings

A FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

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2 complete Cheese Factory Fittings

viz.: Vats, Cans, Presses, etc., etc.

CAPACITY 300 to 500 COWS—FOR SALE CHEAP.

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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Color
Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls
Etc., Etc

Corner of William and Princess Streets

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In local financial circles during the past week there has been but the ordinary routine in business matters, and nothing of more than ordinary moment has transpired. In regular commercial discounts there has been about the usual number of calls, and there is some demand from grain circles for purposes of exportation, though perhaps less than a few weeks ago. From promiscuous sources there has been no new development to cause a demand for funds, and altogether the week has been of the everyday character. Rates of discount are unchanged. First-class commercial paper is still quoted at 7 per cent; ordinary 7 to 9; promiscuous and one name 9 to 10 per cent. In real estate mortgage loans a fair number of transactions are reported, and these are principally negotiated on improved farm property, though some business has been accepted on city property. In this respect the feeling is better than for some time past. Interest on loans is being met in a fairly satisfactory manner. Rates of interest are quoted at the old figure of from 8 to 10 per cent., though better terms could be made on good rent-producing property for large sums.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In the wholesale trade of the city during the past week matters have gone on in very much the same manner as during the previous week. Trade generally has manifested about the same disposition, and new developments, if any, have been of a very unimportant nature. Stocks are now about complete in most staple lines, though a few shipments are still in transit, but expected to arrive shortly. Considerable progress has been made in filling orders for spring delivery, some dealers having about finished making up first orders. The weather has continued favorable for this work, as well as for an early opening of spring trade, though somewhat colder than last week. In the general movement of seasonable commodities there has been but slight improvement since our last report, and business can hardly be called good. Some lines, notably groceries and hardware, show probably a slightly better distribution, while other branches are dormant and show no disposition toward immediate activity. A few early buyers have arrived, but the number of these has not been materially increased since last week. A few additional orders have been received for spring delivery, but these have not been of very large proportion. Collections have been about as usual, though hardly up to the average.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this line the appearance of life indicated in our last report has not been made more manifest during the past week, and the situation remains about the same. A few orders have been filled for early spring requirements, but a more permanent return of warm weather must arrive before any very active movement takes place. Dealers anticipate a good season's trade later on. The amount of business done in this branch will depend to no small extent on the developments of the near future in regard to immigration, and these would appear to be favorable so far as can yet be judged. Collections have

come to hand about as freely as could be expected.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been some slight improvement in the demand for immediate wants, and small orders are going out in fairly good number, but there is room for a larger movement. However, dealers are fairly well satisfied with the returns of the season so far. Milder weather has improved the demand for some goods, notably rubber lines. Collections have been very fair.

CLOTHING.

So far as the actual movement is concerned trade is quiet at present, and the general outlook remains about the same. The little stir going on is in making up and shipping out orders previously taken, but with some dealers the bulk of this work is now finished. A few buyers have been in the market making selections, but not much is expected from this source for a few weeks yet. Collections have been slow.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business still keeps rather quiet, and nothing like a brisk trade has yet set in, though some improvement is noticed which apparently indicates a steady improvement in the demand as the season advances. From this time forward a more active trade will be looked for, should the weather continue favorable. Collections are fairly good.

DRY GOODS.

Stocks are now about complete in nearly all lines, and the work of filling orders and making shipments has been going on steadily. A few additional orders keep coming in, but business is not as active as could be wished, and many of the orders are for little more than sorting lots. These are expected to continue in increasing frequency for the next few weeks. The aggregate of the season's trade will depend very much on the amount of goods taken in the way of second and sorting orders later on. Some buyers have been in the market, but not in considerable number as yet. Collections have been fairly good.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this branch an active week has been experienced, and dealers have been kept busy filling orders which have come in principally from western points. Collections are said to be good.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this branch dealers have got at the work of filling orders for spring delivery in earnest, and a busy week has been experienced. The season for this work has been shortened on account of delay in receipt of goods, thus rendering it necessary to rush things on the receipt of goods. Some buyers have been in the market during the week, making selections of spring and summer wares. Payments have been fairly well met.

FISH.

The trade in frozen fish for shipment south has been interfered with on account of mild weather, and exports have consequently been greatly curtailed. One or two cars of Lake Manitoba white were shipped to Chicago, and some other small lots of Lake Winnipeg have been sent out. Wagon lots of jack and white have also been offered on the market in some

quantity. In fresh sea fish a fair city trade has been doing, and the low prices at which these latter have been obtainable has induced a more active movement at the expense perhaps of frozen lake fish. The Lenten season has also increased the general demand for fish of all sorts. Prices are as follows. Whitefish, 5c; pickerel 4c; jackfish 2c. Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings, \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per pound. Fresh sea fish are quoted: haddock 7c; cod 6½c; herring 6c; smelts 8c; tommy cods 5c; lobsters 12c.

FRUITS.

Mild weather has induced quite an active demand, and dealers have had a fairly busy week. There are no new sorts in the market in sufficient quantity to give quotations. Apples are in good request and unchanged. Messina oranges are out of the market, and Valencias now take their place. Riverside are easier and quoted \$1 lower. Cranberries are in large supply and are very easy in price, dealers being anxious to clear out stocks which are frozen and liable to spoil with warm weather. Lots may be had considerably under quotations. Quotations are: Valencia, cases, 400 to 420 count, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Riverside \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box. Apples are in fair supply and are worth about \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl; spies \$5.00. Messina lemons, \$6. to \$6.50 per box; cranberries, 4¢. to \$8.00; Valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4 to \$4.25; black crown, \$5 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; Filberts, 12½c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 15c for roasted and 12½c for raw; figs 18c to 20c.; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 10c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

FUZZ.

