

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Page 613 is incorrectly numbered page 618.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
									J		

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TEES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

ANTHONY FORCE,

Importer of

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT,

Contractors, Engineers & Founders Supplies,

Steel and Iron Rails and Fastenings, Girders, Steel and Iron Bridges, Light Steel and Iron Rails, for Trains and Others, Iron and Steel Plates, Pig Iron, Bar Iron, &c.

Iron and Galvanized Roofing, Boiler Tubes, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Imported Fire Bricks and Cements, Cotton Waste, Lubricating and other Oils.

OFFICE: 76 ST. PETER STREET,
Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Man'g Co.,

J. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS

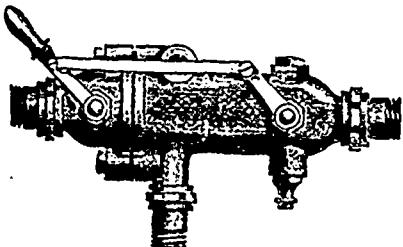
THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.
Office Cor. York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.
All Orders promptly attended to.

THE KORTING INJECTOR!!

Acknowledged to be the

Best Boiler Feeder in the World



Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Cheaper than any other injector in the market.

Prices and particulars on application to

R. MITCHELL & CO.

81 Peter and Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

Domulion Palat Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.
H. B. Newhall Co's, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.
W. Barwell, England.—Bolts Nuts & Rivet Works.
G. H. Hendry & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Furger.
Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies.
Oils, etc., etc.
17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

8 LOGAN ST. WEST WINNIPEG.

THE FEDERAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - - \$2,810,000.
Rest, - - - - - 1,150,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.
William Galbraith, Esq., E. Gurney, Jun., Esq.
Geo. W. Torrance, Esq., Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.
John Kerr, Esq.
G. W. YARBER, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO.
WINNIPEG, F. L. PATTON, MANAGER.

Branches—Aurora, Chatham, Guelph, Kingston, London, Newmarket, Simcoe, St. Mary & Strathroy, Tilsonburg, Winnipeg, and Yorkville.

Bankers—New York—American Exchange National Bank Boston—The Massachusetts National Bank Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOTEL, OTTAWA.

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

KILGOUR BROS.

MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
Twines, etc., etc.

TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. A. LOUGHEED,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public
&c., &c.

CALFARY & MEDICINE HAT.

D. A. KEIZER,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

MACHINE AND PATENT DRAWINGS MADE.

Water Powers estimated and Dams located for Milling purposes, to best advantage. Attention given to general surveying. Apply,
12 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG.

J. A. HEALY & CO.,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Agents S.S. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent.
F. B. Bygones, Vice President. H. A. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED).

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,
Millwrighting.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

All Kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG.

MULHOLLAND BROS.,

General Hardware Merchants

Importers of

Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,
Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated Galvanized Barbed Wire.

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY.

Goods imported from Hamburg, Germany.

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS.

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO

Westman & Baker,

119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,

Manufacturers of the latest Improved

GORDON PRESSES,

PAPER CUTTERS,

BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,

LITHOGRAPHERS' HAND PRESSES,

COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.

All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted
Send for Price List.

THE JOHN DOTY

ENGINE & BOILER WORKS

COMPANY,

Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Of Every Description and Capacity.

Arrington & Sims' celebrated Automatic

Cut-Off Engines,

Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,

Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

Upright Engines, and

Meyers Variable Cut-off Engine.

OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,

Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

Fire Box Boilers on Skids or Wheels,

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

Horizontal Return Flue Boilers,

BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers

and Pulleys for Factories and Mills of

every description.

Send for circulars and price lists to

ROBERT MUIR & CO., Agents,

515 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

HENDERSON & BULL,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR

The Canada Sugar Refining Company,
The Canada Jute Company,
MONTREAL.STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consign-
ments.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Princess and Alexander Streets,
WINNIPEG.**The Ames, Holden Company,**AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.
JAMES REDMOND, } WINNIPEG.
A. C. FLOMERFELT, }

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

BISCUITS
CONFECTIONERY**PAULIN & CO.,**

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

11 Ross St., WINNIPEG.

New Teas, 1885.

JUST ARRIVING.

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

1,521 packages "JAPAN TEAS,"
Including "Basket Fired," "Strictly Uncolored,"
and "Natural Leafs,"Ex S.S. "Altamny," 405 packages "Moyune" & "Kaisow"
—CONGOUE—And expected daily Ex S.S. "Altamny," balance of our
fall shipments. All

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

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

COFFEES,

'Mocha,' 'Old Govt Java,' 'Jamaica' and 'Rio,' 'Green' or 'Roasted,'
We also have these Coffees ground and packed under
our own supervision.**G. F. & J. GALT,**Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers,
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

E. F. Hutchings,

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Saddlery, Harness & Leather

Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.

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

See my Winter King Whips.

Retail Store: 569 Main Street.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

WINNIPEG.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL
Canadian Academy of Art. 562 Main Street.SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantel Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts.
Winnipeg.**A. G. HAMPLE,**

—DEALER IN—

HIDES,

Raw Furs and Leather.

Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and
strings furnished on application.**Chicago Hide House,**

22 Logan St. West, WINNIPEG, Man.

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

W. HIGGINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.

33 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

WINNIPEG, MAN

VIPOND, McBRIDE & CO.,

Wholesale Fruit & Produce

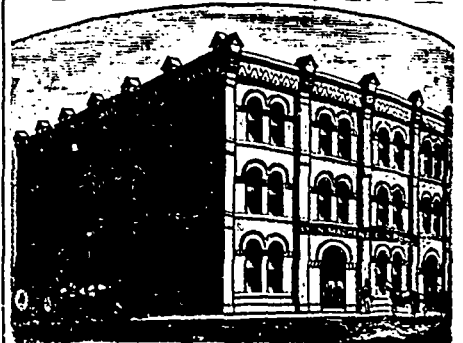
—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in
their season

201 & 203 Commissioners St., Montreal, and

18 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, WINNIPEG.

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between

Samuel P. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

—AND—

Andrew T. Wood and Matthew Leggat,

OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

as Hardware Merchants, in Winnipeg, has been dissolved
by mutual consent, Mr. Johnson retiring.The business will be continued by George D. Wood, of
Winnipeg, and Wood and Leggat, of Hamilton, under the
name and style of George D. Wood & Co., to whom all
accounts must be paid.(Signed), SAM. P. JOHNSON,
ANDREW T. WOOD,
MATTHEW LEGGATReferring to the above we beg to solicit a continuance
of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm,
GEO. D. WOOD & CO.

WINNIPEG, March 24th, 1885.

**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AGENTS FOR

CHASE & SANBORN'S
Celebrated Roasted Coffees

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half Bbls. and 1 Bbl.

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40 L. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisins
and Currants.**AT WAREHOUSE,**25 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, APRIL 28, 1885.

NO. 31.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month, weekly insertion	\$0.30 per line.
3 months, do	0.75 "
6 " do	1.25 "
12 " do	2.00 "

Casual rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising 10 cents per line each insertion.

Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

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.

427 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 28, 1885.

A. S. ROWE, undertaker, Brandon, has gone out of business.

R. SMITH has opened up a shoemaker's shop at Gleichen, Alberta.

W. T. SMITH, general storekeeper, Portage la Prairie, has given up business.

S. R. MARLATT, lumber dealer, Portage la Prairie, has gone out of business.

COCKBURN & Co., furniture dealers, Winnipeg, contemplate closing their business.

H. L. REYNOLDS, dealer in groceries and liquors, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

MITCHELL & SUTHERLAND have purchased the blacksmith and wagon business of George Graham in Stonewall.

A. C. McPHERSON & Co., wholesale fruit and provision dealers, Winnipeg, have sold out their business to — Phillips.

THE estate of Drake, Burrows & Rutherford, lumber dealers in Winnipeg and Selkirk, is about being sold by trustee.

LEESON, has retired from the firm of Nulty, Beer & Leeson, printers, Moosomin. The firm will now be known as Nulty & Beer.

DUNCAN McLAREN, blacksmith, Neepawa, has sold out his business to one Grant, of Gladstone, who takes possession on May 1st.

THE bankrupt stock of Robert Brown, late general merchant, Mountain City, has been purchased by James Rawson of that place.

T. RENWICK, retires from the firm of J. F. Rutta & Co., real estate agents, Winnipeg, and the business will be continued by J. F. Rutta, under the old firm name.

IN addition to the Northwest Navigation Co. Capt. Wm Petit, has chartered the steamer "Cheyenne" which will be run between Winnipeg and St Vincent during the season.

IT seems that there is enough clay soil amid the rocks round Port Arthur to allow of a brick yard, as the *Herald* of that city announces that one is about to be started by one F. O' Cain immediately.

JAMES HERALD, of Siddons & Herald, general storekeeper, Stonewall, the dissolution of which appeared in our last issue, has decided to continue in the same business, while Siddons has gone into stock-raising.

THE contract for the construction of the Regina and Prince Albert railway has been let to Foley Brothers, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, and it is intended that work will commence at once, with the aim of constructing as far as Long Lake before next fall.

ON Sunday the steamer *Marquette* was detained several hours at Louise bridge on her first up-river trip, the C.P.R. authorities refusing to allow the opening of the bridge for her. The cause of their refusal was stated to be on account of repairs on the bridge being going on.

THE first steamboat of the season of the Northwest Navigation Company, the *Marquette*, started up the river for St. Vincent, on Sunday, where she will take in cargo from the St. P.M. & M. railway for this city. She is expected to start on the down trip on Wednesday, and bring quite a good load of freight, as many of our importers have ordered their through freight from the east to be sent by river from the boundary line.

IN our issue of last week we gave notice of the dissolution of the firm of Thibaudau Bros. & Co., wholesale dry goods dealers in Winnipeg, Montreal and London, Eng. The change will in no way affect the Winnipeg house which will continue under the management of S.A.D. Bertrand.

ALTHOUGH the past week was a wet one over a considerable portion of the Northwest, seeding operations have been progressing rapidly, and with the return of good weather will be pushed with more vigor. In the Northwestern portions of this province and west to beyond Regina teams are scarce, the transport service of the army having made heavy demands in that way. Some farmers who were depending upon hiring teams for seeding have been badly left, and will be heavy losers.

