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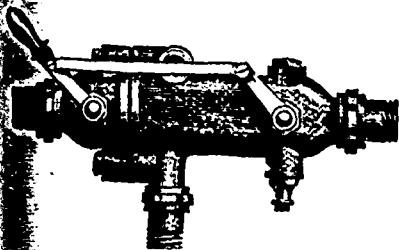
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—CONGOUS—

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These TEAS are the best values we have ever offered.
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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, MARCH 31, 1885.

NO. 27.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,

Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 31, 1885.

G. F. TIMS, general storekeeper, Regina, is removing to Swift Current.

MCDONALD & MCDUGALL, of the Gladstone flour mills have dissolved partnership.

JAMES BUTTERS, of the St. Nicholas hotel, Winnipeg, wishes to dispose of his business.

R. J. CHALMERS is about to open up business at Manitou as a dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware.

MCDONALD & LAMONT, flour mills, Minnedosa, have dissolved partnership and gone out of business.

J. W. DOUGLAS, of the Minnedosa saw mill, has gone out of business, and is succeeded by Jermyn & Bolton.

Eggs were sold last week in Portage la Prairie at 20c, and a year ago they could scarcely be had at 30c.

THERE is a movement on foot to start a cheese factory at Rapid City, and a building has been purchased for that purpose.

HEALY & SUTTON, general storekeepers, Nelson, contemplate following the example of many other merchants, by moving to Morden.

THE first consignment of furs for this season from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg, was made last week by T. A. Newman. Consignments from different parts of the Northwest are beginning to reach the city.

PARSONS & FERGUSON, stationers, Winnipeg, have decided to close out their retail department, and move from present stand to the Gerrie block, Princess street, where they will confine themselves to wholesale business.

THOMAS BENNIE & Co., Winnipeg, have advertised the old Stead & Stephenson, dry goods business for sale, and will probably confine their efforts in the future to their former business of wholesale and manufacturers' agents.

S. F. JOHNSON & Co., wholesale hardware, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, Johnson retiring. The new firm's name will be Geo. D. Wood & Co., with Geo. D. Wood managing partner. Mr. Moore will still manage the wholesale mercantile department.

THE farmers along the line of M. N.W. Railway, and west of its terminus are selling their stock to Calgary men for ranching purposes. The supply will be wanted for Winnipeg as soon as spring fairly opens, and the importation of slaughtered beef in a frozen state ceases.

LAST Tuesday a meeting of the Winnipeg butchers was held in the Seymour house, for the purpose of forming a retail provision protective association. The yearly membership fee was fixed at \$20, and a committee was appointed to draw up a set of by-laws, and secure members.

THE Winnipeg license inspector has been carrying on a determined crusade of late against the unlicensed groggeries of the city, and has been making free use of the spy system. Some people may question the justice or honor of such means, but the end to be gained will justify almost any means within the limit of the law. Outside of the morality of the question, the legitimate trader who pays his license must be protected, and the license inspector has evidently made up his mind that he shall.

WE regret to announce that the firm of Strang & Co., wholesale groceries and liquors have as signed in trust. They have fought bravely through their difficulties for some months, and it is to be hoped, that their present trouble is only temporary, and that they will soon be able to resume business.

THE failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended February 28, as reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 132, as compared with 105 and 269 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1884 and 1883. England and Wales had 94 failures, as compared with 69 and 239 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 31 failures, as against 34 and 21; and Ireland had 7, as against 2 in 1884 and 6 in 1883.

THE renewed efforts of the Montreal and Toronto Boards of Trade to secure the passage of a Bankruptcy Act this session, were seconded by our Winnipeg Board, and on Tuesday the President telegraphed to Sir John A. Macdonald stating the immediate necessity for such legislation, as the opinion of the Winnipeg Board. He also telegraphed the Montreal and Toronto Boards informing them of the action he had taken, and expressing sympathy with them in their efforts.

A MEETING of the Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held yesterday, at which it was decided to telegraph the Government at Ottawa asking that stores for the forces going to scene of rebellion, be purchased from the merchants in Winnipeg. The Hudson's Bay Co. who have been acting as commissariat agents have been sending into the States for car loads of goods, which could be supplied on the spot from the stocks of wholesale merchants here.

THE uprising of half-breeds in Saskatchewan has assumed much greater proportion than was at first anticipated. On Thursday a collision between the insurgents and the Mounted Police and volunteers took place, in which two policemen and ten volunteers were killed. Blood has now been spilled, and a determined struggle in the suppression of the rebellion may be looked for. Rumors of Indian risings are afloat. Poundmaker's band, at Battleford, are giving some trouble; and the File Indians are said to be restless, if not up in arms, but there are no proofs of any general uprising.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

Hugh McGarr, saloon, Ottawa, is dead.
 Henry Calton, grocer, Paris, has assigned.
 The *Sentinel Star*, Cobourg, has been burned out.
 John McIver, general store, Ivan, has sold out.
 Mrs. Dorenwend, hair goods, Toronto, is dead.
 James Christopher, hotel, Port Hope, is dead.
 Barry & Co., grocers, Strathroy, have dissolved.
 Charles Napper, baker, etc., Strathroy, has sold out.
 W. Y. Martin, hotel, Toronto; sheriff in possession.
 Farley & Co., dry goods, Toronto, ask an extension.
 N. Killer & Son, hardware, Waterloo, have dissolved.
 F. Graham, shoes, Cobourg, has been damaged by fire.
 Bowlby & McPherson, hardware, Alvinston, have assigned.
 Thorold Felt Goods Co. (Limited), Thorold, have sold out.
 Wm. Blewett, livery, Napanee, has sold out to C. Z. Perry.
 A. Westland & Co., general store, Wyoming, have dissolved.
 Dobier & Munro, boots and shoes, Ottawa, have dissolved.
 P. Harding, grocer, Newmarket, has assigned in trust.
 J. Powell, general store, Westwood, has assigned in trust.
 E. L. Johns, dry goods, etc., Forest, advertises to sell out.
 Deacon, of Deacon & Suffel, general store, Aylmer, is dead.
 Arthur Reeves, grocer, etc., Orillia, has assigned in trust.
 Kirby Gregory, billiards, cigars, etc., London, has sold out.
 Wm. Watson, dry goods, Toronto, has moved to Tilsonburg.
 Wm. Addison & Sons, builders, Hamilton; sheriff in possession.
 T. L. Mercer, harness, Orangeville, has sold out to C. W. Sydie.
 Stewart & Wilson, general store, Sarnia, have assigned in trust.
 A. J. McDonald, boots and shoes, London, has assigned in trust.
 Geo. Smith & Co., woolens, Lambton Mills, have assigned in trust.
 O. Presspich, publisher, New Hamburg, has sold out to J. Ritz & Co.
 Jervis & Hinkey, bricks, Stratford, have dissolved. Jervis continues.
 T. Brown, general store, Tilsonburg, has sold out to Wm. Watson.
 J. R. L. Waugh, general store, Chesley, has failed and is out of business.
 Mabee & Derbyshire, grist and saw-mill, Odessa, has been burned out.
 John Reid, tailor, St. Catharines, has changed the style to Reid, Bull, & Co.
 W. Roselurg, general store, Bothwell; style is now Wm. Roseburg & Sons.

A. B. Flint, dry goods, Toronto, has been succeeded by Flint, Haut, & Co.
 Walker Bros., hardware, Aylmer, have dissolved. W. J. Welker continues.
 J. & L. Bricker, foundry, Waterloo, have dissolved. Levi Bricker continues.
 Nell McPhadden, general store, Sunderland, has sold out to McLennan & Smith
 Sharpe & Davis, general store, Burk's Falls, have dissolved. L. W. Davis continues.
 Munro & Capell, general store, Morrisburg, have dissolved. M. G. Munro continues.
 The estate of D. York, barber and fancy goods, Cobourg, has been damaged by fire.
 McArthur & Andrews, general store, Argyle, have dissolved. R. C. Andrews continues.
 The stock of W. J. Jaffey, general store, Sunderland, has been sold to J. McLennan.
 Joseph Copp, painter, Clinton, has admitted one Logan as partner; style is now Copp & Logan.
 Beatty & Henderson, woolen mills, Streetsville, have dissolved. J. B. Henderson continues.
 The stock of G. D. McKay, gentlemen's furnishings, London, has been sold by the assignee.
 J. A. Hewitt, general store, Thornhill, has sold out to — Lindsay, and gives possession April 1st.
 Blumenstiel Bros. & Ireson, cigars, Hamilton, have dissolved. Blumenstiel Bros. continue the business.
 Dunbar Bros., general store and livery, Rockwood, have sold out their general store to S. D. McMurray.
 Morrison & Doyle, general store, Hawksville, have dissolved, Doyle retiring and Colvin being admitted.
 Struthers & Powell, general store, Bussels, have dissolved. A. L. Struthers retires, and J. M. Struthers takes his place.
 Alex. Main, rope manufacturer, Hamilton, has admitted his son W. W. Main as partner, under the style of Alexander Main & Son.