Farmers have been bringing in wool very extensively for sale on the market, and dealers in the city have consequently been obliged to further reduce prices, which have been cut about 25c per cord all round. Large lots could probably be had considerably under quotations. Prices are as follows: poplar \$3.25; oak \$5.50; tamarac \$4.50. Prices are for car lots, delivered. On track, 50c per cord less than above. Hard coal is worth \$10.25, and soft \$8. Galt coal sells at \$7.50 on track.

FURNITURE.

There has been little if any improvement in this line, and only a few small orders are occasionally going to the country. Stocks are not very heavy at present, and dealers are waiting for the opening of navigation before importing largely. Collections are slow.

GROCERIES.

There has been some improvement in the movement of merchandise. The probable advance in the duties on teas, coffees and tobaccos has caused considerable speculation in these commodities, and merchants have been discounting any chances by ordering heavily beforehand. Prices have been steady and unchanged, and will likely remain so until the intentions of the Government have been made known in regard to any changes in duties. Quotations are unchanged as follows: Sugar raw, 6½c, yellow 6½ to 7c; granulated 8½c; lump 9½ to 9c. Coffees, Rio, 13 to 15c; Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c; Mochas 31 to 34c.

Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Sney young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c.

HIDES.

Receipts continue fairly large. Prices are as follows: Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; balls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 3½c per lb.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been quite an improvement in the demand for shelf goods and such lines as are usually in demand by farmers. Orders have come in from western points quite freely for such goods, but have generally been of only moderate proportion. In building supplies and heavy hardware, there has been little change in the demand and trade is quiet. Travellers are now starting out on their first trips of the season. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.50 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 25 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6 to 8c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There has been some improvement in this line. Orders have been coming in from manufacturers through the country for their spring supplies. Prices are: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter-sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.30; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10, B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 35 to 35c for plump stock; American oak sole, 35 to 69.

LUMBER.

There is still little appearance of improvement in this branch, as far as regards immediate wants, and only a few very small lots are being sent out. However, it is said that the movement is larger than the same date last year. The advance lately made in prices has been maintained, and the feeling is firm, which is strengthened by the improvement of late in the building prospect, and the reduced log-cut.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been slightly more activity in this branch, but not of much proportion as yet, and it will be some time before a general demand sets in. Turpentine has again advanced in price on account of a corner in that product. Quotations are: turpentine 85c; linseed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine. 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, head-light, 20c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bin, Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine. 7.00, No 1 \$6.50; No 2, \$6.00 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There has been quite an improved call from

country manufacturers for harness leather, saddlery, hardware and general supplies. In the manufacturing department work is going on steadily.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is but a slight movement in this line, which maintains about the same proportion as for weeks back. Collections are fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

A very brisk trade has been doing in this line, caused by the expectation of an advance in the custom and excise duties. Retailers have been taking time by the forelock to lay in full stocks, and wholesalers have been getting their stocks out of bond. Prices are unchanged as follows: Gooderman & Wot's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennesy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Martell and Hennesy's brand, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement in grain during the past week has been in fairly large proportion, though as the season wears on the quantity being marketed is gradually diminishing, and will continue to decline from this time forward. Deliveries by farmers at country points have been fair for the season, though at some places buyers have been withdrawn, on account of the small offerings. This would indicate that the surplus grain at such places has nearly all gone out, though some farmers are probably holding some of their choicest wheat with the expectation of getting higher prices for seed purposes, or for local milling during the summer. The export movement has been going on steadily and in fair proportion, both in grain and flour. The demand for provisions has been good and the distribution of hog products gradually increasing.

WHEAT.

There has been practically nothing new in the situation during the past week. Deliveries at provincial points have only shown the usual decline at this season. Exportation has continued about as usual, though prices are rather high for the successful exportation of the better grades. The feeling is probably easier for all except choice milling samples, and even for these the outside prices have not been so frequently paid. A sale of one car of choice Manitoba red Fyfe, for seed, is reported from Toronto at \$1.12, and other cars have sold at Montreal and Toronto at from \$1 upwards. In the city as high as 80c was paid for choice No. 1 hard, both on the track and from farmers. Damaged lots have been quieter and in less request, and where badly damaged have not been wanted at all. Regular quotations on track here by grade may be considered the same as last week, as follows: No. 1 hard 80c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3, 60c. Frosted lots are worth from 55 to 60c for best samples, and possibly as high as 70c for a really choice sample. Badly damaged lots from 25 to 40c. On the farmers' market hard wheat is now quoted at from 72 to 80c, and northern grades at 65 to 72c. At provincial

points prices range from 60 to 70c for hard wheat, and probably as high as 80c at places where local competition is keen.

FLOUR.

The output still continues large, both from the city and provincial mills, and the demand for Manitoba strong bakers in the east remains fairly good. Sales in Montreal have been made at an average way from \$4.70 to \$4.90 for strong bakers. Prices here are unchanged as follows: patents, \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30 to \$1.40.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The amount on hands has been reduced by shipments of the surplus product to the east, and prices have advanced 75c. Quotations now are \$8 for bran and \$9 for shorts.

