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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. 4

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 26, 1886.

NO. 18

## 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.

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JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 26, 1886.

MORE & BAINE have opened a general store at Cherry Creek.

G. T. DODDS, general storekeeper, Woiseley, is giving up business.

R. H. JOHNSON has succeeded to the hotel business of M. E. Johns, at Morden.

CLARKE & Co, dealers in line, etc., Stone-wall, have sold out to W. R. Clarke.

THE Queens Hotel, Rat Portage, is closed,—Morrison having given up possession.

ROBERTS & SINCLAIR, livery stable keepers, Winnipeg, purpose dissolving partnership.

THE people of Sheal Lake are agitating for the establishment of a flouring mill at that place.

THE people of Broadview and vicinity offer a bonus for the erection of a flouring mill at that place.

NATIVE coal is worth \$3.75 per ton delivered, at Edmonton.

THE Hand-in-Hand Rancho Co. has been organized at Toronto, with a capital of half a million.

FISHER & HAZLEWOOD, of Gretna, have dissolved partnership. Fisher continues the business.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE merchants will close their stores at 7.30 o'clock, after the first of February.

J. & J. FLETT, grocers, Victoria, B. C., have dissolved partnership. James Flett continues the business.

JAS. FAIRBAIRN, harness maker, Portage la Prairie, lately burned out, will re-open in the same line shortly.

JOHN DAWSON, druggist, Regina, has formed a partnership with D. W. Bole, under the style of Dawson, Bole & Co.

THE Rideout Hotel property at Rat Portage, will be sold at auction under mortgage foreclosure, on the 28th inst.

It is stated that an express train will be put on the Manitoba Northwestern shortly, in place of the present mixed train.

ABOUT 700,000 bushels of wheat were marketed in Brandon, up to the first of January, and nearly 200,000 bushels of oats and barley.

THE by-law of the city of Winnipeg, under the provisions of which butchers' licenses have been issued, has been declared invalid by Judge Ardagh.

THE town of Nelson has ceased to exist as a business point, the merchants having moved their business and buildings to Morden, on the railway.

J. A. MACDONELL has purchased a half interest in the Manitou Mercury, and that paper will hereafter be published by the firm of Spedding & Macdonell.

THE Nipissing and James Bay Railway Co. will apply to the Dominion Parliament for leave to change the route of their proposed line, also for an extension of time wherein to commence and complete the road.

J. F. MCFARLANE has purchased the bankrupt stock of boots and shoes of the Seamless

Boot & Shoe Co., at Winnipeg, and will move the stock to Brandon.

THE engineers who have been engaged in examining the proposed route of the Hudson's Bay Railway, returned to the city last week. They traveled on foot from the bay to Norway House, the lower terminus of navigation on Lake Winnipeg, examining the country closely as to its adaptability for railroad building. Their report is entirely satisfactory. No engineering difficulties were met with on the entire route, and the country is said to be of such a nature as to render railway construction comparatively easy and inexpensive.

THE equity case of McLennan vs. Winnipeg came before Chief Justice Wallbridge last Wednesday. This was an appeal from a finding of the master on taxation of costs. At the hearing of the case the bill was dismissed with costs. On taxation Mr. George Patterson, the solicitor for the plaintiff, argued that the defendant's solicitor being paid by a salary was not entitled to costs in suits in which the defendants succeeded. The laws of Ontario and England, bearing on the points in question, were argued at great length, after which the Chief Justice delivered judgement, dismissing Mr. Patterson's appeal with costs. This case has been watched with special interest by the legal gentlemen of the city, as on its decision depends the fate of several other cases.

A DISASTROUS fire took place in Winnipeg early on Thursday morning last, resulting in the almost complete destruction of several frame buildings on Main Street, and the loss of a considerable quantity of goods. The fire started in J. R. Cameron's tailor shop, extending to W. Uglow's book and stationery store, Schofield's millinery store, and Brydon & McIntosh's, dealers in musical instruments. The losses are as follows: J. R. Cameron, loss on stock and building \$8,000, insurance on stock \$5,000 and on building \$600. Very little of the stock was secured from the building W. Uglow's stock was entirely destroyed. Loss about \$4,000; insured for \$2,700. Mr. Schofield lost a considerable portion of his stock upon which he had \$2,500 insurance. Brydon & McIntosh succeeded in moving their stock, and their building is but slightly damaged, and fully covered by insurance.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