WE have received the first two numbers of the "*Merchant*" a Toronto trade publication, devoted to the interests of finance and commerce. It is a sixteen page magazine form journal the mechanical get up of which is very creditable. If we judge of its columns by the two first numbers, it will prove a valuable aid to trade in Ontario, and a journal of great interest to the trading classes. It is edited by Mr. R. Mortley formerly on the staff of the *Montreal Journal of Commerce*, and under his control it cannot but have the success we heartily wish for it.

WINNIPEG manufacturing industries have been flourishing during the past week, especially the manufacture of clothes-line telegrams to our newspapers. Although not a press dispatch from the front passed over the lines to Winnipeg between early on Saturday morning and Monday night, our contemporary, the *Times*, manufactured a defeat of our troops on Saturday afternoon and a victory on Sunday finishing up the latter with the killing of Dumont the rebel leader. The *Sun* was not so hard on our own boys, but polished-off Dumont completely along with 25 other rebels, all of which, except two Indians, it has since resurrected. It is fortunate that people with friends at the front have learned to place no reliance upon the telegraphic reports of these two journals. The *Free Press* acted with commendable caution and conscientiousness.

Business East. ONTARIO.

Fred. Bergman, birds, Toronto, is dead.
D. Rapelge, hotel, Petrolia, has sold out.
John Beck, grocer, etc., Bothwell, has sold out.

R. Dick, tailor, Belleville, has assigned in trust.

Burrs & Co., liquors, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

E. L. Sohns, general store, Forest. Sold out at auction.

Mrs. Donaghy, millinery, Brighton, has been burned out.

James Garrison, butcher, Brighton, has been burned out.

Sells & Snyder, Tins, Brighton, has been burned out.

T. J. Atkinson, grocer and produce merchant, has assigned.

N. & O. J. Phelps, lumber, Merriton, has assigned in trust.

Alexander Brodie, lumber, Aurora, has assigned in trust.

W. J. Wagoner, jeweler, Cornwall, has assigned in trust.

James Melross, general store, Beeton, has assigned in trust.

Alexander Brodie, lumber, Aurora, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Gainer, shoes, Minden has sold out to Michael Brown.

David Bowen, grocer, Madoc, has sold out to James Latimer.

A. Hoelscher, harness, Berlin, has sold out to Louis Sattler.

Wm. Cane & Sons, mills, Newmarket, has been burned out.

Mrs. Ferguson, grocer, Wroxeter, has sold out to J. Marks

Wm. Murray, general store, Kincardine. Damaged by fire.

James Whiteside, general store, Delhi, has assigned in trust.

Benn & Lee, general store, Hagersville, has assigned in trust.

J. & W. Shoults, grain, etc., Petrolia, has assigned in trust.

Allan McDougall, general store, has sold out to Rutledge Bros.

Mrs. L. W. Smith, grocer, West Flamboro, is out of business.

Chas. E. Errington, hotel, Petrolia, is offering to compromise.

F. W. McRae, hotel, Beaverton, has sold out to Alex. Hamilton.

E. Caniff, harness, Springbrook, will remove to Harold May 1st.

Mrs. Watson, fancy goods, Toronto, is selling off and rethining.

N. & O. J. Phelps & Co., sawmill, Phelpsston, has assigned in trust.

J. J. Minnis, shoes, Leamington, has sold out and gone into merchie.

James Cook, jr., hotel, Harold, will remove to Rossmore, May 1st.

James Cook, jr., hotel, Harold. Removing to Rossmore, May 1st.

A. J. McDonald, shoes, London, has admitted A. B. Williams into partnership, and style is now McDonald & Williams.

Joseph Dibbs, crockery, Toronto, is selling-off stock and retiring.

John Siadles, hotel, Mansfield has been succeeded by James Reid.

Samuel Cull, marble, Leamington, has sold out and gone into shoes.

G. McMillan, liquors, etc., Gravenhurst, has sold out to John Palmer.

Chas. Taylor & Son, painters, Sarnia. Style now W. F. Taylor & Son.

Wm. Grant, hotel, London. Sold out and going to British Columbia.

N. McPhedras, general store, Westfield, has sold out to J. B. Jefferson.

F. B. Smith, tailor, Toronto. Sold out by auction and out of business.

George Nixon, general store, Dundalk, has sold out to Nixon, Dean & Co.

A. S. Kennedy, jeweler, Cobourg. Stock advertised for sale by auction.

F. J. Gillet, grocer, Chatham. Stock sold by assignee and out of business.

Edmund Wright, general store, Pickering, has sold out to Dickie & Morgan.

Mrs. L. Gosset, fancy goods, Toronto. Stock, etc., advertised for sale by auction.

Quetton, St. George & Co., wholesale wine merchant, Toronto, have suspended.

Wm. Wharin & Co., jeweler, Toronto, is offering to compromise at 50c in dollar.

R. H. Burke & Son, tins, etc., Tilsonburg, have dissolved. G. E. Burke continues.

Lumsden Bros., wholesale grocers, Hamilton, have dissolved. Wm Lumsden continues.

Thomas Moore, tailor, Kingston. Wm. Moore admitted partner under style Thomas Moore & Son.

E. Cox & Co., dry goods, Port Hope, has admitted -- Baker, and style is now Baker, Cox & Co.

QUEBEC.

F. McLaughlin, grocer, Quebec, is dead.

James D. Fowler, cutler, Montreal, is dead.

A. McLennan, grocer, Montreal, has sold out.

Hagens & Hansen, ship brokers, Quebec, has dissolved.

Robillard & Dupont, builders, Montreal, have dissolved.

Chas. Normandin, jr., trader, Longueuil, has assigned in trust.

S. Labelle & Fils, boots and shoes, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Eug. Rintret & Frere, St. Lazare, (Bellechase Co.), has assigned in trust.

J. H. Mooney, wool and tanner. Tannery and plant considerably damaged by fire.

B. Laborte, hotel, Montreal, advertises, fixtures, furniture, etc., for sale by auction.

F. Lamoreux, hotel, Montreal, advertises fixtures, furniture, etc., for sale by auction.

Hector Prevost & Co., wines, etc. Armand Larocque admitted partner under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Digby Publishing Co., Digby, has sold out.

Patten & Co., manufacturers boots and shoes, have sold out.

Halifax Photographic Co., Halifax, have sold out to Wm. Notman.

J. E. Curran, dry goods, Halifax. Stock taken under bill of sale.

Dawson, Gordon & Co., hardware, etc. R. S. Dawson of this firm is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Patterson, Loggie & Co., general store, have dissolved.

John O'Brien, general store, Nelson, has been burned out.

W. H. Thorne & Co., hardware, St. John, T. C. Lee and A. C. Thorne admitted partners.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

W. & A. Brown & Co., dry goods, Charlottetown, have dissolved.

The following have been burned out at Alberton:—Birch & Dyer, general store; R. A. Clarke, lobster packer, etc.; Henderson & Gordon, general store; Alex. McLeod, flour, etc.; Robt. S. Pridham, general store, etc.; Benjamin Rogers, general store, etc.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Robert Maddock, of the firm of J. and R. Maddock, general dealers, Carbonar is dead.

The Commercial Traveller.

Under this heading *The Merchant* has the following:—

Few men have a truer appreciation of home comforts than the commercial traveller, and none are away from its attractions so often. This is one of the chief inducements to save money, and to provide for the rainy day which comes to all of us more or less. A commercial traveller abroad is quite a different individual at home. He drops that universal feeling of interest in every one so to speak, that he is compelled to manifest on the road, and as soon as he crosses the threshold of his dwelling he becomes a different man, and at least finds something in which he can take a genuine sense of pleasure, in the contemplation of those domestic comforts only to be found at home. His wife and family, and his household, help to sustain him in his disappointments, encourage him in his successes, and stimulate him to still greater exertions, so that when the time for him to resume his travels on the road again recurs he feels himself a better and a brighter fellow for the change, and goes on his journey rejoicing in the fact that, after all, there is no place like home.

Straightening a Chimney.

It was discovered upon examination not long ago that a chimney eighty feet high, at a machine shop at Holyoke, Mass., was about forty-two inches out of perpendicular. The method employed in righting was quite simple. A harness was located under the cornice and two others below the first. Two lever jackscrews were placed under the girders of one of the harnesses on one side, and six jackscrews similarly to the other side. The earth was then carefully loosened about the chimney on the opposite side from that of its inclination, and water poured in, after which the jackscrews were turned gradually, and the earth again damped with the hose. After this process had been several times repeated the earth was puddled, and the whole stands now properly righted.—*Paper Trade Journal.*

H. SHOREY & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
 —AND—
Mantle Manufacturers,
 32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
 54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,
 — MONTRÉAL.
No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,
WINNIPEG.

North-Western 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.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
WOODS & COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents,
WINNIPEG.
PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
 70 PRINCESS ST.,
 WINNIPEG, MAN.

City Roller Mills.
D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
 Manufacturers 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. WINNIPEG
 Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St. WINNIPEG
 Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

THOS. W. TAYLOR,
 THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,
 AND
Blank Book Manufacturer,
 Of Manitoba and the North-West.
 13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHAW & MASTERMAN,
Produce Commission Merchants
 —SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF—
GRAIN, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.
 Correspondence Solicited. REFERENCES: Union Bank of Lower Canada and the Winnipeg Jobbing Houses.
 120 PRINCESS STREET,
 Cor. of Alexander St., } **WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

FELDE, HAFFNER & CO.,
Wholesale Produce AND Commission Merchant.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE
DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.
 AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.
 P.O. Box 359 Office: Cauchon Block, Winnipeg

J. H. ASHDOWN,
 Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of
Shelf and Heavy Hardware,
 STOVES AND TINWARE,
 PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,
Railroad and Mill Supplies
 The Trade furnished with our ILLUSTRATED
 CATALOGUE on application.
 Corner Main and Damatyne Streets,
WINNIPEG.