OATMEAL.

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

POTATOES.

There is no movement reported, though milder weather may bring some out. The quotation of from 35 to 40c is merely nominal.

EGGS.

Quotations are now given at about 25c for fresh, though there appears to be some diversity in quotations. Ice house are worth 20c.

CHEESE.

In this product there has been a moderate demand, principally for the home manufacture. Prime is quoted at the unchanged price of 10½ to 11c, and medium at 9½ to 10c. Ontario manufacture now in the market is worth 11c.

BUTTER.

Choice has been scarce and firm, with a good demand, at from 22 to 23c. There has also been considerable demand for medium qualities for lumber camps, and western shipments. Prices for medium range from 12½ to 15c.

OATS.

More liberal offerings and large stocks in warehouse have induced a quieter feeling and prices have ruled easier. Car lots could probably be had at 26c, though higher prices were paid for choice; about 28c would be an outside price. On the street lots sold slower at from 27 to 30c, the highest price earlier in the week.

BARLEY.

There has been little movement in this grain, and a few cars of rejected would probably cover the exportations. Some has been taken on the street for feeding purposes. From 32 to 35c would be paid here for No. 3. Rejected ranges from 25 to 30.

BACON.

A fair trade has come from the city for breakfast bacon, and a good demand from the country for dry salt. Prices are firm. Quotations are: dry salt 8½ to 9c; smoked 9½ to 9½c; rolls 12c; breakfast bacon 12c; old dry salt 7c.

HAMS.

There has been a fair city demand, with country trade quiet. The quotation is now 13c.

MESS PORK.

Still quiet but higher. Prices range from \$15.50 to \$16.00.

MESS BEEF.

Light demand at the unchanged quotation of \$15 per bbl.

LARD.

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

DRESSED HOGS.

Some packers have now suspended operations for the season, and with the near approach of warmer weather the feeling is easier. Offerings have been liberal during the week, though not heavy. Quotations are now given at from \$4.50 to \$4.75.

DRESSED MEATS.

Full carcasses of beef are worth from 6½c to 7½c, according to weight. Mutton, 5c to 9c;

veal 8c to 11c. Prices are for dealers' quotations.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Stocks have now been considerably reduced and prices are firmer for choice, chickens and ducks scarce and higher, no more importations of frozen chickens will be made this season. Turkeys are now worth 15c; chickens 12½c; geese 10c; ducks 14c.

OYSTERS.

Only a moderate trade and unchanged, cans are worth 35c for standard; 40c for plain select, and 45c for extra. Bulk sell at \$2 to \$2.50 per gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The past week has been a dull and spiritless week in all markets, fluctuations being within a small range and the general movement unsatisfactory. The decrease in the visible, although comparatively large, was so closely guessed that it was discounted and the slight lull of Saturday and Monday was all that could be effected in the way of taking advantage of it as a bull factor, so that when the formal figures came they fell flat on the market. Receipts here continue very large, while shipments are only fair in volume. The outside mills starting up now seem to be mainly located in sections where wheat is plentiful, but any material improvement in the flour market will, it is believed, cause an immediate and heavy demand for wheat from the Minneapolis belt for use in many mills in the winter wheat states. There are some very reliable reports afloat concerning damage to the growing crop in European winter wheat countries, but the trade seems to regard them as premature and the market shows no change on account of them as yet. There is a growing impression, also, that the effect of the peculiar winter just ended on our own crop has been worse than any reports yet made indicates but it is too early for this to have influence. If the crop has been much damaged, the fact will be known first by a few great operators, who will manipulate an advance only on sure knowledge, and in such a way as to smash shorts and gather the bulk of the profits for themselves. Stocks of wheat and flour abroad will undoubtedly show a heavy decline when the next quarterly report is compiled, and this is likely to induce free buying.

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

Mar. 11.				
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
No. 1 hard..	\$7½	.. \$7	.. \$7	\$3
No. 1 north'n	\$3	.. \$2½	.. \$2½	\$0
" 2	.. 76	.. 75½	.. 75½	73

May 1 hard opened at 91c and closed at 90½c, with April at 89c. May 1 northern opened at 85½c and closed at 85½c. Coarse grains are quiet, corn closing at 30 to 32c, oats at 20½ to 30½c, barley at 45 to 75c, and rye at 49 to 51c, all by sample.

MILLSTUFF. Bran continues in active demand at \$10 per ton in bulk; shorts easy at \$9.50 to \$10.

Flour.—The market is not very active, but there is a fair demand, both export and domestic, and the movement continues to keep pace with the production. Cable offers are a trifle

lower on some grades, but millers manage to keep their product moving abroad, and the home trade buys steadily, though as a rule in small lots. There is little encouragement for heavier production just now, even were the water supply good enough to render it possible.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.60 to \$1.80; straights, \$4.30 to \$4.40; first bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.80; second bakers' \$3.10 to \$3.30; best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98 lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49 lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½ lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49 lb, paper sacks.

