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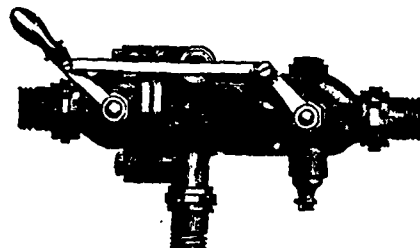
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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**

It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada freight and duty paid. Indorsed by Chiefs of Fire Departments, Fire Insurance Companies, Business Houses, Hotels, and by all who have seen its practical workings.

Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.

ORDERS filled with Promptness and Despatch.

Also with

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Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who have used them.

PRICE \$35. Will last for years.

Contracts for either supplied with promptness and despatch.

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**THE JOHN DOTY**

**Engine and Boiler Works**

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Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

**ENGINES AND BOILERS**

Of Every Description and Capacity.

Arrington & Sims' celebrated Automatic

Cut-Off Engines,

Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,

Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

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**OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,**

Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

Fire Box Boilers on Skids or Wheels,

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

Horizontal Return Flue Boilers,

**BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,**

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers

and Pulleys for Factories and Mills of

every description.

Send for circulars and price lists to

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AGENTS FOR

The Canada Sugar Refining Company,  
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MONTREAL.STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of  
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consig-  
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WINNIPEG.**BISCUITS**  
**CONFECTIONERY****PAULIN & CO.,**  
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**New Teas, 1885.**Kaisow Congous, Moning Congous, Basket-fired  
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Indian Teas, Assams, Culpowers, Oolongs,  
Hysons and Caper Teas,**Over 4,000 Packages**

JUST ARRIVED, all

**DIRECT IMPORTATIONS**All New Seasons Teas. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS  
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Leather &amp; Findings, Trunks, Valises, &amp;c.

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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**HIDES,**

Raw Furs and Leather.

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PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in  
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WHOLESALE

**Hardware AND Metals****GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.**

22 &amp; 24 ALEXANDER STREET EAST, and

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**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AGENTS FOR

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**Celebrated Roasted Coffees**

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

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

# The Commercial

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

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

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WINNIPEG, AUGUST 25, 1885.

NO. 48

## 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	\$1.30 per line.
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6 " do	1.25 "
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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.

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 25, 1885.

E. DONOHUE has opened up a blacksmith shop at Calgary.

A. A. McLEAN has opened up a blacksmith shop at Neepawa.

E. MORAN & Co., brewers, St. Paul's Parish, have admitted a partner into their business.

MEER & HARRINGTON, general storekeepers, Port Arthur, are about to retire from business.

T. C. POWER & Bro., general storekeepers, at Maple Creek, are going into business at Calgary.

JAMES RIDDLE, of this city, has been appointed superintendent of the Provincial Exhibition.

W. P. McCORMICK, of the Palmer House, at Regina, advertises the unexpired lease of his hotel for sale.

TELEPHONE communication has been established between the city and the Provincial Exhibition grounds, at St. Boniface, which will also be lit up by electric light.

JAS. BLAIR, hotel keeper, Fort William, has gone out of business, and is succeeded in the same by E. J. Reobon.

THE stock belonging to the estate of W. H. Saunderson, wall paper dealer, Winnipeg, has been sold at 27c on the dollar.

THOS. SCOTT, furniture dealer, Winnipeg, has bought back his business, and will resume operations at the old stand at once.

WM. FERGUSON proposes to erect a brewery at Brandon, and has asked the city council for exemption from taxes for a period of fifteen years.

THE Manitoba Northwestern Railway Company contemplate the erection of a large hotel at Shoal Lake, which it is expected will become a fashionable summer resort.

THE partnership existing under the name and style of Masterman & Benard, carrying on business as butchers, Winnipeg, has been dissolved. H. Benard will continue the business as usual at the old stand.

KENNY MURCHISON has purchased the stock of the late firm of Murchison & Bryce, dry goods dealers, Winnipeg, for 55 cents on the dollar, and will resume business at once. Mr. Bryce will be associated with him.

THE steamboat *Ripple* of Selkirk, bound from Emerson to Winnipeg, heavily loaded was disabled by breaking her engine when about forty miles south of the city, and the steam yacht *Kathleen* went down to her assistance and towed her to Winnipeg.

GEO. D. WOOD & Co. wholesale hardware and metal dealers, of this city, have removed from their old stand to the large and commodious premises at 22 and 24 Alexander Street East and 35 and 37 McWilliam Street East where they carry a more extensive stock of goods.

NOTICE is given of application for letters patent of incorporation by the British North American Mica Mining Company with headquarters at Winnipeg; capital \$1,000,000. Incorporators—D. McArthur, D. McLellan, W. T. M. McLellan, W. L. Boyle, Jas. Fisher, Winnipeg; Mr. Mattheson, Rat Portage; G. McPherson, Anishabasing Bay; J. Cooke Hunter, A. R. McFarlane, and A. M. Morrison, Duluth.

THE mill belonging to the Calgary Lumber Company is in rapid process of erection, two miles west of the buildings of the B. N. A. Rauche Co., and a tramway is being pushed forward from that point to the timber limit about eight miles further south.

THE Long Lake Railway has eighteen miles graded and ready to be ironed. A large quantity of steel rails have arrived, with car loads of ties. It is expected that the road from Regina to Long Lake will be open and ready for traffic before the end of September.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the M. & N. W. Ry. Co. was held in Winnipeg last week, when the following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Andrew Allan, president; Duncan McArthur, vice-president; Messrs. W. L. Boyle, R. G. Allan, Andrew A. Allan, H. Montague Allan, A. T. Drummond, Bryce J. Allan, Thos. Hugh A. Allan and W. R. Allan, directors. A meeting was subsequently held at which business referring to the by-laws of the company and other matters of routine were dealt with, and the board then adjourned.

THROUGH the energy of Captain Grahame, Dominion Immigration Agent, Manitoba will be represented at the exhibition which is to be held in London. R. Keith, seedsman, of this city, is assisting Captain Grahame in collecting samples, and these gentlemen have been promised the co-operation of many farmers in their work, and although it is rather early in the year to get up a full and complete collection of all the products our province can produce, still there is no doubt but that no pains will be spared to make the exhibit a success, and a credit to us. Wheat and all other grains will be exhibited both in the seed and sheaf. The exhibit of roots and vegetables will not be up to the mark, as they will not be fully matured by the time it is necessary to ship them, however a full set of samples, including melons, cucumbers, corn and ripe tomatoes, grown in the open air, will be shown. Besides agricultural products, samples of wood, coal, minerals, and other resources of the country will also be shown, in order that the exhibit may be most complete in every particular.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

B. B. Baker, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.  
 Gilchrist Bros., grocers, Ottawa, have failed.  
 E. Tolden, grain dealers, Clifford, was burned out.  
 Richard King, physician, Port Robinson, is dead.  
 P. D. Conger, coal merchant, Toronto, is dead.  
 F. A. Howland, mills, etc., Lambton mills, is dead.  
 J. Caldwell, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
 Alden Johnson, builder, Blenheim. Away to Dresden.  
 Campbell & Cross, books, etc., Warton, have dissolved.  
 Wm. Montgomery, tailor, Perth, has assigned in trust.  
 Wm. Simpson, hotelkeeper, Parkhill, is out of business.  
 Paul Rauger, hotelkeeper, St. Eugene, was burned out.  
 J. A. Duquette, tailor, St. Eugene, was damaged by fire.  
 James Homan, wagons, Yarker, has sold out his business.  
 A. Morrin, general storekeeper, Minesing, has sold out.  
 John F. Jackson, general storekeeper, Mount Albert, is dead.  
 W. D. Williamsen, grain dealers, Clifford, was burned out.  
 Octave Gauchier, saddler, St. Eugene, was damaged by fire.  
 J. Fairfield, carding mill, St. Eugene, was damaged by fire.  
 George A. Mills, gents' furnishings, Hamilton, was assigned.  
 Peter Powell, miller, Dresden. Style now Powell & Johnson.  
 Elliot, Routledge & Co., general storekeepers, Arva, have assigned.  
 E. Davis, of the firm of Davis Bros., Jewelers, Toronto, is dead.  
 J. A. Shibley & Son, general storekeepers, Yarker, have sold out.  
 Hiram Follett, dealer in shoes, Maidstone Cross, wants to sell out.  
 G. F. Rice, watches, Toronto, is advertised to be sold out by bailiff.  
 Simon Labrosse, general storekeeper, St. Eugene, was burned out.  
 Mrs. Skene, general storekeeper, Warton, has moved to Dobbington.  
 Chew & Weeks, grist mill, Midland, had mill partially destroyed by fire.  
 The sheriff is in possession of the stock of Wm. Whitten, grocer, Toronto.  
 Wm. Taylor & Co., grocers, Toronto, have dissolved. Wm. Taylor continues.  
 Cooper & Donnelly, saloon, Toronto, have dissolved. G. E. Cooper continues.  
 Geo. Lee, of the firm of Lee & Edwall, hardware merchants, Bowmanville, is dead.  
 John Sherman, general storekeeper, Tamworth, is succeeded by his son Jas. F. Sherman.  
 J. W. G. Whitney, estate agent, Uxbridge, has admitted his son C. T. Whitney, as partner, style now J. W. G. Whitney & Son.

