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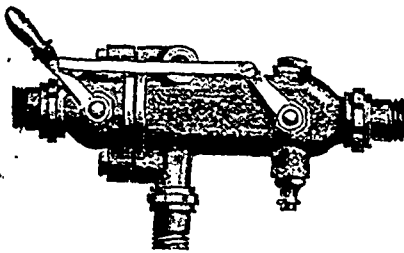
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PAULIN & CO.,

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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JUST ARRIVING.

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

1,521 packages "JAPAN TEAS,"
Including "Basket Fired," "Strictly Uncolored,"
and "Natural Leafs."

Ex S.S. "Alternay," 405 packages "Moynay" & "Raisou"
—CONGOUS—

And expected daily Ex S.S. "Alternay," balance of our
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DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

These TEAS are the best values we have ever offered;
Buyers will do well to see our samples before purchasing
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COFFEES,

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

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LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

The partners heretofore existing between
Samuel F. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

—AND—

Andrew T. Wood and Matthew Leggat,
OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO,
as Hardware Merchants, in Winnipeg, has been dissolved
by mutual consent, Mr. Johnson retiring.

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

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

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

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



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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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THE COMMERCIAL

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, APRIL 21, 1885.

NO. 30.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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

127 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 21, 1885.

THE hotel of S. Buchanan, Brandon, has been burned out.

Jno. WARD, grocer: Winnipeg, has sold out to J. Duckenfield.

J. CLERIDGE, general storekeeper, Morden, has assigned in trust.

E. MATCOCK, dealer in fancy goods, Winnipeg, has closed branch store.

C. COURTOIS, dealer in boots and shoes, Morden, has gone out of business.

SEIDONS & HERALD, general storekeepers, Stonewall, have dissolved partnership.

W. H. SAUNDERS, painter and dealer in wall papers, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

R. P. CAMPBELL, Portage la Prairie, has purchased Mr. Dodimead's undertaking supplies.

The estate of P. Ferguson, general storekeeper, Gladstone, has been sold by the Sheriff at 33 cents on the dollar.

THOMAS & CLARK, pump manufacturers, Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Thomas continues the business.

BARTLETT & Co., general storekeepers, Portage la Prairie, contemplate closing out their business and advertise their stock to be sold by cheap sale.

ZIPPEL & GALE, hotel keepers, Rat Portage, have dissolved partnership. Zippel will remain in Rat Portage during the summer and carry on a fish business.

FLETCHER & THOMPSON, implement agents, Minnedosa, have dissolved partnership. Thompson retires, and business will be carried on by Duncan Fletcher.

W. F. TEETZEL, dealer in drugs and stationery, Beaver Creek, B.C., has taken in a partner of the name of Norris. The firm will now be known as Teetzel & Norris.

CUMMINGS & ALLEN, livery stable keepers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. The business will be carried on by J. Cummings under the firm name of Cummings & Co.

THE slightly firmer feeling in eggs, which was prevalent in this city last week has given way, and this week has opened with a break to 12c a dozen in round lots, with a glut threatened.

DONALD GRANT, contractor, starts out this week for Medicine Hat with a full force of men to commence the construction of the narrow gauge line of railway from the Galt Mines to the C.P.R., main line.

THE creditors of Milton D. Kean, who formerly carried on business at Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, N.W.T., are advised by McArthur & Dexter, solicitors, of this city, to send in to them their claims against the estate of the above named.

THE latest addition to the publications of Winnipeg is the *Spectator*, a new weekly journal issued here by Mack Howes, and edited by Colonel P. H. Attwood. What its mission will be is not yet thoroughly defined, but we understand it will give considerable attention to mining and other speculative business. The first number which we have received is a well-printed and neatly got up sheet, and its reading columns embrace articles on various subjects from the relationship of monarchs and subjects downwards. It is to be hoped that it will have a longer and more successful career than most of our weeklies have had.

THE rebellion has been losing in interest to the people of this city during the past week. So conflicting have been the reports of late, that scarcely anything will be believed. Last night the rumor reached town that Fort Pitt had been taken by the Indians. The day before the Troy Lake massacre was reported to be mythical. Enthusiasm here is fast dwindling into skepticism.

THE joint committees of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the City Council which has been at work on the question of a Bureau of Immigration for Manitoba, are to meet with the members of the Local Government this forenoon, when views upon the subject will be interchanged, and if advisable a basis agreed upon as a guide to the Government in the organization of the proposed bureau.

THE proposal of Ex-Alderman McCreary at the last meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade to the effect that Senator Schultz might be prevailed upon to take a heavy interest in a grain storage elevator in Winnipeg, will be brought up and discussed at the meeting of the Board's Elevator Committee this afternoon, when it is hoped some arrangement will be reached by which the construction of an elevator will be undertaken this summer.

ON Wednesday morning the committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, appointed to wait upon the Local Government regarding the proposed Exemption Bill, had a long interview with the members of the Cabinet and of the House on both sides. The committee was composed of Messrs. Ashdown, G. F. Galt, L. M. Jones, F. W. Stobart and Kenneth McKenzie, and they laid before the members present the views of the mercantile classes of the city in opposition to the proposed bill. They were patiently heard, but it was evident from the interview that a majority of the members present favored the bill in nearly all its provisions. The abolition of imprisonment on judgment summonses is one point that may not be pressed, and the right of allowing judgments to be registered against a debtor's exempt property to remain as liens against it in case of his selling or mortgaging was another point conceded, but this was all gained by the deputation.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Wm. Grant, hotel, London, has sold out.
 George Pringle, watches, Cobourg, is dead.
 A. Hazen, harness, Bridgen, has sold out and away.
 Currie & Sharpe, bankers, Dresden, have dissolved.
 D. L. Goodwin, general store, Courtright, has sold out.
 S. Hurd, general store, has sold out to Steele & Meyers.
 Wm. Morrison, shoes, Lakeside, has removed to Medina.
 C. F. Bull, groceries, Alton, has sold out to F. B. Smith.
 Wm. Worth, hotel, Stratford, has sold out to R. Calder.
 R. McIntyre, drugs, Hespeler, has sold out to — McBean.
 C. H. Errington, hotel, Petrolia, is offering to compromise.
 E. M. Blakeley, jeweler, Trenton, has assigned in trust.
 John Baker & Son, lumber, Waverly, has assigned in trust.
 E. L. Johns, general store, Forest. Stock sold at auction.
 W. H. May, watches, Uxbridge, has sold out to E. D. Wilers.
 A. E. Jackson, shoes, Comber, has removed to Wallaceburg.
 Charles Telfer, books, etc., Collingwood. Damaged by fire.
 J. Nancamp, general store, Moira, has sold out to A. Herity.
 J. & D. Shoultz, mills, etc., Park Hill, have assigned in trust.
 A. F. Pringle, drugs, Mount Albert, has sold out to O. V. Silver.
 E. R. Mogg, baker and groceries, West Lorne, has sold out.
 D. C. McFarlane, general store, McIntyre, has assigned in trust.
 John Baker, lumber and hotel, Bakersville, has assigned in trust.
 H. Knister, general store, South Woodslie, has assigned in trust.
 John Labby, hotel, Port Arthur, has sold out to W. G. M. Francis.
 Alex. Gowans, furniture, Cobourg, has sold out to R. D. Gowans.
 James Pierson, hotel, Consecon, has been succeeded by R. Osser.
 H. G. Collamore, watches, etc., Forest, has been closed up for rent.
 Chas. Taylor & Son, painters, Sarnia. Style now W. F. Taylor & Son.
 Theo. Lawrence, general store, Honeywood, has sold out to — Bowers.
 Samuel Joyce, general store, Aurora, have sold out to J. C. B. Johns.
 T. Crompton & Co., general store, Bruce-bridge, have sold off stock.
 Wm. Gainer, boots and shoes, Minden, has sold out to Michael Brown.
 James Brien, M.D. and drugs, Essex Centre, is selling-out drug business.
 Estate of S. Zimmerman, wholesale jeweler, Toronto. Estate advertised for sale by tender.