LITHOGRAPHING
 AND WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE BISHOP
ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,
 (LIMITED)
 20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,
 TELEPHONE. WINNIPEG.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.,
 OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,
 Manufacturers of
McClary's 'Famous' Stoves
 Pressed and Piped Tinware, Japanned Ware,
 Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate
 Ironware, and
Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.
 WHOLESALE ONLY.
 Warehouses: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue
 Sample Rooms and Offices: 23 McDermott St. East,
 J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager. **WINNIPEG**

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 28, 1885.

THE BETTER TERMS.

Under the heading of "The Better Terms granted to Manitoba," the *Monetary Times* of the 17th inst. has a page of editorial upon the claims of Manitoba from the Dominion, past, present and future, and seems to be greatly concerned at the fear of further claims being put forward by this province. The *Times*, with the cool effrontery peculiar to eastern journals, asserts that while other provinces of the Dominion are the *bona fide* possessors of all their lands, minerals, timber and so forth, the claim of Manitoba to the same is without foundation. First, because the Dominion purchased the land; and secondly, because the Dominion has at some expense extinguished the Indian title to the lands. The first reason given is one of the most glaring pieces of hypocrisy and hollowness ever enunciated by any journal as free from political bias as the *Times* is supposed to be. In their arrangement with the Hudson's Bay Company Canadian statesmen secured possession of the Northwest by compromising on a claim to ownership, which they themselves disputed in every point, and which, if it had been valid, would have placed Northwestern lands beyond the purchasing power of the Dominion. In this manner the Dominion is like the receiver and custodian of stolen goods, bestowing small favors upon their rightful owner, instead of giving up actual possession.

The *Times* enumerates the different promises made by the Dominion Government, and the obligation it is under as to Manitoba lands, but carefully ignoring any obligations to Manitoba as a province. Perhaps our contemporaries would desire a central control of all lands in the Dominion, but as there was no fraudulent transfer in the case of any other province, such as was with Northwestern lands, such a control cannot be established.

But to lay all sophistry aside, a Government like that of Canada must place all its people on equal footing, if it is to be carried on without discontent, and the days are past when rulers may rule in defiance of the will of the people. In this exemption from the management of its own public lands, Manitoba is

denied a privilege accorded to every other province, and denied it without the voice of its people being ever consulted in the matter. It is certainly not unnatural that discontent should be the result, and that like all such feelings in the minds of a community this discontent deepens with time. Mistrust and aversion must in time follow discontent, and if the feeling would in time develop into one of hate, it would only be following a common course of human nature. But let us hope that it will never drift that way, and that the causes attracting so will be removed by the Ottawa Government. No well-wisher of Canada wants to see Manitoba in the position of a Canadian Ireland. Yet, it was only disregard of discontent which made that unhappy island the bugbear of every British statesman, and the greatest annoyance in the Empire. It is an easy matter for Eastern Canada to play the autocrat towards Manitoba and the Northwest at present, but the day is coming when this prairie land will have population and power, and by that time its feelings towards Eastern Canada may be deeper than those of simple discontent. Would it not be wise to use means to direct feeling here in a better direction while the public voice is yet young and pliable? Even the *Monetary Times* might see that there is matter for consideration in this.

The last paragraph in the article of the *Times* which asserts that those in Manitoba who condemn the acceptance of the so-called "Better Terms" do so for party purposes, and are to be classed with the rebel Riel, is simply an unpardonable libel upon a majority of the people of this province. It is quite within the limit of public opinion to condemn a vote carried by a majority of an assembly, which majority represented less than one-third of the voting power of the province. For any body of private citizens formed in an association, or even without organization, to disapprove of the action of a legislative assembly, and earnestly protest against it, does not imply that they act either for party purposes, or in a manner similar to rebels, especially when such a legislature violates the most solemn pledges made only the preceding session. There are among such protesters men who are now risking their lives, and have lately shed their blood to crush rebellion, whether their protests were dictated by party feeling or not, and we question if the

scribber in the *Monetary Times*, who frames such lying libels upon the defenders of provincial rights, is prepared to make the same loyal sacrifice.

THE REBELLION.

The news flashed from the banks of the Saskatchewan on Friday night and Saturday morning, showing that a severe and hard contested fight had taken place between the advance forces of General Middleton and the rebels, caused quite a thrill through the entire Dominion, and has put a new aspect upon the whole half-breed outbreak. Up to the very eve of the fight in question there were many who believed that the crushing of Riel would be little more than a military parade, and that the work which our gallant volunteers expected to do in the way of putting down rebellion with musket and bayonet, would be rendered unnecessary by the work of the Commission appointed by the Government to settle matters in dispute. We state that many were of this opinion, and there were circumstances which strengthened this belief. In the first place the most ultra-loyal amongst us were prepared to admit that the half-breeds had some actual grievances to complain of, and these could be better settled by a commission with power to arbitrate in the matter than by guns, muskets and bayonets, provided that a peaceful settlement of the dispute was all that was sought for by the breeds themselves, and that they would be content with reasonable and just concessions. Then there was that vague but not unnatural suspicion that there were other powers behind the rebellion than the boldness and folly of Riel, Dumont and such men. The idea that Riel, O'Donahue and a few others were the only instigators of the rebellion of 1869-70 is long ago exploded, and though it may not be wise or profitable to sift the causes of that trouble beyond their surface appearances, few doubt but that men of more power and greater standing in Canada than Riel were not blameless in the matter, and used the folly of the then rebels as a political cat-paw with which to reach other objects. It was not unnatural that quite a few people here should be affected by such suspicions in connection with the present uprising, and suspect that it was merely one act of a performance of political legendarian ready to be drawn-off the boards with very little fuss as soon as its hidden

manipulators had accomplished what they wanted with it.

But the fight of last Friday has wiped out all the hopes of a peaceful settlement of the rebellion. It is shown that a peaceful settlement of their alleged grievances is not sought for by the rebels, and that to attempt to treat with them peaceably in their present frame of mind, would be the same as applying coaxing instead of spanking to a self-willed, spleeny child. It is plain, therefore, that the rebellion is not the instigation of hidden wire-pullers, otherwise this defiant determination to fight would not be made so prominent but kept subservient to the work of treating with the Commission. There can be no question now but the rebellion is inspired only by such men as Riel and Dumont, the first a crank of the most dangerous class, and the latter a semi-savage frontier's-man, who is suspicious of every advance of civilization in the West as being a menace to the interests of himself and the class to which he belongs. A rebellion, headed by such men, and in a new country where civilized modes of warfare are far from being effectual in their workings, will be no small undertaking to put down, and we need not expect that the work can be accomplished without the loss of many valuable lives. The news of last Friday's battle, meagre though it is as yet, shows plainly that our troops have suffered severely, and some people, with very little show of reason, find fault with what they are pleased to call the unnecessarily heavy losses in the ranks of our volunteers. They must now make up their minds to the fact that we have on hand an insurrection which can only be crushed with loss of life and blood, and notwithstanding the adverse criticism of such people, there is every reason to believe, that the loss will be no greater than is necessary under a general who has had considerable experience in warfare with semi-savage enemies, and whose first training in war was against the Maoris of New Zealand. All we wish is that the settlement of the trouble will be a military one, and that no meddling politicians will be allowed to in any way influence or interfere with General Middleton in his mode of dealing with the difficulty. His address to the men under his command at Clark's crossing before starting out in search of the foe in the direction of Batoche shows that humanity will be a guiding

principle in his operations, and we have perfect faith in his being found competent for the occasion in every other respect. In the Northwest we have been so accustomed to have our affairs muddled and mismanaged by political sneaks, knaves and schemers, that it is a refreshing novelty to know, that for once a portion of our interests are in the care of a bluff honest soldier.

BUSINESS STAGGERED.

There is scarcely any person possessed of a fair knowledge of Northwestern affairs, but is satisfied, that the dangerment of Manitoba trade affairs carried by the Saskatchewan rebellion will be only temporary, yet it is only those who are doing business in the province, and have personal experience of the matter, who can estimate the weight of the blow our trade has received. With the opening of the present season there were evidences that trade affairs had passed through their time of danger, and even their period of ultra caution which followed, and that during the coming summer business men here would begin to launch out with more freedom, and feel that it was no longer necessary to sail so persistently close to the wind, and keep ever on the outlook for further trouble. Just as these symptoms were about to take a practical turn the news of the present outbreak came out, and immediately there was a check up to all enterprise. Men stopped short in their arrangements for trade extension during the coming summer, and put the breaks on in connection with their whole business affairs. Yet strange to say there is a general opinion in commercial circles, that the rebellion can have only a very temporary effect upon our trade affairs. It is certainly confined to an area of country, the whole trade of which is but a small item in the business of the towns and cities of Manitoba and, which if lost to them would not cause anything like the stagger to business which is being felt now. But the trouble seems to be sympathetic in its action, and its effects have been felt in districts where no sounds of trouble have been heard and, indeed, has caused a feeling of mistrust about the future which, although without any real foundation has a worse effect while it lasts than a more easily explained cause.

There is one reason for hope in connection with it, and that is that with the first signs of collapse of the rebellion returning prosperity in trade will be as

sudden, and doubtless as inexplicable, as the present staggered state, and there are signs apparent that the beginning of the end of Riel's ruction has set in.

WAR MARKETS.

It seems as if produce markets all over the world were at present influenced entirely by war prospects in Europe, and are dependent upon them solely for their fluctuations. This has always been the case more or less on this continent when war clouds were visible on the other side of the Atlantic, but it is questionable if ever the symptoms were so decided and plainly visible as they have been during the past two months. Formerly a moderate advance in prices took place as soon as the probability of a war in Europe developed, and with such advances a steady feeling was maintained until actual war was declared, but this spring the price of wheat in American grain centres has been ruled by the quotations on British consols, and with such regularity during the past few weeks, that a scale of corresponding fluctuations could be published and almost implicitly relied upon as a gauge of prices. There have been frantic attempts made of late to bull prices on the strength of reported damage to growing winter wheat, and it is certain that these adverse reports are not entirely without foundation. But it is equally certain that prices have already been hoisted beyond the point which damaged crops could raise them to without war influences to back them, and any further advances must result from war influences. Some unusual influences are indispensable to lift prices to a figure which will allow of a speedy return of times to grain raisers, and the chances of an Anglo-Russian war are the ones in view at present.

