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STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of
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Over 4,000 Packages

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

Having a large line of Buggy Dusters, Lap
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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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—DEALER IN—
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Raw Furs and Leather.

Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and
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STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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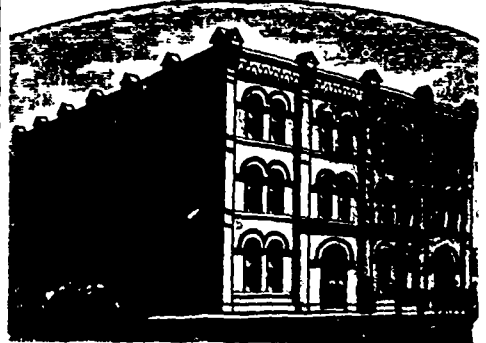
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Geo. D. Wood & Co., Winnipeg
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GEO. D. WOOD & CO.

WHOLESALE

Hardware AND Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS

BIRD BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Bannatyne Streets,

WINNIPEG.



Turner, MacKeand & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AGENTS FOR

CHASE & SANBORN'S
Celebrated Roasted Coffees

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

Boxless Fish in 5 and 40L. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisins
and Currants.

AT WAREHOUSE,

35 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, AUGUST 11, 1885.

NO. 46

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.
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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.

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 11, 1885.

JOS. METCALFE, dry goods dealer, Winnipeg, has sold out.

POTTER & HUNT have opened up a liquor business at Gretna.

W. O'BRIEN, has opened a saloon and bowling ally in Calgary.

A. BIGGINS, hotelkeeper, Whitewood, has sold out to R. J. Adashead.

A. STEWART has opened a bakery and confectionery store at Morden.

— RUTLEDGE, is about to open up in the bakery business at Neepawa.

JOHN WERMESKIRCH, general storekeeper, Prince Albert, has sold out his business.

— WEST, of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, has established an agency at Regina.

EMANUELS & DIXON, have started in the jobbing and freighting business at Moosomin.

MCINTYRE & FLETCHER, are about to open up a bakery and confectionery store in Calgary.

RITCHIE & LUNDY's flour mill, at Morden, has been completed and is now in full operation.

THE stock belonging to the estate of J. Hingston Smith & Co., gunsmiths, Winnipeg, has been sold by sheriff.

ANDREW MARSHALL is building an elevator at Shoal Lake, 72x30 feet, with a storage capacity of 32,000 bushels.

THOS. B. McALPINE, grocer and baker, Moosomin, contemplates giving up the bakery branch of his business.

It is rumored that one McIntyre, a practical pump maker, is about to start a pump manufactory at Moosomin.

A LICENSE has been granted to one James for a brewery in Brandon. The enterprise will be started in a short time.

THE contract for laying the sidewalk at Rat Portage has been awarded to Alex Kinghorn, who has commenced operations.

THE stock belonging to the estate of Thomas Scott, furniture dealer, Winnipeg, has been sold to W. L. McLennan, at 66c on the \$.

THOS BEER, has bought out T. M. Nulty's interest in the Moosomin Courier, and this paper will in future be published by him.

THE stock and book accounts of the estate of W. H. Saunders, paper hanger, Winnipeg, is to be sold off by tender on the 13th August.

THE contractors have stopped work on the new mill being erected at Cerberus, owing to some misunderstanding with the council regarding the bonus.

THE stock and book accounts belonging to the estate of Murchison & Bryce, dry goods dealers, Winnipeg, will be sold off by tender on 20th August.

J. H. HINTON, of the firm of Lebel & Hinton, general storekeepers, Pincher Creek, has retired from business and sold his interest to Chas. Kettles. The business will in future be carried on by Lebel & Kettles.

It is understood that the firm of Jonason, Frederickson & Walker, of Selkirk, propose during the coming winter building a fine steamer to run on the Red River between Selkirk and Winnipeg. The boat will be fitted up specially for passengers accommodation.

ALEX MORRISON, late of Postage la Prairie, has taken 200 head of cattle from Westbourne to Shoal Lake, where he has purchased a tract of grazing land.

A TRAMWAY connecting the Bow River Lumber Companies Mill, at Big Hill, with their timber limits, about thirteen miles distant, is to be commenced in a few days.

FRED OSENBURGGE, and Alf. Hample, both of this city, have formed a copartnership as the Winnipeg Hide Co., and will continue business as dealers in raw furs, hides and tallow.

— RINSKOFF, wholesale liquor dealer, Emerson, has sold out his business to Phillip & Irwin, who will in future carry on this business under the style and firm of James Phillip & Co.

WE notice J. A. Christie started from Brandon some days ago the first special train of wheat which ever left the province of Manitoba for the east. It has been purchased by McKay & Co, the large Ottawa millers, and was shipped by the lake route.

THE block paving of Main Street is now completed as far as the Post Office, and street cars are running to that point. The cutting machine cuts fifty cords of blocks every twelve hours, so that there is no delay in construction for want of material. There are altogether, 150 men, and 23 teams employed, and if the weather keeps fine the work should now be finished in a short time.

CAPTAIN GRAHAM, Dominion Government Immigration Agent, having been entrusted by the Ottawa Department of Agriculture, with the work of preparing exhibits for the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at London, Ont., next month, called a meeting of some leading business men, to be held at the Leland House to-day, for the purpose of forming a committee to look after the collection of, and sending an exhibit of Manitoba and Northwest products.

THE City Council held a meeting last night at which it was decided to extend a suitable welcome home to the members of the 92nd Battalion, who are expected to arrive in Winnipeg in the course of a few days. They have had a good deal of roughing in the far west, and also a good share of fighting, and are a credit to the country and this city, and there is no doubt our citizens will give them a hearty well come home.

Business East. ONTARIO.

Jas. E. Durham, baker, Petrolia, is dead.
 Mrs. Hardie, millinery, London, has sold out.
 Jos. Mothersill, physician, Stratford, is dead.
 R. Bolton, boots and shoes, Forest, has sold out.
 Peter Forban, grocer, Wallaceburg, has sold out.
 Richard Irwin, hotel keeper, Hamilton, is dead.
 Daniel McNamara, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, is away.
 Jas. Dobson, ashery, Millbank, has assigned in trust.
 M. B. Malory, grocer, Blyth, has assigned in trust.
 A. Woodcock, millinery, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.
 Mrs. J. Downs, grocery, Baby's Point, has sold out.
 Tilz & Hall, painters, etc., Chatham, were burned out.
 Toronto Sugar & Syrup Co., Toronto, were burned out.
 Trott & Hewson, carriage makers, Bothwell, has sold out.
 J. W. Brisson, general store, Essex Centre, has sold out.
 Wm. G. Dobie, harness maker, Wallaceburg, has sold out.
 R. R. Hay, livery, Listowel, has sold out to Robt. Woods.
 Allen & Proven, furniture, etc., Hamilton, have dissolved.
 Leary & Findlay, grain dealers, Lindsay, have dissolved.
 Chapman & Son, grain dealers, Toronto, had elevator burned.
 E. Sheil, hotelkeeper, Port Elgin, succeeded by son, A. Sheil.
 J. M. Might, paper patterns, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Thos. P. Card, hotelkeeper, Sunderland, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Campbell, general storekeeper, Middlemis, has sold out.
 C. McConkey, general storekeeper, Strathfordville, has sold out.
 G. D. Arnold, general storekeeper, Ailsa Craig, has sold out.
 Jas. D. Mulholland, general storekeeper, Clyde, has assigned.
 Thos. McGrattan, dealer in tins, Uxbridge, has assigned in trust.
 G. Henderson & Co., grocers, Toronto, have advertised to sell out.
 Kennedy & Fortier, boots and shoes, Toronto, will dissolve Sept. 1st.
 Geo. Blackbird, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to Alex. Scott.
 L. L. Barber, general storekeeper, Gorrie, has moved to Wingham.
 Durbrill & Nugent, hardware merchants, Strathroy, have sold out.
 Sylvester Bros. & Hickman, boats, etc., Toronto, had wharf burned.
 The sheriff is in possession of the stock of Wm. Whitten, grocer, Toronto.
 French & Matchet, saw mill, etc., Everitt, has sold out to Gracier & Baycroft.