QUEBEC.

Joseph Marache, saloon, Montreal, is dead.
 Thomas Welsh, grocer, Arnprior, has assigned in trust.
 F. X. Guenier, grocer, Quebec, has assigned in trust.
 L. Hecklinger & Co., tailors, Montreal, have dissolved.
 James Farrell, grocer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 S. St. Jean, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Remi Reault, dry goods, Stotsville, has assigned in trust.
 St. Maurice & Lacombe, bakers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 J. Z. Dufort, tobaccos, Montreal, is removing to St. Roch.
 P. J. Darack, gentlemen's furnishings, Montreal, is dead.
 R. B. MacLam, groceries, etc., Brighton, has assigned in trust.
 Geo. Reid, general store, South Stukely, has assigned in trust.
 W. McBeth, tailor, Montreal, is removing to the United States.
 Coutlee & Seguin, sewing-machines, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. A. Barry, saloon, books, and post-office, Rock Island, is dead.
 Joseph Bussiere, general store, St. Gregoire, offers to compromise.
 P. F. Carmoly & Co., furniture, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 R. B. Champagne & Co., hats, etc., Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 Mrs. Labelle, furniture, Montreal, has been partially burned out.
 John McGuire, furniture, Almonte, advertises business for sale.
 H. Allemang, books, Berlin, has sold his stock to M. S. Haliman.
 F. X. Tessier, boots and shoes, Montreal; bailiff's sale advertised.
 A. Cardinal & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Germain Tessier, grocer and crockery, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 David Deladurantaye, general store, Van drenil, has assigned in trust.
 Joseph Trudeau, general store, St. Basile le Grand, has assigned in trust.
 C. O. Leclaire, confectionery and cigars, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Currie & Saddler, tailors, Montreal, have dissolved. James Currie retires.
 Felix & Hamilton, machinists and blacksmiths, Montreal, have dissolved.
 James Prior, general store, Arnprior and Pakenham. Selling-off Pakenham stock.
 Doherty & Boucher, general store, Almonte, have dissolved. P. J. Doherty continues.
 Marcel & St. Jean, dry goods, Acton Vale, have dissolved. J. L. St. Jean continues.
 Mrs. Seraphim Poitras, general store, St. Roch, is dead; succeeded by J. Z. Dufort.
 Bulmer & Sheppard, brick manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved. Charles Sheppard continues.
 Belange, Ruelland, & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, Stanfold, have dissolved. G. Ruelland continues.
 John Anderson, baker, Montreal, has admitted his son J. J. H. Anderson, under the style of J. Anderson & Son.
 J. L. Gilmour, manufacturers' agents, etc., Montreal, has admitted Cecil Young as partner, under the style of Gilmour, Young, & Co.
 Schwarz & Reinhardt, jewel-case manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved. E. T. Reinhardt continues under the style of Reinhardt Manufacturing Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

C. S. Drake, grocer, Halifax, is away.
 James Stoddard, Springfield, has assigned.
 R. M. Sterling, jeweler, Windsor, is dead.
 W. D. Main & Co., dry goods, Amherst, have assigned.
 Clish, Crowe and Co., founders, Truro, have dissolved. L. J. Crowe retires.
 Thomas Cantley & Co., crockery, etc., New Glasgow, are giving up business.
 B. Eaton & Sons, manufacturers of edge-tools, Sheffield's Mills, have dissolved. J. E. Eaton continues under old style.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

H. L. Fordham, lobsters, Shediac, has sold out.
 Benjamin Close, general store, etc., Gibson, has assigned.
 Turnbull and Co., flour, etc., St. John, have been burned out.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

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J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 31, 1885.

LAST QUARTER'S INSOLVENCIES.

We have been furnished with the record of Northwestern insolvencies for the first three months of 1885 by the mercantile agency of Dun, Wiman & Co., and the figures while sufficiently high to create a desire for improvement, are not of sufficient magnitude to cause any alarm. The record shows that we have had 22 failures in the Northwest, and the aggregate liabilities of these reach \$320,685. For the first time in two years the aggregate estimated assets of the insolvents are in excess of their liabilities, the assets of the 22 being estimated at \$350,721, showing a surplus of \$30,036.

When in the beginning of 1883 the first insolvencies after the boom came to light, it was usual to hear, that the statement of the insolvent showed quite a large surplus of assets over liabilities, and that depreciation in values of a temporary character was the immediate cause of assignment. Unfortunately the depreciation too frequently proved permanent, and in almost every case where a surplus was shown, mortgaged real estate placed at boom prices, figured up largely in the assets, and in attempts to realize such was generally found to be worthless as an asset, if it did not prove an expensive luxury to trade creditors. Instances have turned up, where estates showing 200 cents on the \$, failed to realize 20 for the creditors, even where the assignee used the greatest economy; and in one instance an insolvent placed among his assets \$20,000 of stock in a hole in the ground on a Lake of the Woods island, which had been dubbed a gold mine by a few swindling speculators and one or two local politicians, and a company floated by them with \$2,000,000 capital stock. But these days are gone, and bankrupt statements showing a surplus may now be accepted as being pretty near correct in their figures. Besides in the Northwest trade and speculation are now thoroughly divorced, and an insolvent's assets now seldom include anything beyond stock, and book debts, or if real estate appears it is invariably the building the insolvent carried on business in. In the statement of the past quarter's insolvencies the assets are

such as will realize something approaching to the estimate of their value, and there are some of the heaviest estates, that will realize 100 cents on the dollar for the creditors in a comparatively short time. While therefore the number of insolvencies and the aggregate of their liabilities during the first quarter of this year are both greater than we could wish, and possibly greater than the more sanguine among us predicted at the opening of the year, there are circumstances connected with the record which give good reason for hope, and a belief, that our trade troubles are about at an end, and none more encouraging than the fact, that while the gross figures are of considerable magnitude, the loss to creditors is likely to be very light indeed.

A comparison of former years gives a fair index to the safety of trade at present, and the insolvency figures of 1883 and 1884 certainly give a hopeful tinge to those of 1885. In the first quarter of 1883 there were 47 failures with liabilities of \$100,000, and in the first quarter of 1884 32 failures with liabilities of \$283,360. The number this year is ten less than in 1881 and twenty-five less than 1883, while the actual loss to creditors will not be one-third of either years.

While our trade misfortunes furnish reason for hope, they also furnish a warning to traders. It is evident that credit is by far too easily obtained in the Northwest yet. A large proportion of the smaller insolvencies of the past quarter are due entirely to indiscriminate credit, and a glaring instance of this is furnished by a western firm which had to ask an extension a few weeks ago. Their statement showed book debts amounting to thirty per cent. more than their total liabilities. Insolvency must overtake men doing business in such a reckless manner, and every effort should be put forth to discourage the system of crediting consumers.

THE BETTER TERMS (?).

A thrill of disgust went through the minds of most people in Manitoba, on Saturday, when it became known that the so-called "better terms," offered to Manitoba by the Dominion Government, had been accepted by the local Legislature by a vote of 17 to 9; and that a division upon the question had been forced in opposition to all the parliamentary courtesies usual in a representative assembly, and, in one or two instances, in

open defiance of the ordinary rule of parliamentary debate. But the Premier had made up his mind that the dose compounded at Ottawa with his consent should be swallowed by the province, and, like all other traitors entrusted with the carrying out of a work of treachery and duplicity, he deemed it wise to accomplish his dirty work with as little display as possible. He had among his followers in the House enough to carry out his aims when it came to a vote; and in the Speaker he had his colleague at Ottawa, who aided him in arranging the dishonourable bargain, and who could be depended upon to use all "choke off" measures within, or for that matter, outside of his prerogatives, to hasten the completion of the disreputable job. The public is wisely deemed not to be trusted with time to watch a lengthy debate, if he will to carry his point without excitement and determined protests from every part of the province; and, being famed for the pliability of his own backbone, he was careful to subject that part of his anatomical formation to as short a strain as possible. His course was clear to himself, and he followed it to the line.