There is a lesson to be learned from this state of war influenced markets, and that is that as yet our home markets have practically nothing to do with the fixing of grain prices here, but that these are forced up and down simply as the demands of Europe dictate. There is an old business maxim, namely, "Cater for the market you depend upon," which we would do well to remember and profit by observing. To abide by it our aim should be to cheapen as much as possible the production of grain here. We have the advantages in soil and climate, but these are not all that is necessary and if we go on adding to the cost of production by taxation, direct and indirect, we must in time find ourselves unable to compete in European markets with others whose cost of production is much less than ours.

W. E. SANFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,
HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING and
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER, Manager. WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
CHINA,
LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,
CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,
330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

STRANG & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO BANNATYNE & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, WINES & LIQUORS.

333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PEDDIE & CO.,

Trade Auctioneers and Commission
MERCHANTS.

Have REMOVED to

7 McDERMOT STREET WEST

Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,
where they will hold

Auction Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing
and Groceries

Every Wednesday & Thursday,
At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,
Oatmeal Mills,

WINNIPEG.

Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest
rates to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.

MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.

Magneso-calcite Fire-proof Co.

Manufacturers of Magneso-calcite Lined Solid Body

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES!

Fire-proof Treasure & Express Chest,
BOND, NOTE AND JEWELRY CASES.

FIRE-PROOF LINING

For Vaults, Partitions, Shutters, Doors, etc.,
and Champion Fire-Proof Materials, for
Fire-proofing buildings, etc.

See testimonials and samples with

A. A. ANDREWS

General Agent for Canada,

Leland House Block, opposite City Hall,
Box 957. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

R. H. GRAY & CO

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Specialties.

PATENT
Seamless Back
OVERALLS.



Specialties.

SHIRTS,
HOOPSKIRTS,
Bustles, &c.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS,

9 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,

MAIL ORDERS solicited. TORONTO.

James Bissett & Son,

TEA IMPORTERS,

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE,

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

REID, CLARK & CO.,

WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS

Have constantly in
stock
FRESH, SALT,
SMOKED and
FROZEN and
CANNED FISH,
PIG'S FEET,
TRIPE, TONGUES
and SOUNDINGS,
ANCHOVIES,
OYSTERS.

Catherine Block, 19 Alexander Street West,
WINNIPEG.

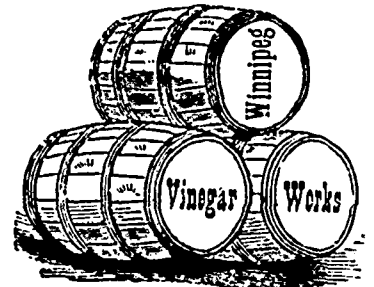
Sparkling Lager Beer !!

Is now 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.

REDWOOD BREWERY,
The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
North Main Street, WINNIPEG.



C. H. GIRDLESTONE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

English Malt, White Wine, Pickling and Cider
Vinegars.

30, 32 & 34 Owen St., Winnipeg.

CARBERRY & NIXON,
WAREHOUSEMEN,

Forwarders & Commission Merchants

Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
Foot of Princess St., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

JNO. GREY & CO.'S
(London and Glasgow.)

JAMS & JELLIES.

Raspberry. Greengage.
Strawberry. Damson.
Black Currant. Gooseberry.

Marmalade.

Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 7lb Glass Jars.

KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,

TEA IMPORTERS,

Sole Northwest Agents for John Gray & Co.
50 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Fancy Dry Goods,

SMALLWARES, &c

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

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

It seems as if monetary affairs in the city had been acting in sympathy with the weather during the past week, and have been unusually dull all round. In commercial circles they have been quiet, and the call for discounts of this kind have been both few and light. Of course the closing week of a month is usually the duller in this respect, but April has shown an unusually inactive closing. Banks claim to have abundant funds for all regular discounts, but are forced to acknowledge that the demand is very limited, unless they are prepared to handle business which they usually avoid. They are consequently doing very little business, and are no doubt ready to welcome the little activity, which the opening of the new month is likely to bring with it. Discount rates are still the same, being: first-class paper, 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; and irregular and one-name, 10 to 12. In loans on real estate mortgage matters have been in no better state than in mercantile circles. The weather has been such as to shut off all, or nearly all demands from the country, while the city business for weeks past has amounted to very little. The troubles out West have unsettled the minds of property owners more or less, and what will be the effect of all upon prices of landed property in the province is a question in the minds of many, some looking for unfavorable, but more for favorable results. In the midst of such an unsettled feeling it is not to be expected that loan companies will do a heavy business. Rates of interest are unchanged, ranging from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In the wholesale trade of the city matters have been gradually settling down from the disturbed and jerky state in which it has been for several weeks, since the first news of the Saskatchewan outbreak was heard. The rush for military supplies is now over, and the demand for such is now down to simple food supplies. There is now a chance of judging the effect the rebellion has had upon trade generally, and that is decidedly adverse. The whole Saskatchewan district and quite a portion of Alberta being totally cut-off so far as trade is concerned, and more or less of an unsettled feeling being prevalent in all far-western points, the area of operations for our wholesalers is a little circumscribed, and the volume of business doing is correspondingly so. This is being felt at present, and the past week has been the first since the outbreak to clearly demonstrate the true state of matters. Business in lines of season goods is now at a lull, the first spring stocks having been sent out and no sorting-trade of any consequence being yet forthcoming. Of course there are a few exceptions to this rule, but such is the general state, and the fear is that unless the rebellion has a speedy termination, the sorting-trade will not amount to much this season. In lines dependent upon building and outdoor contracting, spring's activity seems to make very slow progress, and quite a few houses complain, that the season so far gives very little promise of do-

ing much good. In goods of every day consumption the state of affairs is much better, and demands for military supplies still add materially to the volume of sales. With this addition taken away the general business would be considerably below an average for this time of the year. While, therefore, sales have been rather unsatisfactory during the week, collections have been even more so. The proportion of payments falling due during the latter part of this month is light, but even the light cash returns have been very irregular. Very little dissatisfaction or disappointment is expressed over this, as all seem to be reconciled to light cash returns until seedig is over.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Even the limited trade in spring machinery which has been done since seeding commenced was materially curtailed during last week owing to the general rain and broken-up state of roads all over the province. Near the close when a bright spell set in there was a little improvement noticeable, and quite a few demands were made by country agencies. This week promises to show a very marked improvement. The report in collection is not very encouraging. Scarcely any cash returns have been made during the week, and a few weeks more of short supplies in this respect are looked forward to.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Every change of weather seems to have a favorable effect upon this trade, and last week, when it seemed as if the spring business had spent its force, and a time of quietness was at hand, the rain and mud made a sudden demand for classes of goods not usually called for until May. There has been no extra activity caused, but a quiet time has been avoided.

CLOTHING.

Business is at a standstill in this trade, and the past week has been an exceedingly quiet one. Travellers are at home now, and are not likely to start out again for some time, as the unsettled state of trade out west does not promise much success for them. Collections are also in a very unsatisfactory state.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There is still a moderately good business in staple goods being done in this trade, and a few fancies are being called for. The past week has been fully up to the previous one in point of sales, and with returning good weather still better is looked for during the current week. Collections are reported quite satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The presence of the military in the province still adds to the volume of business being done in this trade, and last week was very similar to the previous one. The general trade has been steadily good, and there has been no falling off in the demand created by military affairs.

DRY GOODS.

This staple trade has been exceedingly quiet during the past week, and as April draws to a close it becomes more apparent that the business of the month will show a heavy shortage when compared with the corresponding month of last year. The first spring orders are now all filled and shipped, and there is no sign of any sorting

trade settling in, such as is usual at this time of year. Houses here look forward to a rather slow time during the balance of the season, unless there is a much more rapid termination of the rebellion and settling down of affairs out west, than seems probable at present. Collections are also reported in a very unsatisfactory state, and not at all such as would give encouragement to push business for the present.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Although there has been no genuine activity in this trade, business has been better than might have been expected during the past week and with a return of fine weather some improvement has set in. The trade in Indians knive knackery, small though it is, at any time, has been entirely cut off of late, but there has been a fair and steady demand for staple lines.

FISH.

The business in fresh fish is now over until summer operations on the lakes commence. A few small lots of white fish from the refrigerator have been sold at 6c, but the whole sales amount to very little. Dried and salt fish have been in fair demand and have been selling as follows: Smoked white fish 8c per lb; Scotch herring 35c per 7 lb box; Labrador herring \$1.50 per can of 100 fish; Finlon haddocks 8c per lb. Salt fish—labrador herring per half bbl \$6; round herring \$4.25; salmon \$10; shad \$10; whitefish \$4.50. Oysters are completely out of the market.

FRUIT.

Business has been only moderately active during the week, and like the previous one has been rather irregular in its flow. There are no novelties in fresh fruit except pie plant, which has been arriving in small lots from the south. Prices of most other fruits are a shade lower, and are quoted as follows: Apples are quoted \$5.50 to 6. for good, and \$7.50 for fancy stand. Bananas at \$4 to \$5 a bunch. Oranges Messina, \$5 to 5.50; California Riversides the same. Lemons, \$5 to \$5.50; grapes, \$5 to 6 a bbl. Tomatoes are about out of the market. Coconuts are quoted at \$10 per 100. Raisins, figs and nuts are unchanged in price.

FUEL.

Business in this trade is still very slow, and there have been quite a few complaints heard about the new market arrangements being a serious trouble and annoyance to wood dealers. Poplar is offered at \$2.50 to \$3 in car lots, and tamarac \$4.50 to 5. Coal is unchanged and is quoted delivered: anthracite, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

There has been many complaints heard about the state of this trade. The wholesale business has been limited to a few orders for small lots. Wholesalers think they might make more sales by carrying heavier and more varied stocks, but the outlook at present is not such as will warrant them in stocking up.

GROCERIES.