Peter Lillico, banker, Arthur and Drayton, has sold out Drayton branch.
 E. H. Lundy, general grocer, Waverford, has sold out for 47½c. on the dollar.
 Wm. Roszell, general storekeeper, Oil Springs, Style now Wm. & J. W. Roszell.
 The bailiff is in possession of the stock of Smith & Bowick, grocers, Toronto.
 John Ferguson & Sons, furniture dealers, London, were partially burned out.
 W. J. Ramsey & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, have sold out to Mills & Co.
 Scott, Bell & Kilgour, furniture dealers, St. Thomas, have dissolved. Scott & Bell retire.
 Lindenmen Bros. & McColl, general storekeepers, Eagle and West Lerne, have dissolved.
 Wm. Young, general storekeeper, Tara, has admitted Jas. Crawford under style Young & Crawford.
 Wright & Co., general storekeepers, Queensville & Keswick, has sold out Keswick branch to T. Hindmarsh.
 Shuttleworth Bros., wholesale fruit, etc., Brantford, have dissolved. Jas. R. continues under same style.
 The following parties were burned out in Toronto:—Jas. Adamson, wharfinger; J. R. Bailey & Co., coal; S. Crane & Co., coal, etc.; Currie, Martin & Co., boiler makers; John Ginnell, boats, etc.; S. R. Heakes, boats, etc.; Wm. Polson & Co., machinist; Thomas Poole, machinist; John Symington, manufacturer cigar boxes; J. A. Wharin, boats; C. Wilson & Son, scales. The following were damaged by fire:—J. C. Graham, ice, etc.; Reid & Son, lumber; Elias Rogers & Co., coal.

QUEBEC.

J. Vernier, drugs, Quebec, was burned out.
 Canadian Pacific News Co., Montreal, have dissolved.
 L. Lapointe, general store, Rigaud, is compromising.
 L. Lapointe, general grocer, Rigaud, is compromising.
 McGinnis Bros., tannery, Achelstane, were burned out.
 Royal Electric Co., Montreal, factory destroyed by fire.
 J. D. Nutter & Co., packing cases, Montreal, were burned out.
 Brault Bros., butter factory, St. Philomene, were burned out.
 Joseph Benoit, general store, St. Helene de Bagot, has assigned.
 J. Paxton & Co., oils, Montreal, had oil storage partially burned.
 Charles Desy, general store, St. Anne de la Perade, has assigned.
 J. Y. Miller, bark extract, St. Ephrem D'Upton, has assigned.
 A demand of assignment is made on Geo. A. Brouillet, dry goods, Montreal.
 Robert White, manufacturer insoles, etc., Montreal, has admitted James C. Forneret under style R. White & Co.
 H. Labelle & Co., flour, Montreal. Dame Leocadie Masson, wife of Houdico Labelle, has ceased doing business under this style.
 Etie Rochon, grocer, Montreal, admitted Dame Georgina Rochon, wife of Philias Gagne, as partner, under style Rochon & Gagne.

L. A. Beaulieu & Co., general store, St. Anne de la Perade, are offering to compromise.

NOVA SCOTIA.

R. H. Currie, boots and shoes, Truro, is dead.
 Geo. A. Keizer, builder, Halifax, has assigned.
 Martha T. Kinsman, millinery, Kentfield, has assigned.
 Mrs. Daniel Anderson, grocer, etc., Pictou, has assigned.
 Wm. H. Redding & Co., manufacturers boots and shoes, Hebron, have assigned.
 Mr. Henry Hesslein, of Herry Hesslein & Sons, hotelkeepers, Halifax, is dead.

The Chinese in Canada.

The people of the United States are about as deeply interested in the passage of an anti-Chinese law by the Dominion Parliament as the people of Canada. Experience has shown that while the landing of Chinese may be prevented, there is much greater difficulty in preventing the migration of Chinese between two countries which are separated only by political lines. Mr. Shakespeare, a member of the Dominion Parliament, now in this city, says that Chinese pass from British Columbia to Washington Territory with little trouble. Mr. Shakespeare says the question of Chinese immigration is now a live one in Eastern Canada, as it has long been in British Columbia. When the Canadian Pacific Railway is completed the Chinese will pass through in large numbers, and compete with Canadians in the factories and other branches of industry. In fact, the Chinese question is the same all over the country. The Chinese work more cheaply than the Caucasian race, and live more cheaply. They are accustomed to the closest economy and to sacrifice which neither the people of the United States nor of Canada have yet been forced to. Just so long as they work cheaper than whites they will be regarded as undesirable additions to our population. The workmen all over the country are fighting to maintain their position. They have odds enough to contend against in the immigration from Europe, and in the increasing use of labor-saving machinery, without the overwhelming competition of the vast population in the Chinese empire, a population schooled to the practices of the closest economical system under which life can be sustained.—*Morning Call.*

An effort is being made to put on a line of steamers between Ashland, Wis., and Port Arthur, Ont., so as to promote through traffic between the Canadian Pacific and Milwaukee and Chicago by that route.

The electors of Vienna are unable to see any good in a gas monopoly, and have asked the Municipal Council to undertake the lighting of the city. These Viennese legislators are evidently held in higher esteem than are many similar officials on this side the Atlantic.

A great many people believe that the absorption of the Fargo & Southern line by the Milwaukee will lead to the building of new lines into the Manitoba's territory by the Rock Island and the Northwestern roads, and that there will be music all along the line next year.

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
For such Factories, and are prepared to furnish to users
at any time for the

Furnishing and Equipment
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,
11 McWilliam St. East, 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.

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STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FLEE.
Customs Government Bond in Building.
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Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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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 LOBEARD ST.,
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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.
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Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

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

SHIP YOUR BLUEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES & EGGS

—TO—
SHAW & MASTERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Obtain Highest Market Prices.
Warehouse: 120 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.

FEILDE, HAFFNER & CO.,
Wholesale Produce and Commission Merchant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE
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AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

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Office: 302 Main Street. 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 Brumfitt Streets,
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ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,
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The McClary Manufacturing Co.,
OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,
Manufacturers of

McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

Pressed and Pinned Tinware, Japaned Ware,
Stove Boards, &c., 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, AUGUST 11, 1885.

THE VOLUNTEER LAND GRANT.

The text of the recent Act of Parliament "Governing the Awards for services in the Northwest" has now been published. Its provisions are in effect as follows:—

1. The Governor-General in Council is authorized to grant to each member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in suppressing the recent rebellion, and serving west of Port Arthur, since 25th March 1885, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (320 acres in all) of any even numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee, or his duly constituted substitute, shall have selected and entered for the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the district in which they are situated on or before 1st August 1886. The conditions of the grant are, however, very similar as regards cultivation and residence to the conditions of ordinary homestead duties. The grantee or his substitute shall commence to actually reside upon and cultivate the land by the 1st February 1887 in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the homestead provisions of the Dominion Land Act of 1883:— that is he must reside on, or within two miles of the land for a period of not less than 6 months in each year for 3 years; that within the first year from the date of his entry, he must have broken and prepared for crop not less than 10 acres; that within the second year he must have 10 acres cropped, and an additional 15 acres broken and prepared for crop, and that within the next year he must crop twenty-five acres and have an additional 15 acres broken and prepared for crop. The act also provides that no substitute be selected unless he is eligible to obtain a homestead, and that the lands shall be entered in the name of the substitute, and upon compliance with the conditions referred to, the patent shall be issued in the name of the said substitute.

2. In place of entering for land, scrip for eighty dollars may be taken which shall be accepted in payment of any

Dominion Lands, or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion Lands leased for grazing purposes; but any person choosing to take scrip must notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before 1st August, 1886.