How the people of Manitoba must feel can only be answered by themselves. Our provincial rulers have secured a few thousand dollars extra of a subsidy from the Dominion (or rather, have the promise of receiving it), and with that they can reward those who aided them in concluding their dishonourable bargain, and the balance they can scatter among the truculent loafers and parasites who have all along made up the crowd which catered to them. The people of Manitoba will not profit one cent by the bribe thus thrown at our politicians, much the same as a bone is thrown to a hungry cur. It will all go for spending money for the Cabinet, who have deluded and sold the province.

But where are the lauded rights of Manitoba, so well put forth less than a year ago in the famous Bill of Rights framed by Mr. Norquay and his friends? Where is the relief from railway monopoly demanded in the same? and where is the readjustment of the tariff which was to free commercial Manitoba from the burden under which it is now tottering? Where are all the demands, which less than a year ago Mr. Norquay threatened to carry to the foot of the throne, he could find no redress this side of

Atlantic? The answer is short but decided. Sold for a few thousand dollars to be distributed among Mr. Norquay's hungry following. A year ago this gentleman pictured Manitoba as an oppressed and burdened province, driven into confederation "at the point of the bayonet," and despoiled of everything it possessed, amounting to many millions in value, and now he waives its every claim for a money consideration, less than the people of Winnipeg spent last year in smoking tobacco. And for fear that there might be any uncertainty about the degradation of the agreement, it contains a clause that it shall be a final settlement of all the claims of the province.

Manitobans can now make up their minds to settle down to their position as the people of a bought and paid for province. Landed rights they have now none, railway rights they are without, and commercial rights they will enjoy in proportion to the clemency of Ottawa Governments, which one after another have aimed to make the Northwest one huge grain field, where only toiling agriculturists could exist, and submit to the extortions of eastern manufacturers and financiers. The prospect is certainly not a promising one, but it is all that is, now held out to us.

SUPPLIES FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

We have no desire to annoy or cavil at the Dominion Government in their present efforts to quell the half-breed rebellion in the Northwest, but it does seem as if they were trying to verify the old saying of "the more haste the less speed." Since the first news of the outbreak the furnishing of stores other than arms and ammunition has been entrusted to the Hudson's Bay Co., a corporation of the most reliable character no one will attempt to deny. But the Hudson's Bay Co., or rather their officers in this city, on whom falls the work of furnishing the military wants, have their trade jealousies like all other men in mercantile life, and are not likely to purchase from opponents who are in the field against them in their every day business transactions, and on that account will be likely to secure supplies, not now included in the stock, from the east or the United States. Were there plenty of time to spare for furnishing the necessary supplies, no one could blame the Company's officers and employes for purchasing in markets, where they could secure best scope for making a

profit. But in the present trouble delay is dangerous, and promptitude is, or should be the main aim. Now there are in Winnipeg wholesale stocks of almost every class of merchandise, and at the present time when spring trade should be opening up, these stocks are unusually heavy. From these it is quite possible for the whole supplies, outside of arms and ammunition, necessary for military operations to be purchased. Yet the Hudson's Bay Company have, we understand, been ordering from the United States car loads of goods, which could be had in the city on a moment's notice, but which they will have to wait days if not weeks to have delivered here from a distance. As already stated, no one can blame the Company for this, as they can buy at the same prices as our wholesale merchants. But we question the wisdom of any departure at Ottawa placing the purchasing power, in the hands of any one corporation. An agent of the Government in this city could purchase all the stores he wanted without leaving the city, have them delivered in a few hours instead of waiting days or weeks, and we firmly believe secure them for less money, than the Government will have to pay for them.

Their is another point to view this matter from, and that is one of equity. Winnipeg will suffer more in trade matters from the insurrection, than any other wholesale centre in Canada, although in no way responsible for the uprising, but on the contrary was the first to send a battalion of volunteers to assist in quelling it. From this standpoint Winnipeg should be the first to share in any trade benefits which may arise out of the unfortunate affair, especially when the Government can get more promptly and cheaply supplied here, than it can in any other Canadian market.

THE REBELLION.

THE Canadian Northwest has been famed for miniature rebellions and scattered uprisings in arms ever since the fracas in 1816, when Governor Robert Semple was shot by a party of Northwest traders; and the peculiarity of all these uprisings has been that the insurgents were not the native Indians, as has been the case in most of the western states. The Indian in Canada has been a comparatively harmless savage, as far as his actions toward the white population is concerned, and what trouble he

has caused was when he donned his war-paint to fight with some other tribe of his own race. The fiend of discontent seems not to have taken any great hold upon him until the blood of the "pale-face" got mingled with that of his own race, and enough of the tricks of modern civilization were incorporated into his nature to make him dangerous.

The present uprising possesses all the characteristics of its predecessor of 1869. It is the same class that are up in arms, and it is a actually the same leader who is at their head. The grievance complained of, too, is nearly the same as that complained of in 1869; and it must be admitted that these people now in rebellion have a real grievance, and, like all other grievances of the Northwest, its cause is to be found in blundering or incompetency at Ottawa. Delay in securing the rights vouchsafed by law to every settler in the Northwest may be peacefully borne with for years by white settlers; but a people like our half-breeds are too restless in their nature to be satisfied with such a temporizing policy. When it is known that a white population of some two thousand or more have been settled at Prince Albert for ten years, have built themselves homes, and cultivated farms and not one of them as yet has received a patent for his land from the Crown (and such is the case with the white population), what must it be with the native half-breeds? Such has been the dilatory course of the Ottawa Government; and settlers know from past experience that they may put thousands of dollars' worth of improvements on the lands on which they have squatted, and be ejected from them on the most trivial pretences of an Ottawa land official. But while no true citizen of Canada will attempt to justify Riel and his half-breed followers in their present rising, every unbiassed Canadian will hold the present Dominion Government responsible for any blood that is spilled in its suppression.

We have this time the novelty of the Indian joining hands with the half-breed in rebellion; and here again Ottawa meddling is responsible. In the days when a dozen or so officers and a few score men of the Mounted Police were the sole authority in the Northwest Territory, there was no trouble with the Indian. The bluff, soldier-like honesty of those men inspired the red-man with confidence, and he was quiet and satisfied. But Ottawa misrule had to be introduced into the territories; a Governor was appointed, whose principal business seems to have been to mix himself up with questionable speculations, increase his income by sanctioning evasions of the territorial liquor laws, and allow the growing up under him of a system of misgovernment which has disgusted both whites and Indians. Can we wonder, then, that our Indians are now ready for rebellion?

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PORTER & RONALD,
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 Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
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 Of Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries
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Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest rates to the Trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.

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FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES!

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

FIRE-PROOF LINING
 For Vaults, Partitions, Shutters, Doors, etc.,
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Specialties.  Specialties.
 PATENT SHIRTS,
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TEA IMPORTERS,

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General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from
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 Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

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WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS

Have constantly in stock
 FRESH, SALT,
 SMOKED and
 FROZEN FISH,
 CANNED FISH,
 PIG'S FEET,
 TRIPE, TONGUES,
 and SOUNDINGS,
 ANCHOVIES,
 OYSTERS.
 Catherine Block, 19 Alexander Street West,
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GEO. B. CROSS & CO.
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Consignments of Farm Produce solicited,

PROMPT CASH RETURNS,
 GOOD STORAGE.

88 Princess Street, **WINNIPEG.**

Sparkling Lager Beer!

Is now ready for the Market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
 Delivered anywhere in the City at 3.50 per
 EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Special
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
 In Wood and Bottle always on hand

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

STRANG & COMPANY,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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 Marmalade.
 Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 7lb Glass Jars.