Mrs. S. J. Booth, fancy goods, Almonte, has removed to Carelton Place.
 P. Harding, groceries and liquors, Nowmarket. Stock advertised for sale.
 E. G. Hollingshead, general store, Culloden, has sold out to H. E. Robinson.
 Wm. Murphy hotel, Wellington, has been succeeded by Robert Hamilton.
 D. Sabourin, general store, St. Isidore de Prescott, has assigned in trust.
 W. L. Roberts, general store, Horning's Mills. Stock advertised for sale.
 Van Allan Motor Co., Toronto, have dissolved. C. A. Van Allan retires.
 Raines & Jacques, printers, Alvinston, have been closed under a chattel mortgage.
 Jackson & McDougall, general store, Dutton, have dissolved. — Jackson continues.
 Armstrong & Shaw, hotel, Hamilton, have dissolved. Thomas Armstrong continues.
 Estate of W. Leslie, general store, Puslinch, is offering to compromise at 50c in the dollar.
 Wm. Proctor, shoes and livery, Harrington, has sold out his shoe business to W. A. White.
 H. A. Powers, groceries, Pieton, has admitted Alex. Carr, and style is now Carr & Powers.
 E. Cox & Co., dry goods, Port Hope, has admitted — Baker. Style now Baker, Cox & Co.

QUEBEC.

Sovere Leduc, general store, Beancour, is dead.
 Hunterstown Lumber Co., Louisville, have sold out.
 Ovilia Lefebvre, jeweler. Bailiff's sale advertised.
 Rivet & Bastien, barbers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Polito & Corbin, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.
 A. Vallieres, butcher, Montreal Bailiff's sale advertised.
 James M. Dubois, marble, Waterloo, has assigned in trust.
 Paul Fontanel, pedlar, Acton Vale, has assigned in trust.
 Joseph Masse, threshing machines, St. Lin, has assigned in trust.
 Pare & Bernard, general store, Deschambault, have dissolved.
 H. Desgagner, general store, Les Eboulements, has assigned in trust.
 Donovan & Jennings, wagons, Montreal, have dissolved. A. Jennings continues.
 Rendell & Browning, shipping and general merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Wm. Brunet & Co., drugs, Quebec, have admitted G. H. Brunet as partner under same style.
 James Bros. & Co., Actigolite, Montreal, have dissolved, Wm. Angus, the special partner retiring.
 N. Roy & Co., tailors, Montreal, have dissolved. Delfe Otelino Roy continues under style Roy & Co.
 Thibaudeau Bros. & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal, Winnipeg, and London, Eng., have dissolved. Hon. Joseph Rosaire Thibaudeau, of Montreal, retires. Business continued by Hon. Isidore Thibaudeau, of Quebec, and Alfred Thibaudeau, of Montreal, under same style.

J. B. Macdonald, nail manufacturer, Montreal. Assigned in trust.
 Joseph Robert, lumber dealer, Montreal. Advertises his stock for sale by auction.
 Vigeant & Desparois, wholesale hats and furs, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Thos. Tiffin & Co., wholesale grocers, James Skelly, only member of this firm, is dead.
 Eugene Bernier, general store, St. Thomas, Montmagny Co., is offering to compromise.
 Victor Girouard, tailor, Montreal. Opened a general store at St. Polycarpe under style of Girouard & Legault.
 F. X. Brazeau & Co., Indian curiosities, etc. Harrison A. Demers, admitted partner under style Brazeau & Demers,
 Goyette & Marcell, dry goods, Beauharnois. Partnership dissolved and business continued by H. Dolphis Goyette.
 Glover, Fry & Co., dry goods, Quebec, have dissolved. John S. Fry and Wm. Dyer, continue under same style.
 Inglis, Picard & Co., wholesale watches, etc., have dissolved. Charles Tresse Picard continues under style C. T. Picard & Co.
 E. N. Blais & Co., dry goods, Quebec, have dissolved. George Robitaille retires and L. E. Emond admitted under style Blais & Emond.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. R. Tate, trader, Advocate Harbor, has assigned.
 M. B. McDonald, general store, River Dennis, has assigned.
 M. B. Huestis, stationery, etc., Windsor, has sold out to W. J. Calder.
 Rettie & Birrell, hardware, Truro, have changed style to Birrell & Rettie.
 Levi Hart & Co., fish and wholesale importers of goods, Halifax, have dissolved.
 Caldwell & Murray, general store, Wolfville, have dissolved. A. S. Murray retires.
 McKinnon & McLean, general store, Port Hastings, have dissolved. A. F. McKinnon continues.
 Forsyth, Sutcliffe & Co., wholesale druggists, have dissolved. Alex. Forsyth retires, and E. B. Sutcliffe continues under old style.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. A. Dixon, general store, Grand Manan, has assigned.
 Harris, Cowling & Co., dry goods, etc., Moncton. New co-partnership.
 L. H. Vaughan & Bros., iron, St. John, have dissolved. L. H. Vaughan withdraws. Remaining partners continue under old style.
 Milne, Coutts & Co., granite, St. George. Chas. Johnson, jr., John D. Chipman and Julia T. Whitlock admitted partners. Style remains the same.

THE failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended March 21, as reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 130, as compared with 107 and 277 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1884 and 1883. England and Wales had 95 failures, as compared with 59 and 248 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 27 failures, as against 22 and 20; and Ireland had 8, as against 5 in 1884 and 9 in 1883.

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CLOTHIERS,

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Mantle Manufacturers,

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MONTREAL.

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WINNIPEG.**

North-Western Planing Mills

Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

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Made to Order.

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City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

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Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,
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Direct Importers of

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SILVER-PLATED WARE,

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Pressed and Piped Tinware, Japanned Ware,
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Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.

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WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 21, 1885.

A MANITOBA IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

One scheme after another has utterly failed, in uniting the owners of unoccupied lands in this province in an effort, to secure immigrants who would settle on and cultivate these lands, and thus add to the wealth producing power as well as the population of Manitoba. The Red River valley colonization company one of the best directed attempts made proved as much a failure as others less deserving of success, and many men anxious about the settlement of our vacant lands, and willing to make liberal sacrifices to promote the same, are about shut out to the conclusion, that no effort of any private company or other organization will ever prove equal to the undertaking.

That any organization of private land owners should find difficulty in operating a scheme of immigration and settlement, even when their efforts were united, is not to be wondered at. The memory of boom days are not yet obliterated in the east, and in countries from which immigrants are drawn, and invitations or inducements held out by such an organization, would no doubt be looked upon as having a taint of the "Spider to the Fly" coaxing which boomsters were wont to apply to the tender foot. It will take some years yet to wipe out these suspicions in the minds of intending immigrants to the Northwest, although after the three years Manitoba land owners have passed through there is not the slightest foundation left for such suspicions. It is almost certain however, that efforts to secure immigration are much more likely to be successful if they are put forth by a Government, which can have no aim but the settling up and development of the territory under its control. Just in the same manner as grain holders will feel safer with their grain stored in the elevator of a company authorized only to store and not to deal in grain, will intending settlers, feel safer in buying lands from a Government which is not dealing in these lands with the intention of making a profit. It must be evident, that a Government starts out in the business of immigration with great advantage over any organization of private land owners, seeking only the sale of their

own lands, and possessing no interest in the work beyond that.

It is a certainty that of the immigrants who have come to the Northwest during the past two years, Manitoba's share has not been one quarter of what it should have been, and the reason for this is easily discovered. The C.P.R., the Hudson's Bay Company, the Northwest Land Company and numerous other less important corporations have been interested in carrying all immigrants away west of the province, and every one of these has been an organization putting forth strenuous efforts, and spending money freely in securing immigrants for their lands, while for the settling of the unoccupied lands in Manitoba literally no effort has been put forth, and practically not a dollar spent. So long as such inactivity lasts our lands will lie vacant, no matter at what prices they are offered, and no matter how many immigrants may be brought to the Northwest by corporations interested only in lands in the territories beyond.

The movement in favor of the establishment of a Manitoba Bureau of Immigration by the Provincial Government is a wise one, and as the province, by the so called better terms lately accepted, becomes a land owner, and will have lands for settlement and improvement, every tax payer becomes directly interested in the work of immigration and settlement. It is to be hoped therefore, that, if such a bureau be established, well directed efforts will be put forth to make it a power for the settling up of the province, and that efficiency in this respect combined with economy will be characteristics of its management.