Our flour output continues light, but this is solely due to a lack of water power. The water all last week was poor, and few of the mills made a satisfactory run. There were fifteen mills which recorded an output, and the production was 76,680 bbls—averaging 12,780 bbls daily against 76,020 bbls the preceding week, and 74,000 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. Up to this week there was a repetition of last week's situation, most of the mills desiring to run, but the water being low and holding the production in check. At the above hour there were thirteen mills in operation; but only a small proportion of them were able to do more than one-half to two-thirds their usual amount of work. One small mill was forced to close down entirely. The capacity of the mills in operation was about 18,000 bbls, and 12,000 bbls were probably being manufactured. The weather is mild during the day, but rather cold at night, and is not especially conducive to a better power. Not a very long time can yet remain, however, before there is enough water to run the mills with. Last year the water came up between the dates of April 3rd and 5th, and in 1884 on March 23rd. Several mills now idle are awaiting an improvement in the water power, and will be started up for strong work as soon as that occurs. One mill is running with steam and water combined; and another one would be had it not broken down. The flour market is fairly steady. There is a good export demand for bakers' and low grade flour, but not quite as high prices are being offered as a week ago. Domestic trade is less active.

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

RECEIPTS.			
	March 9.	March 2.	Feb. 23.
Wheat, bus ..	748,720	\$33,840	575,120
Flour, bbls ..	125	341	—
Millstuff, tons..	\$4	158	\$5

SHIPMENTS.			
	March 9.	March 2.	Feb. 23.
Wheat, bus ..	90,720	69,440	72,240
Flour, bbls ..	\$6,082	\$7,831	\$6,843
Millstuff, tons	2,760	2,817	2,525

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

MINNEAPOLIS.		
	March 8.	March 1.
No. 1 hard ..	1,771,805	1,757,039

No. 1 northern ..	1,673,368	1,692,401
No. 2 northern ..	780,863	773,173
No. 3, ..	12,332	13,197
Rejected ..	35,485	32,358
Speci bins ..	1,409,702	1,430,679
	5,683,545	5,698,847

ST. PAUL.

In elevators—	March 10.	March 3.	Feb. 24.
bush ..	1,976,000	1,076,000	1,112,000

DULUTH.

	March 10.	March 3.	Feb. 22.
In store, bus. ..	5,722,910	5,658,625	5,608,765
Afloat, bus. ..	124,521	124,521	124,521

Total, bus. .. 5,847,431 5,783,146 5,733,286
—Northwest Miller.

CHICAGO.

As compared with the previous week the range of prices in the wheat market last week was on a slightly higher basis, and fluctuations were confined within a much narrower limit. The feeling was also steadier and stronger, and the market exhibited a buoyant tendency which was quite inspiring to the bulls, due principally to cables showing a better demand and firmer feeling in British and continental markets. Reports of the condition of the winter wheat crop were flying around promiscuously on some days, but these were generally conflicting, and up to date have not been of such a decisive nature as to very materially effect prices. The visible supply on March 6th was 51,272,130 bushels of wheat; 12,130,203 bushels of corn; and 2,004,599 bushels of oats, corresponding with 48,585,675; 6,447,942, and 2,396,868 respectively for the same time last year. The decrease in the visible supply, as compared with last week was 875,739 bushels of wheat. Corn increased 1,545,986 bushels. It is figured out here now (by the bulls) that by the middle of July next we shall have only 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in reserve, or bordering on wheat famine. This is the way they do it:

Visible and invisible supply	159,000,000
Consumption, 4 mos. ..	89,000,000
Spring seeding	20,000,000
Export for 20 weeks ..	20,000,000
	129,000,000

Reserve, July 15. 30,000,000
The amount of wheat on passage to the united kingdom is about the same as last week, and to the continent 80,000 bushels increase. Corn and oats have been quiet and steady throughout the week. Provisions have been quiet and easier. In pork the market has been very dull and prices have gradually declined. Stocks of pork are large. The winter packing season is over and falls below general calculations made early. The total packing will not vary much from last year except in weight, and the latter will, it is thought, make the production about 5 per cent below last year. Chicago has slaughtered about 2,375,000 head this season, against 2,308,000 last season.

On Monday the wheat market opened active and firmer, and a shade above Saturday's closing prices. Buying continued liberal until May advanced to 85½c, when the feeling became easier, and a decline took place to 85½c. In

the afternoon May sold down to 84½c, closing at the lowest point. The principal feature of strength was in better cables, indicating an improvement in the demand and an upward tendency in British markets. Corn was quiet and lower. Oats dull and steady. Provisions opened firmer and 5c higher, but very little trading was done and the closing was about the same as Saturday. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	\$0.80	—
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	29	—
Pork	10.20	10.25
Lard	6.02½	6.02½

On Tuesday wheat opened firm, May selling at 85c, or ½ above Monday's close, and gradually going up to 85½c. This was the highest point touched, after which the feeling became easier and prices receded to 84½. Just before the close prices advanced to the opening quotations, but were ½ lower in the afternoon. Cables continued to denote a better feeling in Britain, and New York was stronger. Trading was mostly of a light scalping character. Corn and oats were dull and steady. Pork was unusually quiet and 5c lower, but recovered. At the close prices were:

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	\$0.80½	—
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	29	—
Pork	10.20	10.25
Lard	6.00	6.02½

