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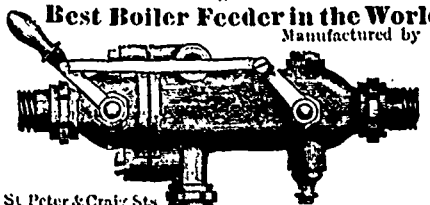
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, JULY 6, 1886.

NO. 41

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongs 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, JULY 6, 1886.

J. A. Lock, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business.

W. C. RAMSAY, blacksmith, Prince Albert, has sold out.

F. CONNELLY, fruit dealer, Winnipeg, is reported away.

WM. FERRETT, jeweller, Winnipeg, has given up business here.

JOHN GURN has opened an hotel at No. 9 Portage Avenue East.

A. B. MACKAY & Co. have opened a drug store at Battleford.

PASSENGER cars run daily on the Regina & Long Lake railway.

ONE store at Morden took in over 1,000 dozen of eggs in one day last week.

CLIMIE & ROBERTSON, furniture, Lothbridge, have sold out to John Craig.

P. J. McDERMOT, general storekeeper, Minnedosa, is moving to Shoal Lake.

SUTHERLAND & ATHERTON, Fort Qu'Appelle, have obtained an extension of time.

A. LINDSAY and Wm. Patterson will open in the provision line at Stonewall.

HERBERT SIMPSON will stock a ranch in the Calgary district with Oregon cattle.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, jewellers, Calgary, have opened a branch at Edmonton.

A POST OFFICE will be opened in the German settlement of New Alsace, near Regina.

The post office at Silver City, in the mountains, known as Silverton, has been closed.

FIFTY Hungarian families have settled 20 miles north of Whitewood, Assa. The settlement will be known as Esterhaze.

DR. BRETT has returned from the Banff hot springs, where he has been superintending the erection of his hotel and sanitorium.

THE Imperial Loan Co. have commenced business in this province, having opened an office at Brandon, which place will be their headquarters.

A SHIPMENT of creamery butter has been made by the Ontario Agricultural College, from Guelph to Edinburgh, and it is intended to continue consignments.

THROUGH passenger rates on the Canadian Pacific to Vancouver have been fixed at \$95 from Quebec, \$92.50 from Montreal, \$88 from Toronto. Colonist fares from Quebec are \$59.

THERE is keen competition this spring at North Saskatchewan points for the fur of that region. One trader lately sold his stock of furs at Edmonton, for \$8,000 and another for \$4,500.

ONE of the barges which left Medicine Hat, with freight for Prince Albert, came to grief on the south Saskatchewan. The freight which consisted of hardware for J. F. Johnson and furniture for W. B. Goodfellow, was somewhat damaged.

ABOUT 775,000 bushels of grain have been stored in the C.P.R. elevator at Montreal to date. A new elevator will be erected at once, at a cost of \$200,000, to provide accommodation for the rapidly increasing grain-carrying trade of the road.

MOORE & MACDOWELL of Prince Albert, contemplate opening a lumber yard at Battleford.

THE Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington, Delaware, have completed the construction of an extensive magazine near Winnipeg in which they will store a large quantity of their sporting and blasting powders. This will be the death of the powder monopoly, which has existed in the Northwest heretofore, and will be welcomed by men in that line all over the country. We understand that Messrs. Miller, Morse & Co., hardware merchants, have been appointed Northwestern agents of the Dupont Company.

THE liquor licenses, which expired on the first of June, have not yet been renewed, and there is a vague uncertainty hanging about the business which seems to be the delight of the officials in this department. All the hotel-keepers in the city, with the exception of two lately burned out, have applied for renewals, and two new hotels have stocked up with liquors, with the expectation of getting licenses. Holders of shop licenses have also applied for renewals, with but one or two exceptions.

THE Western Judicial Board has given instructions to test the liability of the Northwest Land Co. for taxes on their lands. This landed monopoly has heretofore refused to pay taxes, sheltering itself behind the tax exemptions enjoyed by the C.P.R., from which latter company the lands were obtained. A test will also be made as to the liability of the C.P.R. Co. for taxes on cancelled lands, that is lands which have been sold by the Company, but have reverted again, through the non-fulfillment of obligations on the part of the purchaser.

THE syndicate of gentlemen who have purchased the St. Boniface soap factory have at once commenced work to put the factory in order for permanent operations. A first-class practical man will be immediately secured, under whose direction the establishment will be refitted with the most modern appliances for the manufacture of all qualities of laundry and toilet soaps. Machiuo oils, glue and other products will also be manufactured in connection. Those interested in the scheme have every confidence in their ability to supply the home market with their goods. The company have applied for incorporation.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

A. S. Scott, general store, Cottam, has sold out.

G. B. Bradley, florist, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

A. J. Hart, grocer, Westport, has assigned in trust.

L. H. Dickson, harness maker, Rodney, has sold out.

S. S. Arnold, general store, Louisville, has sold out.

F. Kennedy, jeweler, Toronto, has closed up business.

M. C. Carey & Co., grocers, Sarnia, stock sold at 83c on the \$.

Geo. Lipsett, hotelkeeper, Haliburton, has sold out to J. Gould.

J. W. Foster, fancy goods, St. Thomas, stock sold at 43c on the \$.

S. J. Sager, grocer and baker, Dresden, style now Sager & Hazzard.

J. W. Sutherland, general store, Katrie, has assigned in trust.

Alex. McMullin, general store, Dickinson's Landing, has assigned.

Alex. Reid, general store, Fort Francis, has sold out to Ed. G. Scott.

M. Blackstock, general store, Thornton, has sold out to J. F. Calbert.

G. L. Williams, dealer in shoes, Galt, has admitted J. A. Ohlmann as partner.

Wm. Higinbotham, physician and druggist, Omen ee, is giving up business here.

A. E. Wallace & Co., grocers, St. Thomas, have dissolved; style now Wallace & Butler.

J. & P. Buckley, dealers in groceries and wood, Sarnia, have dissolved; John Buckley continues.

Duncan McDougall, boots and shoes, Forrest, style now McDougall & Seaton, and business boots and shoes and groceries.

## QUEBEC.

C. A. McDonald & Co., marble works, Montreal, have dissolved.

W. A. J. Whiteford, stationer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Fiset & Wilson, hardware merchants, St. Jerome, have assigned in trust.

## Montreal Trade Notes.

## DRY GOODS.

The past week has been extremely quiet in general dry goods, and no change is expected until travellers start with fall samples. A few failures in the interior are reported; but remittances on the whole are fair. The cotton mills are fairly busy, some of them being well booked ahead with orders.

## STRAWBERRIES.

The receipts of strawberries were very heavy on Tuesday and Wednesday, amounting to about 100,000 quarts, but the demand not being equal thereto, prices suddenly dropped to 5c @ 6c per quart, at which figures quite a number of buyers stepped in and took considerable stock off the market for preserves. The market however was so glutted with soft berries that receivers sold them to peddlers at 4c @ 4½c per quart.

## BUTTER.

Suppliers are liberal, but buyers and sellers are too far apart in their views to admit of business on an extensive scale. We learn of a sale which we understand is for export account and is equal to 17c here. For choice June creamery shippers here would pay that figure but they claim that holders will not sell for any such price. The arrivals of Eastern Townships butter are by no means of fine quality, which proves that farmers are storing the June make. Western butter however is very fine and some lots are certainly ahead of Townships. Several car loads of Western have been bought for the Lower Provinces during the past few days at 13 to 13½c, one car at the latter figures being very fine. In fact the principal movement has been in Western.

## CHEESE.

During the past week there has been quite a "boom" in cheese, prices having advanced ½ to ¾c, with some heavy buying in the country. Goods shipped by this week's steamers cost about 7½ to 8c f.o.b. for finest. Latest sales were made at 7½c, and we quote finest 7½ to 8c. The recent spurt was no doubt due to the increased demand in Great Britain combined with smaller shipments from this side compared with those of the year previous. It is very certain that the make is exceptionally fine never better and at prices cannot be called dear. The Liverpool cable has mounted to 40s.—*Trade Bulletin.*

## Foreign Seamen in British Ships.

From the report contributed by one of the assistant secretaries of the British Board of Trade and published as a parliamentary paper, on the supply of British seamen and the employment of foreigners on board British merchant ships, it seems that originally British ships had to be manned and owned by Englishmen. Subsequently this rule was relaxed so as to require only three-quarters of the crew to be English, and finally it was provided that foreigners serving on board British ships became legally, after a time, British seamen. It seems that, despite the English effort to promote apprenticeship, the percentage of foreign seamen employed has steadily increased during the latter part of the century. From 1851 to 1853 the proportion of foreigners employed was four per cent. Since 1853 it has steadily increased, until in 1885 the per centage is said to have risen to 14. It appears that the foreign subjects principally employed in British ships are Scandinavians, and next Germans.