The Government in framing the act in question, have been guided, doubtless, with a desire to provide against speculating or trafficking in the lands to be granted to the members of the Militia, and to induce (as the preamble of the act recites) "actual settlement of the public lands of Canada." This object is quite right, but could the same object not be attained even more effectually by other means which would, at the same time, render this gift of land of more value to our soldier recipients? The conditions of cultivation and cropping are well enough, but we do not think the same regarding the conditions of residence. It has been proved during the last three years, that in many cases acquiring land by conforming to the residence conditions of the homestead law is a very dear process. The six months residence required, prevents the grantee during that period, from following any vocation or earning any salary or wages, unless he can get employment in the locality. But in how many, or rather how few, cases can employment be obtained of any sort within reasonable distance of where the lands must be taken up! The lands round the towns and villages are taken up already, and if the grantee is to reside on his land, he must necessarily be during that period at too great a distance from any place where he can pursue his ordinary vocation, or earn any income. Would it not be much better to introduce some other condition than that of residence? If a grantee is desirous of retaining his land, and cultivating it, why should he be mulcted in a fine,—for it is virtually a fine—that he has to lose six months wages to enable him to do so. If he finds it more profitable to pay others to do his cultivation, and to allow him to earn his usual salary, why should he not be allowed to adopt this course? The country is none the worse off. It has the cultivation done, and it has the residence on the lands of the hired hands. We know of several cases, (and we believe such cases form a large majority) of our volunteers from this city, who would gladly take up their 320 acres, and conform to any reasonable conditions as to cultivation, but if they are to be obliged

to live six months in the year within two miles of their land, they will be forced to accept scrip for \$80, in place of taking an entry for land. Now we think it is pretty plain that if this residence condition is to be maintained, there will be much less land cultivated on account of this Militia grant than there would otherwise be. From the land which would be cultivated, if no residence condition existed, there will fall to be deducted the land which would pertain to those who will be forced to accept scrip. The country would lose nothing in such a case, even by way of residence, as the grantee would be resident in a city or town, engaged at his work, and the help he would require to do his cultivation would be resident on the land. In fact another inhabitant would be provided with remunerative labor, and the population thereby increased. We think it very probable that when these matters are pointed out to our Government, they will see their way to so modify the conditions of the grant, that the gift may be made of the greatest value to the soldier, consistent with the prevention of its being turned into channels of pure speculation.

SOME FACTS IN CONNECTION WITH THE REBELLION.

That many persons have enriched themselves in an undue manner during the late rebellion we will not deny. That the same thing happens (or something nearly akin to it) in every war, we know by the experience of other countries.

Hitherto the Dominion of Canada has not been conversant with the art of war, or internecine strife, and, on the outbreak of hostilities in March, the Militia of Canada was without any regularly organized service of commissariat or service of Transport. These two services had to be improvised, partly from the regular body of the Militia, and partly from extraneous sources. That these services have been carried out so well as they have been, is more than any one would have predicted in the month of March, when the campaign opened. They had only one advantage, the existence in the country of such a well organized and financially powerful trading corporation as the Hudson's Bay Company. Their disadvantages were many. The season of the year was the worst which could have fallen to the lot of the transport service. The roads

or trails were neither in order for sleighing nor for wheeled vehicles. They were partly snow, partly ice, partly water and partly mud. It was no easy matter to transport heavy materials—rations, forage and ammunition—in such circumstances. The country through which the troops had to march, at that time of year, yielded nothing eatable for man or beast. By the time a team load reached its destination, it was nearly all consumed by the horses hauling it, and the driver in charge. Yet we find that the troops, although they were a little delayed on account of waiting for supplies, never wanted for food. At times they had not all they wanted, or that they should have had. Sugar and such articles were frequently scarce, but, on the whole, there was no actual want of sustenance, no pinching of the necessities of life. This we think will compare very favorably with the experience of other armies, even where they have a regularly organized commissariat service.

At the same time this leads us to the conclusion that it would be highly advisable that a regular commissariat service should be established in connection with the Canadian Militia. The expense to the country of the establishment of such a service would be infinitesimal in comparison to the saving which would be effected in any future expedition in which our volunteers may be engaged. Our Militia have proved that they are a most effective service, and no mere ornaments, and it will be only true economy to have them equipped, furnished and organized in such a manner as will enable the work they may have to accomplish to be carried out with as much efficiency and expedition, and at as small a cost as possible. This is a matter which should be acted on by the Government without delay.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE OLD COUNTRY.

In our last issue we quoted, and commented upon some of the proceedings at a most important meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, held on 24th June last, for the formation of a Trade Section to represent the commercial interests of Canada in connection with that Chamber. After Mr. Tritton, the President of the Chamber, had stated the object of the meeting to be the establishment of a Trade Section for Canada, similar to those sections already formed for West Africa, South Africa and Australia, Sir Charles

Tupper, the High Commissioner in England, for the Dominion, gave some very instructive and important information in detail of the extent, capabilities and opportunities for development and investment of Canada, and particularly of the great Northwest. In addition to the extracts from Sir Charles' speech which we gave our readers last week, we give the following additional extract.—

Sir Charles Tupper said, I now come to another question of great interest to commercial men in this country, that is, bankruptcy law reform. I may say that during the last summer a delegation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce waited upon Sir John Macdonald, and myself, in regard to the subject. They received assurances from Sir John that the subject should receive the early and careful consideration of the Government. I made the admission, and it was a very great admission to make, that the Government of Canada, of which I was a member at the time, were defeated in an effort to retain the bankruptcy law on the statute book, and I pointed out some of the causes which had made it impossible for the Government to withstand the very widespread hostility aroused on this question, but I need not detain you by going into the subject. At the opening of the present session of the Canadian Parliament, Sir John Macdonald put a paragraph into the speech delivered by Lord Lansdowne, pointing out the great importance of bringing the question before the House. A bill was introduced by the very able and talented member for Montreal, and the Government proposed to the House to refer that bill to a special committee selected from the best commercial men on both sides of the House, and that mode was adopted. As I have told you, the Government actually sustained a defeat in its effort to retain the bankruptcy law on the statute book, and they thought this the best means to carry out their object. That committee reported, and I shall be happy to place a copy of the bill as reported in the hands of the secretary (Mr. Kenric B. Murray) and I am inclined to believe that you will find it covers all the important features insisted on by the commercial men of this country (hear hear). The measure has since been made a Government bill, and I am quite certain that the Government will make every effort to carry it substantially through Parliament, and thus meet the very strong claims that the commercial men of this country have for an improvement in the Canadian bankruptcy law. * * *

I must apologize for having occupied so much of your valuable time on the present occasion, but can only say that it has been a great pleasure to me, as the representative of Canada, to have an opportunity of speaking to so many gentlemen feeling so deeply interested, as I know you all do, on the progress and prosperity of Canada, and to assure you—as I do assure you that you will always receive from me the most hearty and cordial co-operation in everything that is calculated to deal with that important question strengthening and increasing the development of the important commercial trade, which binds this—the great heart of the Empire—to that portion to which I have the honor of belonging. (Applause.) I will conclude by moving the first resolution, which is, "That a section representative of trading, commercial and shipping relations with the Dominion be formed in connection with the Chamber of Commerce and entitled the Canadian Trade Section." Sir Charles then resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. Matthew Robins, in seconding the proposition, said:—It is of the most vital importance to the commercial interests of both countries that the movement so auspiciously inaugurated should be carried to a successful consummation (applause). I can corroborate the view expressed by Sir Charles, as to the necessity, which existed at the time, for the adoption of a protective policy by the Canadian Government. The abundant surplus manufactures which the United States can throw into the Canadian market at "slaughter" prices, would have the effect of stifling the operations in our own manufactures. I also agree with Sir Charles as to the importance of the stamp duty question. I shall shortly, I hope, have the honor of laying before him a representation on the matter.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried nem. con.

Sir Charles Tupper I beg to propose the second resolution, which is, "That a working committee, representing the entire section, and consisting of twenty members, be appointed."

This proposition was duly seconded and unanimously agreed to.