Wheat opened on Wednesday, at about yesterday's closing prices, and held fairly steady during the early part of the session. A downward turn in the stocks then influenced the markets and prices became easier, with considerable fluctuation. Considerable trading was done at 84½ to 84¾ for May. The feeling, however, was generally heavy and trading mostly of a local nature, there being little outside influence on the market. Labor troubles throughout the country were talked of as likely to unsettle confidence in business ventures, and therefore had a weakening effect on the market. In the afternoon wheat was stronger, due to the operations of privileged traders. Corn was more active and trading in large volume was done at easier prices. Oats quiet. Provisions attracted considerable attention, with a good number of transactions. May and June were the favorite deliveries, and the tendency was downwards. At one o'clock pork was 10 to 12½c lower, but firmer in the afternoon. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	\$0.80	—
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	29	—
Pork	10.10	10.15
Lard	5.95	5.79½

The wheat market opened strong on Thursday and prices went up ½c right on the start. A large number of reports of the most conflicting nature were floating about the room, mostly regarding the condition of the winter wheat crop, and the feeling was nervous, notwithstanding that trading was being done on a higher range of prices. The bulls claimed that crop reports were favorable to them, and cables

were also firm. In the afternoon the market was quiet, May closed at 85 to 85½. Corn and oats were dull and steady. Provisions were neglected. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	\$9.80½ to 80½	—
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	29	—
Pork	10.10	10.15
Lard	6.00	6.00

Friday was another strong day in the wheat market, and the opening was again higher, with a buoyant feeling prevailing. Prices started ½c above yesterday's close, and fluctuations were within a range of ½c to noon, the bulk of the trading being done at 84½ to 84¾ for May delivery. Cables were strong, Liverpool being quoted at 1 to 2d higher. New York was also higher, and export clearings were reported to be liberal. Corn and oats were dull and unchanged. Provisions were again dormant. Closing prices were:

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	80½	80½
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	28½	29
Pork	10.05	10.10
Lard	5.97½	6.00

On Saturday the wheat market maintained the firmer feeling of the past few days and prices were again stronger. May sold up to 87½c, fluctuating between that price and 85½c, closing at about 86c. Trading was done on a higher basis, and the close higher by a few points all around. All other speculative products were quiet and generally unchanged. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	\$0.81	81½
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	28½	29
Pork	10.05	10.10
Lard	5.97½	6.00

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Another very quiet week has been experienced on the stock board here. Prices have been very firm, and in every instance where there has been a change, it has invariably been to a higher quotation. However, the difference in quotations is very slight in all the bank stocks, with the exception of Dominion, which shows a gain of 5. N.W. Land sold 1 higher than quotations. C.P.R. bonds declined ½. Following are closing bids for dates given:

	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.
Montreal	208	208
Ontario	109½	110
Toronto	195	195
Merchants'	119½	120½
Commerce	122	122½
Imperial	133½	133½
Federal	108½	108½
Dominion	209½	214½
Standard	122½	122½
Hamilton	129	130
Northwest Land	77	78½
C.P.R. Bonds	—	100½
do Stocks	—	65½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market has witnessed another uneventful week, and one with but little appearance of activity. Very little business has been transacted, but the feeling has been comparatively firm. Holders still evidence their determination to abstain from pressing sales, and appear quite contented with the situation. Buyers on the other hand appear equally reserved and not anxious to make purchases. The general inclination seems to be to await the disposition of outside markets, and until some radical change takes place outside, there will be none here. Stocks have not materially increased during the week.

WHEAT.

Transactions have been few and far between. The feeling, however, has been firm, with a disposition to hold No. 2 fall for May delivery was bid at 86½c. On track prices for both fall and spring, No. 2, were from 82 to 83c.

FLOUR.

Prices have held steady and firm, with light business. Prices were held up to something above the views of buyers, \$3.70 to \$3.75 being asked for superior extra, while last week's price of \$3.65 was bid.

OATS.

Cars sold at 35c for white, and mixed at 34½c. Prices have been unsettled and the range sometimes wide.

BARLEY.

Offerings were light, with a steady demand at firm prices. On Monday considerable sales of No. 3 were made at 58½c and 59c f. o. c., the latter being for Northern, but on Tuesday sales of this grade were made at 56c and 56½c. On Wednesday one car of No. 3 sold at 57c on track, and a car of Manitoba No. 3 changed hands at 58c f.o.c.

PEAS.

Peas have been quiet and no movement on spot, but sales were made outside at equal to 59c here.

POTATOES.

Cars sold at 90c on track with more wanted at about the same price.

APPLES.

Nothing doing in car lots. Street prices \$1.50 to \$2.25.

EGGS.

Quiet and with receipts increasing. Fresh worth from 19 to 20c.

BUTTER.

The brisk shipping demand noted the previous week, has had the effect of reducing available stocks to almost nothing, and consequently trading was quiet. Choice was in demand at 16 to 18c, with offerings deficient. Medium sold at 7 to 10c, store packed, with culls at 4 to 5c. Extra choice rolls were worth 15 to 16c, with medium at 10c, the latter slow sale.

CHEESE.

Quiet and easy. Fino is unchanged at 9 to 9½c in small quantities, medium 7½c and skim 5c.

BACON.

Held firmly all over. Long-clear held in car lots at 7c, with some enquiry heard at 6½c bid and refused; sales almost entirely confined to cases, and these usually bringing 7½c. Cumberland firm, with a lot of 500 sides sold at 6½c cash; small lots of light seem to have been worth as much as long clear. Wiltshire bacon has been offered at 8c. Rolls and bellies quiet, and much as before at 8½ to 9c for rolls and 10 to 11c for bellies.

HAMS.