But there is another addition to the powers of this proposed bureau with which many wish to vest it, and that is to place in the hands of the Government for sale all the vacant lands in the province, the owners of which will allow them to be so placed at valuations fixed by competent appraisers. On this head there has been considerable difference of opinion, many being afraid that the workings of the bureau would be in favor of such land owners, while the expense of the same would have to be borne by the taxpayers. It certainly is possible that it could be so mismanaged, but mismanagement would be necessary to make it so, and its prevention could be secured by a commission being paid on the sale of all lands thus entered at the Government Bureau. The

proper arrangement between the Government and the land owner of the proportion of expense of advertising and other management to be borne by each should not be a matter extremely difficult to reach, and once it is reached there is no further cause for complaint left on this head. It should be kept in mind, that every person in Manitoba, land owner or not, will profit directly or indirectly by the settling up of the vacant lands of the province, and this is not a time for any of us to follow that senseless policy of cutting off the nose to spite the face. The speculative greed of many of our land owners has no doubt greatly hindered settlement on our vacant lands, but they have all paid pretty well for their folly, and a remembrance of their misdeeds should not cause others to injure themselves for the sake of inflicting further punishment upon them. •

Heartily we say, let us have a well organized, effectively worked and economically managed Bureau of Immigration for Manitoba. If so organized, worked and managed, it will soon prove one of the least expensive and most profitable pieces of government machinery in the possession of the province.

IN A FOG.

The last issue of THE COMMERCIAL seems to have had a curious effect upon our evening contemporary, the Times. For the past year or so it has been the custom of that journal to reproduce a very considerable portion of the contents of each number of THE COMMERCIAL without giving the slightest hint to its readers as to where its copied items came from. But last week its editor got lost in our editorial columns, and after floundering around in an attack upon one article got mixed most terribly with another and, finally, after mixing the two until he knew not which he was pounding at, finished up with a string of statistics regarding the exemption laws of different States, supplied to him, no doubt, from some clerk of a provincial department.

It would be madness to attempt to follow our contemporary into the fog of trade questions he has stumbled through. He has, no doubt, done his best. But not much can be expected from a journal whose extravagant and sensational statements during our trade troubles of 1883 did more injury than all the calumnies of

the eastern press, and which, since then, in the elevator, grain inspection and other questions has steadily endeavored to barter away every trade privilege of the province, in order to secure the pap so necessary for its existence.

The *Times* thinks it is wrong to advise the people of Winnipeg to purchase their supplies for personal use at home, and such advice is a direct interference with the liberty of the subject. Such a stand is a peculiar one for a journal which was such an advocate for encouraging home industries, when the Manitoba Government gave its printing contract to the *Montreal Gazette Company*. Our contemporary while strongly advocating a system of protective tariff, which makes this province a trade possession to eastern manufacturers, asserts that our City Council would be wrong in adopting any by-laws which would protect the tax-paying merchants of this city against itinerant traders who do not pay a cent of our taxation. Such is flounder number one of the *Times* in this mixture of trade questions, and it is only what could be expected from a journal which has been the worst enemy of local trade for the past three years, through blundering at times, and at others with deliberate intention.

But our contemporary has suddenly become an advocate for liberal exemption laws, and the abolition of credit throughout Manitoba, and in its ignorance of the proposed legislation upon the subject asserts that it will not apply to the debts contracted before the passing of such legislation. Now, the original exemption bill which applied mainly to farmers' homesteads contained no such provisions, and only went the length of exempting from its provisions judgments secured, and suits in litigation before its going into force. It is very unlikely that the dead beats' protection act now sought to be passed will extend the exceptions to all debts contracted before its passing.

The *Times* publishes (as supplied by the Local Government) a list of states, and the limits of their exemptive laws, but it does not tell us that in almost every state mentioned a chattel mortgage is an instrument to be drawn up by a schoolboy in twenty minutes' time, and registered with a county recorder for a fee of 50c. With such mortgage facilities at their disposal our merchants need not stop giving credit, no matter what

exemption act be passed, but simply demand security by chattel mortgage from every man they trust. In this manner County Recorders' offices in Kansas and Dakota are simply pawnbroking offices, and we ask, Is it wise to part with our present system, by which men are trusted upon their ability as well as their desire to pay, for one which would make our Registry offices pawnbroking dens? Any jury of men who have all their lives paid 100 cents on the dollar will answer in the negative.

Our contemporary accuses us of stating that nearly one-half of our Local Legislature were dead beats. Such a statement we did not make. But we will make some very definite ones now about our hopeful crowd of legislators, and are prepared to prove them if called upon. We assert that not nearly half, but more than half of the members of our Local Legislature are sheriff-proof and beyond being collected from by any process of law. And we further state that there are not ten members of that house who will be trusted one hundred dollars by any merchant in Winnipeg on simply their own promise to pay. Such qualifications may not entitle them to the term of dead beat, but on that point we will leave the *Times* to judge. For ourselves we must assert that we have no faith in the asserted honest intentions of such men when they are interfering with the relations of debtor and creditor.

MUST HAVE EXCITEMENT.

The *Montreal Herald* of the 13th inst. contains an editorial on the present Northwestern troubles from which we can see that our contemporary is not satisfied with a former article in THE COMMERCIAL upon the effect of the rebellion upon trade and immigration. That article was altogether too cool and void of sensation to suit the present tone of the *Herald*, which commences work by chastising the authors of sensational telegraphic and other reports coming from this city in which undertaking we pray "More power to its elbow." But the *Herald* assumes, and without the slightest reason for so doing, that this sensation circulation is the studied work of the classes represented by THE COMMERCIAL instead of being, as it is, that of a lot of correspondents of eastern newspapers, which are ever ready to pay well for sensational news from our country. No doubt but a portion of

our own press with a leaning to sensation is also to blame, and has assisted in magnifying a local riot into a big rebellion, and is in some measure responsible for what depredations the Indians have done. Even the *Herald* has caught a little of the sensation fever, and its strictures on Winnipeg wire-pulling, sound a little like "Satan reproving sin." It is to be expected, therefore, that the calm utterances of a purely trade journal, reasoning from a trade point of view would be deficient in spice for the palate of our contemporary.

But in this whole Northwestern trouble Winnipeg has acted with a coolness, that must be tantalizing to journals anxious for sensation. The city has with its wonted coolness furnished over one-third of the forces now in the field against the rebels and Indians, and has more, coolly waiting orders to start. The first battalion to start for the front went coolly from Winnipeg, in the middle of extremely cool weather, their being a foot of snow for them to travel through from Qu'Appelle north, and with an equipment furnished by our Dominion Government, which the General in command coolly characterized as simply damnable. Such coolness may be unpardonable, but the *Herald* must remember that we have a cool climate up here, although not quite so cool as it is at times represented by the eastern press. If Winnipeggers are therefore ready to so coolly march forward to where danger may be met, can they be blamed for coolly calculating what advantages are to be gained amid the general sacrifice? Even the *Herald* takes a similar course in the matter, after widening the interest from that of Manitoba to the whole Dominion, and concludes that after all the rebellion may not be an unmixed evil. With this enlargement it would not be out of place for Quebec, instead of Manitoba, to furnish Riel with arms, food, etc., to keep his rebellion going. Quebec has lavished favors upon the rebel chief before, when he was red-handed after the murder of Thomas Scott, and should not go back on its former record. In Winnipeg there are too many prominent and useful members of society still living, whose bones twitch with rheumatism, and whose health has been otherwise prematurely impaired from weeks of confinement and sleeping on the hard boards of a Fort Garry prison during the winter of 1869-70. In such a community Louis Riel will not find much assistance, and it is questionable if he would be accorded that consideration, which is allowed in cool moments to a dangerous and unscrupulous crank, and as such only he can be judged when prejudice is laid aside.

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Every Wednesday & Thursday,
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 Specialties.  Specialties.
 PATENT SHIRTS,
 Seamless Back HOOPSKIRTS,
 OVERALLS. Bustles, &c.
LADIES' FURNISHINGS,
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 MAIL ORDERS solicited. **TORONTO.**

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 SMOKED and
 FROZEN FISH,
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 TRIPE, TONGUES
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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,
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 Vinegars.
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 Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
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JNO. GREY & CO'S
 (London and Glasgow.)
JAMS & JELLIES.
 Raspberry. Greenage.
 Strawberry. Damson.
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 Marmalade.
 Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 7lb Glass Jars.