D. Ferguson, grocer, Sarnia, has assigned.  
 J. Marshall, hotelkeeper, Ridgetown, is dead.  
 Robt. W. Macfarlane, publisher, Cornwall, is dead.  
 S. F. Frame & Sons, tailors, St. Thomas, have assigned.  
 Robt. C. Wylie, builder, Toronto; sheriff in possession.  
 J. C. Lesperanco, butcher, Mattawa, was burned out.  
 E. C. Moore, liquor dealer, Atherley, was burned out.  
 R. M. Northwood, saloon keeper, Chatham, has sold out.  
 Wm. Henley, furniture dealer, Toronto, sold out by bailiff  
 Roseline Hirsch, dry goods dealer, St. Thomas, is selling out  
 Craig Bros., general storekeepers, Ridgetown, have dissolved.  
 Moses Abraham, tailor, Brockville, has assigned in trust.  
 D. McGregor, carriage maker, Paisley, has assigned in trust.  
 Robt. Anderson, general storekeeper, Comber, has assigned.  
 Jos. Watters, hotelkeeper, Lindsay; stock advertised for sale.  
 F. H. Goodell, general storekeeper, Starrat, is giving up business.  
 W. H. Patmore, blacksmith, Harriston, has sold out to Platt & Orr.  
 Wm. Banting, general storekeeper, Ivy, has sold out to Alex. Brown.  
 Thos. Cole, hardware dealer, Parkdale, advertises business for sale.  
 Geo. McDonald, general storekeeper, Alliston, has assigned in trust.  
 Robt. Piper, office desk manufacturer, Toronto; bailiff in possession.  
 R. McDougall & Co., machinists, Toronto; called meeting of creditors.  
 W. T. Earker, druggist, Trenton; stock advertised for sale by trustee.  
 Wm. Smith, furniture dealer, Otterville, has sold out to John W. Murray.  
 Geo. McGregor of the Warkworth Saw Mills, Warkworth, was burned out.  
 McFarlane & Smith, auctioneers, Toronto, have dissolved; R. A. Smith retires.  
 Ham & Wilson, dealers in stoves, Hamilton, have dissolved; John Wilson continues.  
 R. J. Licence, dealer in picture frames, Toronto; stock advertised for sale by trustee.  
 J. Von Guaten, jeweler, Galt, has moved to Toronto; style now Jackson & Von Gunten.  
 Thos. McDonald & Co., manufacture of tinware, Galt; style now McDonald, Kemp & Co.  
 Wm. Cane & Sons, lumber merchants, Newmarket, have dissolved; business has been merged into a Joint Stock Company.

## QUEBEC.

A. E. Raciot, barber, Montreal, has assigned.  
 John Date, plumber, Montreal, was burned out.  
 Salomon & Co., tailors, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Dupuis Freres, dealers in dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.

Frank Baxter, tobacconist, Montreal; bailiff's sale advertised.

D. Schwensenki, dealer in hats and caps, Montreal has assigned.

Jos. Chartrand, dealer in fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned.

Geo. P. Kehoe, undertaker, Montreal; bailiff's sale advertised.

P Tremblay, general storekeeper, St. Luce, has assigned in trust.

Vezina & Guyon, general storekeepers, Vercheres, have dissolved.

L. E. Morin jr., commission merchant, oils & Montreal, has assigned.

Smith, Fische! & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, were burned out.

B. & S. H. Thompson, hardware merchants, Montreal, were burned out.

J. U. Turcot & Co., vinegar manufacturers, Montreal, were burned out.

White & Fickus, manufacturing agents, Montreal; bailiff's sale advertised.

J. O. Michaud, general storekeeper, St. Gabriel de Brandon, has assigned.

Jos Hamel & Freres, dealers in wholesale dry goods, Quebec; have dissolved.

Galt Bros. & Co., dealers in wholesale dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved.

Armstrong & Co., photographers, Montreal, have dissolved; G. Armstrong continues.

Henri Jonas & Co., manufacturers of essences, Montreal, have dissolved; Henri Jonas continues.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

C. H. Denton, general storekeeper, has assigned.

Mrs. Gaston, dry goods dealer, Dartmouth, is dead.

Chas. Desbarres, general storekeeper, Joggins, has assigned.