## Canadian Tobacco.

We think that undue preference has been given plug tobacco made from foreign leaf, over that manufactured from Canadian leaf. Whilst the foreign article is undoubtedly the finer of the two, there is a peculiar flavor to the Canadian product, which consumers say they prefer to any other brand. A great prejudice has hitherto existed against Canadian tobacco, owing to the fact that it has been used in its crude state as prepared by the growers without being properly manufactured, but since it has undergone the regular manufacturing process

it compares very favorably with brands made from imported leaf, and the prospects are good for an increased trade in the home product. Canadian farmers are also paying more attention to the cultivation of tobacco, and the proper curing of the leaf, giving it a much better marketable quality than it possessed a few years ago. With care on the part of growers, and the application of the right system of manufacture, there is no reason why Canadian tobacco should not rank as a first class article in the markets of the world.—*Trade Bulletin.*

## Recent Legal Decisions.

DEBTOR—ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS—HOMESTEAD.—According to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of Hasty's Heirs vs. Berry, where a debtor reserves the right of homestead in a deed of trust for the benefit of creditors, a creditor who accepts the provisions of the deed by sharing in the distribution under it cannot afterwards subject the homestead to the payment of the balance of his debt.

LIABILITY OF SURETIES—BOND OF AGENT.—Where it was the business of an agent of a sewing machine company to sell and leave machines the Supreme Court of Indiana held (*Weed Sewing Machine Company vs. Winchell*) that the sureties on the agent's bond were not liable for the price of machines sold to the agent or for the payment of notes taken by the company from the agent in payment of his debt to them, and further that the failure of the agent to pay the notes was not a breach of the bond.

ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS—CONTINUING BUSINESS.—A deed in trust for the benefit of creditors, made in 1879, and conveying a stock of merchandise and a growing crop, contained a recital to the effect that the maker wished the business to be carried on by the trustee until 1882, authorized the trustee to buy new goods for the purpose of replenishing the stock, and provided that he should retain the maker to assist him in the business, subject to his authority. The Supreme Court of Tennessee held, (*Lowenstein et al. vs. Love et al.*) that the deed was void on its face.

INSURANCE POLICY—MEANING OF "VACANT OR UNOCCUPIED."—In an insurance policy lately construed by the Supreme Court of Iowa there was a provision exempting the insurance company from liability of any loss or damage arising while the premises should be vacant or unoccupied. The building insured was a dwelling house and had been leased to a tenant who had moved out three months before the building was destroyed by a tornado. He had, however, left some articles of furniture in the house. The Court (*Sexton vs. The Hawkeye Insurance Company*) gave judgment for the insurance company, holding that the house was "vacant or unoccupied" within the terms of the policy.

Seamless shoes are a novelty that will soon be placed on the market, in low-cut, balmorals, button and other styles. Samples are now being exhibited in Boston, crimped on a new device, which are absolutely seamless.

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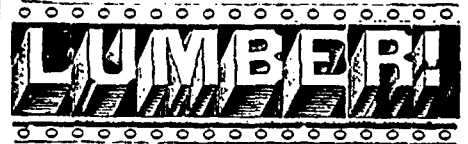
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GOODS for the Drug Trade, packed in Glass Bottles. Our

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are packed in 5lb Lithographed Tins and are

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House Building and Bridge Timber in  
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JOHN MATHER, - MANAGER.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 6, 1886.

## THE FIRST THROUGH TRAIN.

During the week just closed the first regular through train on the C. P. R. threaded its way along the iron-bound highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific shore, opening up regular rail traffic between all the provinces of the Dominion. This first through train, no doubt, heralds an epoch in the history of Canada, and one of much greater importance than many people are willing to admit. In the first place it lays in the hands of the Government of Canada the cords with which the unity of the provinces can be made more compact and firm. The utilizing of the great highway now completed for the equal benefit of all the provinces and territories it links together, will certainly have the effect of binding these provinces and territories more closely together, and harmonizing the now seemingly discordant elements in confederation. On the other hand, if the railway is made a lever for the enrichment of certain portions of the Dominion at the expense of others, then the Canadian Pacific Railway is simply a foundation for further discordance, which will in time shatter and split confederation into fragments. This we believe to be the political import of the completion of our great national highway, and while it lends hope of a glorious future, it also leaves room for doubts and fears, especially if we are to judge from the manner of managing the road during the past two or three years.

The commercial import of the opening of the C.P.R. is certainly not to be undervalued. It must be acknowledged that as the construction of the road has progressed, so have the inter-trade relations of the provinces it has connected, and parts of the Dominion once considered only fields for the trapper, hunter, and fur trader, are now of easy access and becoming valuable trade fields for the older portions of Canada. The value of the road as an outlet for the products of the new but rapidly developing portions of the Dominion is also great, although in the widest field of that character the Northwest, all the advantages gained are dearly paid for in the burden of railway monopoly which has to be borne. Then there is

the Asiatic and Australian through trade to be considered, in connection with which enthusiasts indulge in the wildest dreams and hallucinations. That this trade will help to swell the traffic of the road some there is no doubt, but we fear it will never become one of the company's great sources of profit. From San Francisco, where three trans continental lines converge on the Pacific shore, there are lines of steamships plying between that port and those of Australia, China and Japan, and although most of these are heavily subsidized, none have proved a source of profit to their owners. Should the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. place steamships on the Pacific, we question if, during the present century they would earn enough to pay their own expenses, much less allow of a profit to spread over railway stock. The through traffic from Asia and Australia we therefore calculate very little upon, unless the Imperial Government might see the great value of the road as a mail and war-transport route, and grant a fancy subsidy to the company. But with the rapid settlement of the Northwest, the exports from the west of Lake Superior will in a few years increase to such proportions, that the company will have no reason to be eager for a through traffic from Asia, unless they are anxious for glory.

It is not our intention to view the opening of the C.P.R. from either a military or an Imperial view point, but we shall glance at it from a financial standpoint, and when we do, we have no hesitation in stating, that its chances of becoming a paying road are better than those of any other American trans-continental line.

As already stated, we do not look for a great revenue from through traffic, but from the eastern boundary of the Red River valley to the British Columbia boundary, lies a stretch of country a thousand miles long, and from two to four hundred miles wide, and in all this vast region there is not an area of two hundred miles square, which is not well suited for agriculture of some kind or stock raising. Even at the rate of progress made in this vast fertile belt during the past two years, inside of five years the exports therefrom will be more than the Canadian Pacific Railway can carry to the seaboard, and in ten years it would take three such roads to carry off the surplus products. While therefore the through traffic may aid somewhat, and so may the lumber

trade between Lake Superior and the prairie country; the same resources in the Rockies, once their development fairly commences, the mining of Lake Superior, and Lake Winnipeg districts, and other sources of trade yet to be opened, the mainstay of the C.P.R. business must ever be the carrying trade to and from the vast fertile region we have outlined. Therefore in proportion to the rapidity or slowness of development of this great agricultural area depends the progress of the Company in paying dividends, and we are firm in our opinion that the time is very short until these dividends will be very liberal.

## COMPROMISED LEGISLATORS.

In a calmly reasoned article under the heading of "Subsidized Railways" the *Monetary Times* of June 25th has the following paragraph:

"Ought members of Parliament to be directors in companies to which Parliament votes subsidies? To ask this question is to answer it. The double capacity of voter of subsidies and receiver of subsidies has on it the distinctive stamp of incompatibility. And yet, such is the looseness with which this kind of public business has been conducted, that the rule has never been insisted on; it has not been erected into a law, and members of Parliament have been allowed to run counter to it. A remedy ought, though late, to be applied, and perhaps it will be next session. But even from a legislative inhibition we must not expect too much. The law could sometimes be violated, by the use of indirect methods. No doubt this would happen; but the law would at least be on the side of public morality, and its violation would have a restraining influence strong enough to prevent much of what is at present done simply because it is perfectly legal to do it."