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

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GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
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SMALLWARES, &c
 Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
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 Etc., Etc.
 Corner of William and Princess Streets
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

So far as the commercial side of monetary affairs is concerned, matters have been rather dull and uninteresting during the past week. Any rush in mercantile circles caused by the demand for military supplies has in no way affected the banks, and caused no extra demand for discounts. The regular demand has not been very active, and has been about as light as it usually is during the latter half of any month. Banks are certainly not limited in funds for regular business, and the excitement of troops on the move has caused a circulation of money among certain classes of small traders and prevented monetary stringency among that class, and there has been in consequence very little of a promiscuous demand upon banks. Altogether commercial monetary affairs have had no remarkable features about them during the week, and are less troubled by the unsettled feeling caused by the troubles out West than any other branch of commerce. Rates of discount are the same, being: Firstclass paper, 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; promiscuous and one-name, 10 to 12. In real estate mortgage loans a better business has been done than might have been expected. At first the news of the half-breed outbreak caused some excitement with eastern companies doing business here, and some few agents announced their intentions of curtailing operations here. A close investigation shows that such a course has only been adopted by companies who are not in a position to increase their business here, and find the troubles a convenient excuse for not doing so. Four-fifths of the companies doing business here are pushing matters as usual, and have unlimited funds for loans on improved property. Rates of interest are the same ranging from 8 to 10 per cent., with very few loans made at the latter figure.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been a badly mixed one in Winnipeg wholesale circles. Business has been in a very unsettled state, and activity badly and very unequally divided among the different branches. In some there has been any quantity of rush and hustle to supply immediate demands, and many orders have had to be delayed. This has been specially the case where military supplies have been called for, as these have had to be furnished upon very short notice in every instance. Outside of any demand which has been created by military wants the wholesale trade generally has been quieter than it was during any month in March, and shows a falling-off from the previous week. In season goods the rush of sending out spring orders is over, except with one or two houses, and, although there is some sorting trade already being done, it aggregates but very little for the week, and will not increase much before May opens. In provisions and goods of every day consumption, business has been steady. But if taken without the increased sales for military supplies, would be below an average. Lines dependent upon building and outdoor contracting have experienced a little revival with the beautiful spring weather we have had, but they are not as active as they should be at

this time, and are suffering considerably from the unsettled feeling which pervades business generally, and the reason for which it is difficult to discover. Of course the whole district of Saskatchewan and part of Alberta is out of the field for business at present, and while the commercial importance of the country in question is not very great, when cut-off entirely from our wholesalers the loss is felt. There is no doubt, but the western troubles have adversely affected wholesale business here, whatever interests may have secured temporary benefit. Collections are reported of very encouraging on the whole. A few houses report money moderately free, but the great majority state that cash returns have been both slow and limited in amount during the past week.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been rather a falling-off in the demand for spring implements since our last report, which can be accounted for by the fact that almost every farmer in the province is busy at seeding, and taking advantage of the finest weather for such work that has been experienced for quite a number of years. The demand for seeders is nearly over now, and breaking plows are being called for by a few. Collections are reported very slow during the week, and are not expected to improve much until seeding is over.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

General business has been a little quiet in this trade, although there has been a steady, if not heavy demand from the country, and a good many sorts are daily called for. Military stores have been wanted in this trade, and this demand has made matters rather lively. The report of collections is satisfactory although capable of improvement.

CLOTHING.

This branch has also been called upon for military supplies, but has not profited from the same to any great extent. General business has been fairly active for this time of year, quite a sorting trade having been done during the week. The report from collections is only fair, but the aggregate of payments falling due has not been sufficient to make the report a reliable one.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Quite a liberal demand has kept up during the week for staple lines, and even a few fancy lots have been called for. Still there has been no rush or, in fact, real activity, although April so far shows a decided improvement upon March. Once the mild weather of May is entered upon further improvement is looked for. Collections are reported satisfactory, but light in volume at present.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The regular business in this branch has been fairly active during the week, and with the additional demand which the call for military supplies created there has been considerable of a rush. An active season is looked forward to during the coming summer.

DRY GOODS.

The rush of sending out spring goods is over in this trade, and business is steadily settling down to the lull before the sorting trade sets

in. Although houses report their March business fully as good and, in some instances, in excess of that of last year, April is likely to fall considerably short of the same month in 1884, owing to the unsettled feeling in far western points. There are hopes now expressed that the trouble will soon be under control and matters in a more settled state, and that the close of the season will show a decided recovery. Collections are reported slow and rather unsatisfactory.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

In sympathy with dry goods this branch has been rather quiet during the past week. There has been considerable demand for some lines of fancies to top off spring stocks, but there has been very little call for general goods. Collections are reported only fair.

FISH.

Business has been very quiet in this trade during the week, and no shipping business has been done there being not a call for a car lot of fresh fish. Even the local trade is slow and shows little sign of improvement. Fishing on the lakes is now at a standstill, and will remain so, until the ice has disappeared. Stocks in the city are not heavy but sufficiently so for all probable demands. Car lot quotations cannot be given, but small lots sell: White fish, 5½ to 6c; Jack fish, 2½ to 3c. Oysters are now out of the market.

FRUIT.

There has been a good amount of business done in this trade during the week, but it has been irregular and jerky in its movement, and seemed to improve as weather brightened. The novelties in fresh fruits are: pine apples at \$6 a doz.; bananas at \$5 to \$6 a bunch and tomatoes at \$1.25 a box of 10 lbs. Apples are quoted \$5.50 to 6.50 for good, and \$7.50 for fancy stand. Oranges are quoted: Messina, \$5.50 to \$6 a box; California Riversides the same. Lemons, \$5 to \$5.50; grapes, \$5 to 6 a bbl. Cocoanuts are the only other novelty and are quoted at \$10 per 100. Raisins, figs and nuts are unchanged in price.

FUEL.

Business has been particularly quiet in this line during the week, and the trade in coal is about past for the season. Wood has been in very slow demand, and wholesale quotations have been hard to reach. Poplar is nominal at \$2.75 to \$3 in car lots, and tamarac \$4 to \$4.50. Coal is still quoted delivered: anthracite, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

Even the scattered trade in small lots noted in our last has fallen-off greatly during the past week, and this branch has been exceedingly quiet. Not much improvement is looked for during the remainder of April, but more activity is expected in May.

GROCERIES.

There has been a moderate business done in this staple trade during the week, but not enough to rise above an average. This trade has shared very little in the demand for army supplies, only a few of the lines of goods being called for, and not enough of these to cause any

activity. The regular trade is still in an unsettled state in the country, and in the city it has been rather quiet. There are no changes in prices to report, although with the opening of navigation some goods it is expected will decline slightly. Quotations are: Sugars, 6½ to 7c for yellows: granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps, 10c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; pan-fired Japan, 26 to 50c; basket-fired 26 to 40c; Congous, 23 to 8 c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In shelf and fancy hardware and in firearm's there has been a heavy business done during the past week, and in some of these lines most of our houses have been cleaned out. In heavies and metals matters have not been so lively, although business on the whole has been far from quiet. The report from collections is not so bright by any means. There has been a slight drop in the prices of some goods and quotations are: Tin-plates, I.C., 14 x 20, \$5.50 to 6; 20 x 28, \$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. off 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 still holds active in this trade, although not so much so as early in this month. There are no changes in prices, and 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 plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

Although there has been a moderately active demand for lumber during the week business is not yet into that active state it should be in at this season of the year, and this may be attributed to the generally unsettled state of matters in trading circles. The season's business does not promise to be a very heavy one, but there is less of a reckless feeling about prices than there was a year ago, and there is reason to believe that it will be a much more profitable one than 1884.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Business still keeps active in this trade, and the season promises so far to be quite as good as last. The only change in prices is in linseed oil which is a little firmer. 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.

There has been a regular rush in this trade during the week, military supplies of various

kinds having made heavy demands on the trade. The city has been almost cleaned out of saddles, and in other lines of goods regular customers have had their orders delayed to let the Government be supplied. On top of this there has been a good, steady regular business.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is still rather a quiet feeling in this trade, and the past week has developed but little improvement, but has shown rather a falling-off. The season promises to be anything but an active one.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been a little better feeling in this trade during the past week, but business has not been active by any means. There are no changes in prices of goods to report. Quotations of domestic spirits are as follows: - Gooderham & Worts, 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.

Although grain prices have mounted-up considerably during the past week, the receipts and movement of grain have been very light. Farmers have been too busy seeding to haul to town, the weather and state of the ground being the best they have had in several years. Parties holding grain at points west are in no way anxious to sell at present, and are in hopes that by the time lake navigation is open, prices will be even higher. Flour has gone up in sympathy with wheat, and as soon as navigation opens shipping to eastern markets on a profitable basis will commence. There is a general belief that grain prices generally have started out of the low range they have been held within, and a better feeling will be general all summer, even if no Anglo-Russian war takes place. In provisions there has also been a firm feeling, although the business done has only been moderate in aggregate. Better grades of butter have been a shade higher, and meats have been fully as firm as during the previous week.

WHEAT.

Receipts are so light that prices during the week were only nominal. The following quotations are about what are offered, but for the higher grades a little more might be got: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular, 70c; No. 2, 64c; No. 3, 58c; rejected 40 to 50c.