H. S. Sutherland, lumber merchant, Clyde River, is dead.

Wm. E. Barry, carriage maker, Great Village, has assigned.

Miss Chubbock general storekeeper, River Phillip, has sold out.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Weldon Bros., grocers, St. John, have assigned.

Grant & Atherton, carriage makers, Woodstock, have dissolved.

New York & China Tea Co., St. John; advertises business for sale.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

W. A. Weeks & Co., dry goods dealers, Charlottetown, have dissolved.

Anderson & Lewis, general storekeepers, Freetown, were burned out.

Weeks & Beer, dealers in wholesale dry goods, Charlottetown; new co-partnership composed of W. A. Weeks & L. L. Beer.

## Our Foreign Commerce.

The year just ended has not been as satisfactory in the way of exports as was that which immediately preceded it. The exportations of domestic merchandise during the year amounted to a little over \$650,000,000 in value, a falling off of nearly \$50,000,000, as compared with last year. The country seems to have understood the situation, however, for it immediately

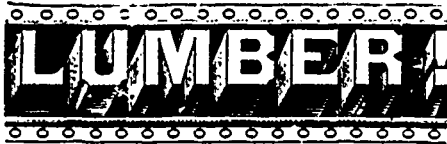
reduced in about the same proportion its purchases abroad, for the importations fell off nearly \$75,000,000, being in the year only \$580,000,000. The importations happily continue a little less than the exportations, a balance of about \$75,000,000 being in our favor. Yet of the \$580,000,000 sent abroad during the year it would seem as though nearly one-half ought to have been kept at home. It seems unfortunate, for instance, that with the facilities for wool-growing and manufacturing that we have we should have sent \$50,000,000 out of the country for wool, manufactured and unmanufactured. Our sugar bill for the year was \$85,000,000, while the country really ought to be producing every pound of sugar that its people need. It is claimed by all manufacturers that as good a quality of iron and steel can be manufactured in this country as anywhere, and yet our importations of manufactured iron and steel for the year were over \$30,000,000. There are cotton-mills all over the South, just alongside the cotton-fields, so to speak, and many of them scattered through the experienced North, yet in spite of the fact that we grow the cotton for the world, and have the great mills for its manufacture, our importations of cotton goods during the year were \$25,000,000. It is interesting to note where our exports went, in order that we may know who are our customers abroad. Take wheat and flour for instance. The exportations of these two articles to Great Britain alone were \$22,000,000, while to all the rest of Europe the total was not \$1,000,000. Of the \$35,000,000 worth of cotton exported, about one-half went to Great Britain, and the remainder was scattered over the world. Of the \$20,000,000 worth of hog product sent abroad, about three-fourths went to Great Britain.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

## Wheat Statistics.

As having a decided bearing on the markets the figures just compiled by the Minneapolis Millers' Association and also by the St. Paul Pioneer Press will be examined with interest. The association figures the stock of wheat now in country elevators in Minnesota and Dakota at 9,850,786, while the Pioneer makes it about half a million less. The association figures that the amount marketed (including above amount in store) in the two states up to date has been 34,787,840, while the Pioneer figures it about 400,000 bushels more. Thus the two sets of figures agree substantially. The department of agriculture estimates the total crop of the two states at 62,198,000 bushels. The best informed local authorities estimated it last year within a million bushels, while the department proved to be over 7,000,000 out of the way, their figures are best entitled to credence. Taking the requirements of the million and a half of people in the two states as 8,000,000 for bread and the amount required to seed the 5,271,358 acres planted in wheat, according to the department, at one and one-half bushels, per acre, 7,807,037 bushels for home requirements. This amount should also include damaged wheat used at home for feed, etc., which is a safe way of estimating, for both uses require cleaned wheat of the best quality.—*Northwest Miller.*

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JANUARY 26, 1886.

## POLITICAL FORECASTS.

Evidently the politicians of this province are busily preparing themselves for the election of members to the local legislature which must take place within a year or so from the present date. The members of the Government and their supporters are sounding their own praises all over the province, and claiming credit for every good thing which has befallen the people during the past three years. The construction of every mile of railway in the province since then they are claiming credit for, and are no doubt regretting that the Hudson's Bay line is not also in course of construction so that they might father that great undertaking. If they do fail in making out a good case for themselves it will certainly not be for want of plenty of check and strange perversion of everything possible into a favorable aspect for themselves.