By the proper and judicious working of this Canadian Trade Section of such an influential and important body as that of the London Chamber of Commerce, there is no doubt that a great benefit may and will ensue to the trade relations, and development between the Dominion and Great Britain. We shall watch with interest—as our readers will doubtless read the extracts we have given—the further steps which will be taken by the Canadian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce now formed.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In money matters business has been very quiet during the past week, and there has been very little demand for money. This is probably caused, directly and indirectly, by the farmers being all busily engaged with haying operations and preparations for harvest. Discount rates are still the same, viz.: First-class commercial paper 8 per cent; ordinary 9 to 10; p. omiscuous and one name 10 to 12. The Loan Companies have done less business, caused also by the farmers being busily engaged, and their not coming into town unless for urgent reasons. They do not expect to do much until after harvest, when they are in hopes of doing a good business, as it is thought a considerable amount of money will be wanted for the erection of winter shelter of stock and other improvements. Rates of interest continue the same, viz.: \$ to 10 per cent. The accounts of the crop prospects continue to be most favorable from almost every point in the Province and the Northwest Territories, and of course this greatly tends to a better feeling in the money market.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale trades this week are in pretty much the same state as they were the week previous, with the exception that more orders are coming in from northwestern points. Business in the city has been very quiet, the farmers, who are all very busy with their hay and other work, being conspicuous by their absence. It is not likely there will be much improvement in this respect until harvest. The best reports continue to come from all points, as to the harvest prospects. In dry goods, there has been a steady increasing receipt of orders from the country districts, especially the Northwest. In provisions, etc., business has been quiet but steady and fair. In heavy metals, paints, oils and goods depending upon building and contracting business is just as it was pretty steady, with expectation of more activity in the fall. Collections are reported very fair, in some cases from the Northwest better than they have been for a couple of years. This, no doubt, is brought about by the additional circulation of money in connection with the rebellion. All trades are looking for a good harvest, of which there is at present every probability, as being the main thing wanting to cause an increased activity and confidence in all classes of business.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this branch business during the past week has continued to be very good. There has been quite an active demand for harvesters and binding twine of which some fair sales were made. There was also a call for a few mowers, and threshing machines, while in wagons, wagon material and other vehicles, matters are reported to have been quite lively. Collections are stated to have been very good, although in some cases at this time of year, these are rather light.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this branch there has been a very good business turned over during the last week. The principal trading doing is still in orders from sample for fall and winter goods for

future delivery. The aggregate of sales made are stated to have been about a fair average, while there are prospects of an active demand continuing. Collections are also reported to have been very good, all paper due on the first of the month having been met without any difficulty.

CLOTHING.

In this trade business during the past week has continued to be very fair, although no great activity can be said to exist at the present time but there are prospects of a good trading acting in shortly. There are still a few sales from samples of fall and winter goods being made for future delivery, but these are now about over for the season. In the city matters still continue very quiet and few calls are made for anything. Collections are reported to have been very good, all of money due on the first of the month having been satisfactory.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade business during the past week is stated to have been fairly good, although no particular activity can be said to prevail just now. The principal trading being done is in staples, with an occasional sorting order thrown in. There is as yet very little movement in the fancy lines, while there are good prospects of the demand continuing for the others, especially from the country. Collections are stated to have been on the whole quite satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this line business during the week gone by has been fairly good, the aggregate of sales made in that time being up to a very fair average, while there are prospects of an active demand keeping up.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this branch business during the past week is stated to have been rather dull and slow, there appears to have been very little if any called for, although a sale was made now or then, but these as a rule were not of any great extent. A better trading however will doubtless be heard of, as this dull feeling is only likely to be temporary. Collections are reported to have been quite fair and on the whole satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this line a considerable increase has been manifested during the week principally from Northwestern points. The representatives of houses who have gone out report a healthy and satisfactory demand for fall and winter goods, which is likely to increase during the next week or two. Business in the city is very limited. Collections are reported as very satisfactory.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week cannot be said to have been much heavier than during the preceeding one. The principal trading being done is purely local business and of this the sales made were quite fair. The supply of white fish is about equal to the demand, and have been selling off at from 5 to 5½ in round lots and 5½ to 6c in smaller quantities. A few Lake Superior are still being received, and these are bringing 8c. There is also some movement in salt fish, a demand having sprung up, owing to harvesting being now pushed for-

ward. Prices are quoted as follows: Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb. Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt fish - Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6; round herring, \$1.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

During the past week the business transacted in green fruits has been very good, the aggregate of sales being reported as up to a fair average. The receipts of varieties such as bananas, pears, plums, blueberries and melons continue coming in quite freely, but reliable quotations cannot be obtained as the prices they bring depend on the condition they are in, and also the state of the eastern markets. Lemons have made a very heavy advance due to a scarcity of receipts, these being now quoted at \$12 per box, oranges have also advanced, these being now quoted at from \$8.50 to \$9 per box and new apples are bringing from \$5 to \$8 a barrel.

FUEL.

In this line business cannot be said to be much changed from the preceding week. The demand is still very light and sales are very few. The principal business put through was in orders for fall delivery of coal. Sales of this are made at \$9.50 for anthracite and \$7.00 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville or Pittsburg bituminous, while the price of lignite is not as yet been fixed. Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this branch business during the past week has been moving along in a fairly active way, there being a continued good demand, and the aggregate of sales made being considered very satisfactory, and up to a good average. The principal trading done was in orders from the country, especially from far western points but as yet no car lots have been sent out, while in the city matters are also very good. Collections are reported to have been pretty good, although perhaps on the slow side still.

GROCERIES.

During the past week, the business in this staple trade has continued to be very fair there being a pretty good demand from western points, while in the city matters have also been quite brisk. On the whole, although no particular activity is noticed, the aggregate of sales are up to a fair average. Collections are also stated to have been quite satisfactory. Prices of goods have not changed any being the same as in our last issue as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c, Java 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1884-5; Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this branch business during the week gone by has been very fair, although as yet there is not much rush noticed. In the heavy lines and metals, there has continued to be a slightly better demand, from the country and in the city also, matters may be said to be somewhat improved. In light hardware there has been

some very good trading done, with prospects of a good demand from the country keeping up. Collections are reported to have been very fair and on the whole satisfactory. Prices of goods have not made any change, although these cannot be said to be over firm, quotations are given as follows: Tin plates, I.C. 14x20, \$5.50 to \$6; 20x38, \$11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.50 to \$4; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.72 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, 26 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.

In this business the past weeks sales have continued fairly good, there being a pretty fair demand from the country while in the city matters have also been moving along quite briskly, but no particular rush in this line is noticed at present, but there are prospects of a good trading setting in shortly. Collections are reported quite fair. Prices of goods have not made any change, quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

In this line business during the past week cannot be said to show much improvement if any on the preceding one still the sales made are reported to have been quite fair, while it appears as if the demand is likely to continue, although no great activity exists at the present time. Mills as a rule are working to their full power, and prices are not over firm though we cannot hear of any actual cutting having taken place.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week has been moving along in a fairly steady way, but as yet there is not much activity shown, the demand from the country at present being rather light, while in the city matters cannot be said to be over bright. As there are some buildings being pushed forward there are good prospects of a better trading setting in in a short time. Prices of goods have not made any change, quotations being as follows: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb.; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25; and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade a very good business has continued to be done all through the past week. There has been a very good demand from the country, while in the city, this has also been quite active. Collections are also reported to have been on the whole very good and quite satisfactory.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line business has continued to be very good during the past week, the demand has kept up very well, especially from the country and in the city matters have also been active, the aggregate of sales made being considered very satisfactory. Collections are also reported to have been up to a fair average.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch, business during the last week is reported to have been quite brisk, there being a continued fair demand, with a good average of sales. Prices have not changed any, quotations given being as follows: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet, Debouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaic rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The wheat market during the past week gone by has not shown any improvement on several preceding ones, there has been much the same quiet and lifeless feeling and few transactions can be heard of, there is very little moving, and not much prospect of any activity setting in till the new crops are received. Prices however are quoted at their old figures. In oats the activity which set in, the week before this, has continued, due to the same reason, namely supplying railway construction demands. The supply is good and about equal to all wants but is not more than will be able to fill orders that are expected to turn up. A very good trading is in prospect and prices are at an advance and decidedly firm. In flour there has also been a very good demand from western points and from the east, although there cannot be said to be any particular activity prevailing, some good shipments are being made. In provisions, matters during the week have been rather quiet, due in some instances to a scarcity of supplies for a few days and prices have been firm, although no change has taken place. In butter, there has been a slightly better demand for the best classes, and the supply being plentiful, business on the whole was very fair, while prices have not changed in any way. Of old there still remains a good quantity in stock, for which there is little demand, although some lots are got rid of now and again.