OATS.

Holdings are still determined upon better prices, and the firmer feeling in wheat makes them more inclined to believe that an advance can be secured. Car lots sold during the week at 41 and 42c in the city, and choice milling lots would bring 43c.

BARLEY.

There is no barley to be had, even the poor qualities for feed are not to be found.

FLOUR.

There has been a sharp advance in prices during the week in sympathy with wheat. Higher grades have shared more in the advance than the lower ones. There has been a good local demand, but no shipping has been done. Quo-

tations now are: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine \$1.40 to \$1.50.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There are none offered, the supply at the mills being out, and the only stocks in the city are held by retail dealers. A car lot could scarcely be collected.

POTATOES.

Mild spring weather and good roads have opened the pits of the farmers, and increased the receipts in the city. A big drop took place early in the week, and car lots sold at 45 and 46c, but later a firmer tone prevailed and 47 and 48c were asked.

EGGS.

There has been a heavy demand all week, and prices have been a shade firmer. A few poor lots have sold at 14½c, but good quality go freely at 15 to 16c.

BUTTER.

Fine quality dairy is still in active demand and at slightly advanced figures, while there is a small demand for good mediums, but low grades are unsaleable. Prices during the week have ranged: gilt-edge dairy, 22 to 23c; good to choice, 10 to 20c; mediums, 14 to 17c; inferior not quoted.

HAMS.

The demand has been normal with prices firm. Prices have been steady at 13½c for round lots and 14 to 14½c for small lots.

BACON.

A fair demand has kept up all week, with prices quite firm. Dry salt has sold at 9½ to 10½c; rolls, 13½ to 14c; hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast, 13½ to 14c.

MESS PORK.

There is now but little demand for this product, the slight activity of the early days of April having subsided. Prices are steady, holding at \$19 to \$19.50.

LA RD.

No change reported, and business done nominal. Pails sell at \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts have been light, and all wanted for immediate use. Quotations have ranged from \$5 to \$5.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Last week has been the most exciting in the history of our wheat market. The bear began at the opening on Thursday and an advance of 4 to 6c on hard grades was scored before the close. Prices rose steadily until Tuesday, when they closed 6 to 10½c above the closing figures of a week ago. To-day there was a reaction and a decline of 2 to 2½c, with a rather dull market. The bulls seem to have things their own way, however, bears being scarce and not at all demonstrative. Millers and brokers agree in saying that there is no cause for weakness to-day more than was apparent yesterday, and that the reaction is the result of speculative manipulation for the purpose of "milking" the country operators. Receipts have been large and shipments light. The only new thing about crop prospects in the Minneapolis belt is that rural blatherskites have been telegraphing east that owing to the advance in prices, the acreage will be equal to or greater than that of last year. The best persons in this section assert that the decrease will be fully ten per cent, and smile at the idea

an increase being possible, under the circumstances.

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:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
Wheat. No. 1 hard..	93½	80½	93	1.00
" 2 " ..	93	86½	91	97½
" 1 ..	85	82	85	88½
" 2 ..	82	78	82	85

Futures soared with the rest May No. 1 hard opened at 90c, selling up to 96 and closing at 93½c. May No. 2 hard, opened at 87c, sold up to 95 and closed at 91½c. Coarse grains were strong and higher, No. 2, oats opening at 28 and closing at 29c. Corn opened at 40c and closed at 44c.

MILLSTUFF has been active and closed strong with bulk bran at \$10.25 to 10.50 and shorts at \$11. to 11.50 per ton.

FLOUR—The upward course of wheat was promptly reflected in the flour market, prices advancing steadily all the week and closing very firm. Millers have been deluged with cable orders and domestic orders. Large sales are said to have been made at the prices ruling a week ago by millers who believed the boom in wheat was a temporary matter, but the majority were prompt to advance prices and conservative about selling very far ahead, even at the advance. There is a fair export inquiry at 30 to 35 advance, and domestic demand is good at 75 to 90c per bbl above last week's quotations.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.40 to 5.80; straight, \$5.20 to 5.50; first bakers', \$4.25 to 4.50; second bakers', \$3.75 to 4; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.50 in bags; red dog, \$1.75 to 2 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as noted. The rule is to discount 2½c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 2c for 90lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills have all the water power they can use, and are turning out a very large amount of flour. Nineteen ran steadily last week, and all showed a marked increase in their output. The result was a flour production the largest for the busy times last fall. The output for the week was 132,033 bbls—averaging 22,033 bbls daily for the six days—against 98,505 bbls for the preceding week, and 96,954 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. Out of the twenty-two mills in the city, there is only one idle, and several have lost a day or two from circumstances. The week's work will be large, and will probably not greatly exceed 135,000 bbls. An advance of 75 to 90c has taken place in the price of flour the past week, and this of itself forms a strong stimulus for those mills that have cheap wheat. There are understood to be several, however, that are caught with merge stocks, one being said to shut down temporarily from this cause, and the others are said to have flour sold ahead on a low wheat basis. Millers have steadily advanced flour, most of the time refusing to sell at top figures. On Tuesday and Wednesday, however, they began to sell more freely

as buyers commenced to show a disposition to take flour before it gets out of their reach.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Apl. 14	Apl. 7	Mar. 31
Wheat, bush	547,500	504,000	555,900
Flour, bbls	275	—	385
Millstuff, tons	24	178	114

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Apl. 14	Apl. 7	Mar. 31
Wheat, bus	79,500	113,000	75,900
Flour, bbls	133,838	94,877	85,791
Millstuff, tons	3,606	2,751	2,436

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 13.	April 6.	
No. 1 hard	1,243,095	1,245,193	
No. 2 hard	88,601	98,343	
No. 1	1,616,803	1,681,742	
No. 2	224,930	243,462	
No. 3	—	13,206	
Rejected	10,786	13,663	
Special bins	532,431	533,782	
Total	3,721,025	3,829,391	

ST. PAUL.			
	April 15	April 8.	April 1.
In elevators, bush	9,400	1,100,000	1,120,000

DULUTH.			
	April 13.	April 6.	Mar. 31.
In store, bush	6,286,891	6,139,000	6,140,700

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The past week has been a decidedly nervous one in grain circles here and the operations on the Board have been as uncertain as in connection with European diplomacy. In the beginning, and especially on Tuesday, there was a very decided upward movement, and the belief was that an Anglo-Russian war was at hand. The rapidity with which wheat rose showed how dependent upon war influences was the market, and how eagerly the bullish element were watching for war indications. As on former occasions their expectations were doomed to disappointment, and on Wednesday cablegrams of a pacific character, and a rise in British consols, had the effect of letting the bears get a firm hold, to which they clung with pertinacity during that and the next day. All the advance of Monday and Friday was lost on Tuesday, and a weakness was felt for the balance of the week. There was also considerable spring in corn, oats and other grain, and meats rose in sympathy, and all again declined more or less as wheat lost its buoyancy. It is evident that at present the market is a martial one, and its movements are dictated by the prospect of peace or war. The wheat in sight is no doubt great in quantity, and a load even for a war advance to lift, but it is evident that in case of an actual rupture among the

great powers of Europe, both the courage and the money will be available to hoist prices to a wonderfully high figure.