The disgraceful state to which charter-peddling and other infringements upon the independence of Parliament has gone in Canada, are strangely at variance with the accepted ideas of the average British subject upon this point. The history of the British Parliament during the last quarter of a century furnishes many a contrast to our present system, and perhaps none more marked than that of Mr. John Ramsay of Kildalton, Scotland, who after going through all the worry and expense of the campaign of 1886, and being elected for the Stirling Burroughs, discovered that he was disqualified by being owner of a steamboat which earned some seven pounds a year by carrying a

weekly mail to a western island. Such a trifling matter was entirely overlooked by him, but the independence of the British House of Commons was inexorable in its demands, and he had to throw up his mail contract, and enter the field for a second competition, which, owing to the chivalry then and we suppose still pervading British politics he found unnecessary, and was allowed to be returned unopposed.

In Canada a member of Parliament may enter into a contract with the Government, in which millions of dollars are involved, retain his seat and vote, manipulate and scheme on questions brought before him in which his own pocket, and even his own financial resources to the last dollar he possesses are at stake. If there were any proof before us, that our legislators were more honest and less in need of checks placed upon them, than those in Great Britain, there would be some argument in favor of the present anomalous state of affairs. But unfortunately such is not the case, and although the ingenuity of the bulk of our M. P's is employed to keep many a job from the eyes and ears of the public, even when party dictates would call for their airing, enough oozes out to show the utter rottenness of our whole parliamentary system.

It is not necessary to get behind the parliamentary scenes, to discover the rottenness of our national political system, for outside general results show it up very clearly. When we see that it is next to an impossibility to get any Government subsidized scheme through the House of Commons and Senate, without having the names of M. P's, and in many cases Cabinet Ministers tacked on as promoters, we can in some measure realize the grinding system of "Backsheesh" systematically levied upon national progress by our Dominion legislators.

Nor is it necessary to rake like a mud lark through the Parliamentary scandals since Confederation to find out where men with "Honorable" attached to their names have made big profits through their official power, outside of the emoluments they received. When such men can be found, who twenty years ago entered the political arena with a rating commercially of less than five thousand dollars, but who to-day pose as millionaires, although their official income during the interval will not aggregate one-tenth

of their present wealth, we feel certain that the public services of such men have not been dictated by the purest patriotism, or that their efforts for their country's welfare have been of a very self-sacrificing character. A few such men can be found at the present day.

Twenty years ago, what is now Canada contained few, if any men who could be ranked as millionaires, and to-day the men who have reached that position by straight business tact or good fortune can be counted on the fingers of one hand. During the present decade, the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway will make more millionaires thrice over than existed in Canada at the date of confederation; and at the present rate of political rottenness, before the present century closes the millionaires made out of public funds in this Dominion will not be counted on the claws of a centipede much less the fingers of a hand.

The *Monetary Times* hints about a legislative remedy, perhaps next year, but wisely adds that we need not expect too much. With the present composition of our House of Commons, we should look for mighty little. To free Parliament from its present evil associations is a work of many years, and calls for the downfall of several ministries. To purge the British civic service, it was at one time found necessary to disfranchise every one connected with the Inland Revenue service and some other branches. Desperate measures may be necessary to purge Parliament also, and it is to be hoped that men with the courage to apply them will be found. The treatment to produce a cure may entail many a blister and other counter irritant, but let them be applied if they are required. Hitherto we have been treated only by the bleeding process, but people are beginning to kick against longer submission to that antiquated and prostrating treatment.

#### THE GRAIN OUTLOOK.

The feeling in grain circles at the present time is one of uncertainty, but through all the mist of uncertainty there stands out a kind of loom of upward prices. In Chicago last week the bear element met with a decided check, which was not to be wondered at, for that element has grown bold and reckless even to arrogance of late, and had reached that state of over confidence which usually precedes disappointment.

It seems now that the winter wheat crop is every day adding to the disappointment of those who have been calculating upon a liberal yield. The first lots have come to market, and while the quality is good, the yield from the threshing machine has been small enough to put a damper upon all bearish calculations. June therefore closed with slightly buoyant tendency, and July has opened with a feeling even firmer than buoyancy. Of course the labor troubles are still a strong bearish argument, but even this trouble seems much nearer to a solution than it was a month ago, and it is a well known and generally admitted fact that once labor troubles cease industrial affairs generally are very likely to recover rapidly, as they are just in such a state from which rapid recovery is very probable.

As yet no calculations can be made upon the spring wheat crop, as the present month is the time in which that crop is made or unmade. Taking the most favorable view of the situation an enormous crop cannot be expected, and there is every prospect of its falling far short of the yield in 1885. Last year the Northwest crop proved a heavy trump card in the hands of the bears, but this year its value will be much less. In a large proportion of Minnesota and Dakota droughts and other drawbacks have done bad work, and a short crop from these two states is a certainty under the most favorable circumstances. In Manitoba and the Northwest Territories matters are not going to be mended much.

Through this province, except in the Red River valley district, the yield promises to be good. But for thirty to forty miles on each side of the Red drought has done its work, and but little over half a crop need be expected from that valley. From the western limits of the province away into the territories the outlook all over does not average any better than in the Red River valley, and the only cheering calculation lies in the fact that the heavy yield will come from the districts most thickly settled and generally cultivated. One more good point stands out clear, and that is that we have nothing to fear from frost this year, and while our yield all over may not exceed a two-thirds or at best a three-fourths crop, we have every prospect of having a first-class sample of wheat at least.

The outlook all over certainly gives reason to hope for better prices, and once the political ferment in Great Britain settles down, and markets reach a natural state, we shall not be astonished if prices go up quite a little, although we do not look for fancy figures being reached.



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**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**  
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—AND—  
**Importers of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,**  
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AND MITTENS,  
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**SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,**  
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Granulated and Standard O. meal at lowest  
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**MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.**

**Sparkling Lager Beer ! !**  
Is new ready for the market at the  
**REDWOOD BREWERY**  
Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg  
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

**Fine Stock Ales a Specialty**  
**EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT**  
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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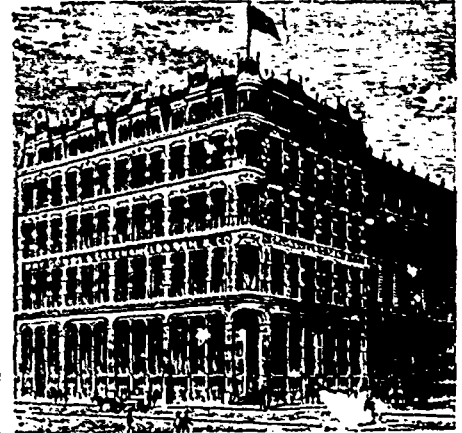
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I am prepared to pay the Highest Market  
Price for  
**HIDES !**  
PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.  
LEATHER FOR SALE.  
Either at place of shipment or delivered in  
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Special attention given to  
**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,**  
**DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**  
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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored  
Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls  
Etc., Etc  
Corner of William and Princess Streets  
**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

In monetary circles during the past week there has been little more than the customary amount of business doing. The first of the month usually brings with it an increased call for commercial discounts, but last week this business was hardly up to the average on such occasions, though of course better than the two or three weeks previous. Outside of regular commercial transactions, business at the banks has also been quiet in a general way and without special feature. Money is said to be in plentiful supply and easy at last quotations of 7 per cent. for first-class securities for large loans; ordinary paper and small advances, 8 to 10 per cent. Real estate loan companies are having a rather quiet season at present, and it is expected to remain so for a couple of months. No special effort is being made at present to extend the influence of the loan companies, until the growing crop prospect has been more thoroughly assured. In the event of a successful harvest it is probable that greater efforts will be put forth by the companies to extend their usefulness. Some additional eastern companies may commence operations in this field, and others now having agencies here have already signified their intention of increasing their funds available for investment on Manitoba real property securities. In this event of increased funds and keener competition, it is not unlikely that loans may be more freely negotiated and rates of interest easier. The bulk of business now doing is transacted at from 8 to 9 per cent., with large loans on good rent-producing property sometimes taken lower. Payments of interest are being fairly well met.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

Wholesale trade in the city during the past week has not been of a particularly brisk nature, taken altogether. Some branches report a fair movement, and one or two have had a brisk season, notably in fruits, but as a general rule staple lines have had a quiet week and with few features of an interesting nature. Dominion Day falling on Thursday no doubt had some effect on the trade of the week, though what was not done one day would probably come the next. Then the effect of the three day's celebration in the city would also be to augment the movement in some lines. The quietness now ruling in staple lines is no doubt partially due to the usual midsummer dullness which is expected to prevail about this time of year, and therefore excites no particular comment. In collections matters appear to be particularly quiet and the amount of paper maturing very light.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

Harvesting machinery has been moving to some extent during the week, but a real active demand has not yet set in and is not looked for until about the commencement of the harvest. Breaking plows are still selling occasionally.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

In this line there would appear to be but very little business doing at present, at least for immediate requirements. Considerable progress has been made in booking orders for

full delivery, which are turning out fairly good. In collections the amount of paper falling due is so small that an estimate cannot be based upon it.