The estate of Mills & Kiscock, wholesale confectioners, Toronto, is advertised for sale.

R. Hay & Co., furniture manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved. Chas. Rogers, retires.  
 The sheriff is in possession of the stock of McIntyre, Stitt & Co., general storekeepers, Uxbridge and Meaford.

## QUEBEC.

Thomas Leveson, grocer, Montreal, is dead.  
 Acme Counter Co., Montreal, have dissolved.  
 J. R. Lippe, grocer, etc., St. Jean de Matha, has assigned.  
 Mount, Martin & Co., plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Chrysologue Bernier, general storekeeper, Tring Station, has assigned.  
 Odell & Therrien, manufacturers boots and shoes, Montreal, have assigned.  
 Come Bourget, general storekeeper, Windsor Mills, has obtained an extension.  
 Laird Paton of the firm of Laird Paton & Son, carpenters, Montreal, is dead.  
 Mrs. J. A. Erement, general storekeeper, St. Gabriel de Brandon, has compromised.  
 Joseph James & Co., roofers, Montreal, have dissolved. Business continued by Enoch James.  
 Alex. Sencz, general storekeeper, Roxton Falls. Meeting of creditors called for 18th inst.  
 Joseph Lepine, grocer, Montreal, has admitted Camille Robichaud as partner under style Lepine & Robichaud.  
 De Fontenay & Co., feather dyers, etc., Montreal, has admitted Robert Darling as partner under same style.  
 Wm. H. Dixon, manufacturer clay pipes, Montreal, has admitted J. M. Dixon as partner under style W. H. Dixon & Co.  
 Isaac Frechette & Fils, machinists, St. Hyacinthe, have dissolved. Business continued by Isaac Frechette under same style.  
 James Bros. & Taylor, Actinote, Montreal, Quebec and Bridgewater, Ont., have dissolved. Business continued by Joseph James and Charles Taylor, under style James & Taylor.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

A. D. McIntosh, drugs, etc. Hopewell, is selling off to close business.  
 George Crosby, W. I. trader, Ohio, Yarmouth Co., has compromised at 50 per cent.  
 W. E. G. Brown, general storekeeper, Westville, has removed to Vale Colliery.  
 Robt Morrow, of the firm of Wm. Stairs, Soa & Morrow, hardware, etc., Halifax, is dead.

## NEW FOUNDLAND.

James Browning, of the firm of G. Browning & Son, bakers, etc., St. John's, is dead.

## Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading business centers report a continuance of the improvement recently noted in the movement of staple dry goods, of wool, and of boots and shoes. This is specially noted at the east, at all the larger cities. At most western centers this is reflected in reports of a somewhat heavier movement of merchandise and a more hopeful feeling among merchants. Chicago states that northwestern farmers are in a fairly satisfactory position to make fall purchases,

but the expected call for funds to move the crops has not been felt there. The situation is rather better at the south, where the bright cotton crop prospects are encouraging interior merchants to purchase in excess of earlier expectations. At the east bleached cottons and flannels are strongest. Brown cottons are firmer and print cloths are a fraction higher at Fall River. Bleached cottons are  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per yard higher, and on other brands there has been a gain of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Flannels are selling at an advance of 5 per cent. Wool maintains its late firmness. Purchases are fairly liberal, and while many buyers are very conservative in taking supplies, it remains true that sales are heavier than at the like period last year. Prices, however, while firm are unchanged. A widely extended inquiry by *Bradstreet's* among New England woolen mills shows that there has been a measurable revival in manufacturing, and that the volume of the output is larger. The increased amount of machinery running is not offset by a reduction in working hours. The returns also indicate that the curtailed production has been somewhat overestimated. The mills reported have 2,045 sets of cards, or 65 per cent. of the 3,126 sets returned by the last census. The improvement in the print cloth market has been followed by a decided advance in the quotations of numerous Fall River mill stocks, and shares which have for a long time been offered freely have within a few days been withdrawn from sale. In grocery staples the deliveries of coffee and sugar are behind those of last year. Dairy products are still depressed, with a falling off in the exports of cheese. *Wheat is dull and weak and lower.* Heavy stocks and the light export demand are the chief depressing influences. Indian corn is moderately firm, with light stocks and small receipts. The statement from the west that no official reports on the grain crops of Minnesota have been made by the Washington Agricultural Bureau of late, owing, as stated, to the lack of funds, opens to inquiry the value of the August report on the extent of damage done to wheat in that region in July. Our own advices, including those received by wire yesterday, report a greater amount of damage than had been previously reported. There is no improvement in actual business in iron or steel. The few new inquiries thus far have resulted in no new business in pig iron. The late orders from rail mills were from southwestern and southern roads, but the decision of rail manufacturers to curtail production next year points to the extent of the depression in that line. There were 160 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 192 the preceding week, and with 237, 174 and 143 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 77 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000, as compared with an average of from \$3 to \$5 per cent. weekly during the past year. Canada had 17, a decrease of 2.—*Bradstreet's*.

THE average freight on wheat from Chicago to Buffalo by lake during July 1885, was 1.3 cents, and from Buffalo to New York by canal 3 cents. These are the lowest averages on record.

# Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of  
**TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES**  
For such Factories, and are prepared to furnish to orders  
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 FREE.  
Customs Government Bond in Building  
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts Issued  
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

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

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Man. in ch.

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**WOODS & COMPANY,**  
Wholesale Agents,  
WINNIPEG.

# PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

**GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

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# City Roller Mills.

**D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,**  
Manufacturers and Dealers

# ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

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

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,  
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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 & 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,  
AND

**Blank Book Manufacturer,**  
Of Manitoba and the North-West.  
13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

# 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 Genatyne Streets,  
WINNIPEG.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, AUGUST 25, 1885.

## INCREASING EXPORTS.

At the present moment, when the sickle is actively at work in cutting an abundant harvest of grain saved in first class condition, or at least being saved so, every person interested in the Northwest has his attention directed mainly to our grain affairs, and if prospecting in any way on the future, a market for this grain is the principal point of consideration. No doubt the marketing of our grain crop is the substance of our export trade, and is worthy of all the attention given to it, but like all other primary important matters, it is not at all likely to be overlooked in any respect, and the commercial machinery at work for its handling will doubtless increase and extend as circumstances dictate. The quality of a crop saved as ours is being this year, will do much to improve our distant markets, and create a demand for Manitoba cereals such as has not been heard of heretofore.

But there are always in connection with the affairs of a new country just developing its export trade a number of side issues, which if properly attended to just make up the difference between struggling to grasp the work of progress, and gliding easily into a prosperous growth. For a year THE COMMERCIAL has been calling attention to the proper handling of our dairy products, and this year when we were in a position to have exported a large surplus of butter, we found eastern markets in such a state that no profitable shipment could be undertaken. In the middle of this dilemma we found out that no arrangement of any kind had been made for exporting to European markets, not a single house in the province having opened up arrangements with European consignees. Eastern men were clamoring about the Northwest market being now closed to them owing to our increased local production, and to reach a market in Europe we had to trust to these very eastern men and allow middlemen's exactions off our shipments. As a natural consequence no direct exports to Europe have been made, and the few consignments made to eastern cities have been so slaughtered, as to give very little encouragement to the develop-

ment of our dairy resources. Last week we drew attention to the rapid increase in our pork products, and indicated a coming glut in these. The necessity for export in this branch is not so immediate, as proper arrangements for the packing and curing of the products, will be sufficient, and with our local supply driving the imported article out of our market, will give scope enough for all we can produce for a year or two to come. But with these packing and other distributing arrangements at hand we are more than half prepared to take hold of foreign export business as soon as it becomes necessary. Another branch of producing, which is fast moving towards requiring export arrangements, is cheese making. Before the close of 1886 it will be found necessary to export such goods, if the progress of manufacture goes on with anything like the rapidity it has been moving with during the present year. Already we are beyond the necessity for importing a pound of eastern cheese, and our wholesale dealers can find some twenty odd factories in the province, from which an ample supply can be drawn to suit the home trade, and it will be found that some of these produce an article in no way inferior to the best we have been importing. In several other articles of Northwestern produce it will be found, that we are fast nearing that point where exporting becomes a necessity, and it is high time that some of our strongest and most reliable mercantile houses should begin to grapple with the difficulty. Hitherto the mercantile arrangements of this province outside of the retail distributing have been formed and managed to suit import demands only. But we are about out of our babyhood in the matter of food products, and no longer require the eastern hand to spoon feed us with such necessities. We must now turn our attention to export arrangements, and not be content with merely slashing our surplus stock into Ontario and Quebec markets there to be slaughtered. The completion of the C.P.R. to the Pacific coast will open up a market, in which we will have great advantages over eastern competitors but even this will be altogether too limited in the course of a few years. Our aim must be to open up export arrangements direct with Europe, and then among the crowded millions of the Old World find a market where cheap and pure food is the most pressing demand.