WHEAT.

In this market business has continued to be as dull during the past week as it has been for some time back. There is very little moving at present and not much prospect of any activity this side of harvest, until new crop comes in. Few sales are heard of. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 52c, and rejected 36 to 44c.

OATS.

In this market the improvement reported in our issue of last week has continued. The demand has kept up very well, being mainly for railway construction requirements, while the supply being received is good and equal to all wants, but is apparently not more than will be able to hold out, till the new crops are received. A good active trading is reported, quotations given are from 45 to 50c, being firm at these figures.

BARLEY.

There is nothing doing and we hear of no demand. Prices are nominally as follows: No. 2, 65c, extra No. 3, 60c, and No. 3, 55c.

FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be very good. The demand from western points has been keeping up very well, and in the city there is also a good trading being done, while to the east considerable shipments are being made. Altogether the transactions of the week although there is no great rush, are stated to be up to a fair average. Prices however have not changed any, millers and dealers quotations being as follows: patents, \$2.50; strong bakers, \$2.20; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine, \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

During the past week, in this market business has continued to be very fair, the demand has kept up very well, and the aggregate of sales made are stated to have been about a good average. Prices have not changed any quotations being the same as in our preceding issue, and are as follows: for bran \$10 per ton on track, and for shorts \$11 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market business during the past week cannot be said to have shown much improvement if any on the previous one. The supply of new imported is almost finished but what is left has been selling off at \$2 a barrel, while natives are bringing from 40 to 50c a bushel. Of old there is still a good supply in store, for which there appears to be little demand, scarcely any sales of these having been made.

EGGS.

In this market a very good business was done during the last week but no great activity is noticed. The supply is not nearly equal to the demand, and owing to this being light prices have considerably advanced, quotations given now being from 18 to 20c, and these figures are likely to hold firm, unless supplies are increased.

CHEESE.

The business in this market has been very fair during the week, there has been a good supply of new Manitoba on hand which has been selling off at 11c, and for which there is a good demand. There is very little of new Ontario in the market at present, of old cheese there appears to be very little in stock.

BUTTER.

In this market a pretty fair business was transacted during last week, the supply is plentiful, there has been a slightly better demand for the best grades, but prices have not made any material change, quotations given at the same figures as in our last issue, there being as follows: gilt edge 12 to 15c, medium 6 to 8c, and old 4 to 6c. There still remains a good quantity of old in stock for which there is very little demand, although we hear of some lots, being sold off, now and again but sales of these as a rule are at a reduction.

BACON.

In this market business during the last week has been rather quiet and limited, sales made being of a rather light character, owing to a scarcity of supplies especially of rolls and breakfast bacon, which appear to have been almost exhausted during the first part of the week.

but as a good new supply has come in, no doubt some good trading will follow. There has been plenty of dry salt on hand, and sales of these are reported at from 9½ to 10c, while quotations for the former, may be put down at their old figures, namely, 13½ to 14c for roll, and 13½ to 14c for breakfast bacon.

HAMS.

The business of this market during the past week, has also been rather light, owing to a scarcity of supplies, but as there is evidently some wants for these and a new stock has come in no doubt some good trading will be heard of. Prices of these are now advanced to 14. There is no green in stock, and we do not hear of any demand.

MESS PORK.

In this market business during the past week is reported to have been fairly good, but no great activity is noticed, while on the whole the aggregate of sales made are up to a fair average. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, \$16 to \$17.

MESS BEEF.

In this market business during the past week is reported to have been fairly good but no great activity is noticed, while on the whole the aggregate of sales made are up to a fair average. Prices have not changed any, quotations being as follows: from \$16 to 17 per barrel.

LARD.

In this market during the past week there has been a continued good business, the demand has been keeping up to a fair average. Prices have not made any change, quotations given being as follows, for pails of 20 lbs, \$2.40 to 2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market the business of the past week, has remained in a rather quiet state very few sales appear to have been made, the demand at present is rather light. Quotations given are stated to be about \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

While the past week has been a dull one on 'change, with little transactions, a weaker feeling was developed and there was a decline of 1 to 2 cents for cash and futures at the close, though nobody seemed to want the stuff at the lowest figure, touched to-day. Local millers are not buying and the bulk of the demand is from millers to the south of us. The elevators in this section are pretty well emptied and are being cleaned up for the reception of the new crop. There is no gainsaying the fact that the feeling here is bearish, not because the statistics are bearish, not because of lack of confidence in the ability of the men who are supposed to be under the market to carry their load. Then, too, there are many who say that while we seem to be harvesting a small crop, we carried over so much wheat that we have a fair average supply for consumption and export, while the rest of the world is raising enough to destroy whatever influence our reduced crop might be expected to have on prices.

The crop outlook in this section is better. Since July 30 the weather in the north has been cool and pleasant, and very favorable to the growing grain. Some local storms in northern Minnesota and Dakota have caused the loss of a few thousand acres of wheat, but aside from this the conditions are excellent. Reports are still coming in that the damage from the hot and rainy weather of two weeks ago was fully

as great as noted at the time. In many sections, particularly in the south-east, latest reports are more unfavorable than those of a week ago. The damage, which was at that time not noticeable to any great extent, is now showing itself. Many fields which, ten days ago, looked to be unharmed are now showing evidences of blight. This is true of the entire spring wheat belt, but the greatest damage is confined to late sown wheat in the south. To sum up all reports, the condition is briefly this: In the southern tier of counties in Minnesota the crop is badly injured by blight, rust, and a two-thirds crop is about all that is expected. Some counties will not raise more than half as much as last year. In western Minnesota and south-western Dakota the crop was too far advanced to suffer severely, although there is considerable damage there. In north Dakota and Minnesota the crop was not in the proper stage to receive great injury. Had the hot weather come ten days later, the crop of the whole northern part of Dakota and Minnesota would have blighted. As it is, nearly every field shows more or less damage. A letter from Crookston, written on the 3rd, says the tops of the heads show blight in very many cases, and in some fields on low ground the grain is injured from 5 to 15 per cent. The best promise at present is along the Northern Pacific road from Fargo west. The conditions have been more favorable in that section than in any other. The crop of Minnesota will be hardly an average one, say 30,000,000 bus. In Dakota the increased acreage will make up for much of the damage and the total yield will be fully as large as last year—about 20,000,000 bus. Iowa has suffered from the hot weather, and the yield of 30,000,000 bus. for that state, according to the official estimate, will probably be reduced from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000.

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:

	Aug. 6.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, 1884.	
Wheat. No. 1 hard	92	90½	90½	93
" 2 "	89	88	88	90
" 1 "	83½	83	83	84
" 2 "	80	79	79	79

September 1, hard opened at 9½ and closed at 9½c; September No. 1 northern opened at 88½ and closed at 87½c., while October opened at 88½ and closed at 87½c. Coarse grains were neglected but steady, corn closing at 43 to 44c., and No. 2 oats at 39 to 31c.

MILLSTUFF.—Was quiet but steady, bulk bran closing at \$9.25 to \$9.50, and shorts at \$10.50 to 11 per ton.