**CLOTHING.**

More traders from the northern districts have been in the city, and their purchases, combined with those of some other dealers, have made a fairly good weeks trade. Collections rather poor.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

Not more than the usual demand has come in from this trade, for the season, and dealers have therefore had but a moderate amount of business. Collections fairly good.

**DRY GOODS.**

In this leading branch the past week has brought with it no new developments, and trade has continued in about the same quiet way as for some weeks back. The recent advances in the price of wools, especially for finer qualities, is a matter of considerable interest to the trade. It is said that many manufacturers decline to book orders for future delivery at present prices, and the tendency is toward firm and higher prices for all woolen goods of firmer quality. In the face of this feeling there has been some cutting of prices among eastern manufacturers in grey flannels, but several of the mills refused to follow the reduction. However, if the advance in wools is maintained a similar advance must come in manufactured woolen goods, and the general feeling is in that direction at present.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

Trade continues about as usual and prices are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; American camphor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; salpeter, roll, \$3.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, 6 to 7c.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

Dealers in this branch have been enjoying a season of comparative quiet for a few weeks past, and about the only thing doing is in preparing for fall orders. Of course there are always a few packages going out, but the number of these is limited at present.

**FURS.**

Several additional consignments of furs came in during the week, consisting of lynx, beas, fox, beaver, etc., for which good prices were obtained. Following are the quotations: beaver per lb \$2.75 to \$3.50; bear, black, per skin, large, \$9 to 12; bear, cub, per skin, \$3 to \$7.50; bear, brown, \$6 to 10; fisher, \$3.50 to \$6; fox, red per skin, 90c to \$1.25; fox, cross per skin, \$2.50 to \$15; lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$3.50; marten, per skin, \$1 to \$2.25; mink, per skin, 50 to 80c; muskrat, winter, 6c; muskrat, kits, 5c; muskrat, spring, 6 to 8c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; racoon, 50 to 75c; skunk, 25c, 50c to \$1,

badger, 50 to 80c; wolf, prairie, \$1; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

**FISH.**

The very warm weather of last week was detrimental to a very active trade in fresh fish. However, the market was kept fairly well supplied with the leading varieties. Quotations as follows: Lake Winnipeg white, 6c; Columbia salmon, 22½c; Lake Superior trout, 8½ to 9c; pickerel 3c. Cured fish are quoted as follows: Salt white, \$9 per bbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per lb.

**FRUITS.**

Last week was a sort of boom time for fruit dealers, owing to the three day's celebration in the city and numerous obscurances of Dominion Day throughout the province. Heavy importations of fruit were made by all the dealers, which were disposed of about as soon as they could be unloaded here. Some old apples were brought in from Minnesota in good condition and sold off rapidly. Imported strawberries are now nearly done, but native wild berries have taken their place. There are also a few native cultivated berries in the market, but in limited quantities. Blueberries were brought in from the south in small lots. Lemons are now quoted away up. Some watermelons sold at \$1.50 each, but the quantity imported was small and did not last long. Oranges are in good supply at quotations. Prices are as follows: Oranges, Messina, 200 count, \$9, 300 count, \$10, bananas, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per bunch. Messina lemons, \$12.00; California peaches, \$3.50 per box; California plumbs, \$3.75; apricots, \$3.00; new apples per box, \$1.25 to \$1.50; tomatoes, \$2.00 per box; valencia raisins, \$2.75; London layer raisins, \$3.90 to \$4.00; black crown \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 15c for raw; figs 18c to 20c; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

**FUEL.**

Prices for coal and wood are unchanged as follows: poplar \$3.25; to \$3.35; oak \$5.00 to \$5.50; tamarac \$4 to \$4.50. Prices are for lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50, and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Blacksmiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. Galt coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

**FURNITURE.**

In this branch business does not seem to move in a very active manner. In fact so far as wholesale trade is concerned, the situation remains about as quiet as it could well be without coming entirely stagnant. Collections are slow.

**GROCERIES.**

There has been a steady and fairly good movement in grocery staples. Sugars have been held firmer at first hands, but prices have not changed here. Provisions have generally been stronger. Quotations are as follows: yellow sugar 7½ to 7¾; granulated 8¾; lumpy 9¾; Coffee, Rio, 12 to 13½; Government Java 28c, other Java 22c; 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 hysoa 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sugar, cane, \$2 to \$2.20; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

## HIDES.

Prices rule steady and unchanged as follows: Steers. Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; 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.

The movement in this branch continues steady as in fair proportion, with prices unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

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

## LUMBER.

The demand from the city has steadily improved and country trade is also fairly good. One firm report shipments to date this year to have been nearly three times the amount shipped for the same time last year. Stocks of dry lumber are now said to be getting rather low in the city.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been about the usual call for goods in this line. Prices are: Turpentine, 75c; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1 25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine. 7.00; No 1 \$6.50; No 2, \$6.00 and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A satisfactory trade is doing in both the manufacturing and hardware departments, and the trade in home-manufactured harness and saddlery goods is gradually extending. Collections are said to be better than last month.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There appears to be very little change in this branch and business moves along in an unvarying sort of a way, not particularly active, but still in fairly good volume. Collections not complained of.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

The call has been principally for small quantities to replenish stocks, the near conclusion of the license year having the effect of keeping many retailers from ordering in advance to any great extent. Quotations are: Gooderman

& Wort's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Deboncho & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Henneay, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Martel and Henneay's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## WOOL.

Receipts have continued to come in steadily and have been taken at last quoted prices. A large lot of far western wool was said to be on the way. At the wool sales lately held at London there was a spirited competition and prices were firm, of this the N. Y. *Commercial Bulletin* says: "A great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of London wool sales as a factor, but it is obvious that those sales exert merely a secondary influence upon the market, and really extend no further than to assist in developing a clearer understanding of the fact that values of wool and of several lines of woolen fabrics have been recovered, both at home and abroad, from the extremely low level to which they sank during the first three months of the year. The advance at these public sales shows no appreciation over the better prices established at private sale during the latter portion of May and the early part of June."

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

About the only interest taken in grain matters at present is concentrated in the growing crops. In this respect the keenest interest is taken, and favorable or unfavorable weather, as the case may be, is the leading topic of discussion. In some sections of the province there is no doubt that crops have suffered considerably from the late drought, and from one or two districts come reports of very short grain headed out. However, as a general rule, crop reports are favorable by a large majority, and any damage done has principally fallen upon a few fields of late-sown grain. Provisions have been in good demand and prices firm and higher for hog products, in sympathy with Chicago.

## WHEAT.

Offerings of wheat at provincial points have been very light, which would go to show that very little wheat was held over for summer marketing, notwithstanding the opinions earlier that farmers were holding a considerable portion of their best wheat until after seeding and other spring work had been finished. Prices have not changed much, and are little more than nominal. At country points the feeling is probably easier, and the few loads brought in are not taken as readily as formerly, on account of the absence of buyers. From 50c to 60c has been about ruling prices by sample at provincial points. Prices by grade in the city are unchanged as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 75c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 60c.