In this staple trade matters have been rather quiet during the past week, and even the additional trade from military demand fails to make business active. Collections are also reported rather unsatisfactory. Although freights

have been dropping, the prices of goods have been holding steady. Quotations are: Sugars, 6½ to 7c for yellows; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps, 10c; coffees, Rios 14 to 16c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyuwo gunpowder, 30 to 75c; pan-fired Japans, 26 to 50c; basket-fired 26 to 40c; Congou, 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been no improvement in the heavy branches of this trade during the week, and the rush and bustle in the shelf and light goods has greatly subsided. In collections there is no better report. No changes in prices have taken place since our last report and quotations are as follows: Tin-plates, I. C., 14x20, \$5.50 to 6; 20x28, \$11.50 to 12; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. of list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb, according to quality; bar iron, \$2.50 to 3 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.40 to 3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business has been moving in a moderate way in this trade during the week, but there has been no marked activity, and the feeling has been if anything slower since our last report. Prices of goods are unchanged, quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

This trade is far from being in a satisfactory state at present. By this time there should have been an active demand for all kinds of construction lumber, but the business done so far has been disappointingly small in aggregate. The season promises now to be rather a slow one, and the trade has to bear its share of the mischief caused to business by the half-breed outbreak. The best feature is, that there is no disposition on the part of dealers to return to the slaughter prices of last year.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has been quite a damper put upon this branch by the wet weather of last week, which has completely shut off the greater portion of the city trade, and has had an adverse effect upon the country also. Business altogether has been rather slow, and complaints have been numerous. There are no changes to report in prices of staple goods, and quotations are: Linseed oil raw, 70c per gal.; boiled, 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 45c; fine qualities, 55c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50 Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Although the rush caused by the demand for military supplies has in a great measure subsided, business has been pretty active in this

trade during the week, and at present there is some pressure to fill orders as promptly as customers wish. Altogether the trade is in a healthy active state.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is still very little reason for congratulation in this trade. Business still holds a little quiet, and does not improve as much as it ought with the advance of the season. The country has not been doing much good, and the city trade has been far from active. Collections are reported fair but not too free.

WINES AND SPIRITS

There has been a fair business done during the week in staple domestic goods, and this promises to hold up for some time yet. In foreign and fancy lines there has been little doing. There are no changes to report in prices. Domestic spirits are quoted—Gooderham & Werts', in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of wheat during the past week has been almost nil, and all over the Northwest it has been about at a standstill. There have been no street receipts in any of the towns of the province, and as yet there is no movement from the elevators and warehouses in the country, and none looked for until the opening of lake navigation. All the city mills are now running, and there will soon be a demand for car lots in the city, although stocks here are heavy enough to keep the mills running for months. The only grain activity has been in oats, which have been in good demand and at fancy prices. The quantity required for military supplies has been the power which raised prices, and the stocks in the city and the country west along the C.P.R. have been liberally levied upon. In provisions there has been a fair business doing, but with the military supply taken off, it would be considerably below an average. Altogether the provision trade is not in a rushing state at present, and dealers do not look forward to a very brisk summer's trade, while at the same time the supply of many articles from local sources has increased rapidly of late, that an outlet for some of our food products other than grain will soon be wanted.

WHEAT.

Prices, although nominal, are a shade lower than during the previous week, in sympathy with eastern markets. No. 1 hard is quoted at 73c; No. 2, 68c; No. 1 regular, 67c; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 53c; rejected 40 to 50c.

OATS.

It would be impossible to give reliable quotations for the past week. At one time car lots were quoted as high as 60c, but later, when the rush of military excitement calmed down, quotations were ranging from 53 to 55c.

BARLEY.

There has been no barley on the market during the week, and no quotations can be given. A bright plump sample would now bring from 50c to 55c.

FLOUR.

The local trade outside of that for military supplies has been rather quiet, and only a few cars have been forwarded to eastern markets, but a heavy shipping business is looked for as soon as lake navigation opens. Prices are unchanged and are: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.30; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine \$1.40 to \$1.50.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Mills have had no stock of late, but this week they are producing, and have given quotations of \$11 a ton for bran and \$13 for shorts. All their output is eagerly looked for by buyers.

POTATOES.

There has been a good steady demand during the week, with prices tending higher. Car lots have been offered at 50c, but 53c to 55c has been paid for small lots.

EGGS.

There has been an up and down movement in eggs all week. On Monday some lots sold at 12c, but later 14c was asked, and with the exception of a few sales of small ones at 13c, this price was held to.

CHEESE.

There is scarcely any in the city, and no new offered. Prime old is held at 15c.

BUTTER.

There is a mixed state of affairs in connection with this product. The country is producing far more medium and inferior lots than can be used, and there is no means at present of exporting. Prime fresh lots are in good demand. Fresh rolls, gilt-edge, sell at 22c, and good to choice at 18 to 20c. Prime dairy, in tubs, is worth 19 to 20c, and medium to good from 17 to 17c. Lower qualities can scarcely be given away.

MESS PORK.

There has been but a slow demand for this product, and small lots have been selling at \$19 to \$19.50.

LA RD.

Very little demand has been heard, and prices are unchanged, 20lb. pails selling at \$2.50.

BACON.

The demand has been fair but not very active, and prices have been a shade easier than in our last report. Dry salt has sold at 9½c to 10½c; rolls, 13 to 14c; breakfast, 13 to 14c.

HAMS.

There has been a steady if not very active demand for smoked during the week, but hams are not called for. Smoked are quoted at 13½ to 14½c.

DRESSED HOGS.

There is no change reported in these. Receipts are light, and the demand has been equally so. Quotations have ranged from \$18 to \$18.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The bulge in wheat induced great caution among buyers, and the volume of trading in the past week was small by turns, although the total would average well. The general feeling here is bullish, but our traders are too conservative, as a rule, to let impulse get the best of judgment. The fluctuation on hard grades during the week was in a range of 1½c and the close was at the highest point. The receipts were large and the shipments rather below average.

Seeding has been in active progress throughout the Minneapolis wheat belt for a week or ten days, but two heavy general rains of the past three days have stopped work temporarily.

Rain was badly needed, particularly in the northern section, and was welcomed. S.T.K. Prime, the well known compiler of crop statistics, was on change to-day. He says that the condition of winter wheat has not improved since his last report was issued, and that the yield will be fully 20 per cent smaller than in 1884. As to spring wheat he has not made a final estimate, but thinks the acreage will be 10 to 15 per cent smaller than last year. The general agent of the Millers' association, who has unequalled facilities for gathering reliable advices, puts the decrease at 10 to 15 per cent, and is sure it will not be less than 10 per cent. Elevator agents generally concur with him. Railway officials, however, assert that the acreage will be as large, or larger than last year.

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

	Apr. 23			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard..	93	91½	93	1.02
" 2 ..	90	88½	90	97½
" 1 ..	87	85½	87	93
" 2 ..	83½	82½	83½	88

Futures have been irregular but strong May No. 1 hard selling up from 91½ to 93½c June closed at 94½ and July at 90c. May No. 2 hard, closed at 91 and May No. 1 at 88½c. Coarse grains were quiet, Nebraska corn closing at 44 to 45c, and No. 2 oats at 28 to 30c.

MILLSTUFF has been in large supply, and lost about a dollar a ton on the week, bulk bran closing at \$9. to 9.50 and shorts at \$9.50 per ton.

FLOUR—There is considerable animation in the flour market, and although buyers adopt every device to secure concessions, most millers hold their stuff firmly and obtain good prices, though the unsettled condition of the wheat market complicates matters greatly and engenders caution on the part of both buyers and sellers. Something definite as to European matters is expected by Saturday, and it is quite apparent that millers evince less anxiety than buyers, except where the former happen to have but small stocks of wheat. All agree that a declaration of war would be followed by a sharp upward turn, but few are of opinion that much of the advance would be held for a very lengthy period. There is much difference of opinion regarding the course of the market if peace be maintained abroad, though few expect a heavy decline in that event. Most millers report the demand as pretty evenly distributed as to grades, though exporters are taking little part.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.15 to 5.65; rights, \$5 to 5.30; first bakers', \$4 to 4.35; second bakers', \$3.55 to 3.75; best low grades, \$2.15 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.65 to 1.90 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as noted. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb and 20c for 150lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills of Minneapolis are now running quite strong, turning out between 21,000 and 30,000 bbls of flour per day. The production

of last week was 129,500 bbls—averaging 21,500 bbls daily—against 132,200 bbls the preceding week, 112,885 for the corresponding time in 1884. For a few days past the wheat has been affected by the warmer weather, and grinds quite "tough" the output of the mills being somewhat reduced in consequence. All but one of the mills were in operation Wednesday, and they are making all the flour they can without rushing. Prices fluctuate considerably with varying war rumors, but sales are in the main quite satisfactory and the general opinion is in favor of well sustained prices on the remainder of the crop.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Apr. 21	Apr. 14	Apr. 7
Wheat, bush ..	691,600	547,500	501,000
Flour, bbls ..	265	275	—
Millstuff, tons	36	24	178

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Apr. 21	Apr. 14	Apr. 7
Wheat, bus ..	57,200	79,500	113,000
Flour, bbls ..	130,884	133,838	94,577
Millstuff, tons ..	4,251	3,606	2,753

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	April 20.	April 13.	April 6.
No. 1 hard ..	1,239,891	1,243,095	—
No. 2 hard ..	91,259	88,601	—
No. 1 ..	1,520,733	1,616,803	—
No. 2 ..	247,791	224,309	—
No. 3 ..	—	—	—
Rejected ..	11,319	10,786	—
Special bins ..	532,361	532,431	—
Total ..	3,643,354	3,721,025	—

	ST. PAUL.		
	April. 22	April 15	April 8.
In elevators, bush ..	940,000	953,400	1,100,000

	DULUTH.		
	April 20.	April 13.	Apr. 6.
In store, bush ..	6,279,906	6,286,894	6,139,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market has during the past week been in a feverish state, and has bobbed up and down as rapidly as the thermometer in changeable spring weather, and still the week has been productive of no decided movement either up or down, although the fluctuations have been both numerous and sudden in this manner. It is evident that while bears and bulls are eagerly watching the bellicose or peaceful moods of the statesmen of Britain and Russia, they are but poor interpreters of their actions, and not at all prophetic in their forecasts of coming events. There has scarcely been a fluctuation during the week which has not been directly prompted by some war news from Europe, and as the progress of affairs in that continent has not been in the direction of

anything definite, the market here has had equally indefinite results. The quotations of Friday might do for those of Monday, and not mislead any one very seriously, so that the game has been one of "Catch ball" between bulls and bears. In rough grain and pork, while there have been a few digressions of an unimportant nature, the drift has been generally in sympathy with wheat. Altogether, the market is purely a war one, and will take a definite turn as soon as definite news of peace or war are received from Europe.