FLOUR.—Millers report absolutely no market for flour. The movement is very light and buyers fight for a concession on every pound they take, but with wheat at present prices flour can not be sold at a profit, hence there is little regret expressed over the prospect of three or four weeks of enforced idleness. "The people who used to buy a barrel at a time now buy a 49 lb sack," said a miller just back from a long tour of eastern markets. "The housewife sees this and tries to make the sack last

as long as the barrel did when times were good. She seems to succeed pretty well, as a rule, judging from the condition of the market. This is what makes the heavy stocks laid in during the spring war scare last so long.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; straights, \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.10; second bakers', \$3.50 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 70c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

While the flour product of last week showed an increase, this week it will suffer a material loss. Last week it amounted to 61,284 bbls—averaging 10,214 bbls daily—against 47,442 bbls the corresponding time in 1885. Two water mills with a combined capacity of 6,000 bbls have been closed down the past week, cutting off that much of the output. This leaves a small water mill and two steam mills in operation, which are turning out about 4,300 bbls daily. At present it is believed that water will be let into the canal between the 1st and 5th of September. Millers, however, seem indifferent when this event occurs, as long as the flour market remains in its present dormant state.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Aug. 5.	July 28.	July 21.
Wheat, bus	250,220	287,200	159,500
Flour, bbls	—	770	125
Millstuff, tons	160	84	126

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Aug. 5.	July 28.	July 21.
Wheat, bus	84,560	81,000	54,900
Flour, bbls	56,002	49,934	27,298
Millstuff, tons	1,342	1,484	1,084

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	Aug. 3.	July 27.	
No. 1 hard	1,102,430	1,103,521	
No. 2 hard	128,060	129,802	
No. 1	1,003,370	1,031,424	
No. 2	193,582	234,172	
No. 3	—	—	
Rejected	16,659	17,147	
Special bins	460,576	535,156	
Total	2,934,607	3,039,222	

	ST. PAUL.		
	Aug. 5.	July 29.	July 22.
In elevators, bush	502,000	552,000	584,000

	DULUTH.		
	Aug. 3.	July 26.	July 19.
In store, bush	2,659,900	2,889,800	2,831,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain markets opened this week with much the same feeling as on the preceding one, there are still the same unsettling and conflict

ing rumors of heavy rains and storms doing damage to crops in the west, with also reports of renewed troubles in Afghanistan to help the excitement. In wheat at the opening, trading was brisk and the tone of the crowd decidedly bullish, but there was free selling by strong parties and buyers were accommodated with all the property wanted. Next day there was also a fair amount of buying, on cables showing a little better tone abroad, and advices of wet weather in England, caused a stronger feeling to develop. Towards the end of the week, wheat appears to have been badly neglected, there being nothing of a stimulating nature in the cables, and no other alarming news having turned up, however there was a fair volume of business transacted. In corn there was a fair speculative business all through, and prices were decidedly strong, due to a good active demand and lighter receipts. Oats were more active, there being an improvement in the demand with better prices ruling. Pork and other provisions though showing an active trading were unsettled with a general tendency towards lower prices, though at the close of the week, these were somewhat higher and firmer.

On Monday the wheat market opened with a moderately active business and prices were at an advance, being influenced by the heavy rains of the previous day, which it was feared might have damaged the spring wheat, and by stronger and higher markets at home. There was also a report of renewed troubles in Afghanistan, which helped to strengthen the feeling, but as there was free selling and many dispatches were received stating the damage by rains was over estimated, prices soon began to weaken and broke sharply. In corn the feeling was steady and strong with a good demand. Oats were more active and in pork there was some active trading. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	46	45½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	9.75	9.82½
Lard	6.42½	6.50

On Tuesday the wheat market again opened with a moderately active business, but the opening figures were at a decline from yesterday's closing, being weakened by the reported increase of the visible supply. But as there was a fair amount of buying, and cables showed a little better tone, the market developed some strength, but as the improvement led to more liberal selling, a decline again set in. Contradictory reports continue as to the effects of late storms on the crop. Receipts on this day were 108 cars. In corn there was a firmer feeling owing to light arrivals and prospects of light receipts for some time to come. Oats still more active with better prices, and in pork there was some active trading, but prices were rather unsettled. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	26½	25½
Pork	9.67½	9.75
Lard	6.37½	6.42½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened with only a moderate business but the feeling was somewhat stronger, influenced chiefly by reports of possible political complications in Europe, there was rather free selling at the advance and the market began to weaken again, finally closing barley steady. Cables were fairly steady, and advices of domestic markets did not show any material change. Receipts on this day were rather light. In corn the feeling was generally strong, and light receipts and liberal buying by strong parties created some nervousness on the part of shorts, and a good advance was made finally closing firm. Oats were more quiet although some fair trades were made and pork was weaker and irregular. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.90
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	26½	25½
Pork	9.40	9.47½
Lard	6.30	6.35

On Thursday the wheat market was exceedingly dull, nearly lifeless and featureless, though prices were unusually steady. The foreign markets were reported dull and easy and New York and St. Louis showed very little change, outside orders were very scarce and even the local trade was more than usually stagnant. Although the undertone seemed to be weak, the rain apparently checked any downward movement. Receipts were very light. In corn there was a fair degree of activity and prices were decidedly strong. There was a fair shipping demand, with light receipts and light stocks which caused shorts to cover freely. Oats were more active and values better. Pork opened weak, but ruled stronger as the day progressed, and trading altogether was fair. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	47½	47
Oats	26½	25½
Pork	9.37½	9.45
Lard	6.35	6.37½

On Friday the wheat market opened more buoyant, having received an undertone of strength from stronger foreign advices combined with reports of storms at home. The opening was at an advance and continued all through the day within a modest range, and a fair volume of business was transacted, the temper of the market and the traders being evidently better than for some days back. Corn was also firm at the start and prices advanced, and pork though only a comparatively light business was done, opened higher and made a good advance in sympathy with grain, closing firm. The following were the closing quotations.

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	26½	25½
Pork	9.47½	9.55
Lard	6.45	6.47½

On Saturday the Board of Trade was closed, no session being held as this was the day of the late General Grant's funeral.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The improvement in the stock market which set in some time ago seems to be steadily making a further advance especially in Montreal, Ontario and Toronto bank shares the bids for which are still higher, whilst in the case of most others if no advance has been made, prices have been stuck to as a rule very firmly although at the close, the market was quiet with a varying tendency prevailing. Loan and savings and miscellaneous stocks were quoted rather quiet. The following table of the closing bids of 29 July and 5 August will indicate the tone of the market.

	July 29.	Aug 5.
Montreal	197½	200½
Ontario	107½	108
Molson's	116½	—
Toronto	183½	185½
Merchants'	114½	115½
Commerce	126½	127½
Imperial	121	122½
Federal	94	95
Dominion	196	196½
Standard	115½	115
Hamilton	123	123
Northwest Land	44	44

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In the grain markets, the past week has been a period of nominal prices and disappointed hopes, in the first half, there was very little inclination for business, and a destructive fire put difficulty in the way of its prosecution in the second. There were bright hopes of a good crop, but recent rain storms have dampened these, and although no one can say what the actual damage will be, there appears to be no doubt that barley will be discolored and wheat injured. Wheat has been neglected and demoralized, since the fire threw the markets into confusion. In oats the movement also was small and at prices showing very little change. In provisions much the same feeling prevailed during the week sales as a rule being of a very light character. In butter not much activity existed either, choice new dairy has been coming forward slowly although there has been an active demand for it at a rise. There was no demand for shipping lots although it appears that some sales were made in the country. In old butter there is actually nothing doing, none is offered and there is apparently none wanted, and how the balance of the crop is to go off, none seem able to say. Meats generally have been very quiet during the week gone by nearly all over.

WHEAT.

Business in this market has been neglected all through the week, owing to the demoralization caused by the fire. No. 2 fall changed hands in the early part at 88c, but was later sold off at 87c. No. 3 fall was only nominal at 8½ to 85c. Spring is rather scarce, and goose was sold by sample at 73c. The close was very quiet, but spring was much easier of sale than fall.

OATS.

The movement has been small, and at prices showing very little change. Car lots on track changed hands at 33c and 33½c, and the close was inactive.

BARLEY.

Purely nominal, none being offered and none wanted. Prospects of a good crop and a good fall trade, have been rather damped by the recent rains.

RYE.

The only business doing was a few lots of new which changed hands at 56c.

PEAS.

There was no business done during the week, none being offered, but had any been available, they could have found a sale at 66 to 67c.

POTATOES.

Business in these was rather quiet during the week, some lots were sold off at \$1.50 for poor and \$1.75 for good quality.

BUTTER.

In this market choice new dairy has been coming forward slowly, although there has been an active demand for it, at a rise of one or two cents. Really fine has been taken at 13 to 15c, but medium and inferior were not wanted, though a few pails of the former have sold off at 7 to 8c. There has been no demand for shipping lots. In old, nothing at all was done, neither offered nor wanted at 3½c even, and there are doubts as to how the balance of the crop will be got rid of, as to the quantity still held; there are also some doubts but that there is a balance appears tolerably sure.

CHEESE.