On the other hand we have the champions of the opposition thundering over the country the misdeeds of the Government, and uttering fearful breathings about asylum jobs, coal steals and other defalcations, all of which if implicitly believed would go a long way to founding a belief that the late rebellion and the grain damaging frosts of the past years were attributable to the blundering and rascality of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues.

Like leaders like followers, and we see the liberal clubs and conservative clubs being reorganized and ready to do the work, and if necessary the very dirty work of their party leaders, until the most brainless "me too" of a political bigot or dupe begins to imagine himself a something of consequence in the affairs of the country. To be plain, the bulk of the electors of Manitoba are being arrayed under the opposite banners of Grit and Tory, and are being stuffed carefully with the belief that they will in the party ranks do wondrous service in promoting principles which never enter into a provincial contest. In short an election is approaching in which the party which can collect together most blinded political partisans will have the best chance of success.

It is wonderful how the work of breaking up organizations inimical to party

interests is being pushed alongside of the forming of those with an opposite tendency. We have a powerful illustration of this in the treatment accorded to the Farmer's Union and its leaders. While the members of that body were howling over wrongs real and imaginary, and passing anti immigration resolutions with the suicidal effect, if not the malicious intention, of injuring themselves and the country of their adoption, the Union found plenty of political partisans to condone their folly, if not to commend it, with the hope that it (the Union) might become useful for political purposes. But just as the organization was getting over its folly, settling down into a state of probable usefulness, and consequently becoming dangerous to party interests, politicians of all shades of opinion discovered in connection with it and its leaders some awful causes of offence, and the work of demolishing it and crushing its power was at once commenced. How well the work has succeeded it is needless now to state, for even farmer's unionists are not outside of the influences of party prejudices, and the material for its own destruction could be easily found within its own ranks.

We have in Manitoba no trade organization with a political or even party checking aim, and among the business men of the province the party leaders will not require to undertake any work of crushing. The materials for party purposes are there all split and ready, and political discordance can be started without any difficulty. The idea of business men combining outside of party ties to defend their own material interests at the polling stations is much more unlikely than even farmers following such a course, and the prospect is many years ahead of the present state of political enlightenment in Manitoba. We may as well make up our minds to see during the coming campaign many an honest and solvent business man fighting stubbornly for the defence of some sheriff-proof political scalawag who less than two years previously supported rascally legislative measures for the robbery of the honest men who are foolish enough to still remain his supporters. To avoid being ranked among such a class, of what in slang would be termed "political suckers," it is necessary to throw aside party influences, and be guided purely by enlightened self interest, the modern definition of patriotism; for we must say that within the range of

party limits in this province there is no scope for guarding personal interests, and in trying to choose between existing parties there comes forcibly to our mind the advice received in boyhood from a played out English pot house politician, which is as follows: "Have nought to do wi' politics lad, for a wigg's a prig and a tory's a highway robber." We doubt not but many good sensible citizens of the prairie province will be forced to follow this negative but not unsound advice during the coming election.

## THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

The thermometer of Manitoba's hopes takes some sudden bounds up and drops down, as news favorable or unfavorable of the probabilities of a Hudson's Bay railway are laid before the public, and it is not to be wondered at that such is the case. Whatever faith the people of the province may have in other means of developing the Northwest, the construction and operation of such a road is the only course which promises a full fruition of their hopes. We have already had a fair trial of a road through Canadian territory to the Atlantic, and the most enthusiastic supporters here of the bold and spirited policy, which has resulted in the construction of that road, are now shaken in their opinion as to the benefits it confers on the country, if they are not convinced that it must ever be manipulated so as to keep the Northwest under control commercially, and in the fullest sense dependant upon the east. While the east contains the bulk of the population of Canada, and the Northwest only a few hundred thousand souls, this state of affairs can be easily maintained, and even in years to come when our increase of population would demand better treatment, the tight eastern grip would only be slowly and reluctantly removed.

We have also looked to the south for independent connections with the Atlantic support, and even if we did secure such, we would only have the relief, which competition over a round about route would compel. Even this partial relief we have been time and again denied, and the present pool between the C.P.R and S.P. M. & M.R., by which the latter, a foreign road, is practically brought off from competition with the funds of the people of Canada, shows what license the Dominion Government will allow to a corporation in whose interests the debt of the



Dominion has been increased beyond all precedent.