We are now confined to wheat as an article for export, for within a year we will have an available surplus for export of almost every article of farm produce, which can be raised in a fertile country like our own. It is high time some of our best mercantile houses were making a start in this foreign export business, for assuredly there is wealth awaiting those who are first to secure a good footing in it.

## POLITICAL MUTTERINGS.

As yet the people of Manitoba are not called upon to choose new representatives for the local Legislature, but if we are to judge by the action of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues and supporters and the leaders of the opposition, an election contest is a thing very likely to take place before the spring of 1886 dawns. Already we are hearing about what the Government and their following have stolen, squandered and misappropriated from the public treasury, while the misdeeds of prominent oppositionists for twenty years back are being resurrected and made to do duty as political scare-crows. Unbiassed onlookers cannot be blamed for looking upon the prospective struggle with a skeptical and even cynical feeling uppermost in their minds. They do not require to be told about the dishonesty of the crowd of political vultures who hover around Mr. Norquay's Government and feed upon the carrion thrown to them. Sensible men know well that this crowd contains more than one who would not be out of place in a penitentiary and in a convict's garb, while an honest man among them would be as difficult to discover as would a supply of holy water in an Orange demonstration. If we turn to the Opposition and its following we may not find quite as disreputable an array, for the presence of the flesh pots is sadly missed and their demoralizing effects are not apparent. But we question after all, if the muster of this crowd would display any more purity in its ranks, than the cold shade of Opposition and the absence of the nourishment of official pay for a few years has the effect of producing. To come down to plain language the political affairs of Manitoba are at present in the hands of the "Bummer" element, and we have for three years been governed or rather misgoverned by a crowd, the great majority of whom are little if anything above what we may term the scum of society.

Although it is not uncommon to look for corruption in political circles in all countries, the exceptional state of affairs above stated, must naturally be the outcome of exceptional circumstances, and some explanation on this head is necessary. Such explanation does not require much searching to find, for it had its origin in that root of all Manitoba evils the "Boom." That this great period of excitement, while it may have had a few beneficial effects upon our province, had a demoralizing effect upon every detail of our business and social affairs must be admitted, and we Manitobians can afford to make that admission now that the evils of the "Boom" have almost passed away, and a better and healthier state of feeling has set in in every direction. A craze which equilibrium of the minds of our best business men, and started nearly all of them on a course of unsafety if not recklessness, which transformed parsons into real estate speculators, and made staid bank managers toady and truckle to gambling speculators, and treat industrious business men with disrespect and coldness, which at times reached snubbing, could not fail to have a very pernicious effect upon that sphere, of all others most susceptible to influence, namely politics. In 1882, when Mr. Norquay appealed to the electors of the province (by no means so numerous then as they now are), "Boom" was still uppermost with us, and even those of us who had kept comparatively clear of its influences, were very unwilling to admit that its collapse was unavoidable. With "Boom" still in the ascendancy it is easy to tell what element rushed before the people, (or rather the few who possessed votes), and while the wave of recklessness was still swelling, were carried on its crest into office as representatives of the people. A more unfortunate state of affairs in which to inaugurate an election could scarcely be selected, and Manitoba secured the reward merited thereby. A Legislative assembly was elected which has been famous, and will be handed down to posterity as the worst collections of adventurers who ever attempted to make laws for any country, and which will also be famed for the enormous aggregate of unsatisfied judgements and mortgages which latterly hung over the heads of the majority of its members. It commenced its legislative work as the Legislature of irresponsible adventurers, and near its close has earned the reputation of the Legisla-

ture of "dead beats." In such a Legislature in which the few honest men of its membership were naturally powerless to effect any good, and were as a rule ignored by the unscrupulous majority.

But we have had some startling changes in Manitoba since 1882. We have passed through three years in which there has been a struggle between speculation and industry, between honesty and dishonesty. In the business and social spheres industry and honesty have been slowly and surely scoring triumph after triumph, and are now fairly in the ascendancy. But in politics matters have been different. A Legislature of adventurers and dead beats has sat like a load upon the healthy reaction, and have gradually grown more disreputable, as the web of former recklessness and crookedness thickened around them. Latterly they have not scrupled to prostitute their legislative privileges to protect rascals, and rob the industrious and honest of the community, and are prepared no doubt for any extent of legislative subterfuge which will shelter themselves and the class they belong to from the claims of their honest creditors. The state of our business and social affairs, now that they have undergone the refining process of three years of depression, does not tally well with that of our political affairs, and we have no doubt, but an appeal to the electors of Manitoba at the present time would result in the return of a Legislature, the majority of whose members would be men who have stood the test of adversity, and preserved their integrity and honest name.

We may expect to hear many a cry uttered and repeated as the electors of Manitoba during the coming political contest. "The tariff," "equal rights," "railway monopoly abolition" and many other questions will be paraded as the all-important points at issue. All of these require the careful consideration of the electors, and we hope they will receive that. But before we dream of party revolutions, let us consider one far more important matter. The first struggle must be between honesty and dishonesty, between industry and recklessness, and the first consideration of the voter must be to get on the right side of this question. He need not ignore the other important ones, but he requires to place this first. We will offer him the best guide he can find in the matter, and our instructions are briefly "Vote only for men who pay one hundred cents on the dollar of their debts.

## THE CROPS.

Every report from the country is brighter than another regarding the crop now being harvested throughout the Northwest, and it seems as if for once Providence has been specially kind to us, and it is not out of place here to remark that the people of this country have met with very little kindness from any other quarter. The best reports, or rather those which indicate nearest to a completion of cutting operations are from western points. From Qu'Appelle eastwards to near Brandon, and for twenty miles on either side of the C. P. R. track, grain may be considered out of danger from frost, while harvesting has commenced in real earnest in all that section of country. From Brandon east the wheat crop is on the average considerably later than in the west, but it does not follow that it will be inferior. On the other hand, as the Red River Valley is neared the grain yield promises to be heavier, and there seems scarcely a doubt but it will all be saved in good condition. In every locality wheat harvest has commenced, and by the end of this week it will be general throughout Southern Manitoba, and not far behind in the Red River Valley. Several cool nights of late have made parties interested a little uneasy, but as yet there has been no necessity for anxiety, and there is very little danger to be apprehended for the balance of the season. By the end of the present week fully one-half of our wheat crop will be out of danger, and if another week of favorable weather is secured the entire crop will be saved, except that small portion cultivated by farmers who are always hanging off to be too late with everything. Upon this calculation Jack Frost, if he came round at the date he did in 1883, and with the same destructive intentions, would get completely fooled for once. Let us hope that he will.

But should a portion of our late crops get caught before it is harvested, the fact would in no way affect the capability of this country for grain raising, nor indeed would the misfortune be more than might be expected. Our farmers are by no means as far behind in their operations as they were two years ago, but it is a fact all the same that over one-fourth of the wheat crop of 1885 was sown on spring plowing, and much of it in the month of June. This is little short of a tempting of Providence, and until our farmers have their plowing done in the fall and ready for early spring seeding, wheat raising must be somewhat precarious.