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 Sole Northwest Agents for John Gray & Co.
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Fancy Dry Goods,
SMALL WARES,

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts,
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Corner of William and Princess St.
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have been affected like all others by the excitement of the past week. Not that the rumors of rebellion have raised discount figures, or caused interest on loans to be higher. But there has been that neglect of business which has lessened its aggregate for the week. In commercial circles the effect has not been very marked, as the last days of every month are usually inactive so far as discount demands are concerned. With the opening of April there will undoubtedly be renewed activity, as a large share of the spring purchases of stock go into paper from April 1st. Banks profess to be able to attend to all this business without inconvenience, and there is no fear of any scarcity of money for regular lines of discount. Rates are still the same. First-class paper 5 per cent; ordinary 9 to 10; promissories and one name 10 to 12. The excitement has had more effect upon real estate mortgage loans, and until there is a settlement of the disturbed state of affairs throughout the Northwest, the calls for loans on farm property will no doubt be few. City business there is very little of at present, so that the week has been rather a quiet one for the loan companies. Funds for such loans are not scarce, and rates are still from 8 to 10 per cent, with plenty of funds to be had at the lower of these two figures seeking good investment. It is seldom except in cases of renewals, that 10 per cent is asked.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Like all other branches of business in the city, the wholesale trade has been more or less affected during the week by the excitement in connection with the half-breed outbreak in the Saskatchewan district, and business has not held its usual even flow. It cannot be said that trade has been injured in a permanent or in a lasting way, but there has been a feeling of restlessness, caused by the dispatch of volunteers to the seat of trouble, quite a number of whom have been drawn from trading circles. Amid this excitement there has been some difficulty in ascertaining the exact feeling in wholesale circles, but so far as it could be reached, it indicates a slowly improving state of affairs. In most lines of season goods there has been considerable activity caused by the filling of orders for spring goods, and in some houses, where the number of military volunteers reduced the staff of employees, not a little inconvenience was experienced. Much more activity would have undoubtedly been the rule had not the weather of the past week still maintained something of a winter aspect, but in spite of this business has improved. Lines dependent upon building and out-door contracting have been moving at a steady pace of gradually returning activity, but the backward weather has also had a checking effect upon these. In lines of every day consumption there have been no new features, unless that they have been more or less interrupted by the general excitement, and have not experienced the improvement, which the close approach to spring should have produced. Once the excitement has subsided it will no doubt be found

that in almost all branches activity has been on the increase. The report from collections shows an improvement in almost all lines except farm machinery and such as are dependent for cash returns direct from the farmers, and houses in these lines are satisfied and prepared to bear with a falling off, until seeding operations are over. Altogether wholesale business in the city has maintained a healthy and encouraging tone during the week, and there is plenty of evidence, that a prosperous season is being entered upon.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

During the week there has been a steadily increasing demand for spring machinery, and reports from country agencies indicate a good trade for several weeks, which will cause fresh demands upon the central houses here. The activity is all the more encouraging as it comes without much effort, there being no inclination to push matters this season. Collections have fallen off somewhat, but this is no more than was expected, and some houses report cash returns freer than they anticipated.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is still no let up to the activity in this branch, and quite a heavy aggregate of goods have been shipped out during the week. Rubber goods have been in good demand, but there have also been heavy sales made of goods required for spring and summer trade. Collections are reported quite as good as could be expected at this time.

CLOTHING.

Matters are rather quiet in this trade, and the week has been anything but an active one. The fact that one house has decided to close out their branch here, and are now placing their stock on the market at reduced figures has no doubt something to do with that quietness complained of by others. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The improvement in this trade noted in our last report still holds out, and although the week has not been a very active one in sales, it has been in marked contrast with the quietness which existed in February. Collections are reported very good, and much more encouraging than sales.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This trade keeps moving at a steady pace, and the past week has been fully up to an average. Although not a trade dependent upon seasons, it is being favorably affected by the opening of spring. Collections are reported fair to good.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch, there has been quite a little activity during the week. So far this spring's business has not had any of the rush and lull movement of former years, but has held to a steady state of moderate activity. The past week has been such, and the volume of orders keep regularly coming in. There is still a good share of the spring's business to overtake, and several weeks without any marked lull intervening are now looked forward to. Collections although a little slow, are as free as can be expected at this time, and are by no means discouraging.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

The approach of spring is being felt in this branch; and while there has been a moderately good business done in staple lines during the week, there have been quite a number of inquiries for fancies. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

FISH.

There has been very little activity in the shipping of fish during the week. Two cars, about the last straggling exports of the season, have gone south; but the warm weather setting in again in the States has stopped further demands. The local trade in small lots still keeps moderately active. The supply of both white-fish and jack-fish is still liberal, and the latter have dropped a little in price. Car-lots of white-fish are quoted at 4½ to 5c, and small lots 5½ to 6c; jack-fish, in car-lots, 1½ to 2c, and in small lots 2½c. The new duty on oysters has already raised prices, and quotations are now: Standards, 40c; selects, 45 to 50c.

FRUIT.

The fruit business is exceedingly quiet at present, and dealers have been complaining quite a little during the week. The only marked change is in apples, which have gone up to \$5.50 and 6 a barrel. Messina oranges are worth \$5.50 to 6 a box, and California Riversides, \$6 to 6.50. Lemons are quoted at \$5 to 5.50; Almeria grapes are selling at \$5 to 6 a bin; Eleme figs, in boxes, 16 to 20c per lb. Dates, raisins, and currants are unchanged in prices.

FUEL.

There is still a good business doing in wood, many parties being engaged laying in stocks before the spring break-up; but for immediate use the demand is light. Round lots of poplar have been going cheap, some in the city selling at \$2.25. Tamarac is scarce, and pine lots hard to be got. These will bring \$4.50 in the city. Coal is unchanged in price, quotations being: Anthracite, delivered, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to 10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

A little activity has been experienced in this trade during the week, but the aggregate of sales has not been heavy. Small orders have been numerous, and the filling of them has made matters lively in comparison with the dull month of February. Collections are reported dull, but inclined to improve.

GROCERIES.

This staple trade seems to have been most affected by the excitement of the past week, and the aggregate of sales shows a slight falling off, instead of an increase, as was expected. Business, however, has not been dull, and will doubtless recover all it has lost during the current and coming weeks. Teas are still on the upward tendency in the east; but our importers were fortunate enough in having bought heavily before the last rise was made. There are no changes in the prices of other goods, and quotations are as follows: Sugars—Yellows, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps 10c and a further advance is still looked for. Coffees and Teas are firm and unchanged quotations being as follows: Rio, 14 to 16c; Javas, 22 to 25c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c; Mochas,

30 to 34c. Teas still range: Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons, 40 to 55c; Congous, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown, \$2.50, and triple crown, \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In shelf and fancy goods business has been fairly active for several days, while it has been slowly improving in heavy lines. The improvement in the latter would be much more rapid, but for the continued cold weather, and a good spurt is expected as soon as the break-up occurs. There has been a disposition to shade current prices of some goods, such as nails; but the following are standard quotations: Tin-plates, I.C., 14 x 20, \$6 to 6.25; 20 x 28, \$12 to 12.50; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7½ to 8c per lb, according to quality; bar-iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.50 to 3.75 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Business still holds moderately active in this trade, and the past week has been up to a good average; while there is a prospect of rapid improvement as soon as mild weather sets in. Prices are unchanged and as follows: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

Although there have been no heavy sales made this spring, yet there are no signs of an early waking up, and small orders are every day becoming more numerous. There is a disposition on the part of buyers to hold off in hope of getting the slaughter prices of last year, but there seems to be very little inclination on the part of dealers to repeat the follies of the past. There is as yet no immediate prospect of a reliable scale of prices being reached, but matters are in such a state, that it is quite possible for such to be agreed upon soon, as nobody seems anxious to do business for fun this season.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

This trade has been gradually making up for two or three weeks, and is now fairly into the spring activity. There have been a few changes in prices, but none of any consequence. Linseed oil raw, 69c per gal.; boiled, 72c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; l.a.d., No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25; oleine 45; fine qualities, 55c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50 Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Quite an active trade has been doing in this line during the past week, and improvement is steady as the season advances. Once the snow

is fairly away a little rush is looked for. Collections are reported as good as can be expected.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

This trade is gradually waking up, and the past week has added materially to the activity. Still there is not the bustle usual about this time of the year. Collections are reported fair to good.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Business is anything but active in this trade, and the sales of the past week while light in aggregate have been confined mainly to staple domestic goods, there being almost no demand for imported or fancy lines. Prices of domestic spirits are as follows: --Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain movement all over the province has been exceeding light during the past week, when compared with that of other weeks during the winter now past, and it is evident that the season is all out to close, although it is known that quite large quantities of both wheat and oats are still held by the farmers, and will probably not reach market until seeding operations are over. Receipts have been so light at many western points, that the firms having buyers out, have decided to close for the season at all but a few leading points, and have ordered their buyers to return to the city on April 1st. Millers in the city have heavy stocks of wheat in store, and are refusing to purchase lots, the street receipts light as they are being all they can now attend to. The demand for export is almost nothing at present, and will amount to very little until lake navigation is open, and summer freight rates are in force. Oats are not greedily sought after either, and it seems as if there was a strain to keep up present prices until seeding operations commence, and receipts are shut off. Barley has scarcely been seen during the week. Provisions have been moving with moderate freedom, and as the packing season is almost to close, cured meats are holding firm in price. Butter is still being received in excess of the demand, except prime lots, which sell quite freely.