Indeed when we look over the influences which have been at work to prevent any Government encouragement being given to the construction of a Hudson's Bay railway, or in fact any scheme which promises to loosen the eastern grip on this country, we are astonished that the charter now in force was ever granted. When it was granted we blamed the Government for granting it to parties whom we believed would never succeed in constructing even a portion of it. Whether we were right in this conclusion then or not, we are still right in saying that the powerful eastern influences represented in the Dominion Parliament were certainly fixed in such a belief, or the Government, even if they were both willing and anxious, could never have secured the sanction of the house to the charter.

The Hudson's Bay and Straits exploration movement was do doubt another move of a similar character made with the intention of displaying an unfelt desire to forward the opening of the route, but in reality to delay its commencement, and at the same time furnish three annual remunerative excursions to friends of the Government. As yet the reports of these voyages have brought out nothing not known fifty years ago, and when they are concluded we will have less knowledge and information upon the matter than could be obtained from a hundred old seafaring men in Europe and America who have sailed these waters for years. To get the capital in England for the construction of this railway has taken some trouble and pains, and will doubtless take more, but we do not believe that the exploring voyages sent out by the Dominion Government will ever affect to the fraction of a cent the bonds any company would issue in England to carry on its construction. In short the whole undertaking has been as unnecessary as its results are valueless.

The shrewdest of men are often sadly astray in their calculations, and the belief is gaining fast that the Ottawa attempt two years ago to kill the Hudson's Bay railway scheme for many years to come with pretended kindness is likely to prove a total failure. Even in the hands of men not at all calculated to hurry on the undertaking, the charter to build this road has been quite an alluring bait to capitalists, and mutterings of early action in the

way of construction are plenty even in the ears of the general public, while in certain circles the almost certainty of the work being commenced during the present year is freely stated. It seems that the British capitalists are not disposed to wait until the Dominion Government have completed their voyages, and as far as can be learned, they pay as much attention to the reports of voyages of the "Neptune" and "Alert" as they do to the imaginary cruises of the spectral Vanderdecken. But they are seemingly anxious about the reports as to the engineering difficulties and probable cost of constructing the railway from Manitoba to the Bay, and the exploring party which returned to this city from the mouth of the Nelson a little over a week ago will no doubt furnish the report upon which these capitalists will act.

The thermometer of Manitoba's hopes had a sudden upward move when the statements of Major Jarvis and Mr. Money reached the public eye and ear. Even the most sanguine believers in the success of this route were agreeably surprised when they learned how few engineering difficulties were to be met with in the construction of this road, and how quickly that work could be accomplished. It was not merely the hope of another railway being constructed through our country, or an addition to our routes of travel and traffic, which would bring wealth and business to us all. It was a fresh brightening up of the hope that in a very few years we could have trade and intercourse with the old world without our being compelled to pay the "back-sheesh" so long extorted by the eastern middleman. In short it was another ray of hope that the people of this country would soon have the power to control their own commercial destiny.

#### DEPRECIATED COIN.

About a year ago THE COMMERCIAL called attention to the great quantity of mutilated silver coin which was in circulation in Manitoba, nearly all of which was American money, and which in the country to which it belonged was subject to a heavy discount. Although we have still by far too much of this mutilated stuff in circulation, the evil during the past year has to some extent abated, and we hope will soon disappear.

But we believe it is high time that we should extend our complaints against

American silver coin of every description circulating here, or at least circulating at its full value. Hitherto in this province we have accepted almost every class of genuine coin, at its full value, and yet in the eastern portions of the Dominion a discount has been and is still demanded off all foreign silver coinage. This system of shaving the legal tender of our neighbors may seem a piece of pure exclusiveness to many, and a move in the direction of national isolation. But a closer inquiry into the question will show, that it is merely demanding value for value, when the silver coinage of the United States has to stand a shave here. Were the silver dollar of that country a dollar in metallic value as well as by the laws there, we should have little or no reason for adopting such a course. But when we consider that the present 412½ grains silver dollar (so called by virtue of an act of Congress passed some eight years ago) has an intrinsic or metallic value of about 80c at present, the shave imposed by Eastern Canada is only what might be expected, and has nothing unreasonable in it. We are all satisfied that acts of the United States Congress cannot, and never were intended to be enforced in the Dominion of Canada, and if that body do entertain the eccentric idea, that they can make 80c worth of silver into 100c, and thereby add to the wealth of the silver kings of Nevada, Colorado and other states, they should at least be taught to know that they cannot enforce the idea in Canada.