## FLOUR.

Flour markets have not improved since last report, and the feeling has continued dull and

easy. A car of Manitoba strong bakers was sold in Montreal on Monday for \$4.50. Quotations there were nominally unchanged, but no reasonable bid would have been refused by holders. In the city there has been no effort to push production and prices have held steady. Quotations for broken lots, delivered in the city, are as follows: patents, \$2.45 strong bakers, \$2.00; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine, \$1.

## BRAN AND SHORTS

There has been no improvement in these products and prices continue to rule at the same low figures reported last week of \$6 for bran and \$7 for shorts.

## OATMEAL.

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

## OATS.

There has been very little movement in this grain on spot, though a few cars have passed through for eastern markets. Stocks are large at some country points. Prices have not materially changed. On track cars would bring from 23 to 25c.

## BARLEY.

No transactions heard of in this grain.

## POTATOES.

No movement is heard of in quantities, but plenty could probably be had at about 20c.

## CHEESE.

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

## EGGS.

Receipts have continued to come to hand in fairly liberal quantities, and the demand for immediate use has been good. Prices hold steady, any surplus over present requirements being taken for curing. The quotation of 12 to 13c is unchanged.

## BUTTER.

There has been no disposition to a let-up in receipts of butter, but on the contrary consignments are steadily increasing in number and quantity. No attempt has yet been made to reduce stocks by export of shipments, and the surplus accumulating over present requirements is being stowed away for winter use, so that there will be no necessity for importing butter next winter. Receipts are coming forward in better shape than formerly, which is a great consideration in packing. Quotations are given at the same as last week, 10 to 11c still being about the price realized to shippers of consignments to this market.

## BACON.

A fair demand has existed and prices have advanced from ¼ to ½c. Quotations are: dry salt, 9 to 9½c; smoked, 9½ to 10½c; rolls, 11c; breakfast bacon, 12c; old dry salt, 7½c.

## HAMS.

Have been in fair demand and firm, at from 14 to 14½c.

## MESS PORK.

Quiet and steady at \$15.00 to \$16.00.

## MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

## LARD.

Prices have remained steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for pails and 9½c per lb for tierces.

## DRESSED HOGS

Prices rule steady at 5½c.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed beef has not changed in price since our last report. Hind quarters are quoted at 9½ to 10c and carcasses at 7 to 7½c. Mutton has been in better supply and easier at 11c. Veal lower at 12c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The markets have been irregular and feverish the past week, with a slight firming up at the close. Prospects of a moderate crop the world over and a reduction of about twelve millions in the visible supply in this country as compared with the stock at this date last year, are features which might lend strength and give us higher prices had the course of the market the past three months been different or had the foreigners not been so badly scared by their own large stocks of flour and wheat. They have been loaded up so long over there, and our markets have been so erratic that our customers abroad seem to have settled down to the belief that because there is plenty, the future will bring plenty, hence they can buy as they please and at their own prices. The movement of new wheat, now beginning, will be apt to be such as to strengthen them in this belief, for the next three or four months, at least, so that while there may come a legitimate and considerable advance before the holidays, nothing but manipulation can avert a low range of values between now and October. Conservative, thoughtful observers talk this way, but some of them believe No. 1 hard will reach the dollar mark in Minneapolis before the new year comes.

Receipts continue heavy, while shipments are not as large as many had expected. The predictions so frequently heard throughout the spring as to a propable scarcity and a falling off in receipts have not been verified, but the longest haired bears have been surprised at the magnitude of receipts week after week.

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

	July 1.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
Wheat. No. 1 hard..	74	74	74	93
No. 1 north'n	72	71½	72	89
" 2 ..	70½	70	70½	84

Futures were rather quiet, No. 1 hard August closing at 75½c and September at 77c. August 1 northern closed at 73c, but had sold at 73½c. Coarse grains closed firm, with corn at 31 to 32c, oats 29 to 30c o.t., barley 35 to 55c and rye 49 to 51c, all by sample.

MILLSTUFFS—Although quiet, is rather scarce, the mills having mainly contracted ahead for all they can make. Bulk bran closed firm at \$6.25 to \$6.50 and shorts at \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

FLOUR—Millers say that there is no export demand for flour, but most of them report a fair domestic trade, due to the low prices prevailing. The market is far from active, however, it being necessary to force trade, buyers steadily holding back and demanding concessions.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.40; straights, \$4.00 to \$4.20; first bakers', \$3.30 to \$3.50; second bakers' \$2.80 to \$3.00; best low grades, \$1.90 to \$2.15, 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 30c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb Jute bags, 20c for 88lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb

cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills again showed what they could do last week, and rolled up a large output. The sum total of the week's work was 140,870 bbls—averaging 23,475 bbls daily—against 117,200 bbls the preceding week, and 137,500 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. On the 6th of July last year most of the mills were closed down for repairs on the canal. There has been no perceptible change on the platform from a week ago, except that one less mill, and that one of the smallest, is temporarily idle. The situation, however, it is claimed, is less favorable, and not a few millers look for a slackening of operations to some extent before a great while. Several millers have been quite free sellers of late and claim to have a sufficient number of orders booked to keep their mills going as at present for a month yet, but there are others who have about run dry in this respect. A few parties have recently been storing flour to a small extent, and there are not far from 35,000 bbls in warehouses here, or about a day and half's output. The flour market is dull and weak, with the lowest prices prevailing that our millers ever experienced. There was quite a heavy increase in the exports of the mills last week, and they were almost exclusively of the bakers' grade. The table below gives the exports of flour from Minneapolis for a series of weeks:

Week ending—	Bbls.	Week ending	Bbls.
June 26 .....	56,500	June 5 .....	79,750
June 19 .....	44,400	May 29 .....	67,810
June 12 .....	50,000		

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	June 29.	June 22.	June 15.
Wheat, bus ..	564,300	491,150	566,500
Flour, bbls ..	225	495	530
Millstuff, tons..	51	69	75

	SHIPMENTS.		
	June 29.	June 22.	June 15.
Wheat, bus ..	80,300	88,000	116,050
Flour, bbls ..	123,648	109,500	103,507
Millstuff, tons ..	3,228	3,855	4,442

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	June 28.	June 11.	
No. 1 hard, bus..	1,351,217	1,480,964	
No. 1 northern, bus ..	811,507	869,314	
No. 2 northern, bus ..	452,838	473,539	
No. 3, ..	6,943	6,944	
Rejected ..	25,759	33,944	
Special bins ..	424,396	417,806	
	* 3,072,660	3,282,511	

\*These figures do not include a considerable quantity of wheat in private elevators and sheds and annexes to regular elevators, nor that in mill bins.

	ST. PAUL.		
In elevators—	June 30.	June 23.	June 16.
bush ..	772,000	818,000	878,000

	DULUTH.		
In store, bus. ..	June 30.	June 23.	June 16.
	4,776,777	5,156,332	5,373,107

—Northwest Miller.

Prices at Brandon.

There is still very little wheat coming in. Buyers have been out in their calculations as to there being quite a stock in the country which would be marketed as soon as seeding and planting was got through with. We could hear of but two loads of No. 1. wheat on the market this past week and those were sold at 5c a bushel less than last week; 50c was the highest we have heard of being paid. Oats are still at the old price, but dealers are shipping a few car loads per week. If the surplus in the city was once got rid of this grain would soon come up to a figure that would remunerate the farmer as there is a large quantity required for home consumption. There are a few of our grain buyers and one or two of our merchants trying to get markets in some of the large cities in the U.S., for the coming crop of barley. Cattle are a drug in this market. Hogs are almost un-saleable. One firm has lost quite a number and others are disinclined to handle any until the weather becomes cooler. Sheep and lambs still in good demand and scarce. A few dressed turkeys were brought in on last Saturday, and found ready sale at 15c a lb. Flour, \$2 to \$2.25 for home ground. Wheat No. 1. hard, from 45 to 50, the last mentioned price being only paid in two instances. Cattle, live weight, with a downward tendency, 3 to 4c. Hogs dull 2 to 2½c. Butter 10 to 12c. Eggs not quite so plentiful, 8 to 10c.—Times.

Passenger Rail Rates in Minnesota.