WHEAT.

The city receipts have been so light, that prices are in a great measure nominal. Millers are no way anxious to add to stocks on hand, but offer the following for street receipts, viz: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2, was worth 65c; No. 1 regular, 65c; No. 2, 60. No. 3, 54c; rejected 40 to 47c.

OATS.

Not many car lots have changed hands during the week, and there is now a gap in prices between holders and sellers. Sales have been from 36 to 38c.

BARLEY.

There has been none offered, and there has been scarcely any demand.

FLOUR.

There is still no export business, and the local and western trade is the demand, and that is by no means very active. Prices are unchanged, quotations here: Superfine, \$2.30; at long baker's, \$2; XXXA, superfine \$1.25.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Mills are not adding greatly to output, and all available is wanted in the market. Bran sells at \$11 a ton, and shorts \$13.

POTATOES.

Small lots have sold during the week, and even 55c, but there is no demand for large lots. These can be filled at 45 to 49c.

EGGS.

As the season advances prices come gradually down, and the decline would have been more marked, but for the effort to hold up prices after Easter. Small lots of fresh hatching, 23 and even as low as 22c.

BUTTER.

There is still no demand for low grades, even good mediums are very slow sale. Small lots sell freely at 19 to 20c, with 21 and 22c for gilt edge fresh lots. Receipts liberal, and show no sign of falling off.

CHEESE.

Stocks in the city are low, and demand active. A few sales have been made in the market, qualities at 14½ to 15c.

HAMS.

There is a slight upward inclination in prices to the close of the packing season. Small jobbing lots are held at 13½ to 14c and large lots at 14½ to 15c.

BACON.

There has been a fair demand during the week, and prices have been steady. Small lots of dry salt are offered at 9c, and large lots at 9½ to 10c; rolls are worth 15 in small lots and 13½ to 14c in small lots. Large bacon is quoted at 14½c.

MESS PORK.

There is no local packed to be had here, and Chicago is held at \$19 for round and \$19.50 in barrels.

LARD.

There is no change to report in the market, 20lb. pails being still held at \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

With the packing season near a close, prices have eased off a little, and quotations are \$5 to \$5.25.

MINNEAPOLIS.

It was another dull week on 'change, fluctuations were slight, but the close very firm, though prices were the same on opening day, but showed an advance of 2c over yesterday's close. Many traders drew their samples to-day, because, as other markets were strong and high, buyers were too nervous to bid freely, and not seem anxious to take hold. A very undertone was apparent to close close day, and there are many indications that bottom has been touched, although, the weather being dry, these "signs" may fall. Heavy rains are needed in the Minneapolis belt, the ground in good condition, so that it is thought that a little seeding has been done in the Dakotas is not yet regarded as a very important matter.

Following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during the

ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago:

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1884:
			Mar. 26
No. 1 hard..	82	81	81½ 98½
" 2 ..	80	79	80 94½
" 1 ..	75	73	75 89
" 2 ..	68	65	68 85

Futures were higher, No. 1 hard, May, opening at 81½ and closing at 85½c. May, No. 2 hard, opened at 81½ and closed at 83c. Course gains have been in good demand, but closed weaker. No. 1 oats, 26 to 27½c; corn, 36 to 37c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been strong, and advancing, bulk bran closing at \$10 to 10.50 and shorts at \$11.25 to 12.

FLOUR—Until to-day the flour market has been quiet and easy, but the advance in wheat has caused a sudden stiffness and millers have refused to consider orders for future delivery at anything like present prices. The fact that recent table tenders at prices above those ruling here the past 48 hours has given our millers much encouragement, they believing that it indicates an early and important change in affairs abroad. The domestic demand is slightly better and the general market is better. The principal change for the week is in the shape of a better demand for patents, which have not been active for some time.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.30 to 4.80; straights, \$4.20 to \$4.50; first bakers', \$3.40 to 3.80; second bakers', \$3 to 3.30; best low grades, \$1.80 to 2.00 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.60 in bags.

The operations on the Falls last week were quite satisfactory to those mills which ran. The water-power was the best it has been thus far this spring, and enabled two-thirds of the mills to keep up to full motion, and turn out nearly their full quota of flour. A 10,000-bbl increase in the output was the sequence. The production of the week was 102,000 bbls—averaging 14,580 daily for the seven days—against 92,140 bbls the preceding week, and 73,435 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. The current week opened less auspiciously. Sunday there was a big read of water; but on Monday, when the mills began to pull on it strongly, it gradually fell away, and, while at times considerably improved, it averaged quite low up to Wednesday, and gave the operative miller a taste of experience approaching the worst times he passed through last winter. An improvement is looked for very quickly, however. While no high water is expected before rain comes, it is the belief that, as small streams and feeders become opened up, the volume will grow until there is a fair stage to work with. The weather has been quite severe the past two weeks, and the present decline of the water is largely attributed to that. By a great many the shortage of power is looked upon as an unmixed blessing, as it has the effect of keeping the flour production down. The flour market shows slight improvement, prices having been generally advanced about 10c on Wednesday, and most firms withdrew all outstanding offers on the same day. This is the result of stronger offers from abroad, and

the advance of wheat in Liverpool and Chicago. Private cables of the leading milling firms state that appearances are more warlike, and feeling is accordingly stronger. The Millers' Association advanced prices of wheat 2c on Wednesday morning, hoping to draw out the remainder of the hard wheat, which will all be needed to complete the season's run. Orders for considerable quantities for June delivery have been placed in Duluth.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Mar. 24	Mar. 17	Mar. 10
Wheat, bush..	456,000	383,300	394,850
Flour, bbls ..	695	420	640
Millstuffs, tons	40	24	38

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Mar. 24	Mar. 17	Mar. 10
Wheat, bush ..	67,300	74,000	51,380
Flour, bbls ..	95,105	93,274	76,744
Millstuffs, tons..	3,008	2,419	2,291

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Mar. 23.	Mar. 16.
No. 1 hard ..	1,259,883	1,242,408
No. 2 hard ..	98,193	102,101
No. 1 ..	1,799,182	1,791,697
No. 2 ..	241,216	284,335
No. 3 ..	18,053	11,923
Rejected ..	14,656	16,260
Special bins ..	560,554	660,225
Total ..	3,901,742	4,034,905

	ST. PAUL.		
	Mar. 25.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 11.
In elevators, bush ..	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,152,000

	DULUTH.		
	Mar. 24.	Mar. 17.	Mar. 9.
In elevators, bush ..	5,987,500	5,887,000	5,823,079
Altogether ..	101,000	—	—

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market during the past week has been in rather an unsettled state, and a vigorous tug has been going on between bears and bulls, with the advantages going slowly but steadily in favor of the latter. The belief that a war between Britain and Russia is unavoidable has been steadily gaining ground, and the action of the British Government in calling out the militia and reserves leaves very little doubt upon that point. This has given fresh courage to the bullish element, and reports of probable damage to the winter wheat crop has also aided in this direction. On the other hand the enormous quantity on sight in every portion of the world, and the equally enormous quantities known to be held by farmers in every grain growing country, proves quite a heavy load to pull against, and the load is made a little heavier by the fact that in this and other American cities, banks are not too ready to let out funds for grain speculation. Then while war between Britain and Russia seems unavoidable no one knows how long the actual crash may be held off by the devices, schemes and subterfuges of modern European diplomacy. These

circumstances give encouragement to the bears, and while they have been losing ground steadily during the whole of last week, they contest every inch of it with stubbornness. Corn has been in sympathy with wheat, but has not shown such a marked advance. On the other hand meats have not been affected by war rumors, and pork and lard have been subject only to such fluctuations as a scalping market would produce.