Very little doing. The dullness outside appears to have been acting unfavorably on the market, small lots of fine new sold off at 8 to 9c, and a few old is still offered at 7c.

PORK.

In this market very little change has been noticed during this week from the one preceding. Some small lots were sold off fairly well as before, at \$14.50 to \$15.00.

BACON.

In this market business during the past week was very flat. Lard, clear was offered freely in car lots at 6½c without finding buyers. Some trade lots were sold off at that figure, while small lots very seldom brought over 7c. Cumberland has rather an increased demand for city consumption at 6½c, Rolls we quite at 10c, and bellies at 11c with stocks of either small.

HAMS.

In this market a steady demand at firm prices was maintained all through the week. Smoked have been selling off at 11½ to 12c, and canvassed at 12 to 12½c with stocks of these running low. There was nothing done in green.

LARD.

In this market business was rather quiet during the week, and prices easier. Tinnets and pails were usually sold off at 9c all round, though the latter sometimes brought a fraction more.

APPLES.

Very little business was done during the week, the only thing heard of, was a few barrels of imported, which sold usually at \$3.00 to \$3.75, while no local growth was offered.

POULTRY.

The receipts of these have been small, and prices rather firmer at 40 to 55c for spring chickens, 45 to 65c for fowl and 70 to 90c for ducks per pair.

Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* while indicating no material change in the general movement of merchandise, continue to report greater steadiness in eastern and other leading

dry goods, wool, and boot and shoe markets. There are no changes in prices of these commodities, but sales are a little more frequent and dealers inclined to be correspondingly cheerful. The cotton goods market has been slightly stiffened, particularly that for mourning goods, due to the special demand at this time. A number of special makes of the latter are reported to have been exhausted. The supply of raw wools at eastern markets is ample and varied, and while there are no advances in quotations it is doubtful whether holders would accept figures offered six weeks ago. When these points have been noted there are no others on which to base expectations of an improvement. Iron and steel are as dull as ever. The decreased production and increased stocks during the past half year are specially significant. Coal is in no better demand, and the arrangement to take out a large quantity per month during the next few months encourages buyers to hold off. Petroleum speculation has lost its snap so far as the bulls are concerned, though the statistical position of the product has remained quite as strongly in favor of higher figures as heretofore. Owing to the increase in the visible supply of wheat, the continued absence of interest on the part of exporters and the heavy stocks in sight, the price of wheat has continued depressed and downward. Yesterday there was a reaction based on the reported damage to the spring-wheat crop in Minnesota and Dakota. A special to *Bradstreet's* from St. Paul states that the weather in the region indicated has greatly favored the bull side of the market, as there has been great heat followed by rain and serious damage to the crop. The measure of the injury has not been determined. This has been particularly true in the north. In the southern portion of the region indicated some damage has been done by chinch bugs, but there has been little or no rain. The hog products market has been weak in sympathy with wheat, its only basis of strength being the decline in receipts of hogs and relatively high prices thereof as compared with products. The demand for grocers staples has been moderate and without any special improvement. Dairy products are lower, with restricted demand both for the home trade and for export. Cotton has been higher, owing to the current manipulations of the bulls with August opinions. In sympathy therewith spots have been stronger. The reports from financial centres east and west bring no signs of improvement. Those from Chicago point to a decline in the demand for money during the week. There were 184 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 215 the preceding week, and with 199, 155 and 105 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 86 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 15, a decrease of 11.

-- *Bradstreet's.*

Low Prices and Fair Prices.

By many it is maintained that low prices are the goal towards which we should always run. They believe that under such a condition our country would reap unparalleled prosperity.

This is one reason why they are opposed to the present industrial policy, because the tendency of it is to maintain higher prices, and they would abolish it in order to bring in that much desired era. We are unable to assent to this doctrine that prosperity and low prices are synonymous. If they were why are they not prospering at the present time? Certainly prices are low enough to satisfy the worst bear, and yet we all know that we are not living in prosperous times. Complainers abound everywhere. Nor are these confined to one class of people. But it so happens that every person living in this planet is either a buyer or a seller. He has two faces or sides to him like the moon or a cheese: but these low-price people unfortunately never see but one. They contemplate the human race solely as buyers, and forget that there are also sellers. We cannot buy unless we sell, and if we demand a low price in purchasing we must also expect a low price in selling. Now, this is only one way of stating the fact that prosperity is synonymous not with low prices, but with fair ones. We are all anxious to buy at the lowest prices and sell at the highest, but this cannot be done. We cannot take advantage of one another universally in this way. If we attempt this we shall miserably fail. Perhaps as striking an effect of low prices at present as could be mentioned, are the freight charges of our principal railroads. Some of these lines which had for years paid dividends with the utmost regularity, are on the brink of bankruptcy. Who are gainers by such a change? Certainly not that class who find their wages reduced in consequence. Nor are shippers, for they frankly say that they do not complain so much of the low rates as of the unequal ones which have been prevailing of late. Now, when a man sells a thing for less than it cost him, the loss is either taken from his capital or, what is true in many cases, from that of the persons from whom he originally purchased; hence the enormous bankruptcies of which we hear from day to day. It is a long and doleful list. These bankruptcies mean that people have been selling without a profit and using up the capital of others besides their own. The consumer may rejoice over his cheap purchases perhaps, but he does not think that some one else was paying a portion for him. Perhaps he did not care, but such was the case. We do not believe that in a healthy state of society such things would exist. When times are truly prosperous, people will get fair prices all around, and this is the test of truly solid civilization. If they become too low, then losses and bankruptcy arise, from which society in the end is generally the loser.

It may be mentioned in this connection that low prices are not always a good thing, or can be considered as low when they are the result of enormous combinations of capital and great manufactories and very small rewards for labor.

It is a deplorable state of things, when a few make all the money, and the great majority of people suffer. When we turn to our census and read of the enormous accumulation of wealth, and the comparatively small number of people who enjoy that wealth, we are inevitably led to exclaim, there is something wrong with our civilization. Great wealth and great poverty

do not harmonize. And it requires but little study to find out what change has occurred in society, what has happened whereby a few, either legally or illegally, or in some cases by accident, have been enormously rich. In the case of the great factories, products are often sold low, and we are asked. Is not this a gain to society? But right here we must interpose. Supposing the products are sold low, the aggregate sales enormous, and the owners become immensely rich out of the enterprise, then it is certain beyond all question that they have not divided fairly with their employes. Low as the product may be to the consumer the division of the profits has not been the best for society. The recent great fortunes testify to the unequal distribution of the wealth of the community. This thing, or that thing or the other may seem to be low, but when its price is considered with relation to that obtained for other things it is not so low, it may be in fact very high. One of the reasons why these hard times continue is the unadjustment of prices. It is true, looking at the subject in a general way, prices are more equal than they used to be. This is due to our postal facilities and telegraph. Some of the exchanges are trying to prove that this equality is due to their high-toned operations, but we are very certain that their position is erroneous. In the olden time great fortunes were made from uncertainties that do not now exist. All the business of the country is more equally divided on the same plane than formerly. The ocean telegraph did much to equalize prices and destroy the advantages which men formerly possessed. When we firmly get hold of the idea that we are both producers and consumers, and that we should seek to get and maintain fair prices instead of very low or very high ones, we shall be far on the way of preparing a remedy that will end the existing business depression.—*Banker's Magazine.*

The Prince of Wales and Canada.

The Royal Agricultural Show of England, held at Preston, in Lancashire, in the middle of July, passed off with more than usual eclat this year, owing to the visit on two of the principal days of the Prince of Wales and other noble and distinguished visitors. His Royal Highness, on entering the grounds, first visited the handsome stand of the Canadian Pacific Railway, organized by Mr. Alexander Begg, one of the Company's chief representatives in Europe, the exhibit being specially raised off on the occasion for the convenience of the Royal party. First to attract the Prince's attention were the grains from the C. P. R. Experimental Farms west of Moosejaw, which he examined minutely, the exact locality of growth being indicated on the map. The mineral specimens and the varied and numerous samples of prairie grasses from the Northwest next claimed attention. And these led the Earl of Latham, who formed one of the party, to attract His Royal Highness' attention to the nutritious quality of these natural grasses and their excellence for stock raising, a subject on which the Earl speaks with authority being associated with Mr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P., in some of the finest of the Alberta ranches. Not least surprising to

the Royal party were the series of views giving an excellent idea of the wealth of scenery along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway throughout the Northwest and Rocky Mountains in the examination of which considerable time was spent. Expressing his gratification at the comprehensiveness of the exhibit, the Prince then proceeded to inspect the other sights of the show, which has proved one of the most successful on record.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

INSURANCE POLICY—STIPULATION—KEEPING WATCHMAN.—Keeping a watch-dog in an insured building is not a compliance with a requirement in an insurance policy to keep a watchman on the premises, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of California, in the case of the Trojan Mining Co. vs. Fireman Insurance Co.