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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

In money circles business during the past week does not show much if any material change from the preceding one, the only activity noticeable being in the circulation of money occasioned by return of troops and further payments for transport services, outside of that there is only the usual routine of business being done and that is but light, this being a very dull time of the year. The demand for discounts is also comparatively light at the same rates, namely: First class commercial paper 8 per cent., ordinary 9 to 10, promiscuous and one name 10 to 12. The loan companies have been doing a very good business considering the time of year, principally with farmers who have to take up their pre-emptions as they fall due, and interest returns are stated to be coming in very freely. Of course the majority of this class are now busily looking after their harvesting, and not much business of this nature is likely to be done until the crops are assured, and the loan agents are satisfied with their prospects and also feel that the late rebellion has done them a very considerable amount of good, rates of interest are the same viz., 8 to 10 per cent. In the city there is nothing doing, business not being pushed to any great extent at present.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

We may now consider the fall trade in full swing in wholesale circles, and there is general activity in almost every branch. Of course in season goods lines activity has in some cases reached actual rush, and some houses are more or less pressed to overtake work. From all over the province, and for at least one hundred and fifty miles west of it the crop reports are of the most encouraging character, and during the past week the belief that all was safe for this season has slowly forced itself upon every one. This has given a sudden impetus to the sending out of fall goods, and orders taken during the past two months are now being shipped as rapidly as they can be got out. There is therefore no lack of activity in season goods, and such lines are no doubt more rushed than others. In goods of every day consumption there are few signs of actual rush, but there has been during the week general activity all around, and matters are in full sympathy with other lines. Even lines dependant upon building and contracting have taken quite a stir up of late. The work of branch railway construction throughout the province has helped this, and the fact that contracts for quite a number of new buildings in the city have been let, has had quite a livening effect also, and gives promise of continued activity until snow flies. There are one or two lines in which signs of coming quietness are always apparent towards the end of August, and these signs are visible this year, although not as plainly as in former years. With these exceptions the reports from every branch of the wholesale trade are of a very encouraging character so far as sales are concerned. The report from collections although not so brilliant as that from sales, gives no cause for dissatisfaction. Harvest operations having commenced, there is but a limited circulation of

money in the country, but as obligations falling due have been light, there have been almost no irregularities, and there is still a free return of cash from far western points lately affected by the rebellion. Altogether, therefore, the collection report is a satisfactory one.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

Business has been quite lively during the past week, but towards its close was beginning to show signs of the coming slackness of harvest time. There was quite a heavy demand for birding twine and material at the last moment which still continues. There has also been some calls for threshers and stable plows, and should the harvest weather continue favorable for two weeks more, the demand for the former will be quite lively. As might be expected, collections are rather at a standstill, but returns of cash have been much heavier than could be expected at this time. Altogether matters look very promising in this line.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

In this branch there is not much change noticed from last week, the business transacted having continued to be very fair. In the city matters just now are rather quiet, the retail dealers having got in all their stocks for the fall season, while the principal trading doing appears to be in filling country orders, taken from samples for both fall and winter goods, for future delivery. There is nothing at all being done in orders for immediate consumption, but on the whole the volume of sales turned over are stated to be about a very fair average. Collections are reported to have been very fair and satisfactory.

**CLOTHING.**

New orders from the country have been coming in quite freely during the week, and seemingly the crop prospect has given retailers encouragement to make further purchases, and city buyers have also been making demands. The work of sending out fall orders has been going on all week, and has made matters quite active. There are no complaints heard about collections.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

In this trade business during the last week is reported as having been quite steady and good. The principal trading being done in staple lines, some fair orders of these having been filled, while an occasional sorting order comes up now and again. There are bright prospects of an active demand continuing, especially from the country, but this of course depends to a large extent on the turn out of this year's crops. Collections are reported as having been very good and satisfactory.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

In this branch of trade business during the past week has continued to be fairly good, the aggregate of sales turned over during that period, being considered as about a very fair average, with prospects of a good demand continuing.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

In this branch business during the past week is reported to have been very fair, a pretty active demand having kept up from the country from which orders are being received, taken by the travellers now out on the road from samples

for fall goods, a trade which is now being worked up and fully under way, with good prospects of an active trading being done. In the city matters still remain in a very quiet and inactive state. Collections are reported to have been very fair from the country.

**DRY GOODS.**

In this staple branch all has been activity during the week, and the receipts of orders from the country have been quite encouraging. The season has been slow in starting, but now that the safety of the crop seems certain there is more or less of a rush to get stocks filled up, and activity may be expected to continue during the coming month of September. There is altogether a feeling throughout this trade, which is in marked contrast to the depressed tone which pervaded it last spring, and all are satisfied that the corner is now fairly turned. The report from collections is equally as satisfactory as that on sales.

**FISH.**

The trade in fresh fish during the past week is reported to have been on the whole very good and quite satisfactory, though the supply is at present rather limited, but this has not in any way affected prices, which are at about the same figures as last week. The river fish supply has been slack, while for trout and whitefish there was a much better demand. There are good prospects of an active business continuing, if the weather keeps up, and good catches are made. As yet no shipping lots have been sent out, the trading being purely local. In salt fish, there is still a demand from the country, but this is not of any very great extent. Prices have not changed any, quotations being as follows:—Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb. Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; 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 done in green fruits has been very good, the aggregate of sales made being considered up to a very fair average. The receipts of varieties, such as grapes, plums, pears and blueberries, continue being received very freely, and find ready sales, but reliable prices cannot be given for them, owing to their perishable nature. The supply of lemons has been a little heavier during the week, and owing to this and cooler weather, prices have suffered a considerable decline, these being now selling off at \$10 per box. Oranges with a fair supply are being sold off at from \$8.50 to \$9 per box, and new apples with heavy sales reported, are still easier in price, being now selling at \$4.50 for cooking, and \$5 for eating apples, the supply of which is good and able to meet all demands. Water melons are entirely out.

**FUEL.**

In this line the business of the past week does not show much if any material improvement on the preceding one. As yet the demand is of a limited nature, the amount of fuel used at this time of the year not being so heavy as it will naturally be later on, and anything that is called for, is for immediate necessities. The

principal business doing is in orders for coal for fall delivery. Sales of this are made at \$9.50 for anthracite and \$7 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville and Pittsburg bituminous, while the price of lignite has not 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 there was a very good business done during the last week, the aggregate of sales made in that time being up to a very good average, and there being a continued lively demand from western points, to which the principal trading has been done, but as yet only a few car lots have been shipped to these points. In the city, although affairs cannot be said to have been very active, there is a noticeable tendency to a much better feeling than for some time back. Collections are reported fairly good, and on the whole satisfactory.

## GROCERIES.

In this trade business is reported steadily good, although with a slight disposition to quietness owing to the near approach of harvest. Still the volume of sales keeps steady and encouraging, while there is no cause for complaint regarding collections. There are few changes in prices of goods, and the few have been trifling. Sugars are slightly easier, especially granulated. Quotations are, yellows 6½ to 7c, granulated 8 to 8½c, lumps 10 to 10½c. Coffees are quoted slightly easier; Rios 13 to 15c, Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas are unchanged and range Moyuncie gimpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japan 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 50c.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this trade the business of the past week is stated to be somewhat improved from the preceding one, there being a general livening up, more especially in the heavy lines and metals, for which there was a good steady demand from the country, and in the city there is also a much better feeling as some building operations are being pushed forward, while the same may also be said of general light hardware. Prices of goods in some cases have made a decline, due to the lowness of freights in the early part of the season, and assisted by some cutting by the trade. The following are now the ruling quotations: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.10; I.C. tin plates, \$5.00 to \$5.25; I.C. tin plates, double, \$10 to \$10.50; Canada plates, \$5.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.00 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; pig-iron, 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.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line business during the past week has been moving along in a fairly steady way. There has been a demand from the country for sorts, but no great activity is noticed as yet, while prospects are bright of a good fall trade setting in pretty soon. Collections are reported to have been very 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, 85 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 is stated to have been much better than during the preceding one, there having been an improvement in the demand. The city trade was very much brisker than it has been for some time back, but prices cannot be said to be firm as there is a very keen competition with considerable cutting of prices going on. While mills are as a rule working to their full capacity; in the country trade has slackened down some, owing to harvesting operations being attended to just now, and this is not likely to improve any until the crops are assured.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week is reported as moving along in a fairly active manner, although as yet no particular activity is noticed. There has been some demand from the country, but orders from there are not very extensive, and the same state of affairs exists in the city, while there are good prospects of an active trading setting in pretty soon, as several buildings in town are being pushed forward rapidly. 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 business during the past week has been very fair, both in the city and country, the demand having kept up as well as could be expected at this time of the year. Collections are also reported as having been fair.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch business during the last week is stated to have remained in rather a quiet state, there being very little demand from the country, while the same state of affairs existed in the city. Collections however were very fair and satisfactory.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the past week is stated to have continued fairly good the demand having kept up very well from the country, and in the city matters are moving along quite active. 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; Bisquit, Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In the wheat market, business at present is at about a stand still, there being nothing at all doing, that we can hear of, and no movement is expected till the new crops are received. Of these, from all over the province and Northwest Territories favorable reports are being continually received, but from the present aspect of affairs, eastern markets going further down every day, farmers need not expect to get the prices of last year, as with the large surplus held in stock by the millers and dealers there will be no famine. In oats business has been very dull and flat, there being very little demand, except for railway construction purposes, and this not of any very great extent. Prices are now at about their maximum, as new crops will now be on hand within a short period. In flour no great activity is noticed, though mills are working generally to their full capacity, a few shipments are being sent to the east of old surplus stock, and in town matters are keeping up very fair, while to western points, some good shipments are also being made but these are only occasional spur's. In provisions judging from the volume of business turned over, though no particular activity is noticed, matters would seem to be in a healthy state with a decided tendency to a further improvement. In butter there has been a greater demand for the better grades during the past week, while the supply is not over heavy, but still quite equal to all wants though farmers are now busy attending to their harvesting, and not able to supply the retail trade direct.