On Monday wheat opened quiet and firm, and kept advancing during the day, although the trading was but light. In corn matters were equally quiet, but not so firm, while oats showed considerable improvement. Pork and lard were a little easier than on Saturday and confined to a limited range in fluctuations. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.76½
Corn ..	37½	38½
Oats ..	—	28
Pork ..	11.77½	11.80
Lard ..	6.77½	6.80

On Tuesday there was considerable demand for actual deliveries of cash, but futures were quiet, and prices lower a shade. Receipts for the day increased to 124 against 94 on Monday. Speculative offerings were very free. Corn was weak in sympathy with wheat, but declined only about ¼c. Pork and lard were a little stronger. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.74½	\$0.75
Corn ..	37½	37½
Oats ..	—	27½
Pork ..	11.77½	11.77½
Lard ..	6.80	6.82½

On Wednesday there was an advance in prices all round and much more activity among the speculative crowd. Receipts of wheat fell to 57 cars, and the opening showed quite an improvement on Tuesday's closing. Prices advanced steadily and quite a brisk business was done. Corn and oats were both active and tending upward in sympathy with wheat. Pork was strong and higher, and lard was steady and firm. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.76½	\$0.76½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	—	28
Pork ..	11.90	11.92½
Lard ..	6.85	6.87½

On Thursday there was a nervous feeling, and wheat had quite a range in its fluctuations. European stock reports being conflicting. Corn was also unsettled while oats were quiet and easier. Pork was irregular and a little higher, while lard was quiet and almost without change. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.76½	\$0.76½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	—	28
Pork ..	12.05	12.07½
Lard ..	6.82½	6.85

On Friday there was a weaker feeling all round at one time, and the bears seemed to get firm hold of wheat. Corn was in sympathy

and weaker. Pork was steady but inclining upward. Lard was rather quiet. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat	\$0.77½	\$0.77½
Corn	38½	38½
Oats	—	28
Pork	12.25	12.27½
Lard	6.87½	6.90

On Saturday wheat opened weak, and early in the day had a nervous feeling and downward tendency, but recovered and closed fully as high as the previous day and firm. Corn was quiet and a shade weaker. Pork declined a little and was easier. Lard was quiet and weak. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat	\$0.77½	\$0.77½
Corn	37½	37½
Oats	—	28
Pork	11.12½	12.15
Lard	—	6.87½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week had its little upward reaction, in which the decline of the previous week was all recovered, and, in the case of some bank stocks, a further advance secured. There has, however, been no very marked move upward, and the rise is only one of the phases of an irresolute market. The closing bids of Wednesday, March 18th and 25th, furnish an index to the tendency of the market.

	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.
Montreal	194½	195
Ontario	109	110
Molson's	112	—
Toronto	181	182
Merchants'	111½	112½
Commerce	120½	122
Imperial	—	124
Federal	45	46½
Dominion	—	191
Standard	—	111½
Hamilton	—	120
Northwest Land	39½	38½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the past week the grain market was in a very unsatisfactory state, and the volume of business transacted exceedingly light. The present state of affairs in Europe and Asia has unsettled the minds of holders, and created hopes of greatly advanced prices in the near future. Offerings have thus been small, but equal to the demand, as buyers are determined not to pay advanced prices; and the gap thus caused reduces the possible number of sales to a very low ebb. This was specially so with wheat, while rough grain was to some extent in sympathy. Business in provisions has been quiet; meats also were quiet, and do not show any activity. A slight improvement in the state of the butter market is about the only good feature to report, and this can go on much further before there is any healthy activity in connection with that product.

WHEAT.

The transactions were so few and light that reliable quotations are difficult to obtain. Early in the week No. 1 spring sold for 82c; No. 2 fall for 83c; No. 2 spring and No. 3 fall for 81c. These are about the average figures of the week, but holders have been asking much higher.

OATS.

There was a fair steady demand during the week, and prices have scarcely changed since

our last report. Cars of mixed sold at 36 to 36½c, and of white at 37c. The upward tendency has evidently received a check.

BARLEY.

There was a quiet feeling in connection with this grain, and prices tended downward. No. 1 sold in small quantities at 67c, and lots of two and three cars of No. 2 went at 62c; No. 3 extra sold at 59c, and No. 3 at 55 to 56c.

RYE.

Very little doing, and quotations nominal at 59c, being the steady price.

PEAS.

A few car-lots of No. 2 changed hands at 62c. Street receipts sold at 59c.

POTATOES.

There was very little demand for car-lots, and only a small quantity changed hands during the week, 35c being the figure.

EGGS.

Lined and packed are now out of the market, and nothing but fresh are wanted. These sold in round lots at 17 to 18c.

BUTTER.

There was a fair demand for mediums; but stocks are heavy, and all orders were promptly filled at 9 to 10c. Prime dairy sold freely at 17 to 18c; boxes of rolls at 14 to 15c.

CHEESE.

Very little business was done; but some small lots of good quality sold at 12½c, and some medium at 11c.

PORK.

Few sales are reported, and prices are nominal, ranging from \$15.50 to 16.

BACON.

Business in this product was quiet, and sales of small lots only are reported. Long-clean in cases is quoted at 8 to 8½c; Cumberland, 7½c; and rolls, 10 to 10½c.

HAMS.

Almost no demand, and prices weak. A few small lots of smoked sold at 11c.

LARD.

The demand was light, and tinnets sold at 10 to 10½c; tierces, 9½c.

POULTRY.

Offerings are becoming smaller. Turkey sold at \$1 to 1.50; geese, 90c to \$1.10; fowl, 75 to 90c a pair; ducks, 90c to \$1.

APPLES.

Apples are getting scarce, and prices are on the upward move. Some poor lots sold at \$2, and fair to choice from \$2.50 to 3.

Commercial Summary.

The cold weather checked trade during the week, and from almost all the larger cities word is telegraphed to *Broadstreet's* that the season in business circles is backward. The shipments of dry goods from Boston and New York are about as heavy as one week ago, but takings are no larger. Jobbers in dry goods continue to monopolize the business reported, and makers' agents await the depletion of stocks in second hands. Collections in general lines which were better during the early part of the month, have fallen away. At Philadelphia leading merchants report no rush of business. At Boston the lingering winter retards trade, and at Cincinnati business drags though there is no tendency to lower prices. There is some disappointment at Chicago, owing to the lack of increasing activity, and at Cleveland the delay in seasonable traffic is attributed to the

weather. At the larger southern cities a moderately active trade, except at New Orleans, where it continues of a hazy character. The general industrial situation improved to the extent that the strikers' Gould system of railways have gained point and returned to work. Wheat is firmer—after the weakness caused by the parent restoration of an understanding with Russia and England—because of forecasts of damage to the winter wheat. In addition to reports published last week, *Street's* special telegraphic advices from Indiana are that the loss from decrease in acreage and other causes will be from 10 to 15 per cent. But the worst prospect is reported from Kansas, where our advices, based on an inquiry, point to one-third less acreage, serious damage to the autumn-sown crop, and other causes. Seeding of spring wheat has begun at many points in southern Indiana, some in northern Minnesota and Dakota. Total acreage there is believed to be only slightly decreased. In the southern part of the region specified there is more speculation of crops, flax being largely sown north the acreage to wheat is somewhat in expectation of a smaller total crop. While it is entirely probable that the increased wheat acreage and damage to the winter crop may have been exaggerated, it is certain that the autumn-sown wheat has been less of it planted. Indian corn is pathized with wheat in price but will move abroad relatively more freely. Wheat closed last night (No. 2 red) against 92c, a week ago, and Indian (No. 2 mixed) at 49½c, against 51½c. Hogs have been dull and neglected, showing a decline for options. Cash pork closed at \$13.50, against \$13.50, and (fixed) at 7.35, against 7.50c, a week ago. A little change in iron and steel. Rail mills have bid \$26 per ton on contracts and been underbid. Not more than 5,000 tons of the 15,000-ton orders reported in the New York market are consumable, owing to the financial condition of would-be buyers. Prices of steel are lower than ever before. The demand for prairie coal is moderately steady. The quota has been limited, and work in the kill valley has been stopped. For the quarter time will also be the rule, usually excites protest from the miners paid by the quantity taken out and unchanged. Petroleum is firm at 80½c, against 76½c, the new time well not amounting to much. The position of the product is very bleak. The very staples move slowly, and showing off compared with last year. The trade is somewhat restricted. Spices are again lower. Dairy products show improvement in demand, but continued downward. Wood is the most weakness. Manufacturers in every endeavor to cheapen the cost of production, which has resulted in a better

wools, Texas and territory fleeces feel demand mostly. There were 247 failures in the United States during the past week and to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 250 preceding week, and with 192, 196 and 203 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883 and 1882. About 87 per cent. were small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 37, an increase