The Minnesota State Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners have given formal notice to railway companies to reduce passenger fares in that state to 3c per mile. The board states that the average rate per passenger per mile for the year ending June 30, 1885, on the different roads was 2.9c. The fixed rate of fare per mile for local passengers, as prescribed by the companies during these years, was 4c per mile, except upon the Duluth & Iron Range (which carried 5,356 passengers), and a part of the Northern Pacific, where 5c per mile was charged. After naming seventeen different kinds of passenger rates, the board says that there are very substantial discriminations in the charges for passenger transportation, ranging from free passes to 5c per mile. Average railroad fares in other states are quoted per passenger per mile, as follows:

New England ..	2 15c	Western states ..	2.50c
Middle states ..	2.17c	Pacific states ..	2.84c
Southern states ..	2.82c		

In a number of states the report shows the maximum of 3c per mile is fixed by law. In Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska and South Carolina the passenger rates are fixed by classification of roads based on gross earnings; roads earning \$4,000 per mile or more, 3c per mile; those earning \$3,000 and less than \$4,000, 3.5c; those earning less than \$3,000 per mile, 4c. All the railroads centering in St. Paul and Minneapolis have accepted the conditions, and given notice that the 3c rate will be made. The order to this effect was made some time ago, tickets at the new reduced rate to be sold on and after June 5th.

A Dominion Lands office has been opened at Lethbridge.

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**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO.**

During the first three days of last week there was no special occurrence of any description in the wheat market. Monday and Tuesday were particularly dull and sluggish and the features influencing the market practically unchanged as compared with the previous week. On Wednesday there was a lively bulge for a time, but the advance was lost. From some unknown cause the market experienced a boom on Thursday and prices were advanced considerably. The bulge was purely a local one, other markets refusing to be influenced by it. Crop reports for the week have been less favorable from the spring wheat belt. The visible supply for the week ending June 26th was 29,483,687 bushels of wheat, for the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, showing a decrease as compared with the previous week of 1,425,078 bushels. For the corresponding week last year the visible was 41,332,524 bushels. Corn and oats have held quiet and steady. The leading feature of the week has been the strength developed in provisions. Prices have continued to advance from the first day to the close of the week, pork showing a gain of about \$1 over the previous week and about \$2 over the first of June. Provision bulls deny that there is a deal going on in hog products, though this is taken with more than the usual grain of salt by many who should be well posted. However there is good reason for a legitimate advance from the heavy consumptive demand for provisions now going on.

Wheat opened sluggish on Monday and during the forenoon very little active trading was indulged in. In the afternoon the markets continued quiet and easy. Cables were generally dull, and crop news favorable to the bears. Corn and oats were featureless. Provisions opened with free offerings, but immediately prices firmed up on rapid buying. Lard was especially strong. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.72½	72½
Corn .. .. .	34½	34½
Oats .. .. .	26½	27½
Pork .. .. .	9.52½	9.52½
Lard .. .. .	6.30	6.32½

On Tuesday there was quite a revolution in the prevailing sentiment, and a stronger and more active feeling seemed to pervade the markets generally. Wheat opened a shade lower, but soon the sentiment changed to one more of a bullish temper, notwithstanding favorable reports of the crops in Europe. Reports from the spring wheat districts were not so favorable to the crops, but this was offset by news from St. Louis that farmers were selling new wheat at 55c, a decline of 5c from the previous day. The reported purchase of six cargoes of wheat on French account at New York was an element of strength, but when it became known that the activity in this respect was due to the intention of the French Government to impose an increased duty on grain imports, this item of news changed to one of weakness, whereupon prices receded ¼ to ½c, but closed ½c higher

than yesterday. Corn and oats were quiet. Provisions continued strong throughout the week, pork advancing 15c and lard 7½ to 10c. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	72½	73½
Corn .. .. .	34½	34½
Oats .. .. .	27	27½
Pork .. .. .	9.67½	9.67½
Lard .. .. .	6.37½	6.37½

On Wednesday wheat opened ½ to ¾c higher, owing to a reported decrease of 3,000,000 bushels on passage to Britain, and damage to crops in the Northwest. This caused quite a rush of shorts to cover and there was considerable activity witnessed for a time, though there was no difficulty in procuring all the wheat wanted. Cables were not improved, and foreign houses were bearish as ever, offering property on the bulge in large lots. The close at 10 o'clock was ½c higher. In the afternoon wheat was easier, under large offerings of July. Corn was weak and dull; oats stronger. Provisions were higher, but very nervous. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.72½	72½
Corn .. .. .	34½	34½
Oats .. .. .	27½	27½
Pork .. .. .	9.80	9.80
Lard .. .. .	6.47½	6.47½

On Thursday wheat opened ½c lower than the close of the previous day, and with lower cables the market was heavy and depressed. St. Louis telegrams were anything but assuring, reporting an extremely dull cash market and anticipated heavy receipts of new wheat for the next thirty days. On news of more damage to spring wheat the market became strong and sold up considerably. Corn and oats were firm, with a moderate trade. Provisions continued strong, pork advancing 30c, and lard 10 to 12½c. Closing prices were:

	July.	August.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.74½	\$0.76½
Corn .. .. .	35½	36½
Oats .. .. .	27½	26½
Pork .. .. .	10.15	10.27½
Lard .. .. .	6.60	6.70

Prices continued strong all around on Friday and substantial advances were made throughout almost the entire list, wheat showing an advance of 1½c for August. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.75½	\$0.77½
Corn .. .. .	—	36½
Oats .. .. .	—	27½
Pork .. .. .	10.15	10.25
Lard .. .. .	6.55	6.65

The board adjourned on Friday not to meet again until Tuesday, owing to the 4th of July holiday.

**TORONTO.**

**STOCKS.**

The changes in the stock market during the past week, so far as quotations are concerned, have been of a very unimportant nature, and very slight in extent. Some of the leading bank stocks show a fractionally higher price bid, whilst others are quoted a fraction lower,

but in every instance the difference, as compared with our last quotations, is very slight. Manitoba Loan was offered at 100, with 92 bid. Northwest Land was held at 74c. Closing bids on June 30 as compared with June 24, were as follows:

	June 24.	June 30.
Montreal .. .. .	207½	208½
Ontario .. .. .	115	115½
Toronto .. .. .	200	199½
Merchants'	123	122½
Commerce .. .. .	sd118½	116½
Imperial .. .. .	135	135½
Federal .. .. .	108½	108½
Dominion .. .. .	208	208½
Standard .. .. .	124	124
Hamilton .. .. .	135	135
Northwest Land .. .. .	72½	73
C.P.R. Bonds .. .. .	105	105
do Stocks .. .. .	66½	66½

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

The only report which can be given of the local grain market is the old one of continued dullness and stagnation. There has been a more noticeable disposition to make concessions, but it would not appear that this feature has induced any more trading than usual. Crop reports are more reassuring as regards spring grains, and fall wheat is said to be turning out better than had been expected. Stocks have decreased slightly and now stand as follows: flour 2,250 bbls; fall wheat 205,000 bush; spring wheat 114,618 bush; mixed wheat 5,559 bush; oats 8,028 bush; barley 16,211 bush; peas 3,738 bush. Provisions have been fairly active and firm.

**WHEAT.**

has been offered more freely and at slightly lower prices, but the demand has not been such even at concessions as to bring about any active trading. No. 2 fall sold at 75 to 76c, and was readily obtainable at 76c. No. 2 spring and red winter were offered at 77c, with few if any transactions.

**FLOUR.**

Superior extra sold at from \$3.40 to \$3.50, and spring extra at \$3.05. Few transactions, however, were heard of and the feeling seemed to be dull and easy.

**OATS.**

Mixed sold at 32c and choice white at 33c. There was little demand, however, and prices were easy.

**BARLEY.**

There is nothing doing in this grain in car lots, and only an occasional sale on the street, where prices range from 45 to 50c.

**PEAS.**

Quiet and unchanged at 57c.

**POTATOES.**

Car lots have been offered to a very limited extent, and prices firm and higher. Early Rose sold at 65 to 70c on track.

**APPLES.**

Few of these have been offered, but a few small lots have sold at from \$2.75 to \$3.

**EGGS.**

Receipts have fallen off somewhat, but prices have not advanced, the demand having also slackened, packers having had their wants well supplied. Quotations unchanged at 11 to 12c.

**BUTTER.**

Scarcely anything in the line of rolls have been offered, and tubs of choice have come forward slowly. One car of good yellow sold at 12c, and smaller lots of good to choice sold

readily at 14 to 15c. All offered has been wanted for local use, especially for best grades, and no shipping demand heard of.