Steady, with a fair demand, and but few offered at present; small lots of smoked have usually sold at 11 to 11½c, but heavy-weight might have been bought at 10½c.

LARD.

There has been some movement in large pails; several lots of fifty have sold at 8½c; small lots of these and of small pails have sold at 9 to 9½c.

PORK.

Light offerings and the demand quiet. Car lots sold at \$13.75, with small lots at from \$14 to \$14.50.

HOGS.

Offerings have been very light. A few lots sold at \$6.25, and \$6 to \$6.50 on street.

General Notes.

The orange crop of California this season is a large one, and is estimated at fully 400,000 boxes.

The attempt made by the U. S. Government to cultivate the tea plant in South California has proved a failure.

The Toronto Syrup Company has rebuilt their burned factory and refitted it with the latest machinery and appliances for making syrups, grape sugar, rose malt, glucose and corn starch.

The Canadian Pacific railway will run a series of through colonist trains from points in Ontario and Quebec to Winnipeg and the Canadian Northwest, beginning in March, by their rail Canadian route.

A special committee has been appointed by the British House of Commons to inquire into and report on the advisability of establishing a British mail line between Victoria, B.C., and Japan and China.

The demand at Montreal for cotton goods has fallen off somewhat during the week, but the demand for spring woollens is active, the mills being unable to execute their orders fast enough. Some of the mills it is said are already working on fall samples.

The Ontario earthenware manufacturers' association have passed resolutions condemning the statements in a country paper as to a case of poisoning caused by lead from the enamel of crocks, and appointed a committee to watch for such statements in future.

The production of oil from Indian corn will soon be attempted in St. Louis, Mo., not only experimentally, but upon a commercial footing. The machinery is now building for the interested parties, and will probably be tested in less than a month's time. The oil is intended for competition with the cotton seed article, and parties engaged in the enterprise seem to think its manufacture from corn an easy enough matter.

At a meeting of the Northern Pacific Lumbermen's Association, at Brainerd, it was decided to maintain the recent advance in prices. They further agreed upon a uniform time to sell and cash discount, which was 60 days and six per cent. The matter of uniform grades and terms used in grading was freely discussed. The Association adjourned to meet again in Duluth, Wednesday, April 7, when the matter of a further advance will be considered.

The Spring Trade.

Trade in Calgary this spring and summer promises to be excellent, and to place itself on a much better footing than ever before. The

building operations which are at present being entered upon will set a large amount of money in circulation, and the substitution to a large extent of stone and brick for wood will keep most of the money in the locality.

There is a fair amount of money in the district remaining from last summer's rebellion outlay, a good deal that used to be sent out being now distributed among the settlers. The district is already learning to supply itself a good deal more than it did. For twenty car loads of potatoes that came in a year ago there is hardly one now. Oats, beef, pork, mutton, fowls, eggs and root crops of every variety are at present raised in the immediate vicinity in sufficient abundance to supply the district. Fruit, dry goods, leather and flour will have to be imported for some years to come, but if a license system is extended to the Territories by which beer can be manufactured there will be a good market for barley, which is one of the best crops in the district.

Probably the most active agent in the distribution of wealth in the district at present is the haying industry, which is one of considerable profit to the settlers; the freighting business to Edmonton is also a large item, and the amount expended in the district by the various ranches. The most active agent in dissipating the wealth of the district at present is of course the illicit whiskey trade, which sends thousands of dollars to the States every month. — *Calgary Herald*.

Picking out Good Oranges.

To very many an orange is an orange, the only variation distinguishable being in the size and corresponding price, while those who know the difference between "Florida," "Seville," and "Messina" are considered experts. The "Florida Catechism" tells us better than that. We learn from it that there are "over thirty" varieties of sweet oranges, not to mention the regular stock, which is larger and handsomer fruit than the sweet orange, and is excellent for orangeade and marmalade, but being very sour, is seldom shipped north. The medium sizes are apt to be the choicest, and "probably the very sweetest orange that is marketed is the rusty-coated and rather ill-looking orange which might be considered inferior by an amateur." Furthermore: "The way to detect oranges is to heft them in your hands; pick out the thin-skinned, heavy fruit and you are all right." The light weight fruit is apt to be juiceless, a condition caused either by a slight freezing while on the tree, or more probably by the poverty of the soil in which it grew.

All this applies to sweet oranges. "The kid glove oranges are grown in Florida from two stocks brought respectively from China and Tangiers. Hence they are called Mandarin and Tangerine oranges. Both are small; the skin is loose and easily removed, and the sections fall apart so readily that a lady can eat one without soiling her gloves, hence the name.

Some other interesting bits of information may be picked out from this "catechism." It is not generally known, for instance, that an orange that is entirely red ripe in December will hang on the tree until March and is ready

at any time to be picked and shipped; while so far from deteriorating, the longer they hang on the trees the sweeter they grow, and Florida oranges, purchased in February or March, are therefore apt to be better than those procured early in the season. Again, the notion that to know what an orange is really like, one must go where the oranges grow appears to be a popular fallacy, as we are told that the orange picked from the tree is no riper or better than the orange on the fruit stall in the north. — *Philadelphia Inquirer*.

Better than Supposed.