The Transportation Situation.

ing over the ground very carefully again fully convicted that the railway combination controlling freight rates throughout the country is not the remotest idea of doing justice to the lumbermen of the Northwest during the coming season. The Omaha, North and Milwaukee lines have absolute control of the country north and west of Chicago as lumber carrying is concerned. In territory these lines seem to be supreme and so seldom interfered with that the city of Chicago is a mere nothing within limits. During the last ten years, however, these lines have been extended so as to Nebraska, Kansas, southern Iowa and Missouri, and they are fully able to control carrying in these sections as easily as in the Northwest, but they do not and the interests of the Northwest are the sufferers. They set down and permit the lines to control millions of tons to river points and beyond with such a pressure as to indicate plainly that they are under the control of the Chicago lines or they will become so. Year after year when the Southwest is to be supplied with lumber, the Chicago lines will make a rate and fill the country from Sioux to the Indian territory, full of lumber, and cut the Northwest from any participation in the business and all this without even protest on the part of the Northwest who hold their tariffs and go without. Four years ago the Omaha with a bunch of trumpets entered the field to stand by and protect the lumbermen of Wisconsin, as they (the lumbermen) had on the river and invest \$100,000, in mills and outfits for making lumber to be sold in the Northwest. Since that time the trade of Chicago has increased in the Northwest, and had it not been for the market development of the Northwest the lumbermen would have been smashed here. A few of them on the lake and refuge in sending their staff to be sent thence by rail to Kansas, and Iowa, but the majority were reduced to figures so as to sell in the Northwest, until they are now down to bed. All have begged, prayed, pro-argued for relief at the hands of the without in the least affecting their settled policy.

such as the cutting capacity of the mills in the Northwest is being constantly increased, is a matter of great moment to consider whether the extreme limit has been reached, without involving the entire Northwest in common ruin or whether there is

a possibility of bringing about such a change in railway management as to secure the trade of the Northwest as against Chicago. We confess that after the vigorous efforts which have been made we are at a loss to figure out what is to be the outcome or what remedy there is at hand. The only solution which occurs to us for the Chippewa, Wisconsin and St. Croix river mills is to resort to rafting down the river. This would throw 600,000,000 feet on to the river markets to be distributed from points between Dubuque and St. Louis, westward over the Chicago lines and at the same time relieve the Northwest of the burden of an overstock of lumber. This plan is possible and would at once solve the whole matter. The only drawback which could not be provided against would be that the Chicago lines might carry cheaper to the west from Chicago than they did from river points, which they have repeatedly done in the past. Such rank injustice would be no more outrageous than the tariff adjustments have been for years, to say nothing of the iniquitous system of rebates, drawbacks and cut rates, which made them still worse.

That this is the main question to be considered in the Northwest there be no doubt, and these suggestions are now thrown out to call up the subject before it is too late to apply the only remedy. We shall hope to hear shortly of a call for a meeting to be held, say at Eau Claire, where the subject can be fully discussed before piling commences. If this is not done somebody is going to be badly hurt before 1886 arrives.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer.*

The Dry Goods Trade and the Tariff.

The following memorial has been sent to the Finance Minister by the Dry Goods Merchants of Toronto on the tariff changes:

That it is the opinion of the dry goods trade that the change proposed in section 1, clause 4, relating to costume cloths, serges, and similar fabrics under 25 inches wide, is inadvisable, owing to the difficulties that are likely to arise as to the classification, especially in the smaller ports. This particular class of goods has always been troublesome, and the trade here has good reason to believe that goods are often entered at small ports of entry at irregular and lower rates. Also that now, the classification being well established and known by both importers and appraisers, any change therein is inadvisable, and the Government is earnestly requested to withdraw that clause, and allow the duties on these goods to remain as at present. If, however, for purposes of revenue, the Government determined to maintain the advanced rate of duty of 25 per cent., then it is the opinion of the trade here that they

SHOULD MAKE THE CLASSIFICATION

as clear as possible. The trade would also respectfully request that the increased rate of duty on carpets, umbrellas, parasols, and winceys be not enforced until the first of April, to allow the entry of all orders given for such goods before the proposed change was announced, it being a well-known fact that considerable quantities of these goods are now on the way to fill orders taken by the trade on the

basis of the present rate of duty, and should the increased rate be enforced now the extra five per cent. will be a clear loss to importers, without a chance for them to recoup themselves; that the proposed change in the clauses relating to the costs of inland transportation, etc., are, in the opinion of the dry goods trade, very unnecessary, causing much labor without producing any appreciable result, and would open the door to fraud. As we believe that it has been the experience of the United States Government that it was inevitably impossible to enforce such a clause, with justice to the honest importer, and as far as the interests of our own trade are concerned we would prefer an increase in the rate of duty if such is needed.—*Dominion Dry Goods Report.*

The Business Situation.

The present indications of reviving business are somewhat more numerous and significant, especially at Western trade centers. This may however, be owing to the activity in the speculative markets for the last few weeks, which has put money in circulation and stimulated general trade. The railroad strikes have had a discouraging effect, and it is the general opinion that the outlook would have been considerably better but for this disturbance. Reports continue to be more favorable as regards the general markets, and at most points, with the arrival of better weather, there has been an increased number of sales in all staple lines, although the interior purchasers do not appear to be taking goods in excess of their immediate wants. The commercial demand for funds at Chicago and elsewhere west has increased, and for the above and other reasons traders have been inclined to look with more favor on the prospects for business during the earlier portion of 1885. Some discouraging accounts have been received of the industrial situation of the east, relieved only by a little better feeling in regard to pig iron, not growing out of improved prices, but from the better general appearance of the market. It is reported that orders for 10,000 or 12,000 tons of bridge iron have been placed within the past few weeks, which has given the iron trade a promising aspect. There is an increased demand in the nail trade, tending to show that building operations will be active during the coming season. Iron men declare that the extreme point of shrinkage in their trade has been growing beneath the surface, as stocks have decreased, which will soon manifest itself in an encouraging manner. This pleasant prediction remains to be verified. Iron is almost king, and is an index business. When the iron trade prospers all other trades are prosperous. The recent decline in English consols caused by foreign complications depressed all other classes of English securities. This caused a strong market for American stocks and bonds, in which those who have sold consols on the decline were disposed to invest the proceeds of their sale. New York prices have been well sustained by this cause, in spite of strikes, blockades, competition, reduced dividends and the alarm sounded by croakers. The reassuring declaration of Gladstone and the lull in the war excitement have,

however, caused a restoration of London values and all English securities show a marked advance. This of course produces a loss of the stimulating effect which the English decline had on the American market, which is apparent in the latest quotations. The number of reported failures remains about the same from week to week, but it is a table that is entirely misleading in regard to business prosperity. More than nine-tenths of the failures noted in the commercial reports are for trivial amounts, do not produce a ripple in the trade, and are no indication of the situation.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Overproduction Theory.

Every labor saving invention enables one human want to be more cheaply supplied, so that a part of the human energy expended in satisfying it can be turned to the supply of other wants. The overproduction theory, except as limited to a very limited field, and within a narrow compass of time, is altogether without foundation. The human race as a whole does not suffer because its powers of production are increased, or because its wants can be more easily or cheaply supplied, or because things needful for human comfort and use are more abundantly produced. Temporarily, and within some particular market, production may at times so far outrun the demand that a disturbance results. But that is not the phenomenon that we are now witnessing. The disturbance of industry in these days affects many countries, though in a different measure; and while it would have affected this country but little, if at all, but for the disturbance of the tariff question, and has affected us only within the past year or two, it has continued in Great Britain and other countries with increasing force for nearly ten years. The philosophers who preach of overproduction have not yet detected the cause of the evil.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Postal Cards Envelopes on Tap.

A curious invention called an automatic postal box is being exhibited by the agents of its inventor at No. 145 Maiden lane. It is a device to supply postal cards or stamped envelopes and paper from a receptacle to be placed in all public places, streets and resorts, by means of mechanism operated by the coin which the purchaser drops into the machine. The inventor of this contrivance is an Englishman, and he has made a successful experiment in introducing it in his own country.