On Monday the market opened with active trading in wheat, but the feeling was greatly unsettled and prices fluctuated. During the day advices of a peaceful turn in English and Russian affairs and a desire to realize caused a decline, which continued to the close. Corn and Oats, affected by the same influences governing wheat, were also very unsettled but closed with prices higher than on Saturday. Pork showed a slight improvement. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Apl.	May
Wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.90½
Corn	43½	47
Oats	32½	35½
Pork	12.37½	12.37½
Lard	7.07½	7.07½

Tuesday's wheat market opened with a nervous and excited feeling. Foreign advices being more favorable and there being quite a sharp demand prices advanced, which were maintained till the close. Receipts for this day showed a decrease. The corn and pork markets were also very unsettled but closed with higher prices. Oats remained firm. Quotations at the close were:

	Apl.	May
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.92½
Corn	45½	49½
Oats	37½	36½
Pork	12.47½	12.47½
Lard	7.05	7.10

On Wednesday the wheat market opened very unsettled and panicky. Trading was quite active but small and a rush to sell at the start caused a decline. Later on there being a pretty sharp speculative demand, shorts covered freely and prices advanced, easing off towards the close. Finally the market closed lower than yesterday. Receipts were small. Corn was unsettled and nervous and prices declined. Oats dull and weak. Pork decidedly weak and lower, but closed steady. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Apl.	May
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.88½
Corn	43	47
Oats	32½	35½
Pork	11.95	11.95
Lard	7.02½	7.00

On Thursday the wheat market opened active but decidedly weak. Advices of a more peaceful aspect abroad and the dullness of the European markets caused a general rush to sell and prices declined. During the day a slight reaction took place but the market closed easy. Corn, due to the weak feeling in wheat also fell. Oats from the same cause declined heavily. Pork had a downward tendency but closed steady. Closing quotations were—

	Apl.	May
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.87½
Corn	45	45½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	11.60	11.60
Lard	6.90	6.90

On Friday the week feeling was maintained all round, and foreign advices being unfavorable caused a farther decline. During the day a slight recovery took place but ceased off. Closing quotations were—

	Apl.	May
Wheat	\$0.84	\$0.85½
Corn	45	46½
Oats	32½	34
Pork	11.72	11.72
Lard	6.95	6.95

On Saturday there was a slight feeling of recovery, or rather a check up in the downward movement. Wheat advanced a little and closed firm, while corn and oats were in sympathy. Pork was also moderately firm. Closing quotations were:

	Apl.	May.
Wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.86
Corn	46½	47½
Oats	33½	34½
Pork	11.80	11.82½
Lard	6.97½	7.00

TORONTO.
STOCKS.

During the past week there has been the usual upward tendency in stocks generally, but it has only been the return after the little dip of the previous week. There have been no influences at work to cause any marked effect on the stock market, and in consequence its transactions have been free from excitement, and of a rather uninteresting nature. Nearly every bank stock has made more or less of a gain during the week, some being greater than others, but there has been nothing resembling a sharp rise in any of them. The closing bids of Wednesday, April 5th and April 15th, give an index to the tendency of the market.

	Apr. 5.	Apr. 15.
Montreal	192½	195
Ontario	108	108½
Molson's	—	112
Toronto	179½	181
Merchants'	111	111½
Commerce	119½	121
Imperial	122½	122
Federal	45½	45½
Dominion	188½	185½
Standard	111½	112½
Hamilton	120	121
Northwest Lard	34½	35

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The past week has been one of excitement in grain circles, and prices of wheat have taken a big bound. The concessions made by buyers the week before emboldened holders, and they commenced on Monday with heavy demands for further advances which, with the rumors of an Anglo-Russian war unavoidable to support them, had to be conceded by buyers. The consequence was that prices shot up rapidly, and no one was eager to sell even at the advance. Oats were a little in sympathy, and only in barley was there no upward move. Later in the week the feeling was much weaker, but trading fell-off somewhat as holders were unwilling to let go any of the advance secured. With a continuation of pacific news from Europe a decline seems unavoidable, but it is evident that buyers are not likely to purchase any more this season at the figures paid during

March and the early part of this month. In provisions there was no improvement in prices, and in butter the feeling was as weak as any time during the spring. Meats were also weak and inactive and certainly no higher in prices than during the previous week.

WHEAT.

Early in the week there was great excitement and a rapid rise in prices. On Tuesday No. 1 Spring was held at 99c, and No. 2 Fall at \$1; No. 2 Fall sold at 97c, and No. 2 Spring at 96c. Later in the week prices declined and No. 1 Spring and 2 Fall were offered at 96c. and No. 2 Spring and 3 Fall at 95c.

OATS.

There has been quite a scarcity, and prices have been going upward. Car lots of mixed sold up to 38c, and good white to 39½c. Near the close there was an easier feeling, but no decline worthy of note.

BARLEY.

There has been very little offered, and prices have been rather irregular. No. 1 has ranged from 69c to 70c; No. 2, 65c to 67c; extra No. 3, 58c to 60.

RYE.

Has been scarce, and wanted at advanced figures, 65c being offered for car lots.

PEAS.

There has been a sudden upward movement. No. 1 sold up to 75c and No. 2 at 70c.

POTATOES.

There has been very little demand for car lots, although prices have stiffened up a little, and sales were made, as a rule, at 40c.

EGGS.

Receipts have been limited and prices have held firm. Round lots sold at 16c, but towards the close of the week were dropping a little.

BUTTER.

There has been no improvement in prices since last report, and even choice dairy has been slow in sale. The best prices heard of were 16 to 17c for choice dairy, while rolls sold at 13 to 14c, choice lots reaching 15c. Medium and low grades were practically unsaleable.

CHEESE.

Very little demand has been heard and small lots of choice have sold at 12 to 12½c, and of poorer qualities at 10½c to 11c.

PORK.

The feeling has been quiet, and only small lots have been in demand, selling at \$15.50 to \$16.

BACON.

Things have been decidedly slow, and only small lots for immediate use have been called for. Car lots were offered: Long Clear, 9c; Cumberland, 7½c; small lots sold a half cent higher. Rolls sold slowly at 9½c to 10c.

HAMS.

Very little business has been done. Smoked has sold in small lots at 11½c to 12c, and green at 10 to 10½c.

LARD.

There has been no change since our last report. Tierces have sold slowly at 9c, and pails and tinnets at 9½c to 10c.

POULTRY.

Turkeys and geese are out of the market, and only a few fowls have been offered. These sold at 75c to \$1 a pair.

APPLES.

The supply has been fast disappearing, and there is now quite a scarcity. Medium to good lots have sold at \$2.25 to \$2.75, and choice to fancy \$3.25.

Commercial Summary.

Trade has been favored during the week by very generally better weather. Except in the regions west of and tributary to St. Louis and Omaha, where it has been cold, the reports to Bradstreet's are almost uniformly of fuller inquiry from the interior. At New York the movement of dry goods has not been as favorable as expected. At Boston it has been notably better than heretofore, although prices have been disappointingly low. At Philadelphia there has been a fair movement of dry goods, but orders continue small. The depression in the New England print-cloth market has resulted in a proposition for a concerted stoppage of the Fall River mills, for an equivalent of four weeks between the present time and July 1. The plan includes running on this time or complete stoppage, and it is expected that other print mills throughout New England will join in the movement. One result, telegraphed Bradstreet's yesterday afternoon, has been the revival of print-cloth quotations: the full figures quoted last week, 3-1-16, 1½ per cent. for 64s and 2½c. for 56x00. The apparent relief to the congestion in the industrial world noted in the surrender of the western Pennsylvania employes, 6,000 soft coal miners, who demanded 3c. instead of 2½c. per bushel, has been offset by 1,600 agricultural implement strikers at Chicago, 400 quarry strikers at Joliet, Ill., and various small strikes in iron and building lines at different points aggregating about 3,000 workmen. In 7,000 carpet strikers at Philadelphia and Youkers are still out, as are the 4,000 railway pit miners in the Pittsburgh district. For more the Amalgamated Association of Iron Steel Workers threaten to resist the demands of the western Pennsylvania iron and steel owners for reduced wages to be made legal. As the latter base their demand on the fact that the selling price of iron is far below the point at which the existing rate of wages fixed, they have a much better case than we did when making a like demand on June 1, 1884 or 1883. In speculative lines all American markets, except that for cotton, made a respectable advance on Thursday on receipt of news from London and St. Petersburg, and hostilities in Asia Minor and the outbreak of war. Wheat had a ready been advanced on confirmed accounts of damage to the winter sown crop. On Thursday, however, it fell 1 to 2c at a bound, and made a clear gain of 1 per bushel, reacting 5c on heavy sales on Friday. On Friday there was a further liquidation to 3c., with an advance later. The transactions on Thursday were beyond precedent in extent and the excitement on change was intense. The closing price for No. 2 red was 96½c a week ago. No. 2 mixed corn was 90½c and higher, closing at 52½c. as compared with 49½c on April 3. Hog products shared the excitement to a more limited extent. Lard closed at \$7.50 against \$7.35 a week ago. Pork at \$13.25 as compared with \$13.00 a week ago. The influence of declining stock prices has been sufficient to sustain the price of cotton, owing to the very bad state of European trade. The probability of foreign war has

matters worse, and during the week middling uplands at New York declined to 11-1-16c. There have been more frequent sales of wool, but prices remain at previous low levels. Some of the woolen mill machinery has started up, but some has been stopped. Grocery staples have been quiet. Sugar is easier. Coffee weak, with a reduced consumptive demand, and tea is lower. Dairy products are quiet and in buyer's favor. Petroleum made but a slight advance, in the face of the prospective incoming of new wells. There were 174 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 225 in the preceding week, and with 195, 153 and 111 respectively in the corresponding preceding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 26, an increase of 2.