## WHEAT.

In this market at present there is little or no business doing. There has been no movement in wheat during the past week and is only in this respect much alike to several preceding ones while there are no prospects of anything being done till the new crops are gathered in though there appears to be a pretty heavy surplus of last years crop still in stock. Quotations are given the same as in our last issue, though these figures may be put down as being only nominal, and are 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 during the past week, business has been very dull and flat, there is still some demand for railway construction purposes, but this is not of any very great extent and is the only want we can hear of, while the supply is able to meet all demands. Sales are reported to have been made at 45c for car lots on track, and this figure would seem to be the maximum value attainable as the new crops which are now being cut will lower prices when received in the market very considerably.

## BARLEY.

There is nothing doing and we hear of no demand, while there are no prospects of any active trading being heard of till the new crops are received. The quotations given are purely nominally as follows: No. 2, 65c, extra No. 3, 60c. and No. 3, 55c.

## FLOUR.

In this market the business of the past week does not show much if any material improvement on the preceding one. There is still

occasionally some very fair shipments sent to western points, but there is only a spurt which sets in now and again. In the city affairs are quite good, while to the east very little is being shipped and is evidently only part of surplus stock left over, the markets in these parts at present being suffering from a considerable depression. Prices have not made any change quotations being the same as in our last issue as follows: patents, \$2.30; strongbakers, \$2.10; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine, \$1.30.

IRAN AND SHORTS

During the past week business in this market has on the whole continued to be very fair. The demand is shown to have kept up very well and the aggregate of sales are up to a good average. Prices have not made any change, the quotations given being the same as in our last issue, as follows: for iran \$9 per ton on track, and for shorts \$10 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market there has continued to be a fairly good business doing during the past week. There are no imported potatoes in stock at present, while there are plenty of new Manitoban, and these have been selling off fairly well at their old figure, namely 40c a bushel, although this price is anything but firm, and all old surplus left over has been pretty well cleared off.

EGGS.

In this market the business of the past week is reported to have continued fairly good though there has been a somewhat less demand and the supply has shown an increase, consequently prices have made a decline, the ruling quotations now being, from 16 to 17c, with a prospect of going still lower.

CHEESE.

The business in this market is reported as having been very good. The supply of new Manitoba cheese has been fair, and for which there was a fairly active demand prices being stiff at from 10 to 11c, some lots of new Ontario in stock has been selling off at 11½c. It is rumored that a large quantity of Ontario cheese has been received in the market, and is being offered at 10c, if the case, it is most likely this will be met by cutting of Manitoban.

BUTTER.

In this market there was a fair business put through during the past week, although no particular activity can be said to have existed. The supply is not yet over plentiful, while the demand has been somewhat greater, but this has not affected prices, as the quotations given being the same as in our last issue as follows: gilt edge 12 to 15c, medium 6 to 8c, and fo. old 4 to 6c. As farmers are now busy harvesting, there is not so much received direct by retail traders as formerly though prices are not in any way materially affected.

BACON.

In this market business during the last week has been very fair, their having been quite an active demand to which the supply appears to have been equal, though prices are somewhat easier, but this is due to a fall in eastern markets. The following are now the ruling quotations, dry salt 9 to 9½c, rolls from 12 to 12½c and breakfast bacon 12 to 12½c.

HAMS.

The business of this market during the past week has continued to keep fairly good. There has been a good demand while the supply appears to have been somewhat scarce, but quite able to meet all wants. Prices are however a shade firmer, the following being now the ruling quotation, viz, 14½c for trade lots. There is no green in stock and we do not hear of any demand.

MESS PORK.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be fairly good, although no particular activity is noticed, the demand at this season of the year being as a rule rather

slow. Prices have made a decline, owing to the low price of beef, the following being the ruling quotation, namely, \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

MESS BEEF

In this market business during the past week has continued very fair. The supply is good and about equal to the demand, which was fairly active. Prices have made a decline, due to a fall in the price of beef in eastern markets, and the following are now the ruling quotation, namely, \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

LARD.

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

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market we do not notice much change. The demand during the past week was rather light and but few sales could be heard of, and the supply is not very extensive as yet. Prices are quoted at \$5.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market opened on the first day of this week with a moderately active business, but the feeling was decidedly weak and at times slumpy, which developed into a marked depression, assisted by weaker and lower foreign markets and the reported increase of the visible supply. At the opening there was a wild rush to sell, both by local parties and on outside orders, and the sharp break which followed exhausted a large number of margins, and the property was thrown on the market, adding materially to the weakness. During the week, there was not much if any improvement made, although at times business was fairly active, the feeling was nervous and fluctuations were both numerous and sudden. The export clearing from the seaboard were rather small and the shipping demand at this place light. At the close the feeling was dull. Corn opened with a fairly active business, both in cash and the speculative futures, and prices were well sustained considering the depression in wheat, but towards the close became rather unsettled in sympathy with the course taken by it. Oats were more active and stronger there being a fair demand for near futures, evidently from "shorts", and also a fair shipping demand while it was noticed that liberal receipts and weak markets for other grain had no influence. Pork was rather overshadowed by the interests shown in wheat, but opened with a fair trading, but prices ruled rather weak and irregular.

On Monday the wheat market opened weak with a wild rush to sell both by local parties and on outside orders, advices from abroad quoted the markets as weak and lower and the sharp break at this place exhausted a large number of margins and the property was thrown in, adding materially to the weakness. When the first selling rush was over prices steadied and strengthened, but again fell off, finally closing rather easy. Receipts posted on this day were 47 cars. In corn there was a fairly active business and prices were well sustained, considering the depressed feeling in wheat, though the close was rather weak and easy. Oats at the opening were easy, but reacted during the day and closed firm. The following were the closing quotations:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.81½	\$0.83
Corn .. .. .	47½	45½
Oats .. .. .	25½	24½
Pork .. .. .	9.35	9.35
Lard .. .. .	6.30	6.30

On Tuesday in the wheat market the depression was again very marked during the early part of the session, assisted by the reported large increase in the visible supply, and the decline again bringing out some large blocks of long wheat which helped the downward tendency. Domestic markets were all lower and foreign advices showed a further weakness but during the day prices advanced quickly on reported increased export movement, though at the close figures were still lower than on the previous day. Corn opened lower under large receipts and fine weather, prices being irregular and the feeling unsettled. Oats were firm, the depression in the other grain markets having no influence. Pork was moderately active and at the opening, under free offerings, a decline took place but towards the close the feeling became firmer and prices advanced, closing steady. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.80½	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	45½	45½
Oats .. .. .	25½	24½
Pork .. .. .	9.22½	9.22½
Lard .. .. .	6.30	6.30

On Wednesday the wheat market opened rather easy, but under a fair demand, only moderate offerings and a better feeling in domestic markets prices were generally advanced. Later on during the day, under more liberal offerings and some decline at the seaboard, and rumors of more hot wheat posted in New York, led to weakness and prices gradually fell off from the highest point, closing barely steady. Receipts on this day were 48 cars. In corn there was a moderately active business, but the markets was almost featureless and the slight changes were due principally to sympathy with the course of wheat. Oats were more active and stronger prices ruled, and pork with an active trading ruled weak during the entire session. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.80½	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	45½	45½
Oats .. .. .	25½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.82½	8.82½
Lard .. .. .	6.15	6.15