On Monday the wheat market opened fairly strong and active. War rumors in circulation during the day caused some excitement and a short and speculative buying took place under which there was an irregular advance, the feeling then became weaker and prices declined but closed rather firm. Receipts for this day were 80 cars. Corn, in sympathy with wheat, ruled rather strong and closed with a slight advance. Oats dull and weak. Pork a shade easier. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Apr.	May
Wheat ..	\$0.87	\$0.88½
Corn ..	46½	47½
Oats ..	34	35
Pork ..	11.80	11.80
Lard ..	7.97½	7.97½

On Tuesday the wheat market opened unsettled, excited and higher, influenced by firm foreign markets and war rumors, but soon broke under heavy offerings and prices fell. Later on, under increased buying and disquieting rumors, there was quite a sharp recovery. This advance eased-off some and closed tolerably steady. Receipts were 134 cars. Corn was rather quiet. Oats quiet but firm. Pork dull. Following were the closing quotations:

	Apr	May
Wheat ..	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn ..	46½	47½
Oats ..	34½	34½
Pork ..	11.80	12.80
Lard ..	7.00	7.00

The wheat market on Wednesday, owing to fresh complications between England and Russia opened strong, excited and higher. There was heavy selling at the advance, and with only a limited demand a decline took place. Later in the day, under more favorable advices, prices showed some improvement and closed tolerably firm. Receipts were 70 cars. Corn moderately active. Oats firm. Pork higher. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Apr.	May
Wheat ..	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn ..	47	47½
Oats ..	34½	34½
Pork ..	11.82½	11.82½
Lard ..	5.95	5.95

On Thursday the wheat market opened with a moderately active speculative business, but quickly weakened. There was a general effort to sell and prices declined. During the day a slight improvement was noticed; this again fell off but closed tolerably firm. Corn quiet. Oats steady and firm but with a small business. Pork very dull. Receipts of wheat were 50 cars. Closing quotations were:

	Apr.	May
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	47	47½
Oats	34	34½
Pork	11.80	11.80
Lard	6.90	6.90

On Friday the wheat market opened moderate, and the general feeling was easy. During the day a sharp decline took place. Later on an improvement was shown and prices closed tolerably steady. Receipts were 81 cars. quiet. Oats firm. Pork very dull. Closing quotations were :

	Apr.	May.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88
Corn	46½	47½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.67½	11.67
Lard	6.90	6.90

On Saturday trading was light and wheat rather firm. Corn and oats were steady. Closing quotations were :

	Apr.	May.
Wheat	\$0.88	\$0.88½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	34½	35
Pork	11.72½	11.75
Lard	6.90	6.95

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has shown quite a little activity and a better feeling than has been felt for some weeks has been developing. There has been a general advance in leading bank stocks, and, although it has not been very marked, it has been steady in its movement and clearly indicates that a safer feeling is gradually making its way in speculative circles. The closing quotations of Wednesdays, 15th and 22nd April, give an idea of what is gained.

	Apr. 15.	Apr. 22.
Montreal	195½d	201½
		196½d
Ontario	108½	109
Molson's	112	
Toronto	181	183½
Merchants'	111½	113½
Commerce	121	122½
Imperial	122	122½
Federal	45½	45½
Dominion	185½d	186½
Standard	112½	112½
Hamilton	121	121½
Northwest Land	35	36½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has again been a tug between buyers and sellers in grain, and last week it was rather determined at times. The general ease-off in prices at other grain centres on this continent had its effect, and caused during the last days of the previous week several cents of a decline in wheat, and a weaker feeling in barley. To conform to this reduction holders have been rather unwilling, and hold to the belief that a rise must soon take place. On the other hand buyers have been unwilling to pay what they term fancy prices, and have confined their purchases to the lowest limit of indispensable

wants. With these two opposing influences at work the business done last week was light, and until there is some definite turn in Anglo-Russian affairs indicative of either peace or war, it is likely to remain so. In provisions there has been a quiet feeling, and the business of the week has been rather below an average. Butter seems to have been as heavy and slow as before, and meats have been far from active. Altogether, the provision trade has not been in a prosperous condition.

WHEAT.

Early in the week No. 1 spring was held at 96c, but later only 94c was offered. No. 2 fall moved at about the same figures. No. 3 sold at 91c to 92c, and No. 2 spring at 92c. Very little was done in the early part of the week, but later more sales took place at easier prices.

OATS.

These have held firm all week, and all offered have been freely taken. Good mixed sold at 39c, and white at 40c, while 11c was asked for choice milling lots.

BARLEY.

There has been an unsettled state of prices during the week with a firmer feeling near the close. Early No. 1 sold at 70c, but later brought 71c with ease; No. 2 was held at 68c; extra No. 3 went at 59c to 60c.

RYE.

There are no sales reported outside of street receipts, and these sold from 70c to 72c.

PEAS.

Prices have been steady although the business done has been light. Prices ranged for No. 2 from 69c to 71c.

POTATOES.

There has been an easier feeling and prices have been a shade lower. Some car lots were held first at 40c but later others were offered at 38c.

EGGS.

Receipts have been rapidly on the increase, and fresh lots were latterly slow sale at 13c.

BUTTER.

There is still an abundance of medium and low grades on the market, and although there has been some demand during the week for mediums it has amounted to nothing compared with the quantity offered. Choice dairy has sold freely at 16c, gilt-edge bringing 17c; rolls have sold according to quality from 10c to 14c; medium packed sold at 8c to 9c, and inferior at 4 to 6c.

CHEESE.

A light business done during the week with prices averaging 12c to 12½c for choice; 11c to 11½c for medium to good and 9c for poor.

PORK.

Very little business reported. Sales of small lots have ranged from \$15.50 to \$16.

BACON.

Reported inactive and slow. Car lots of long clear were offered at 8c, and smaller lots at 8½c. Cumberland was held at 7½c in car lots, and 8c in small lots. Rolls changed hands in ton lots at 9½c to 10c.

HAMS.

There has been a fair demand, mostly for small lots of smoked, which sold at 11½c to 12c, car lots being offered at 11c. Green were offered in round lots at 10c.

POULTRY.

This trade is dead for the present, the only sales of last week being of a few fowls on the streets at 75c to \$1 a pair.

APPLES.

No round lots asked for. Small lots of fair to medium have sold at \$2 to \$2.50, and good to choice \$3 to \$3.25.

Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from principal distributing centres report that demand from country merchants has thus far been disappointing. Spring trade is declared to be a fortnight late even where the demand is active. The dry goods trade is moderately active from jobbers' hands, but manufacturers agents report is dull. Boston advices report prices in some lines of cotton goods as low as ever before, and the outlook for an improvement is uncertain. Seasonable fabrics are at best demand. The four weeks stoppage of production of Fall River print-cloth mills from July 1, covers thirty four factories and affected 12,225 employees, earning \$67,900 weekly. The weekly production of these mills is 13,000 pieces. Stocks will then be reduced about 50,000 pieces. Some Rhode Island mills will stop also. The volume of sales of wool at eastern markets has been a fair average, but prices are no better. Manufacturers refuse to stock up in advance of near-by requirements. The industrial situation is practically unchanged except for the strike of 1,500 flax spinners at Paterson, N.J. The iron and steel trades are unimproved. There is no material increase in the demand for pig iron and the competition between the mills renders nominal quotations subject to sudden reductions. Orders for steel rails are light as prices are as low as ever. The dissipating war probabilities destroys the supposition by the Iron and Steel Association representative, who recently based a probable improvement in the iron industry on the railroad demand which was to be contingent on increased movement of grain and merchandise. He called into existence by a foreign war. The excessively cold weather during February and March benefited the anthracite coal trade as stocks have been reduced 60 per cent. but trade at present is only moderate. The rise in prices of wheat and other grains has continued since Wednesday, owing to the decreased probability of war abroad. The quote for No. 2 red at New York on April 15th was 96½c., against 96c. a week ago. India has gained ½c. as the final quotation for 52½c. last night, as compared with 52c. a week ago. Under stimulus of an advance to 50 to 75c. per barrel for flour, the market crowding production. Our St. Paul correspondent telegraphs that every week the outlook adds to the wheat acreage in the west. This is conspicuous in the numerous settlements making in the Red River valley, Montana and Dakota wheat acreage will be more than had been anticipated. Prices of hogs and pork have not benefited by the war, but have advanced proportionately with grain, and the closing price of pork last night was \$13, against \$12.75 a week ago, and for refined lard \$7.45, against \$7.50, the closing price April 10. Grain staples have been quiet. Tea is lower and coffee easier. Others are nominal. Dany prices have moved in larger volume both for home and export. There were 196 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 174 in the preceding week, and with 150 and 86 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882.

4 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 19, a decrease of 7.

Uses of Steel.

The latest use of steel is the manufacture of cannon. It is probably the most astonishing application yet made of that metal. In 1880, about the time mild steel came largely into the market, the President of a company manufacturing seamless brass and copper pipe concluded to try steel as a substitute in certain directions for the more expensive brass, copper and other metals used in his establishment. The process of manufacture was simple. A plate of metal was placed over a die and a mandrel forced the plate into it just as a lady might place a piece of tissue paper over her thumb, and then force it in with her finger. The mandrel would force the metal into a shape like a deep bowl, with sides of uniform thickness. By repeating this process with other dies and mandrels, hydraulic presses being used to shove the mandrel through the die, the plate of steel eventually became a steel tube of uniform thickness and of perfect bore and circumference. The steel was found to work as easily as the brass or copper, and no change of tools was necessary.