The Coal Trade.

Gradually the several ports and places are opening up to trade, and there are price lists now being issued, so that one may say the Anthracite coal business has entered upon the season of 1885. It should be a good one with any decently honest management, for there was never a better foundation upon which to ground the business structure. The coal has an intrinsic value, it is wanted in certain quantity, and adequate remuneration should be forthcoming. The prices made for tidewater delivery are fully given space to in another column; as a rule four dollars for stone size is the quotation, and it seems to us a low one, and the steam sizes, as they are called, are kept at a low range in order not to give the trade up entirely to soft coal. Vessel owners are trying for a seventy-five rate from Buffalo to Chicago, while shippers are working for sixty cents. It is apparent that stocks all round are very light, for we hear of boats loading here for Canada, and at Buffalo for Chicago, to get out on their trips as early as possible. The Hudson river is now open, and considerable trade will be done along this route. The stocks in first hands were never so low as at present, and even the retail dealers are seeing the boards of their yards.

With the opening of rivers and canals there is a spring to even the soft coal trade. Baltimore is now doing a large shipping trade, and we notice that freights are ruling very low. The feature of the seaboard trade to note this week is the closing of the contract for supply coal to the N.Y.C. & H.R. railroad; it covers over a hundred thousand tons. We are informed officially that the company decides to take no coal by water this season; this places the contract with the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Co., and it is just so much loss to what is called the Cumberland interest. The strike along the Monongahela is ended, at three cents per bushel for digging; the operators give in because they find stocks depleted, due to a month's idleness, and the fact that many large contracts must be filled, and to do this the men must be put to work. The rise in the freights taking off the stock loaded, and giving the chance for bringing up the empties has been a potent factor in this result, which may be long lived for many good and sufficient reasons.—*Coal Trade Journal.*

Keeping-up with the Times.

The long-continued depression of trade, and the consequent greatly intensified competition in almost all branches of business is undoubtedly bad in many respects for everybody, yet in some things it may be deemed distinctly serviceable. In prosperous times people are apt to grow careless and slovenly. They neglect the little matters in favor of what they consider more important ones, and so acquire habits and practices which are decidedly detrimental to them and their affairs in the long run. When trade is bad more strictness is observed and enforced, and the minor matters are as carefully looked after as though each and every one of them represented the difference between success and failure. That that should be so is of itself a great gain, therefore we have the impression that dull times are not in all respects bad for traders. It also needs no argument to prove that the keenness of competition sharpens men's wits, promotes enterprise, and necessitates economies which are most useful of themselves, and frequently lead to developments previously not contemplated. Starting from these premises one might infer that as the depression has now lasted for some years, we ought to find almost every member of the trade in a state of almost supernatural perfection and "sharpness."

As a matter of fact we are afraid that that inference would be very wide of the mark, and that hundreds, probably thousands, of business men all over the country have been taught very little indeed by all that has transpired. These are by no means retail tradesmen only; on the contrary, the list includes many manufacturers and merchants, and some of whom have old-established businesses, and are well-known all over the world. They do not show what the Americans term "snap" or "g" in the conduct of their affairs, that is to say they are content to go in the same fashion as their grandfathers or fathers, and think the world is all wrong when it moves on and leaves them behind. This class includes all the objectors to improved machinery and appliances; those who do not read their trade journal regularly; and those who believe that we still have an exclusive monopoly of all kinds of manufactures. They are bound down by precedent in all things, and will not move, even in the most insignificant affairs, until they have laboriously ascertained what was done in similar matters 30 or 40 years previous. In all their transactions tradition has a strong hold, and they cannot be brought to understand that new materials and methods are better than the old ones, or that it is possible for any plan to be an improvement on what they did "when they were apprenticed," or "when father was living."

To gentlemen of this way of thinking and acting Galileo would have appeared a revolutionary impostor, Watts a dreamer, and Stephenson a raving lunatic. They are almost hide bound in precedent and prejudice, and will even lose their businesses piecemeal rather than abandon any of their antiquated ways. They are in most unpleasant contrast to the keen modern business man, who deals with points as they arise on their respective merits,

and knows that he must move if he wishes to keep up with the time in which he lives. He is watchful of the doings of his competitors, and allows them to do nothing of which he long remains ignorant. He is content to secure a fair profit on his sales, and would rather have 500 accounts on his books at an average profit of 15 per cent. than 50 yielding 50 per cent. He extends his operations, within safe bounds, by every legitimate means, and recognizes that in the multitude of customers, as well as counselors, there is safety. His works and offices are laid out and managed in the manner best suited to his business, and his travellers and agents are so engaged as to keep them ever on the alert, whilst the results they secure are alike good for themselves and their principals. His bookkeeping is clear and comprehensive without being involved, and he knows the great value of being able at any moment to ascertain at what expense he is working, the profits he is making, the percentage of expenditure to profits, and the like. His accounts, indeed, are so kept as to show him at a glance the weak spots in his system, and he has them audited periodically by an independent accountant, so as to verify his own conclusions or to detect his own weaknesses. Such a manufacturer "believes in" judicious advertising; indeed, he knows that, properly done, publicity is one of the surest, as well as cheapest methods of extending and sustaining any business. For the same reasons he carefully and regularly reads all suitable literature, particularly his trade journal, in order that he may know what is being done by his competitors, and so that he may learn what is going on all over the world. In short, the pattern modern business man uses his brains, and endeavors to so utilize all his faculties and advantages so as to give him the best obtainable returns for his capital, skill and labor. Of these two outlined pictures we wish we were able to think that the whole of our readers could be ranked in the latter category. Most of them are all that could be desired, some may be termed "half-and-half," that is to say, neither one nor the other, whilst some are a long way behind the times. We do not wish to tread upon any of their corns, but in their own interests we have alluded to what we deem their shortcomings, and in their own interests we hope they will henceforth endeavor to infuse every possible improvement into their businesses or pursuits.—*Ironmonger.*

The Trade Reporter.

The work of news-gathering, be it in the service either of a daily newspaper or in that of a weekly trade paper, has, as has everything else its bright and dark sides. In the daily newspaper office, the reporter, unless he is assigned to one of the regular departments, such as the State or United States courts or police headquarters, has an ever varying round of duties, during the performance of which he has presented to him life in all of its different phases—good, bad, and indifferent. The requirements of his paper may call upon him to attend a noon-day wedding or an afternoon funeral, while the evening may be devoted to a Madison Garden sparring-match given under Judge Barrett's

rules and the guardianship of Capt. "Alec" Williams or a dinner at Delmonico's or some other famous caeter's. One day he may be among the "upper ten," while the following twenty-four hours may find him in search of news in the "slums." In all of these situations he must be essentially at home, and when in Rome he must be, to all intents and purposes, a thorough-going Roman.

The reporter for the trade paper, however, does not have exhibited to him such a kaleidoscope of every-day life. He continually circulates among the manufacturers of and dealers in the articles included in the trade to which his journal is devoted, and in his never-ending search for news he is continually turning up at unexpected moments like the proverbial bad penny, although the reception afforded him is far different from that given the counterfeit copper. As a general rule he is afforded every facility for the transaction of his business, and, judging from the experience of the writer, this is particularly true of the stationery, paper and paper-stock trades, which include within their boundaries as pleasant, as genial and as accommodating a class of men as can be found in any trade, be it what it may, most of them recognizing the fact that in furnishing news and information to the reporter they are directly and appreciably aiding their own line. Of course, in his peripatetic tramp, the trade news-gatherer meets men in all of the various moods to which human nature is subject, particularly human nature during business hours. One man has just made a bad sale, or had a customer's check returned decorated with the symbolic "N.G.," or has had a patron's note protested. He feels blue, says there is nothing doing, and tells you rather confidentially that trade is going to the dogs. Well, perhaps it is, but the very next man relates a different experience. He is an energetic, wide-awake fellow, who has just disposed of a good bill of goods. He is feeling tip-top, says trade is all right and that business is fully up to his expectations. One man answers your questions in a curt, sharp, don't-talk-to-me sort of a way, showing in every look and word and action that he wishes you were far removed, but notwithstanding all this, you ask your questions, or as is said by some "apply the pumps," and are in nearly every instance rewarded by the sought-for information; for it is hard to beat a persistent and trained newspaper man.