If the government estimate is correct, the present situation in the wheat market is much more favorable to the bulls than anybody had supposed. The March report of the agricultural bureau estimates the visible and invisible wheat supply at 159,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 at the same date last year. It is true that so far as reports go, the winter wheat crop is in far better condition now than at this time last year, although there were many who would not believe the reports of crop damage then. There is yet time for bad weather to do the work of destruction, which is our leading reason for declaring the situation stronger. The crop may come out all right, but the fact that it is in a critical stage, added to the change in the statistical position, affords a peg on which to hang strong bullish action. A sudden, heavy advance would be the worst thing that could happen the market. A slow moderate enhancement in values would be a benefit to the grain trade of the world, as well as a benefit to business in general. — *Northwestern Miller*.

Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from the more important business centres report the movement of general merchandise rather below than above previous totals. At St. Louis and in the Southwest the report of business is at a standstill, owing to the continued interruption to traffic over the Gould Southwestern railways and the Texas Pacific line. The number of strikes throughout the country has increased beyond all precedent, and the number of employes so idle is reported as 51,000 east of the Rocky Mountains. In December, 1884, the total, covering the same territory, was about 18,000. Both the bituminous coal and textile strikes outran the Southwestern railroads, taken in point of number. Contrasted to the stagnation in trade circles at St. Louis, Chicago reports a good business in almost all staple lines, 3 per cent. more than last year at a like period in dry goods alone. But this report is quite exceptional. At leading eastern cities business has been of moderate proportions only, though a feeling of confidence that an improvement will be felt in the near future is frequently mentioned. Increased caution in making contracts is noted on the part of textile mill-owners. At other cities general trade is less active than had been expected at this time, while at the Northwest particularly more favorable reports are made of the movement and outlook. — *Bradstreet's*.

Manitoba.

Birtle wants a bank established there.

Shoal Lake postoffice is now known as Raven Lake.

Wood Bros., are erecting a large store at Solsgrith.

Eighty cents was paid for wheat at Manitou last week.

W. J. Smith has commenced business as tailor, at Moosomin, N.W.T.

Rat Portage is sending a large mineral exhibit to the Colonial Exhibition.

Andrew McNabb intends erecting a large brick block on James Street east, Winnipeg.

Large quantities of butter are being marketed at Manitou. One firm took in 5,000 pounds last week.

The Rat Portage council have fixed the number of tavern licenses at eighty, and the license fee at \$200,000.

About forty lots were sold in two days, on the new site of Crystal City, at the depot, mostly on building conditions.

A petition has been presented in the Dominion House, praying for an act to incorporate the Portage la Prairie and Rainy River Railway Co.

Long River is the name of one of the new stations on the C.P.R. Southwestern ten miles west of Cartwright. The town site has been surveyed, and a general store, blacksmith shop and hotel are wanted. A petition has been forwarded to Ottawa asking for a post office.

Hon. Walter Clifford, of Austin, Man., has returned from a visit in England. While there he had conversations with a number of seed merchants in reference to the introduction of new varieties of wheat into this country, and procured a variety of samples which they highly recommended and which he proposes sowing in the spring for the purpose of testing their adaptability to the soil and climate of Manitoba.

A meeting of the shareholders of the British North American Fire Insurance Co., of Manitoba, was held in Winnipeg on Friday last, for the purpose of organizing the company. There were present, W. F. Alloway, W. B. Scarth, W. F. Luxton, Jas. Fisher, C. V. Alloway, Alex. McDonald, A. M. Nanton, Wm. Hespler, Ald. McTee, Robt. Strang, Ald. L. M. Jones, Ald. McDonald, M. T. Hunter. The chairman stated that the \$50,000 required by the charter had been subscribed. The following were elected first directors, Messrs. W. F. Alloway, W. B. Scarth, W. F. Luxton, Jas. Fisher, Alex. McDonald, A. M. Nanton, Wm. Hespler, L. M. Jones, M. T. Hunter and J. S. Ewart. At a meeting of the directors, W. F. Alloway was elected President and Wm. Hespler, Vice-President.

The Territories.

Wood is worth \$2.50 per cord at Edmonton.

The millers at Edmonton report little frozen grain in that district.

An attempt is being made to establish a board of trade at Regina.

A large number of persons are said to be camped at the hot springs in the mountains.

Mr. Williams, of the C. P. R. experimental farm, Gleichen, commenced his seeding on the 19th ultimo.

The Galt Coal Co., will send three blocks of coal to the Colonial Exhibition, weighing from a ton to a ton and a half each.

It is understood that the Northwest police department will be changed soon from the department of Justice to the Militia Department.

The school assessment at Edmonton is completed. The total foots up to \$380,000. Personal property \$140,000, real property \$240,000.

Wheat is worth from 75c to \$1, and oats and barley 50c per bushel at Edmonton. The local papers describe these prices as exceptionally low.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two large pieces of quartz from Mr. Lyndon's mine in the Porcupine Hills. Mr. Lyndon is positive that he has struck it very rich, and those who have seen the quartz are very favorably impressed. Several sacks full have been sent east to be assayed, and we shall soon know just what it is worth. If it is as good as we hope and believe it is, we may expect a lively boom in this country within the next year.—*Macleod Gazette*.

Wapella residents have organized a company to be known as the Wapella Mining Company, (Limited), capital \$15,000 in 300 shares of \$50 each with a provisional committee of twenty of the leading farmers, merchants and residents with Mr. F. T. Low as hon. sec. The object of the Company is to erect a flour mill of 100 bbls capacity per day of 24 hours. The building and machinery for a mill of aforementioned capacity is estimated to cost \$13,605, made up as follows: cost of machinery \$10,500; cost of building \$2,500; sinking well, excavating foundation, drawing material and sundries \$605.