On Thursday the wheat markets was fairly active and very nervous, there were no influences to induce free selling and the offerings being much smaller than on the previous day there was a very sharp and sudden advance, a good many orders were received to buy at the opening, and parties holding them were compelled to bid up sharply in order to fill them. Foreign advices quoted steadier and firmer markets abroad, while reports of wet weather also assisted the upward turn on corn. In corn a moderate business was transacted and the feeling somewhat unsettled but became strong in sympathy with wheat. Oats were in an excited and nervous condition and pork with quite a active business opened rather steady,

but prices ruled somewhat irregular. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.81½	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	45½	45½
Oats .. .. .	27	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.60	8.60
Lard .. .. .	6.07½	6.07½

On Friday in the wheat market there was a more quiet feeling, prices were steadier and at times showed considerable strength. Outside trading was light, and most of the business was local, while foreign advices were steady and firm and home markets stronger. The most of the early firmness was received from reports from the northwest, where threshing was in progress, stating that the yield was much smaller than last year. Corn opened a shade firmer, influenced by the early firmness in wheat, and a good demand from "shorts" prices were advanced. Oats opened firm and improved slightly, but quietened down towards the close. In pork there was a moderately active trading, and a sturdier feeling prevailed. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.81½	\$0.82½
Corn .. .. .	45½	45½
Oats .. .. .	26½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.65	8.67½
Lard .. .. .	6.12½	6.12½

On Saturday the wheat market was active but demoralized. After the opening a weakness set in, outside markets being dull and lower, and cables quoting a downward tendency abroad. There was also a report that more hot wheat had been posted in New York, and that the visible supply would show an increase. Corn quickly weakened in sympathy with wheat, and oats were lower and dull. Pork showed quite a fair trading but prices ruled easier. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.79½	\$0.80½
Corn .. .. .	44½	44½
Oats .. .. .	26½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.60	8.60
Lard .. .. .	6.15	6.15

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The local stock market during the past week seemed rather better than on the preceding one towards the latter part, both in business and prices although in one or two instances bids were at a decline evidently only due to the usual fluctuations in stocks. Loan and savings stocks were firm and active, while miscellaneous stocks were rather quiet. The following table of the closing bids of Aug. 12th and Aug. 19th will indicate the tone of the market.

	Aug 12.	Aug 19
Montreal .. .. .	—	209½
Ontario .. .. .	108	108
Molson's .. .. .	—	120
Toronto .. .. .	154½	155
Merchants' .. .. .	114½	115
Commerce .. .. .	127½	127
Imperial .. .. .	126	125
Federal .. .. .	96	95½
Dominion .. .. .	198	199
Standard .. .. .	115½	115
Hamilton .. .. .	124	—
Northwest Land .. .. .	44½	41

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The dullness and inactivity usually prevalent in grain markets at this time of the year has been evidently well developed at this place and been supplemented by weak prices, the result of continued influences, which have caused a stagnation. In wheat but little transactions are recorded, while prices are easier. Of oats much the same may be said, sales were few and the offerings small but apparently sufficient. In provisions as a rule, matters have been more satisfactory, the demand having continued to improve and at steady prices which have been maintained all through the week. In butter very little business was done because there has not been much of the sort wanted available. The better grades were in active demand and all offered was rapidly taken. No enquiry for shipment was heard of, while old butter is still held in considerable quantities, and not wanted by any one at any price.

WHEAT.

Was inactive and lower little being offered and little wanted. No. 2 fall sold off the first part of the week at 88c, but later on was offered at 87c, No. 2, spring brought 90c in cars and 88c on track, No. 2 fall was held at 84c, spring only nominal, buyers and sellers hopelessly apart.

OATS.

Sales were few with the offerings small but sufficient, car lots were sold at 33½ and 33½c, the close being steady at the latter figure.

BARLEY.

Nothing doing, none offered and none wanted. Crop reports indicate the quantity large.

RYE.

In this market there is nothing doing. None being offered, prices are purely nominal.

PEAS.

None offered, nor does there seem to be any wanted. Prices only nominal at 66c for No. 2.

POTATOES.

Business in these was very quiet, there having been nothing at all done in car lots.

EGGS.

The receipts have been large and the offerings were still larger and much in excess of the market. Prices of round lots were unsettled with sales few, at the close values seemed about 10½ to 11c.

BUTTER.

In this market there has not been much changing hands because there has not been much of the sort wanted available. Really choice dairy has been in active demand and all offered readily taken at 14 to 15c, the pick of good store packed sold off at 12 to 13c, but the dealings have been lucky to find a sale at 7 to 8c. There was no enquiry for shipments and had there been there was no stock to meet it. Old is still held in considerable quantities and would have been sold at 4c, but nobody has been looking for it at any price.

CHEESE.

Has gone on selling much as before at 8 to 8½c for good to choice, and 7½c for inferior in small lots, but there was very little movement in the latter.

PORK.

Selling slowly, prices somewhat unsettled, one sale is quoted at \$13 but the general run of the market seems to have remained about \$14 for small lots.

BACON.

The demand has continued to improve and may be said to have been active, on the other hand prices have been steady, as holders of that country stocks are exhausted. Some lot

of long clear sold in the latter part of last week at 6½c, and at the close more was wanted. Cumberland has been moving fairly well and seems more settled at 6½c, rolls not offered, and bellies scarce and firm at 11c.

HAMS.

An active demand at steady prices has been maintained all through the week, trade lots of smoked have sold at 11½c, and small lots at 12c, with canvassed at 12 to 12½c, but nothing doing in green.

LARD.

Quiet and weak, being kept so by the condition of poor butter; tinnets have stood at 8½ to 9c and pails at 6½c for small lots.

APPLES.

New have begun to offer freely, and have sold fairly well at from \$1 50 to \$2 50 per barrel.

POULTRY.

Abundant and easy at 45 to 55c for spring chickens, at 55 to 65c for fowl and 75 to 90c for ducks per pair.

Thought in Business.

In all phases of life there is probably no one thing so essential to success as clear, concentrated and thorough thinking. In science it is practically necessary in order to solve the simplest problems, and it is by carrying this thinking further that some of the most difficult mysteries have been fathomed. For a scientist to pursue his calling without it would be folly personified. It is in this full development of thought, or reason, that man stands alone in the world. The greater this development, the higher in the scale of civilization the individual nation becomes. In literature and in art the same rules hold good in every respect.

If these are established rules in science and art, why not in business? We believe they are. If proof is wanted, let the doubter make a tour of our great mercantile establishments, and it will be found that just in the proportion that thought has been brought to bear upon the developments of the business in the same proportion it is successful. The founders of these large concerns have all been noted for their ability in planning and scheming, by which they clearly proved that thought was brought to bear upon their trade. Piece by piece they thought out their old plans and matured new ones, thus building up a great mercantile fabric, which only a few years previous would have been regarded as impossible. The more carefully thought is brought to bear upon these institutions, the more extensive and perfect they become. The greater the master mind which directs these colossal establishments, the more extensive they become and the more perplexing their ramifications to the unthinking casual observer. In many cases one of the principal reasons of the success in these great undertakings is some marked and distinctive feature of originality. It is this that first brings them under the notice of the buyer, and it is this same characteristic carried to a greater perfection through thoughtful care that gradually places them in the front ranks. The one thing necessary for conducting successfully these mercantile establishments is a great directing mind. It is easier for the individual to build up a large business than to find a successor to carry them out after his death. Look, for instance, at the

unparalleled business of A. T. Stewart, which may be correctly styled as the largest ever built up in this country. No sooner did the great mind that nursed this once gigantic mercantile business from its infancy cease the control than the colossal fabric gradually decayed, until to day it has virtually gone out of existence. This is only a single illustration, but numerous others exist, though not probably so extensive in their development.