#### CHEESE.

For local consumption small lots have sold at 8 to 8½c for choice and 7½c for medium. It is thought that the greater portion of the June make has been sold. One car changed hands at 7½c.

#### PORK

Moving moderately at the unchanged price of \$13 to \$13.50 in small lots. No sales reported of large lots.

#### BACON.

Has been in fairly good demand and at firm prices, quotations being about ½c higher all around. Long clear has sold in tons and cases at 7½ to 7¾c. One car of country cured was bid at 6¾c. Cumberland has sold at 7c, with light at 3c. Rolls have brought 8½ to 9c and bellies 10½ to 11c. Stocks are said to be running low and held firmer.

#### HAMS

Prices have advanced slightly, and now rule from 11½ to 12c according to quality.

#### LARD.

The demand has been principally for small pails, which have sold at a fractional advance, small lots bringing from 9½ to 9¾c.

#### HOGS.

All offered have been taken freely at \$7 to \$7.25, but very few moving.

### Chewing Gum.

One of our druggists says it is remarkable how rapidly the demand for spruce chewing gum has increased "Up to two years ago we could not sell two pounds a year, now our annual sales exceed 300 pounds. We laid in a stock of 75 pounds the first of March, and, "taking up a tiny scopeful of the reddish brown, amorphous lumps, "you can see how little we have left." Contrary to popular notions the best gum is not now obtained from Main forests; the lighter colored, which is in demand, being procured from Northern New York and Canada, where the older trees only are leveled by the lumbermen, and the younger trees, which yield the choice gum are left standing. In this State the young growth has pretty much gone with the old. The price paid for the best gum is one dollar a pound. The highest our informant said he ever paid was \$1.25 per pound for a lot of 40 pounds, the choicest he had ever seen, which was gathered in the vicinity of Sawyer river. New Hampshire, when that region was first opened up for lumbering operations. It is claimed that the habit of chewing spruce gum is beneficial to the dyspeptic, relieves thirst, etc., It is at least a great improvement over the tobacco habit, for which it has occasionally been substituted. The medical journals are engaged in a warm controversy in regard to the effect upon users.—*Portland Press.*

### Their Luck May Change.

A Chicago commission man writes to *Daily Business* as follows. It has been truly said that the only sure thing about luck is that it is certain to change. The foreigners who have made a very large amount of money selling wheat in Chicago and New York from \$1.15 down during the past two or three years seem to forget that truism, for they are selling more heavily and more persistently now than they have been at

any time previously. This thing of selling short in the leading American markets is a new thing to them. They have not been at it more than three years, and the programme of short selling has been a winning one with them ever since they started in. With blind confidence in their luck, and in the infallibility of a system that has been a source of an unfailling profit from the moment they began trading, they continue to sell the farmers' grain long before it has been harvested, and in many cases months before it is even planted. They sell wheat more recklessly at 73c than they did twelve months ago at \$1.05. It is another's property they have sold, and if the owner should decline to deliver they would be in a fix. Wheat has not been so cheap in the shipping months for thirty years as it is now and has been since navigation opened. In that time corn has sold at 28c, oats at 15c, and provisions away under present prices. Wheat is relatively the cheapest article on the whole speculative list. It is within the range of possibilities that the chronic short sellers of Britain and the continent will be taught an expensive lesson during the next twelve months, and that their cousins on this side of the water will be forced to assist in paying attention to the same master.

### Rapacious Western Railways.

The costs of transportation and the unlawful aggressions of railway corporations are subjects of most vital concern to the great grain-producing centers of the west. As the price for grain falls away in the great trading marts the rates of transportation are increased, placing the producer between two ravenous forces, to escape from which he is compelled to sacrifice one-half his crop in order to get the other half to market; and even then he does not escape this unwarranted, un-American thralldom, for the process must be repeated annually. This state of affairs is chargeable, almost wholly, to rapacious railway management, which tramples under foot and defies the law, rates being fixed on the principle of charging "all that the traffic will bear" instead of charging a rate which will yield a reasonable net profit. By these means dividends are declared on stock, no matter how much water has been injected; the greater the amount of water the heavier the tax on the grain producer. The burden is becoming too great to be carried patiently; yet, notwithstanding vehement protests and unmistakable indications of a storm which will try the very life of their enterprises, railway magnates continue to add to the load which is crushing the agriculture of the West. Exorbitant charges, enforced by unlawful pools, are the order of the day, competition is being choked, and oppression is running rampant.—*St. Louis Miller.*

A REPORT from Ottawa says the contract for the construction of the Northwest Central has been let to Manning, McDonald & Co.

A MAN from Medicine Hat, was in the city last week, endeavoring to dispose of a car of new potatoes. He asked 2½c per pound for them, which was considered to high in view of the cost of potatoes laid down here from Chicago.

### Analysis of Cheese.

The following of interest to cheese manufacturers is from the report of H. S. Evans, chief analyst for the Dominion: Closely allied to milk and butter is cheese—a commodity which hitherto has not received from the analysts the attention it deserves; and pending the report of Prof. Saunders and Mr. Best, only nineteen samples have been called for. No adulteration of this limited number of samples examined has been reported, a satisfactory circumstance in view of the very low prices which have ruled for this product of the farm, and the fact that across the border oleomargarine and lard cheeses are by no means uncommon; skim milk, enriched by those fats, being employed in their manufacture.

The methods of analysis employed in the case of butter are applicable here. Although adulteration has not been reported, there are however, sources of deterioration manifest, namely, the hurried mode of manufacture, and imperfect maturation of the cheese before placing it on the market. Perfect pressure to exclude as much as possible of the whey, is as essential in the production of sound cheese, but this seems to be disregarded by the manufacturers; and the second fermentation, technically known as "ripening," is impossible, from the short time which is allowed to elapse between the cheeses entering the press and their being offered on the market. Decay, rather than maturity, must be the issue of the rough handling such green cheeses invariably receive in transit. For the credit and welfare of this vast industry and source of wealth to the country, conditions should be laid down whereby a better, more wholesome and more valuable and profitable product may be secured, and it is to be hoped the investigation now in hand will result in establishing standards by which such a result may accrue, to the pecuniary benefit and credit of the country.

OVENS & Co., dealers in groceries and liquors, Winnipeg, have given up the liquor department.

H. A. PERLEY of Carberry has leased the C.P.R. dining room at Broadview, which he will operate in addition to his Carberry hotel. This will be a great boon to the travelling public, as Mr. Perley is one of the most competent and painstaking caterers in the Northwest.

THE customs returns for the month of June, for the port of Winnipeg, as compared with the same month last year, are as follows:

	Values 1885.	Values 1886.
Goods imported dutiable..	\$100,132	\$132,840
do do free.....	34,652	13,558
Total imported....	134,784	146,407
Goods entered for consumption dutiable and free	140,990	149,485
Duty collected .....	34,740	45,447
Goods exported .....	44,853	20,563
The Inland Revenue receipts for the same month were:		
Shirts .....	\$3,054.91	
Tobacco and cigars .....	2,616.80	
Malt .....	1,256.66	
Miscellaneous.....	113.20	
		7,971.57

### How to Detect Fraudulent Butter.

The melting point and specific gravity of dry butter fat (freed from all water, curd and salt) give unerring indications of the true nature of the fat, especially the latter indication, when taken at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit, and compared with distilled water at the same temperature. If the specific gravity under these conditions indicates 910, or not less, it is safe to conclude the fat is genuine butter fat; but if it goes below 910 it becomes questionable, and then the somewhat delicate, though not difficult determination, has to be made of the fixed and volatile fatty acids;—from these determinations the actual percentage of foreign fat added may be calculated.

Ninety per cent. of insoluble or fixed fatty acids is allowable, although the average for good butter is 87½; but this margin is permitted for difference of variety in true butter. But if the fixed fatty acids exceed 90 per cent., adulteration is pretty certain, and its proportion may be calculated upon the basis of a mean of 87½ per cent. Butterives yield from 95 to 96 per cent. of fixed fatty acids, and no volatile fatty acids, or only traces and these traces arising from the small quantity of butter fat in the milk used for churning up the butterines.