At present Manitoba is glutted with this United States silver coin, and yet other provinces of the Dominion refuse to receive it from us unless at a discount of twenty per cent. Every dollar of it which can be sent out of the United States at par value is just eighty cents pawned by that country for one hundred with some foreign one, or an increase of some twenty five per cent. in the actual value of the specie they thus send abroad, compared with what they retain at home. We cannot therefore blame our own countrymen in the east for thus insisting upon value for value in silver coin, and the sooner the people of Manitoba adopt a similar course, the sooner will they get clear of that surplus of such coin, which is fast becoming a nuisance to business men here. We do not wish to call in the aid of the Dominion Government in this matter, although there are those who think a depreciated foreign coinage should pay the same duty coming into this country, as other articles of silver manufacture do; but we say that it is high time that our banks, and in fact, business institutions in general should refuse it as money unless at a discount of at least twenty per cent. Such a course will have to be adopted, if we are to protect ourselves against what promises soon to be a cumbrous and expensive nuisance.



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**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,**  
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 Fresh Salmon, Lake Superior Trout and Lake  
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 We keep full lines of Salt and Smoked Fish.

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Have REMOVED to  
**5 McDERMOT STREET WEST**  
 Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,  
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 Auction Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing  
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**Oatmeal Mills,**  
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 Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest  
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 ESTATES IN TRUST carefully and economically  
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 PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.  
 LEATHER FOR SALE.  
 Either at place of shipment or delivered in  
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 Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

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 Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great  
 variety of Trimmings.  
 Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on rea-  
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**M. HUGHES & CO.**

**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 Specialty**  
**EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT**  
 In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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 The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada  
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**CANNED GOODS**  
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 CORNER KING AND ALEXANDER STREETS,  
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 Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,  
 Foot of Princess St., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

**1885.**  
**GRAY'S JAMS**  
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**KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,**  
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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored  
 Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls,  
 Etc., Etc.  
 Corner of William and Princess Street:  
**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

Monetary affairs in the city have been moving but slowly during the past week, and in commercial circles there has been but a light demand for funds all round. Considerable money has been called for in grain shipping circles, but the demand in this respect falls far short of what it was before the close of 1885. In fact the grain movement has not returned yet to anything like the volume of before the holidays, and its financial demands have been in proportion. In regular commercial discounts the demand has also been light, as is natural near the close of a month, but with the opening of February a renewal of activity is looked for. The calls for promiscuous discounts have also been few, and until spring undertakings are more talked of than at present, no increase in this is looked for. So far therefore as trade finances are concerned, the week has been on the whole a rather quiet one. Banks, however, do not complain much, and although they have considerable unemployed funds at their disposal at present, they look forward to increasing activity as spring advances. In loans on real estate mortgage, business has also been quiet. The country demand has no doubt been affected by the extreme cold weather, as applications for farm loans have not been anything like so numerous as they were before the holidays. In the city, business is at a standstill, and no business can be secured based upon present values of property. Payments of interest have held moderately good and cash returns altogether leave little cause for dissatisfaction. Rates of interest are still quoted from 8 to 10 per cent, with the certainty that first class heavy loans could be secured at lower figures. In commercial discount quotations there are no changes to report.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The wholesale trade of the city during the past week has not been of a very active nature, and although the opposite might have been expected, the movement in merchandise has undoubtedly been a somewhat lighter than during the previous week. However, the apparent stop which has been made in the progress toward a more regular and active trade is no doubt of a temporary nature and easily attributable to the severe weather which has prevailed all over the Northwest. The present cold dip is alone sufficient to put a damper on business, and entirely check all transactions not of a most pressing nature. As soon as there is a return to a more moderate temperature a rapid revival in trade will follow, and the volume will be augmented by what was not, but should have been done during the past week. Much time the work of receiving goods and putting things in order for spring trade has been going on steadily. Dealers are laying in full stocks in all lines, and country merchants will be enabled to purchase their wares in this market to better advantage than ever before. In such lines as are specially required for the trade of this country the selections are fully equal, if not superior, to what might be expected to be found in much larger markets. In most lines the prospects for a large spring trade continue

favorable and merchants are hopeful and confident. Collections have not been as free as during December, but the amount falling due this month is very light, and taking all in all there is a little room for complaint.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