On the other hand look at the ordinary trader. He is only partially successful at the best, the majority being satisfied to linger on in a manner that would indicate clearly above all else that they did their business in a listless, unthinking fashion. They are content to drag along an existence that is only tolerable from the very fact that their absolute thoughtlessness never inspires them with ambition. The monotonous daily vocation becomes second nature, so much so that they would as soon think of sitting down and thinking seriously of a plan for the development of their business as they would think of flying. To them everything is of a come-day-go-day sort of business, satisfied with past results, without a future other than what must come in the natural order of things. Ever thankful for small mercies, and never anxious to increase their responsibilities or burdens. Of course everybody cannot be expected to turn out to be a Stewart. That would be absurdly unreasonable, but if merchants—we mean the ordinary, everyday merchants—would set about and direct their thoughts to business a good result would be assured. The average corner grocery would be vastly benefited, the calling would be greatly and permanently elevated, and the general character of the business distinctly improved. Make an effort, therefore, to bring more thought into business by using your brains. The result is sure to be satisfactory.—*Merchants' Review.*

### Prompt Payers.

A reputation for prompt pay is worth more to the interior trader than his store, stock or the good-will of his business. Unlike the intangible "good-will" of the law merchant, it cannot be the subject of barter. The inexorable laws of the world of commerce, which created this invaluable property have also made it inalienable. Go where he may, through town, county or state, the interior merchant who is known as good pay possesses a talismanic influence which makes him the peer of the merchant princes of the commercial world. The choicest stock of manufacturers and jobbers are at his command. Prompt pay and good credit go hand in hand. Good credit piles the shelves of the interior trader with fresh, bright goods, and prompt pay repairs the breach made by the army of buyers in their inroad on the stocks of the smiling trader who counts in his capital the indefeasible advantages of a reputation for prompt pay. In the past year prompt pay has done great things for many of our interior traders. If changes in terms of sale have become necessary, they have never pressed with much severity upon the trader known as good pay. He comes into the market as a buyer, on a first class basis. His request is a command

to the jobber. His goods are always shipped promptly, and are never detained on the road. If he buys by sample his goods are uniformly up to the standard of the sample or several degrees above it. If a job lot of goods is to be sold at a bargain, prompt pay is given the first opportunity to purchase. If there is an advance to be first in the field with some new article or some new line of goods, the jobber or manufacturer naturally sees that advantage to prompt pay. Prompt pay is a power, as these few points very plainly proclaim. Its influence extends beyond commercial affairs to social life. Socially, the merchant who pays promptly is a warm hearted, genial gentleman, whose trials are few, and whose repose is as quiet, peaceful, and serene as summer skies in Utopia.—*Store Reporter.*

### A Libeler tripped up.

That hopeful correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* who has been abusing the Northwest of late, earned the following just criticism from the *Montreal Herald*

The *Toronto Globe* recently set a correspondent to the Northwest to report upon that country. His departure was announced with considerable congratulatory trumpeting, and we were to look for what was going to be said by an Ontario farmer of experience, intelligence, and so forth. One quality possessed by that person seems to have been unknown to the *Globe*, but it must since have discovered that in printing his letters they were opening their columns to a highly imaginative writer. He visited Manitoba in summer, and discourses of its winter climate. He says Manitoba cannot successfully grow vegetables nor produce fruit. He was careful to speak of summer frosts and grew facetious about mosquitoes. He was accurate in his statements about the bridges over the rivers at Winnipeg ascribing to them an indiscriminate service to road and rail traffic that they do not render and was unable to see buildings that stared him in the face. In short if he was sent to bless he became corrupted on the way and cursed. We hope that the *Globe* is ashamed of him as it ought to be. Were it not for the appearance of this person's letters we should have thought it unnecessary to refer to a subject now so well understood, but when nonsensical untruths are reiterated a denial of them should be repeated. The climate of Manitoba in winter is severe, so it is in other flourishing parts of Canada, Montreal to wit, but a tolerably sufficient answer to those who endeavor to exaggerate it is found in the fact that residents of Manitoba do not complain of the cold, but invariably declare that they prefer the steady temperature of that Province to the more changeable climate of other places. There is no explanation of the statement that Manitoba does not successfully grow vegetables more preferable than to say it is untrue. A flippant journal might call it "unmitigated rot"; we will confine ourselves to saying that there is no part of the world that produces finer vegetables and that at every agricultural show in Canada or in England at which Manitoba has exhibited these products of the soil have elicited wonder and admiration. The tropical fruits, such as

the Avogala pear, the mango, the mangusteen and others, are not grown in Manitoba, and, indeed, difficulty is found in ripening some of the more delicate fruits of the temperate zone, except with the aid of glass, but when a person says that Manitoba does not produce fruit, he wanders from the truth. Indeed, we should not be surprised to learn that he wandered in his mind. He complains of the "lonesome" prairies, and the "cloudless skies," and we begin to doubt whether he ever saw the sky from Manitoba. The prairies are certainly not densely populated, and we can understand that he found them "lonesome," because his faculty of observation is evidently of the lowest order and people there choose their company. How he came to believe that the mosquitoes bite "with the feet" we cannot afford time to guess. Possibly some Manitoban, disgusted with the mouse that the *Globe* mountain had produced, gave practical expression to his feelings, and the correspondent may have mistaken the foot of the settler for the foot of the mosquito. Such misapprehensions would be on a par with the remainder of his impressions

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEED—CERTIFICATE—MARRIED WOMAN.**—The certificate of a county clerk to a married woman's acknowledgment of her deed, not signed until his term of office had expired, is not binding, and the deed passes no right as against her, according to the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in the case of *Fitzgerald vs. Milliken*.

**INTERPLEADER—WAREHOUSEMAN—ADVERSE CLAIMANT.**—A warehouseman whose lien for storage is not disputed cannot maintain a bill of interpleader to protect himself against the claim of his bailor and that of a third person, who asserts an adverse title to the goods stored with him as against the bailor, but must defend himself at law. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York in the case of *Bartlett vs. The Sultan*.

**LARCENY—BAILMENT—PURCHASE ON INSTALLMENT.**—The case of *Regina vs. Macdonald*, decided by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (England), was one in which a minor hired furniture on the hire and purchase system under a contract by which he undertook to pay for the furniture in quarterly installments. After having paid four of such installments, and before the fifth became due, he removed and sold the furniture, without the consent or knowledge of the person from whom it was hired. The court held him guilty of larceny as a bailor.

**PEDDLERS' LICENSE—VOID ORDINANCE.**—An ordinance of a town, providing that a person engaged in peddling goods from house to house "shall pay not less than one nor more than twenty-five dollars, for a fixed time, in the discretion of the mayor," is unreasonable and void, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in the case of *The Town of State Center vs. Barenstein*. The court said, in giving judgment. The ordinance in this case is a very peculiar one. It not only did not fix the amount of the license, but did not in any proper sense limit it. The limitation of \$25 ha

no significance, because the time for which that sum might be charged was left wholly to the mayor, and he might fix so short a time as to be equivalent to a refusal to license at all. This we think was not a proper exercise of the power vested in the council to regulate the license peddlers. It was more in the nature of a delegation of their whole power to the mayor. In our opinion the ordinance cannot be sustained.

**INSURANCE—TEMPORARY ILLEGAL USE OF PROPERTY.**—The temporary illegal use of property merely suspends a policy of insurance thereon during the continuance of such illegal use, and if before a loss occurs the illegal use has ceased, in an action on the policy the plaintiff is entitled to recover, according to the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in the case of *Hinckley vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company*. The property covered by the policy in the case consisted of billiard tables, bowling alleys, and their furniture and fixtures. It appeared that the property described in the policy was owned by Warren R. Spurr and Edward W. Spurr until February 28, 1882, when they agreed to sell the same to Herbert A. and Edwin R. Hinckley, at which time they received from Herbert A. Hinckley, a brother of the plaintiff, a written instrument called a furniture lease of the property. The plaintiff ran the bowling alleys and pool tables for hire, and had no license after May 1, 1883, when a previous license running in the name of Herbert A. and Edwin R. Hinckley expired. The property was destroyed by fire August 6, 1883. The Superior Court ruled that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover, and directed a verdict for defendant. The policy declared upon was in the Massachusetts standard form prescribed by the public statutes, and provided that "the policy shall be void if the insured shall make any attempt to defraud the company, either before or after the loss, or if gunpowder or other articles subject to legal restriction shall be kept in quantities or manner different from those allowed or prescribed by law, or if camphene, benzine, naphtha or other chemical oils or burning fluids, shall be kept or used by the insured, except that what is known as refined petroleum, kerosene or coal oil may be used for lighting." The Supreme Court in granting a new trial, said: Without at present going beyond what is called for by the circumstances of the present case, we are of the opinion that, assuming the temporary use of the property insured without a license to come within the prohibition of the policy in the clause above quoted as to gunpowder or other articles subject to legal restriction, yet that clause is not to receive such a construction as to prevent the policy from reviving after such temporary use has ceased.—*Roadstreet's*.