LEASE OF BUILDING—IMPLIED WARRANTY.—On a lease of a building for public exhibitions, the galleries being designed only for a limited number of spectators, there is no implied warranty that they should be secure against falling with a turbulent crowd. So held by the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Edwards vs. New York, etc., R. Co., reported in the *Albany Law Journal*.

ATTACHMENT—MORTGAGE—PREFERENCE.—According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of Seeligson et al. vs. Ringmaiden et al., decided July 16, "a creditor who sues out an attachment solely on the ground that his debtor has given a mortgage to another creditor, and who is found to have asked a mortgage for himself before the mortgage complained of was given, cannot complain of an unfair preference and justify an attachment on that ground."

ASSIGNMENT FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS—EVIDENCE.—A debtor who makes a voluntary assignment of all his property for the benefit of creditors is a competent witness on the trial of an interpleader interposed by his assignee in an attachment suit against him and another, to show that he alone owned the property attached, and therefore that it belonged to the assignee, and was not subject to attachment. So held by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Zimmerman vs. Wilard et al.

RAILROAD COMPANY LIABILITY FOR NEGLIGENT FIRES.—In an action to recover for the loss of goods destroyed by fire while in the custody of a railroad company as a warehouseman, evidence that the fire was set out by sparks from an engine operated by the company on its road will entitle the plaintiff to recover unless the company shows that the fire was not caused by any negligence or of care on its part. So held by the Supreme Court of Iowa, in the case of Leland vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION—CREDITORS.—The original incorporators of a bank who, by a certificate made in pursuance of the statute, announce the amount of its capital stock, can not, as against the creditors of the corporation, deny the truth of such certificate, and any secret arrangement between a corporation and its stockholders by which the responsibility of

the latter is made less than it appears to be under the articles of incorporation is void as against creditors, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Nevada, in the case of Thompson vs. Reno Savings Bank et al.

MEANING OF TERM "MANUFACTURER."—One who slaughters hogs and converts them into bacon, lard and cured meats is a "manufacturer," according to the decision of the Ohio Supreme Court Commission in the case of Engle vs. Sohn. "One who produces such results," said the Court, "may as correctly be designated a manufacturer as he who buys lumber and planes, tongues, grooves, or otherwise dresses the same, or as he who by a simple process makes sheets of batting from cotton, or as he who buys fruit and preserves the same by canning, all of whom have been held to be manufacturers and taxed as such under the internal revenue laws of the United States."

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS—LANDS HELD FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—Lands acquired and held for public purposes as part of the property of a state university are not liable to be taken by proceedings for any public use without the unequivocal consent of the legislature of the state, according to the decision of the Minnesota District Court (Hennepin county), in the matter of the application of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the condemnation of certain lands belonging to the University of Minnesota. The court held that the question whether any particular tract of land acquired by the request of the university for such use was necessary or proper was not a question for the courts, but was a matter which the law confided to the regents alone.

NEGLIGENCE—CATERER—DUTY TO SUPPLY WHOLESOME FOOD.—According to the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Bishop vs. Weber, a public caterer owes a duty to one lawfully attending an entertainment to supply him with wholesome food, and is liable in negligence for an injury resulting from taking deleterious food furnished by him. The court said: If one holds himself out to the public as a caterer, skilled in providing and preparing food for entertainments, and is employed as such by those who arrange for an entertainment, to furnish food and drink for all who may attend it, and if he undertakes to perform the services accordingly, he stands in such a relation of duty toward a person who lawfully attends the entertainment, and partakes of the food furnished by him, as to be liable in an action of tort for negligence in furnishing unwholesome food whereby such person is injured. The liability does not rest so much upon an implied contract as upon a violation or neglect of a duty voluntarily assumed. Indeed, where the guests are entertained without pay, it would be hard to establish an implied contract with each individual. The duty however arises from the relation of the caterer to the guests. The latter have the right to assume that he will furnish for their consumption provisions which are not unwholesome and injurious through any neglect on his part. The furnishing of provisions which endanger human life or health stands clearly upon the same ground as the

administering of improper medicines, from which a liability springs irrespective of any privity of contract between the parties — *Bradstreet's*.

Press Notices.

The *Monetary Times* has entered upon its 19th year of publication, and comes to us in a new dress and commends itself not only on its clear appearance but in being replete with its interesting and valuable information in commercial matters. We wish its success may continue.

The Spirit of the Age is a "greenery-gallery," weekly, satirical production of the pink type just published at Toronto. The first number is embellished with cartoons whose elegance do not add to the appearance of the journal. We suppose its mission will be fulfilled.

A new religious monthly in the interests of the home mission work of the Baptist church, and called the *Northwest Baptist*, is to the front. It is the first religious sheet published in the Northwest, and in appearance is neat and in keeping with the denomination from whom it emanates. We wish it success.

General Notes.

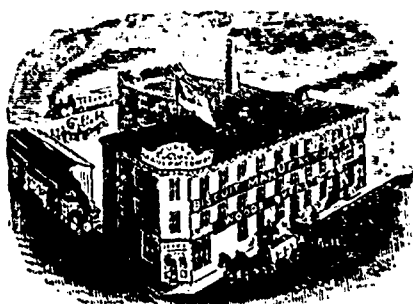
Reports from sixteen counties of Washington territory place the wheat crop at 12,000,000 bushels.

THE well known firm of R. R. Keith & Co., seedsmen and commission agents, of this city, have removed from their old stand, to the commodious and well appointed premises in No. 15 Market Street, opposite the City Hall.

THE Board of Agriculture are offering sweep stake prizes of \$100, \$50 and \$25 for the best exhibits of grains and roots from Electoral Division Agricultural Societies, to be shown at the Provincial Fair at St. Boniface. The directors of the Agricultural Society of this district request the farmers who desire to assist them in competing for these prizes to send Mr. H. J. LeRoy, Sec'y-Treas. their names and specify the articles they will contribute. The quantities required are, grains one-half bushel each, roots and vegetables twelve of each. The articles will be called for by the officers of the society.

THOSE acquainted with the Montana cattle trade and "lay of the land" out there know that an exceedingly good outlet for shippers is by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway via Winnipeg to St. Paul. Some very large consignments of Montana cattle were taken over the C. P. R. last year, the beasts being driven to Maple Creek, a station about seventy miles west of Swift Current. It is now proposed to better serve Montana cattle raisers by building a road from Medicine Hat, N.W.T. to Fort Benton, Montana, a distance of 155 miles. Sir Alexander T. Galt is credited with being at the front of this movement to provide the great Canadian road with another feeder. He is to visit Fort Benton soon, accompanied by the engineer who will make a preliminary survey of the line. Mr. E. Bolcher, station agent at Portage la Prairie, Man., will go to Fort Benton Montana, for the summer, to solicit cattle traffic on the C. P. R. as he did last year.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. F. BROWN, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 301 Main Street, opposite Dundas Block Winnipeg.



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Plate Glass! Colored Glass!!
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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong
Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot
and Pea' Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked
Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Bar-
ley.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include Winnipeg, Portage, Brandon, Regina, and other stations with departure and arrival times.

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

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

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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 Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago.

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

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Train leaving Minneapolis 8:00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

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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 1.00 p.m.

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Is prepared to handle both FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAFFIC with promptness and safety. Connecting at Ortonville with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system the Fargo and Southern thus makes another GREAT TRUNK LINE to all Eastern and Southern States.

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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.

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