The stockmen of Fort Macleod have forwarded a petition to Ottawa, asking that a horse brand be devised and registered for each tribe of Indians in treaty, that all the horses belonging to each tribe of Indians be branded therewith and any white man selling a horse to an Indian be required to deliver the same at the camp in the presence of the agent or other official, to be branded at the time of such sale. The petition calls attention to the unsatisfactory state of the laws or absence of laws punishing stockstealing from Canada to the United States and vice versa, and asks that at this session of Parliament steps be taken to secure international measures to repress the evil.

British Columbia.

It is proposed to work a line of railway from Shoal Harbor, in the district of North Suanic, to a point in the city of Victoria. The capital stock is \$500,000, divided into 5,000 of \$100 each.

A convention composed of representatives from all the cities of the Pacific slope, met on the 10th March, at Sacramento, California, to consider the problem of ridding the coast of the Chinese element.

The amount collected under the Chinese Regulation Act to the 31st of December last, is

\$5,750. The amounts were collected under following heads: Ten-dollar tax, \$1,700; mining license, \$3,945; fines, \$15. Total, 5,750.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad authorities have offered interior farmers the exceptionally low rate of \$4 per ton on all farm produce they may wish to ship to Moody from Savona, Ashcroft, Spence's Bridge and Lytton. They also offer the same rate on ore shipped out for the purpose of assay or working. This would enable ore to be placed in San Francisco at about \$6 per ton.

Recent Legal Decisions.

NOTE PAYABLE IN MERCHANDISE—LIABILITY OF MAKER.—A dealer in certain articles of merchandise executed a note payable in those articles at his place of business on a certain day. He kept on hand at his place of business sufficient of those articles to pay the note, but the note was not presented on the day when it became due, nor was the holder present to receive the property. Upon an action brought to recover the amount of the note in money, the Supreme Court of Minnesota held (Beede et al. vs. Proeh) that the readiness of the maker of the note to perform was a good defense, and that it was not necessary that the maker on due day should have segregated from his general stock sufficient of the articles to pay the note and set them apart as the property of the holder.

JOINT GUARANTY—CONTINUING LIABILITY.—Three directors of a company gave a joint guaranty to certain bankers to secure the repayment of an overdraft of the company. Afterwards the company was newly constituted and its name was changed. Subsequently one of the guarantors died, but the bank went on making advances, and the two survivors gave no notice that they would not be any longer responsible. Finally the remaining sureties were sued on the guaranty. The English Court of Appeals held (Ashby vs. Day) that the guarantors were liable, and that under the circumstances the liability first assumed by them continued, notwithstanding the death of their associate and the change in the name and constitution of the company.

Selections.

Retail merchants who would prosper during 1886 must be unremittingly attentive to business, and avoid impairing their capital by outside speculation.

The merchants of Chicago are organizing a detective association to learn the private habits of their employes, and propose to "weed out" gamblers and tipplers.

Mr. Osborn, the only coconut planter in the United States, has just received by ship from Africa 150,000 coconuts. These are to be planted this year along a strip of sea coast many miles in length, down toward the southernmost point of Florida.

Boys and young men sometimes start out in life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is always able to get the "best of the bargain," no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point that his prosperity is ensured. That is a great mistake. Enduring

prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim sooner or later to the influences which are forever working against him. His house is built upon sand and the foundation will be certain to give way.

The successful man is generally he who sticks to the business he knows, and yet who is bright enough to take advantage of every new plan for making it more productive, more economically managed, and more remunerative. The manufacturer of the nineteenth century cannot remain stationary if he would achieve success; neither will he find it profitable to change his business by reason of any slight discouragement, period of dulness and depression, or temporarily excessive competition. He who has the most thorough knowledge of his business is best equipped to wrestle with his competitors.

In European Russia in 1884 the number of tobacco plantations was 121,030, occupying altogether about 108,000 acres of land. The tobacco crop in European Russia in 1884 was about 75,700,000 pounds, which was less by 5,200,000 pounds against 1883. In Siberia in 1884 the tobacco yield was about 2,457,000 pounds. The government income from tobacco in 1884 was 20,179,725 roubles, and the duty on imported tobacco gave 2,244,100 roubles, the total income being 22,423,825 roubles. Putting the population of Russia at 100,000,000 we find that the government collected on tobacco over 22 kopels (11c.) per capita. In 1884 there was exported from Russia 1,445,000 pounds of tobacco.

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CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.

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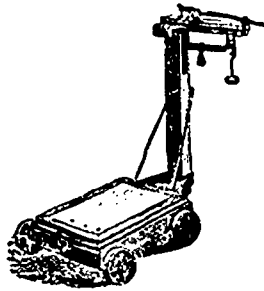
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Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway (WESTERN DIVISION)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In effect Dec. 13th 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Includes sections for GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH.

Trains west of Canmore subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

† Dining stations

1 Daily, 2 Daily except Sunday, 3 Daily except Monday, 4 Daily except Saturday, 5 Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6 Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 Mondays and Wednesdays, 11 Thursdays, 12 Fridays

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Express train leave Chicago at 11:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 8:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6:45 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

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