As steel was cheaper than copper, the advantage of substituting drawn steel seamless tubes for brass or copper ones was manifest. But the saving in price was altogether the smallest gain. To the astonishment of those engaged in the experiment the steel was found to have radically changed its character in the process. It went into the machine soft and pliable. It came out, although drawn cold, a beautifully tempered spring. If a tube was compressed it resumed its shape on removal of pressure. If struck with a hammer it rung like a bell, while tests of the increased strength of the metal showed a change that was wonderful. To fully test its strength a boiler of the size and style used beside every range in large houses was made from the steel by this process. The metal of the boiler was drawn out to a thickness of about one thirtieth of an inch, and it then stood the pressure of 600 pounds to the square inch, a way when that limit was passed.

After this and other tests the experimenters began to wonder why a gun barrel could not be made of steel by this process that would be superior to any other. They first made a tube six inches bore and half an inch thickness of metal. This was drawn cold. Then another was made of the same thickness of metal, and a bore that would permit it to be shoved over the first one by a hydraulic press when warmed, the first remaining cold. A third was then drawn over the two, and there was completed a cannon. It was found that it would stand a water pressure of 75,000 pounds to the square inch. This cannon has been sent to Sandy Hook, and the officers of the artillery corps will try to burst it by the usual tests applied to a cannon. They have before them the astonishing spectacle of a gun that will throw a shot weighing 100 pounds, although the metal is only one inch and a half thick around the powder. To people accustomed to seeing a common cannon, enormously thick at the

breech, it will seem incredible that an inch and a half of this purpose better.

It is well known that one cause of the high price of illuminating gas to the consumer is the great quantity lost by leakage through the cast iron pipes used. In this city it was found that this leakage of the natural gas was so great that serious and fatal explosions occurred. Every foot of the cast iron mains has in consequence been ordered out. The great size of the bore needed prevented the use of lap-welded wrought iron pipe, and the seamless pipe of paper thickness will be used, its great density being proof against any leakage of gas or liquid under any pressure. The tendency to corrode even under ground is very small, but this objection to steel will be wholly obviated by coatings either of tin or aluminum bronze within and without. The steel pipe is not only better but cheaper.

Milk cans are being made of the new steel tubing. The bottom is one eighth of an inch thick, and the sides about one fourth of an inch. The banging of the most vigorous Yankee cheese maker or of the most reckless brakeman on a milk train can not dent them or seriously injure them.

The experimenters have also turned their attention to clock-springs, and they have found that the new process not only makes a cheaper but a superior quality of spring. Just what change the metal undergoes in this process of drawing has not been determined. That it becomes fibrous is plain. Iron drawn out into wire becomes fibrous also, but it does not become a tempered spring.—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

Lowe's New Illuminator.

The first banquet ever eaten by the light of the Lowe incandescent lamp, was served at Norristown, Pa., on April 4, at the Lowe Manufacturing Company's offices. The exhibition was attended by a number of distinguished guests who partook of the tempting repast, and revelled in the brilliant glow. Suspended above the table was a handsome chandelier with eighteen lights, each of twenty two candle-power. The effect of these when lighted was marvellous. All the necessaries for a bountiful repast were provided and the viands were cooked in the presence of the guests, upon a range heated with the water gas invented by Prof. Lowe. The first course (shag) was cooked in a few minutes. The second course, broiled meats, baked sweet and white potatoes were put on after the fish, and were ready to be served as soon as that was eaten. Everything was exquisitely done. There was not the slightest flicker in the light, the faintest disagreeable odor from the cooking. The vapors arising from this stove are carried off by a special invention.

The incandescent light is produced by allowing a lighted jet of the cheap fuel gas to come in contact with a spiral of metal, whose composition has not yet been made public, but which is said to be indestructible. This is heated to a white heat, becoming brilliantly luminous, the gas meanwhile burning apparently without flame.

The cheapness of the gas used in producing the light may be indicated by the statement of the inventor that a light of twenty candle power will cost the consumer but one quarter of a cent per hour for the gas. Light and cheap fuel, as shown by the operations of the cooking range in preparing the food, already described, and by a pleasant open gas fire which heated the room, can thus be obtained from the same street main.

This gas in its pure state produces combustion without light. In order to produce light it is necessary, of course, to bring the gas into contact with carbon, or to render some substance incandescent.

Other forms of the light were shown, including one on an ornamental radiator, which will furnish light and heat at the same time. Another form was shown in which the light, in its dazzling brilliancy, bore a very close resemblance to that produced by the arc light. This is effected by placing immediately behind the light a cylinder composed of a peculiar white substance, which acts somewhat like a powerful reflector.

Prof. Lowe will have an extensive and interesting display at the Novelties Exhibition of the Franklin Institute next September, and he is making arrangements to supply a portion of the light, heat and power necessary for the exhibition by means of his newly perfected discovery—his water or fuel.

A device for lighting streets was also shown. It consisted of an ordinary street lamp in which oil is used, two quarts or a week's supply being placed in it at one time. A jet of gas is directed against the flame, increasing its brilliancy and intensity many times at a very slight expense. It is estimated that it will cost but one-fourth as much as the lamp now in use for the same amount of light.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Petroleum in Russia.

The Russian oil region covers an area of over 14,000 square miles, with forty two oil wells in one district, over a hundred in another, four hundred in a third, and richer regions waiting to be developed to produce still greater results. One sporting well produces, it is said, two millions of gallons a day. The oil is found in places at a depth of a hundred feet, and no well has gone below eight hundred and seventy five feet. Three Swedish brothers, and a few others, Americans and Englishmen, as well as Russians, who have been in America, have introduced method and system, pipe lines, oil-carrying barges and steamers, tank cars, refineries, joint stock companies, railroads, and now produce 800,000 tons of crude and 200,000 tons of refined petroleum, and are rapidly finding new markets. In America there are over 25,000 drilled petroleum wells; in Baku, the Russian oil region of most activity, there are 400, but a single one of these, it is claimed, has thrown up as much oil in a day as nearly the whole of the 25,000 in America put together.

Spouting wells in Russia, are both frequent and constant, and the overflow is sometimes a serious difficulty, in some cases run into the sea or low land, and burned to get rid of it.—*Scientific American.*

Bribery of Architects.

The March number of the *Building Budget* contains a very pointed editorial on the subject of this article. We join in echoing the protests against the baneful custom for such it is. Bribery in any form is recognized in the social canons as a proscribed and heinous offence against the moral law. It is a monster of iniquity stalking forth from its haunts in the pursons of vice, casting the shadow of its hateful and reeking visage across the paths of statesmen, legislators, jurists, representatives of commerce, members of all the professions, in fact across the path of any sacred duty in life. One of its most common forms, is in the shape of dishonorable offers from misguided manufacturers and dealers in building material to architects to accept commissions for the consideration of introducing and using their wares. It is but charitable to say that many firms are ignorant of anything dishonorable since it is a common act of trade to pay commissions to the middle man, against which the honorable architects are making vigorous and indignant protests through the columns of professional journals.

In commenting on the matter the *Budget* says: "It is not unfrequent even in these days, after there has been so much said against the practice to hear of some firm who will tender the architect a consideration or at least suggest it as an inducement to make use of his material. The honorable architect rejects it, and treasures up in his heart a warm and healthy grudge against the man who has considered him vulnerable to a bribe. The dealer who offers it, not viewing the act upon the same moral level, imagines the cold repulse given his offer betokens the fact that he did not bid high enough, and that some rival firm had raised him out of the sale.

So long as there is trade and commerce there will be discounts and a sliding scale of prices gauged to the amount of the demand, and the course of the demand proceeds from. That architects should be able to control discounts is but just and right, but only to the benefit of their clients. If these firms who are so ready to induce sales by the offers of questionable commissions, would change their tactics so far as to publicly state that sales made through an architect would receive a discount of a certain per centage, a client would understand that his architect's influence extended to that point that he individually, was not able to reach in the item of costs; and the quality and finish of goods being equal, the architect could congratulate himself that he was instrumental in producing work for an amount that none but those of his profession could control, while the material man who has discounts to make could do so through the proper channel and to the legitimate party to receive it."

The above is thoughtful, timely and practical, all of which we echo with lusty endeavor. No profession is more honorable than that of which we write, and to preserve a good name unsullied from the charges of venality should be the pride and determination of all its members. Unfortunately the rather relative position the profession sustains in society—always

between opposing interests—behooves it to be wary and active in enjoining strict honesty on the part of its members, thus silencing the corrompts in the material trade, whom it is to be hoped are few and will take all timely hints with seemly grace. — *Northwestern Architect and Improvement Record.*

The Cocoa Plant.

Jamaica exports annually 6,000,000 cocoanuts, of the value of \$100,000. These nuts are chiefly exported in a green state and are utilized in the United States for making desiccated cocoanut and various conserves. At the Jamaica exhibit of the New Orleans Exposition there are shown the nut in all stages, from those just forming to the matured state. There are also shown the nuts just sprouting in the young plant up to cocoanut palms several feet high. The fibre of the nut is exhibited in the raw state, and its uses illustrated by hats, brushes, ropes, etc. The flesh of the nut is shown dried as "Copra," made into cocoanut oil, the residual pomace or cocoanut cake, and lastly in the desiccated and preserved state, as used in the United States. The small cocoanut shells are shown made into ornamental cups. The timber is shown in the rough, as also worked into boxes and toys. Altogether, this exhibit of the economic productions of the cocoanut palm is most complete of its kind and is visited by scores of persons, who now learn for the first time what the cocoanut palm is and what are its various uses in the arts and sciences.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

CORPORATE ASSETS—SUBSCRIPTIONS—UNPAID BALANCES—In the case of *Eppright vs. Brown*, decided on the 9th ult., the Supreme Court of Missouri held that unpaid balances upon stock subscriptions were corporate assets and were assignable.