The apparatus consists of a box, somewhat larger than ordinary lamp-post letter-box. In it are two compartments, one containing postal cards, the other, stamped envelopes with sheets of papers inclosed in it. Behind these is a compartment inclosing the machinery. In the lid on the top of the box is a slot over each compartment. When a coin of the denomination (involving a certain size, thickness and weight) for which the machinery has been constructed, is dropped into the slot, the lock of a drawer in the bottom of the box is released, and on the drawer being pulled out a postal card or stamped envelope is found in it. Any other than a proper coin will not release the lock, but

running through the machine, is expelled upon a board at its base. If the coin is bad, it is retained in the machine and the lock is kept fastened. When all the cards or envelopes have been sold a plate rises over the slot marked "empty," and no more coins can be put in.

The machinery of the box may be adapted to the delivery of a variety of such articles, such as theatre tickets, ferry tickets, prize packages, or fancy cards, and it is expected that it will be employed by many of the larger shops and hotels for this kind of delivery.

Vegetable Leather.

The London *Merchants' Magazine* states that there are very expensive works at Stepney Green, London, in which great quantities of artificial leather are manufactured. In appearance it resembles common leather, and it is only by a very close scrutiny that the distinction between them is detected. It is manufactured in webs fifty yards in length and four and a half in breadth, and is now much used for book-binding and several other purposes for which tanned calf and sheep leather are employed by us.

It is also used by saddlers for making harness, and it may be made of any thickness desirable, and is capable of being stretched and cemented. India-rubber is the principal substance of its composition, but there are other ingredients mixed with it whereby its leather qualities are secured. The method of making it is kept secret, but that such a substance is manufactured, sold and used in large quantities is a fact of too great importance to be overlooked.

The Portage la Prairie oat meal mills will in future be carried on by the Owen Sound and Northwest Milling Co., a chartered company with a paid up capital of \$10,000. The company will also operate flour mills at Qu'Appelle. Mr. D. Johnson will still manage the mills at Portage la Prairie.

Recent Legal Decisions.

CUSTOMS DUTIES MEANING OF "HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS."—A carriage in use abroad for a year by its owner, who brings it to this country for another person, nor for sale, is "household effects" under section 2,505 of the United States Revised Statutes of 1874, and is free from duty, according to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Arthur vs. Morgan*.

RAILROADS—TRANSPORTATION—CUSTOM—A rule or custom adopted by a railroad company concerning its contracts with its patrons for the transportation of grain cannot operate upon those of its patrons who have no knowledge of the existence of such rule, and such persons will not be legally bound thereby, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Nebraska in the case of the *Atchison & Northern Railroad Company vs. Miller*.

RAILROAD—NEGLIGENCE OF CONDUCTORS—DAMAGES—A passenger who, through the negligence of one conductor on a railroad train is not furnished with a stop-over ticket to which he is entitled, and who, on attempting to resume his journey after a stop, is required by a

second conductor to pay additional fare, leave the train, may elect to leave the train, and in that case may recover from the railroad company not merely the amount of the additional fare which he is subsequently obliged to pay in order to reach his destination, but all damages sustained by him as the direct and natural consequence of the fault of the first conductor. *Yorton vs. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company*, decided by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES—PROCEDURE—The matter of *Fish*, petitioner, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 23d inst., involved the question whether, in a civil suit removed from a state to a federal court, the latter could continue and enforce an order of the state court requiring the defendant to submit to examination as a party before trial, upon penalty of fine and imprisonment. The Supreme Court held that the petitioner, having removed his case into the Circuit Court, had a right to have its further progress governed by the law of the latter court, and not by that of the court from which it was removed, and that if one of the advantages of this removal was an escape from the examination he had a right to that benefit if his case was rightfully removed.

MEANING OF WORDS IN CHARTER PARTY.—The words "about ready to sail," used in a charter party in reference to a steamship, imply that she has begun her preparations to get ready to sail, according to the decision of the United States District Court at Baltimore, in the case of *Roberts et al. vs. Gill et al.* This was a libel brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants for the violation of a charter party. The steamship in question was described in a grain charter party, dated August 8, 1884, as "about ready to sail in ballast," and was on that day in the dry dock at Shields, on the Tyne, England, being repaired. The steamship had not in fact begun her preparations on the 8th. As this was a substantial part of the contract, and this delay made her a September instead of an August boat, the court held that the charterers did not get what they contracted for and what they agreed to pay for. They agreed to pay the price demanded for an August boat, which was higher than the market rate for a September boat, but the delay defeated their object, and as the stipulation was broken they were not obliged to take the steamer when tendered.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY STIPULATION IN CONTRACTS.—In a recent case, where it appeared that one of the printed blank forms in use by a telegraph company contained the following condition, "No claim for damages shall be valid unless presented in writing within thirty days after sending the message," and beneath the blank space for the message and place of signature was printed in large type, "Read this notice and agreement at the top," the Supreme Court of Minnesota held that one who filled up and signed a message upon such blank form was presumed to have had notice of such condition, and was bound by it as part of his contract with the company, and that the stipulation therein contained was reasonable and valid.

to public policy. Cole vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company, decided Feb. 11. The court said: "It cannot be contended that a regulation requiring the sender of a message to present his claim for damages promptly to the company is an unreasonable one. Considering the character of the business, such regulations would be necessary for its own protection and to enable it readily to ascertain the facts in the case and to secure or preserve the proper evidence. It is a regulation intended to shield the company from the consequences of a neglect of its part, but prescribing a duty to be performed by the plaintiff before he should be allowed to maintain his action."

REGULATION—SUPPLY OF NATURAL GAS.
A corporation chartered for "the manufacture and supply of gas or the supply of light and heat to the public by any other means" is not authorized to supply natural gas, according to a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of Emerson vs. The Commonwealth, decided February 2. The Court said: "The furnishing of natural gas is not the furnishing of heat. Natural gas is not a fuel, a substance which may be converted into heat by combustion with atmospheric air. When the gas is delivered to the consumer it is still gas only. It is not heat. The consumer does not produce combustion; heat is obtained, and if he does produce it, it is of doing so is his act, not that of the company which furnishes the gas. In any other view, therefore, it must be said that a company which furnishes natural gas is not merely furnishing heat. It would scarcely be contended that companies could be chartered under this section of the act of 1874, for supplying coal, wood, oil, peat or other substance which combustion produces heat, yet they all fall alike in the category of fuels. The fuels are destroyed in order that their calorific power may be developed, but when they are used in their original, natural state it cannot be said that they have been delivered in a developed state. They are still subject to the use to which the consumer may choose to put them. If he does not choose to convert them into heat no heat is obtained, and it cannot be said that the company has supplied any heat to the consumer. But when so converted they it is equally true that the heat thus obtained is not received from the company."—Bradstreet's.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

No notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

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

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

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

Witness
J. W. Wilson

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

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

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

WOODS & CO.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

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

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Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P., Minister of Public Works.
E. Hamilton, Esq., Barrister, of Messrs. Adams, Cuthbert & Hamilton.

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

R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
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Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.	11.05 " Portage la Prairie 4.00 "
11.05 " Brandon 12.30 "	3.00 p.m. Broadview 2.00 a.m.
3.00 p.m. Regina 8.00 p.m.	5.25 a.m. Moose Jaw 6.30 "
5.25 a.m. Swift Current 8.35 a.m.	8.00 " Maple Creek 1.25 "
8.00 " Medicine Hat 9.00 p.m.	3.40 p.m. Calgary 6.40 a.m.
9.40 " Laggan 8.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m. Laggan leave 8.15 p.m.
2.15 a.m. arrive Laggan	

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.20 a.m.	3.05 p.m. Rat Portage 10.45 a.m.
3.05 p.m. Bareilly 12.30 a.m.	2.00 a.m. Port Arthur leave 1.30 p.m.
2.00 a.m. Port Arthur leave 1.30 p.m.	

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

Going South.	Going North.
2.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.00 a.m.	10.56 p.m. Emerson 14.15 a.m.
10.56 p.m. Emerson 14.15 a.m.	8.40, 9.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.
8.40, 9.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.	1.20, 11.55 a.m., Morris 4.00 p.m.
1.20, 11.55 a.m., Morris 4.00 p.m.	11.40 a.m., Greta 4.00 p.m.
11.40 a.m., Greta 4.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m. Manitou 8.30 a.m.

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

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

Sleeping Car Service.

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

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