No valid objection can be made to the introduction of oleomargarines and butterines, if they are carefully and well made from sound ingredients, for they are quite as wholesome and palatable as butter, and more so than carelessly-made butter; and from the absence of the readily changeable volatile acids, they are more stable and less liable to become rancid, and being produceable of excellent quality at a considerably lower price than butter, they furnish, if distinctly labelled and sold only as artificial butter, a desideratum of great value, to those who are compelled to study closely their domestic economics, and who do not possess the necessary conveniences for keeping butter in good condition during our hot summers. But while saying this much in favor of the compound it is essential that strict legislation should, as it does in Massachusetts and elsewhere, enforce that every package of this artificial butter, when delivered to the public should be distinctly and legibly labelled or branded, so that the purchaser may not be prejudiced, but be made perfectly aware of the nature of the commodity, and have no excuse for supposing it to be otherwise than an artificial butter.—From the report of H. S. Evans, chief analyst for the Dominion.

### The Country Shoemaker.

A shoemaker has put up his stove, and now works in an overheated atmosphere, such as all shoemakers seem to delight in. He is a crooked old man, with his head and beard as white as snow, and a fine pale skin and delicate features, for too much indoor work has spoiled his ruddy complexion. He knows almost every pair of shoes in the village, for his cure of soles is a large one. A curious heap of foot-casings lies in one corner of his shop. They all have a character of their own from the "stubbed" copper toes of widow Blair's son to farmer Grimes' great square-soled boots. There are

women's shoes, some slender and worn discreetly on the side, some coarse and run down at the heel, some dainty kid "storekept," for which the old man has supreme contempt. The lasts upon the shelf are all ticketed: "Ole Lady Holt." Yes, he has made for her these past thirty years. Young "widow Holt," the son's wife, came from the city and has "notions." How he has stood before that young lady and lectured her in his slow way on the wickedness of French heels. A book lies open tumbled down on the bench, and there are moments when the old man stops sewing Sam Slooem's "Oxford tie" and takes it up, adjusting the spectacles on his nose and leaning forward with his chin protruding. It is not the Bible. The old man seldom reads that now. It is a book of science, treating of the evolution of the human race. Often the young parson comes in and sits beside him there on the bench, and the two hold weighty arguments together of righteousness, temperance and judgment to come, but the old man is not convinced. On Sunday the shoemaker goes not to church. All day he is deep in science and philosophy, while his old wife trudges off alone to the meeting, and coming home again, says, "Oh, father, if you could only have heard that sermon." But the shoemaker laughs, with a slight touch of contempt at the idea that the young minister can teach him anything. He may come and learn from him, if he will, sitting on the workman's bench, but the old man will not sit in the pew to return the compliment. The neighbors think, according to the eternal fitness of things, this obstinate old man should not be happy, but I am fain to confess that he is, as he sings to his lapstone, in a desperately cracked voice, those old psalm tunes he learned at his mother's knee; not from pious fervor does the old man sing them, but because these have stuck to his memory like larrs, and because he knows no others.—Evening Post.

### Success Rarely Sudden.

Legitimate success in business generally comes slowly and few men will win either fame or fortune without giving a fair equivalent for them. A young man starting in business should determine at the very outset that he will win success, and deserve it by legitimate means. To accomplish this purpose many things should be taken into consideration, and first of all, "fair and square dealings." There is a firm in this city, now one of the largest and wealthiest of its kind, that started in a small way, and that since the fire has built up a great enterprise on the strength of this phrase. It advertised everywhere—in the newspapers, on the curbstones, on the fences along the lines of railroad leading into the city—"fair and square dealing," and by keeping its faith in this respect and "forging to the front," it has been prosperous, almost phenomenally so.

To gain legitimate success also requires patience. Sometimes it takes years for a storekeeper to get well established in trade, but the turning point in his favor is sure to come sometime, if he works faithfully, lives frugally, and waits for results. It requires, further, stability. A man must settle down to one place, one plan, one purpose. Nothing costs a met-

chant so much as a removal to a new field. It is like beginning his work again, and he has the disadvantage of building up a business with the opposition of others, already well established.

We recently knew of an instance where a grocer was doing a fair business—in fact was making money. His prospects were fair for the future, his credit was good, but he was in a country town and thought it would be more agreeable for him to live nearer the city; hence he came to one of the suburbs of Chicago. His new venture was a failure. He returned to his former place, but he had lost his foothold by his removal; other storekeepers had secured his customers, and after a fruitless struggle to get upon his feet again he was closed out by the sheriff. We say this to show what an evil discontent is to a business man. There are many who are doing fairly well who imagine they would be far more prosperous and happy somewhere else. This is frequently a mistaken notion. And there are many who are not sufficiently wise to let well enough alone."

Legitimate success, then, must generally be fairly earned. A few may make money by speculation, by taking large risks by removing their goods, their families and personal property to new places and selling out their real estate at a loss. Not many do, however, and if you will recall your many business acquaintances who have not been satisfied with the steady wearisome plodding necessary in all ordinary business, you will be surprised perhaps to discover how many have miserably failed, and how few have found success in new fields of labor.—Grocer's Critic.

### The "Bad Lands" of Dakota.

The "bad lands" of Dakota are said to owe their origin to the burning of the coal deposits that once existed there. They are situated principally along the Cheyenne and Grand rivers and the Little Missouri. They are from two or three miles to, say, twenty-five miles in width. In the long ago the valleys of these streams must have been filled with drift-wood. Then followed a period of drift which buried accumulations of wood under two or three hundred feet of sediment, sand and gravel. The buried wood in time became coal, the veins being in some instances twenty odd feet in depth. Either from spontaneous combustion, or from electricity, fires were started in these veins, and they gradually burned out, restoring in part the old water courses by means of the overflow from the accumulation of water in these newly-formed basins. The observer will see patches of slag, there great boulders, showing evidence of great heat, and scoria or burned clay. Where the fires were checked by caving earth and the coal did not burn, mounds two or three hundred feet in height stand. In parts of Wyoming the same process is now going on. Vast fields are determined by subterranean fires, and the smoking plain is filled with desolation.—American Mail.

### NOTICE.

I hereby notify all persons or parties doing business with GEORGE H. RICE, now carrying on business under the title of RICE & EDDY, general grocers and contractors, Regina, N.W.T., that I have withdrawn from said business, and no longer a partner of the aforesaid GEO. H. RICE, and will not be responsible for any business he transacts from this date forth under the style of Rice & Eddy or under any other style or title.

(Signed) W. F. EDDY.

Winnipeg, July 5th, 1888.



**Cities.**

It will hardly be thought that there are not on the whole globe fifty cities containing 200,000 people; but such is the fact, and any one may convince himself of it by consulting a geographical dictionary. It would seem at first that there must be at least 200 cities of 200,000 population; but there is not, I repeat, one-fourth the number. Of these Great Britain has about nine, France three, Italy four, Germany (proper) five or six, China some nine, and the United States, according to the latest census, nine or ten. It is somewhat remarkable that a country only a hundred years old should have as many (if not more) large cities as the oldest lands; but it is not improbable that before another century we shall count as large a number of cities of 200,000 inhabitants as there are now in the whole world. New Yorkers may look with a certain disdain upon towns of that size; but when they remember how few there are their disdain should be modified, if not converted to respect. We are inclined to think that old and famous Capitals like Cordova, Granada, Cadiz, Florence, Venice, Padua, Verona, Bologna, Warsaw, Cracow, Antwerp, Ghent, Rotterdam, Leyden, Leipsic must be very large, though they really have no more than 70,000 to 140,000 or 150,000 people each. The cities that can lay claim to 100,000 population and upward are perhaps 150,000, and these include many of those which at first thought we should suppose contained two or three times the number. *Commercial Advertiser.*

Regular customer (disposed to be facetious): "I guess you'll have to trust me for this paper till morning." Clerk: "Oh, that's all right, Mr Brown." Regular Customer: "But suppose I was to be killed between now and to-morrow?" Clerk: "Well, the loss would not be much, sir."

The average condition of the spring wheat crop for the United States has been reduced 13 per cent. during the past month and is now about 11 per cent. below the average one year ago. Average condition of the corn crop now, 94; one month ago, 98, and one year ago, 90. The condition of the oats crop has fallen 11 per cent during the past month, and the grass crop has been very materially shortened by dry and unfavorable weather.



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