CONSIGNMENT—ACCOUNT STATED.—Where goods consigned to a commission merchant are sold and a statement of the sales with an order on a third person to balance the account, is sent to the consignor, he is bound by the account rendered as by an account stated, unless within a reasonable time he notifies the consignee that he objects. So held by the Supreme Court of New Hampshire in the case of *Austin vs. Ricker*.

PARTNERSHIP—REAL ESTATE—DEBTS.—Real estate purchased for partnership purposes and paid for with partnership funds become partnership property, and the widow of a deceased partner cannot claim dower until the partnership debts have been paid and the rights of the partnership estate determined, according to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of *Bowler et al. vs. Blair*, decided March 7.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE—INTERSTATE VALIDITY.—In the case of *Ramey vs. Glenn* the Kansas Supreme Court recently held that a chattel mortgage executed in Missouri, and valid by the law of that state would be valid as between the parties in Kansas, and that were the property covered by the mortgage was removed

by the mortgagor to the latter state the mortgagee might follow the property and take possession of the same under the terms of the mortgage.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS—ORIGINAL PROMISE.—Where the employer of a person who wished to procure goods on credit from a dealer, but who had been refused, told the dealer to let his employce have the goods and that he would hold the bill paid, the Supreme Court of Georgia held that such promise on the part of the employer was an original undertaking and not an agreement to answer for the debt or default of another within the meaning of the statute of frauds. *Maddox vs. Pierce et al.*, decided March 11.

INSURANCE POLICY—FALSE SWEARING.—Where a policy of insurance provides that in case of false swearing or attempt at fraud, "or if there shall appear any fraud in the claim by the insured, or by any agent, broker, or other person swearing or otherwise," shall avoid such policy, the company, in order to avail itself of the defence, must show that the assured knowingly and intentionally swore falsely or said or did that which it claimed to be fraudulent. So held by the Supreme Court of Georgia in the case of *the Watertown Fire Insurance Company vs. Grehan*, decided March 17.—*Bradstreet's*

A Chapter for Clerks.

A great many sermons have been preached about the way to fortune and about the methods whereby business success may be achieved. Is not success in life largely dependent upon correct ideas regarding the proper methods of doing business? If so, should such ideas be obtained when a man is at the threshold of life and not when he is on the downward slope and has little energy left pushing to the front and fighting for supremacy. It is necessary, we say, to make the beginning when a young man is a clerk or serving an employer in some manner. Business is not conducted as it was twenty years ago—out in the backwoods or the lonely prairies of the northwest. Then, a man could buy unscrupulous goods, pay too much for them, know nothing about the quality of the commodities he bought, and yet sell goods enough to make a fast. That can't be done now. The dealer who attempts to carry on business after the old fashion usually lasts as long as his capital holds out against the inroads made upon it by losses made by bad management. There is a necessity for tradesmen of this class. There are enough young men who are employed and who by pursuing the proper course can make themselves for a highly successful career. They know how to do it and had energy enough to go ahead and do it. First of all, they should learn as soon as possible all that their employers know—which may not be much, sometimes, to be sure, but something. We never experience their employers have had should get the benefit of, for what takes there that has as much wisdom as that of a schoolmaster. They should learn all the secrets of human nature and life from the people with whom they come in contact every day. They should only by knowing the nature of the human mind that one can reach the money that

ries in his pocket. Trade of every description is largely dependent upon the personality of the dealer. If he is a one cent man who is constantly haggling with his customers over trifles, his business will take up whatever capital he may have started out with. The clerk therefore who makes a study of people soon discovers that popularity achieved by the exercise of common sense is one of the greatest possible aids to success in business. A careful study of the quality of goods and of values should be made constantly. This can be done largely by reading reliable trade literature wherever it may be found—in papers, everywhere in fact, wherever it may be found. But it is in commercial papers that the greatest amount of valuable information may be obtained for the reason that they are devoted to the interests of trade exclusively, or ought to be, and constantly treat the important questions that arise in the commercial world. Every clerk should receive a first-class trade journal devoted to the business interests in which he is engaged regularly and make a text book of it. By the time he is ready to embark in it he will have a head full of ideas. He will also know the value of goods and where to buy to the best advantage. He will have correct views on political economy, bankruptcy laws, international commerce, interstate commerce, the grades of various commodities and their nature as products. A good trade paper is the best preceptor and guide that a young man can have. If he can afford it—and he can by practising economy—he should take several. A merchant who is not intelligent in the present age upon the questions that come up in trade has to go by the board usually. He deserves to go.—*Northwest Trade.*

ROBERT ADAMSON,
ASSIGNEE-IN-TRUST,
Room No. 5, Hingston Smith Block
Corner of Main and Lombard Streets,
WINNIPEG.

Assignments in Trust taken for the benefit of Creditors.

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

The Sale of Municipal Debentures and Stocks Negotiated.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. LORROR, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 381 Main Street, opposite Dunsmuir Block Winnipeg.

N. BAWLF,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Grain, Flour and Feed
Special attention given to
GRAIN EXPORTS.
Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

G. F. CARRUTHERS.

J. H. BROCK.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK,
MONEY TO LOAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED.

A Large Assortment on hand of

J. & J. TAYLORS' SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Office: Cor. McDermott St. East & Rorie St., WINNIPEG.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
3 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

OSLER & HAMMOND,
TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

DEBENTURES.

Correspondence Invited.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND A. M. NANTON

FERRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.

Pellatt & Pellatt,
STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.
Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c.

Packing House and Head Office, 131 & 123 Front St. East
TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1876.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

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

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

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

Witness—
J. W. WILSON.

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

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

WOODS & CO.

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

CAPITAL (LIMITED) - \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brechin, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works,
J. E. Hamilton, Esq., Barrister, of Messrs. Atkins, Cul-
& Hamilton,

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

R. H. Hunt, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

OFFICES - *Hargrave Block, Main Street.*

H. R. MORTON,
KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. Manager

MONEY TO LEND.

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER E. LEE, Manager.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - 373 Main Street,

F. B. ROSS,
Manager Winnipeg Branch

NORTH AMERICAN
Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P., President
WM. McCABE, F.J.A., Managing Director.

Special attention is called to this Company's Semi-Tontine Investment plan of Insurance.

W. R. GRUNDY, Provincial Manager,
Office: Bank of Montreal Building, - WINNIPEG

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pea' Barley, Craham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, April 6th, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going West	Going East
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 6.30 p.m.
11.05 " Portage la Prairie	4.00 "
3.00 p.m. Brandon	12.30 "
11.00 " Broadway	2.00 a.m.
5.25 a.m. Regina	8.00 p.m.
8.00 " Moose Jaw	5.30 "
3.40 p.m. Swift Current	7.55 a.m.
9.40 " Maple Creek	1.25 "
2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat	8.15 p.m.
4.30 p.m. Calgary	6.40 a.m.
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan	leave 8.15 p.m.

Trains leave Winnipeg for Moosejaw daily except Sundays. Returning leave Moosejaw daily except Sundays once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday, returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 7.20 a.m.
3.05 p.m. Port Arthur	10.45 a.m.
2.00 a.m. Barclay	12.30 p.m.
1.00 p.m. arrive Port Arthur	leave 1.30 p.m.

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

Going South	Going North
8.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 7.05 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson	14.15 a.m.
8.40, 9.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg	arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.
11.40 a.m., Regina	4.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. Manitou	8.30 a.m.

*Daily, except Saturday.
†Daily, except Mondays.
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Regina. For Manton, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning leave Manton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.35 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.30 a.m.

Sleeping Car Service.

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

Trains leaving Winnipeg Thursdays and Saturdays for Moosejaw, will have a through Sleeping Car attached returning leave Moosejaw Fridays and Wednesdays.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President.

The People's Line.

FARGO *and* **SOUTHERN RY.**

Now completed between
FARGO AND ORTONVILLE.

Prepared to handle both FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAFFIC with promptness and safety. Connecting with the Chicago & St. Paul system in the Fargo and Southern lines makes another GREAT THROUGH LINE to all Eastern and Southern States. The People's Line is superb in all its appointments, steel rails, elegant coaches, and its rates are always as low and time as quick as other lines. Two Through Passenger Trains daily each way between Fargo and St. Paul without change, connecting at Union Depot, St. Paul, with all eastern and southern lines. When you GO EAST or COME WEST try the Fargo and Southern.

Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7.50 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8.00 a.m. and 8.20 p.m.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states. For further information address:

G. J. EDDY, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent FARGO.

The CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y

Is the Fast Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via LaCrosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all Points in the Eastern States and the Canadas.

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

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Peoria and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

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

R. MILLER, Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., 407 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7.00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 8.00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, 400 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J. A. McCONNELL, Trav. Pass. Ag't., Minneapolis, Minn. F. Boyd, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Ag't.,

The Royal Route. - Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & Northwestern Railways.

GOING EAST.

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

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 5.00 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.

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.35 p.m.

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED).

THE STEAMERS

"MARQUETTE" & "ALPHA"

Of the above Company will commence to make Regular Trips between ST. VINCENT and WINNIPEG on the Opening of Navigation on the Red River.

FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Parts of City.

Lake Steamer Service for PRINCE ALBERT and EDMONTON will commence on Opening of Navigation.

ANDREW ALLAN, President. W.M. ROBINSON, General Manager. C. S. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. F. A. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE!

- FROM -

WINNIPEG AND ALL PARTS OF CANADA

- TO -

British Columbia

IS BY THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

For information, Maps, Folders, etc., apply to our agents:

P. B. GROAT, CHAS. S. FE,

Gen. Emigration Agent, Gen. Passenger Agent
Or to ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL.

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

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

G. B. CLARKE, T. W. TEASDALE, Gen. Traff. Man. St. Paul. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul. S. C. Strickland, Gen. Agt., Leland House Bldg., Winnipeg.

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE!



The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

form what is popularly known as the

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

They run two solid trains daily from Chicago to Buffalo crossing Suspension Bridge and passing NIAGARA FALLS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, with through Pullman Cars to New York without change. SOLID TRAIN BETWEEN CHICAGO AND DETROIT.

PULLMAN CARS WITHOUT CHANGE. - Chicago to Detroit, Bay City, Saginaw, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

W. J. SPICEL, General Manager.