This calls to mind a gentleman who is the opposite of the one last spoken of. The best years of his life—and he is past the past meridian—have been spent in the paper trade, and were his name mentioned he would be recognized as one of the shrewdest business men in his line. He always greets you with a hearty hand-shake, leads you into his private office, invites you to a seat, takes a chair himself and, in short, prepares for a chat—for what he regards as the inevitable—being ever ready to receive and to give the latest and best news, and when he has anything to sell, it may be relied on as being only fact.

Sometimes there is quite a fund of quiet amusement, which the reporter can enjoy all by himself, and a recent incident fully illus-

trates it. The writer sought to know the names of the creditors of a certain firm which had failed, together with the amounts of their respective claims. He had a list of several creditors, and he called on No. 1 and asked as to the failure, etc. No. 1 looked very truthful as he replied: "Well, we are not interested at all. That is, we sold them, but we have some of their goods, which about balances our claim. No. 2, however, down the street, is in heavy." A call on No. 2 brought out the information that "We have not sold them for a year and a half, and are not interested at all; but No. 3, right round the corner, is stuck bad, and is, without doubt, one of the heaviest creditors." So away the newsman went to No. 3. "No. 3, I believe you are a heavy creditor of Bankrupt Assignment, who have just failed?"

"No; they owe me a little between three and four hundred dollars, but No. 2 around the corner, is hit hard."

"Well, I just saw No. 2, and he says that is not a creditor."

No. 3 burst out laughing and said: "Well, if that is the case, just wipe out my claim, they don't owe me anything."

Now, the real fact was that both Nos. 1 and 3 were interested—No. 3 quite heavily, while No. 2 had told the exact truth.

And so it goes; the man you are talking to has not been hit. At least, he says the lightning struck just over the hill from him.

Not long ago a reporter called on a bankrupt, who, without doubt, has been the recipient of many Bohemian visits. As the caller announced that he represented a certain paper, a look of horror overspread the bankrupt's face, his eyes closed as if to shut out the awful sight, and, laying back in his chair, he said:

"Great Scott, another newspaper man!"

The reporter's heart was touched, and he left the poor fellow, getting the figures desired from the schedules of the assignment, as shown in court.

But there is another phase of the reporter's duty, and that is to be accurate and just. His interests lies with and for the trade. No amount of blandishment and no proffer of favors should induce him to gloss his reports or sway his judgment; neither should personal feeling lead him to extreme or extravagant statements. His vocation brings him in contact with many contrasting shades of character. There are prigs and cads in every sphere of life, and there are also men of innate courtesy who are gentlemen by right of birth, and not of position or wealth. To no one is this more apparent than to the reporter who has the opportunity for making up a record, curious in many of its features, but founded on an experience which would be surprising to many were it published. It is the reporter's duty to seek intelligence, and it is equally the duty of those whom he accosts to afford him that measure of courtesy to which his bearing entitles him.—*American Stationer.*

SPECULATORS cannot look forward for European complications to raise the prices of wheat. Bad crop reports are what must now be depended upon in buying or selling.

Board of Trade.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held on Tuesday afternoon last in the Board room, Ryan's Block, at which there was a good attendance of members, the chair being filled by the President, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the President reported that in company with the Secretary he had waited upon Attorney-General Hamilton, re the proposed "Creditors' Relief Bill," and been assured by that gentleman that the Bill was being drafted, and would be introduced into the House at an early date, with a view of its being passed this session. He also referred to a proposed exemption bill, which aimed at the abolition of capias, judgment summons and other means of collecting debts, and was likely to cause some revolution in the relationship of debtors and creditors in the future. After some discussion upon this subject it was moved by Mr. Housser, seconded by Mr. R. D. Bathgate, and unanimously carried, that Messrs. Ashdown, Galt, Jones, Stobart and the President be appointed a committee to watch the progress of and defend commercial interests, in connection with any trade affairs that the Local Legislature may undertake to pass during the present session. Several members expressed themselves very strongly upon the course of drafting any Exemption Bill without consulting the trading interests which are most interested.

The following gentlemen were balloted for membership in the Board and elected. Messrs. W. B. Scarth, J. D. Driscoll, A. B. Coblenz, W. S. Mitchell, J. J. Kilgour and D. K. Elliott.

The question of an Immigration Bureau for Manitoba under the control of the Local Government was discussed at length by Messrs. Ashdown, W. Bathgate, L. M. Jones, R. D. Bathgate, W. McCreary, G. F. Galt and others, and on motion of Mr. L. M. Jones, seconded by Mr. G. F. Galt, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Board view with satisfaction the efforts now being put forth by the Winnipeg City Council and the Local Government for the establishment of an Immigration Bureau for the Province.

Mr. W. Bathgate moved and Mr. A. A. McArthur seconded, that Messrs. Ashdown, McCreary, Jones, Ross and W. Bathgate form a committee to co-operate with the City Council in connection with the question of immigration and the settling up of the vacant lands of the Province. This motion was carried unanimously.

The question of storage elevators for Winnipeg came up for discussion, and Mr. McCreary stated that he believed that Dr. Schiltz could be prevailed upon to take a half or at least heavy interest in an elevator in this city. Several others spoke upon the subject, and eventually Messrs. McMillan, Bawlf, A. C. McCreary and the Secretary were appointed a committee to see what could be done toward the construction of a storage elevator this summer.

The question of compulsory inspection of grain was introduced and discussed at length by Messrs. McCreary, A. A. McArthur, Galt, Jones and others; and on the motion of Mr. A. A. McArthur, seconded by Mr. F. W. Stobart, the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

Resolved, That this Board desires to urge upon the Dominion Government the necessity for a compulsory inspection of grain, with its centre in Winnipeg, and that all wheat be inspected and graded before leaving this Province for an eastern market.

Some talk about the new bill requiring the stamping of canned goods and other points took place, and the meeting was altogether a very busy and interesting one.

The New Railway Gong.

The bell cord suspended from ring guides, which has so long been used to sound the gong on our railroad trains, is now being replaced by an arrangement consisting of a set of tubes fastened beneath the cars and joined together upon the same principle as the air tubes. These are in communication with a reservoir containing air to the pressure of 15 pounds per square inch above the atmosphere, which is furnished by the Westinghouse air-brake. A rope in each car leads to a valve, which discharges the excess of air contained in these tubes; and the reduction of air pressure in the reservoir at the engine causes the whistle to sound. If the train breaks the whistle sounds continuously, but when the rope is pulled it sounds only as the air escapes.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

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Dissolution of Partnership.

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

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

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

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

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

Witness—
J. W. WILSON. A WOODS,
JESSIE OVENS,
W. J. OVENS,
ELIZABETH WOODS.

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

WOODS & CO.

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co
CAPITAL (LIMITED) - \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works,
& Hamilton.

A. J. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northwest Railway Company, Winnipeg
Capt. Lewis of Messrs. Lewis & Kirby, Financial and Insurance Agents.

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

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

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KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. Manager

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Manager Winnipeg Branch.

NORTH AMERICAN
Life Assurance Company.

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

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Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

WINTER 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 " " Broadview	2.00 a.m.
5.25 a.m. " " Regina	8.00 p.m.
8.00 " " Moose Jaw	5.30 " "
8.40 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. " " Rat Portage	10.45 a.m.
2.00 a.m. " " Barclay	12.30 a.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.
2.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 7.00 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., " " Gretna	4.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. " " Manitou	5.30 a.m.

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

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

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W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President.
ROBERT KERR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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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 9.20 p.m.

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

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COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.20 a.m. and 5.60 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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

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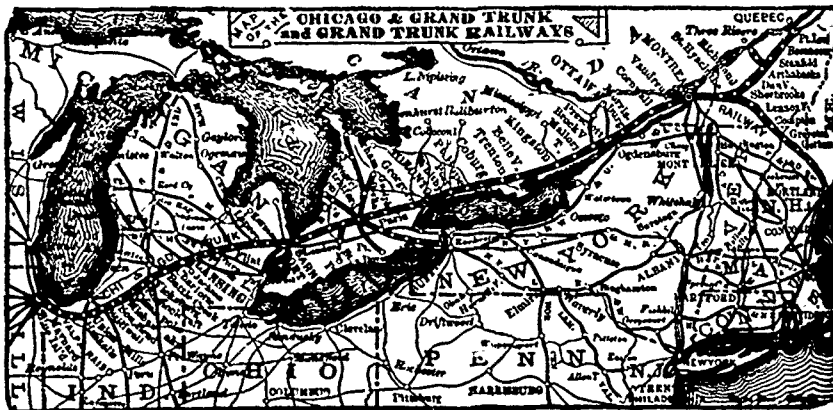
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