### Rubber and Leather.

Do those who buy more rubbers buy less boots? When the rubber was clumsy, ill fitting and heavy to wear, the ladies' boots gradually assumed more weight in the soles and one of the features of the day was for manufacturers to claim for their products superiority because they could be worn in wet weather without rubbers. Waterproofing the material was re-

sorted to so that the ladies could go dry shod and yet live without the objectionable rubber. Our rubber manufacturers have been equal to the emergency having long since discovered that rubber is *nothing* without beauty. As a consequence we find the following clipping:

"A noticeable feature along with the growth of the rubber trade is the lessening of the demand for heavy-soled leather goods for women."

To-day, the light, stylish button of the ladies is undoubtedly owing to the neat fitting sandal, which can be put on or off without destroying the beauty of the boot, which it is its duty to protect. So, fashion in rubbers, fashion in bonnets, fashion in dress, all have their power. Somewhere and how, each and all alter the shape, style and material of the ladies' boots. To-day it is short dresses and high boots, tomorrow it is fancy hosiery and low slippers. He is a fortunate prophet who has the prescience to discern what change each freak will make in his boots, quickly enough to make it his own profit.—*Lynn Union*.

### An Ingenious and Useful Invention.

A patent has been issued to a gentleman of Gallipolis, O., for a pair of scales which announce, with unerring correctness, the value of any number of tons, pounds or ounces at any price. For instance, a ham is placed on the scales, its weight is 12½ pounds, and the price is 24 cents per pound. A sliding weight is moved along the scale beam until it balances the ham. In the notch where this weight stops will be found the worth of the meat in dollars and cents to a fraction. Again suppose a child comes to the grocery for 50 cents worth of tea that is selling at 78 cents per pound. One indicator is set at 50 and the other at 78. The tea is poured into the scoop until the scales balance, when the amount is found to be as correct as if several minutes of valuable time had been employed to weigh it and figure out the price in the old way. The invention can be applied to druggists scales, stock or letter scales, and will, doubtless, cause a revolution in the scale business generally. The inventor is Mr. Jules Pitrat, a cultivated gentleman of French descent who has been an invalid for several years, and who worked out the problem after months of hard study and experiment. A gentleman of this city who saw the first model at work, a few days ago describes it as perfectly wonderful in its operation, and yet so simple in action that a child can learn to use it in a few moments.—*Shipping and Commercial List*.

### The Cheap and the Dear Seller.

Is it not the first law of economics that the cheap seller will supersede the dear seller, and get all his market away? Certainly, that is true in the long run; but it is not true in five minutes. The difficulties in the way of the "ordercutter" or underseller are very great indeed. In the first place, "the trade" hate him, and the hatred of the trade is unpleasant. Then the buyer who cares about a fall of a penny is always credit, and does not like to quit the man who will give it, and who regards desertion as the one unpardonable sin. Moreover, he, or rather she, believes in the customary

price, and whatever the newspapers may say, cannot get rid of the impression the somehow the underseller is giving her, in some way, inferior quality for her money—a belief diligently encouraged by the regular tradesman. And lastly, the underseller being anxious mainly for accidental custom, is neither so obliging nor so patient, nor so careful about deliveries as his established rival. So strongly do these three causes work together, that we have heard of instances in which bakers in populous neighborhoods have bought their underselling rivals' stocks and sold them at their own prices without their customers either knowing or resenting the tax so directly levied. The force of habit, which even arrests downfalls in bread, is much stronger as to articles less needed and less accurately understood, till we arrive at cases in which, as in the milk trade, cheapness is positively suspected or disliked, as if it must of necessity be based upon some fraud. As a rule, however, the demand that a customary and low price should be lower still comes with surprising slowness, and the distributors, when their wholesale market has given way, enjoy unexpected profits continuously for months.—*The Spectator*.

### Decay of an Iron Bridge.

A phenomenon has been observed in the Callow-hill street bridge, in Philadelphia, which is of great interest to architects and engineers, although the tax-payers of Philadelphia probably take no satisfaction in it. A few days ago men were sent to repaint the girders of the bridge, and began, as a preliminary process, to scrape off the rust. The attention of the foreman was soon attracted by the unusual size and weight of the scales of rust which fell upon the railroad below, and, on picking some of them up, found that they were solid masses from one-quarter to three-eighths of an inch in thickness. It is needless to say that plate iron girders which had lost their substance by rust to such an extent as this would have little strength remaining, and the bridge under the movement of a horse car or loaded cart, which was so great as to compel the painters sitting on their swinging stage to cling to the ropes or braces of the bridge to avoid being shaken off, indicated still further the necessity for an immediate inspection of the whole structure.

The first examination was an informal one, made by persons living in the neighborhood, who found not only that some of the iron work had been nearly eaten through by rust, but that the whole bridge, which is built on a steep rising grade, had moved down hill so far as to tear out the top courses of stone of the upper abutments, and to buckle the struts of the intermediate supports; while the movements of the roadway framework had cracked the asphalt over them, and forced out the paving blocks between the horse railway tracks. The bridge includes one span of 340 feet, and as there can be no trifling with girders of this length, extensive repairs will probably be necessary. The structure was only completed in 1875, so that ten years of neglect have sufficed to bring it nearly to destruction, and those who have to design in portable iron roofs or bridges will do well to notice by this example how short

is the life of such works if not properly cared for. In the case of the Callowhill street bridge, says the *American Architect*, the corrosion was probably hastened by the action of the smoke from the locomotives which passed under it; but there are hundreds of bridges exposed to the same action, and the iron roofs of railway stations and manufactories are often subjected to similar or more dangerous influences. - *The Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

**General Notes.**

REPORTS from Louisiana shows that the rice crops will be the largest ever gathered in that state.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, to its depositors, stating that from 30th ult. no interest will be allowed any depositor on any amount over \$4,000. This is "in consequence of an unprecedentedly large amount now on deposit in this bank, and the difficulty of loaning the same on proper security." The *Star* has it that the Bank of Montreal proposes to do likewise, making the limit of deposit \$3,000.

THE finest wooden ship ever built in the Dominion, the Earl Burgess, classed A1, 15 years, 1,825 tons, was on the 11th inst. successfully launched from the Kingsport yard (twelve miles from Kentville, N.S.) The Earl Burgess was built by Mr. C. R. Burgess, principal owner, at a cost of about \$75,000. In her construction 300 M feet of hard pine, 30 M locust treenails and galvanized fastenings throughout have been used, and this, with the thorough workmanship, accounts for her exceptionally high class.

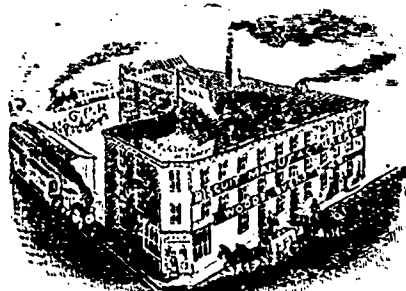
POSTAGE STAMPS were first used in the United States in 1847, that is, the government did not adopt them until that year, although stamps had been used in New York and some of the other States in 1845. This idea came from Europe, where stamps came into use in England in 1838, although it is said that a post-paid envelope was in common use in Paris in the year 1833. The first postage-stamp used in Germany was in 1849. Austria took them up in 1850. Russia used postage envelopes as early as 1845, and took up the adhesive stamps in 1856. France adopted the postage-stamp in 1848. The South American states took them up in 1858.

THE *Boston Boot and Shoe Recorder* says: While the buyers still show a cautious spirit it is evident that they want more goods, and the orders show a substantial increase. Buyers from the southwestern sections are encouraged by the certainty of abundant harvest returns in grain and cotton, and also in the excellent condition of the cattle industry. Old accounts are being settled up, and dealers are filling up their stocks to something like the old amount. Jobbers find that they must make preparations for this extra trade, and are sending duplicate orders accordingly, urging prompt delivery in every case. The only drawback for the manufacturers is that prices are low, and the arbitrary actions of the strikers is interfering with the business causing serious trouble and losses.

The silk industry of Lyons is in a bad way.

Complaint is made of the high price of cotton yarn, now largely used in making the mixed fabrics that have almost superseded the pure Lyons silks that brought the district its renown. But the real cause of the trouble lies in the inability of the old handloom weavers to compete with modern machinery. The great silk houses of Lyons are but intermediaries between the producer and purchaser. They received orders for silk to be woven by hand at the homes of the operatives on mutually agreed on rates, and though the weavers are paid what would be considered but a pittance by less skilled workmen in other lands, the inevitable result seems the ruin of the trade. According to mail advices half the workers are dependent on charity, the contractor being unable to pay even the miserable wages demanded.

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Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH.

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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