There is still no change to speak of in this trade. Business remains just about as quiet as it could well be, and no attempt is being made to have it otherwise. Literally nothing is doing in the way of sales. Inquiries are commencing to come in regarding plows, and in a short time there will be some movement in these and other implements for early spring use. The principal effort at present being put forth is in the way of collections, returns being about as satisfactory as could be expected, though there is room for improvement.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

No improvement has taken place in this line during the week, and, if anything, business has been even slower than the previous week, at least so far as is indicated in the demand for immediate want. In winter goods for present use there is really nothing doing. Orders for spring delivery continue to be received in fair number and of considerable proportion, and the prospect is very favorable for a good spring trade. Collections are good.

**CLOTHING.**

The general report from this trade is decidedly flat, and that no improvement has taken place for the past few weeks. A few paltry orders are coming in for sorts in winter goods, but they are few and light. Nothing of any consequence has yet been done toward the spring trade. Dealers are, however, now receiving stocks of such goods. Collections are very fair.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There has been no change to speak of in this line. Trade continues quiet and what little is doing is of a dribbling nature. As intimated last week prices for some lines of stoneware will hereafter be considerably higher, probably from 75 to 100 per cent. There are no stocks of these goods in the city at present, and no importations will be made before spring. Collections are fair.

**DRY GOODS.**

Business in this branch remains in very much the same condition as during the previous week, and the only change has probably been toward a slower and lighter movement. This of course is mainly due to the severe weather which has prevailed over the Northwest, and which has had the effect of reducing sales to a minimum, especially the usual sorting trade from country points. From the city the demand has been almost equally light. Not much headway has been made during the week in taking orders for future delivery, and in this respect there is nothing further to report. Collections are perhaps not as good as during the last month of 1885, but are still favorable.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

A steady and fairly satisfactory trade continues to be done in this branch with no special features worthy of reference. Collections are coming in freely.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

Very little can be said about this line, with the exception that everything is as flat as could be expected at this season. No improvement to amount to anything has taken place since the holidays, and anything approaching activity is not considered likely to occur for at least a few weeks. The spring trade has not yet been heard from. Collections are very good.

**FISH.**

A pretty active trade has been done in fresh fish during the week, mainly in car-lot shipments to southern and south-eastern points. The stocks in the city are now light, shipments having greatly reduced the store here. Fresh supplies are also coming in more slowly, and it is thought that the great bulk of the Lake Winnipeg catch for this winter, has now been received, the month of December being the principal time for taking the fish. Salt fish are only in moderate demand. Prices are unchanged all around, quotations being for fresh: whitefish, 5½c; pickerel 5c; jackfish 3c. Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings, \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 11c per pound.

**FRUIT.**

The cold weather of the past week has had a very detrimental effect on the fruit trade. Shipments to the country have been almost entirely stopped, and business in the city reduced to a minimum. Stocks on hand are ample for the season in all kinds now in the market. Florida oranges are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.00 per box. California pears are worth \$4.50 per box; Apples are in fair supply and are worth about \$4 to \$4.50 per barrel for good qualities. Messina lemons, \$7 to \$7.50 per box; cranberries, \$3.50 to \$10; valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4 to \$4.25; black crown, \$5.25 to \$5.50; walnuts, 15c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 15c for roasted and 13c for raw; figs 18c to 20c. and dates 10c a lb. Apple cider, \$10 per hbl.

**FURNITURE.**

Nothing more may be said about this branch but to repeat the statements of last week of dulness and inactivity. There is no improvement in the demand either from the city or country, and both are about as quiet as they could be. Collections are rather slow.

**FUEL.**

A pretty active trade has been done in both coal and wood during the past week, induced of course by the cold weather. Quotations are poplar \$3.75; oak \$6.00; tamarac is still quoted at \$5.50 to \$6. Prices are for car lots, delivered. On track, 75c per cord less than above. Hard coal is worth \$10.25, and soft \$8. Galt coal sells at \$7.50 on track.

**GROCERIES.**

This trade has been one of moderate dimension during the past week, and the movement has probably been less than the preceding week. However, some orders are coming in from travellers now on the road, which are of fair proportion. In sugars the tendency is still upward, and the same is true of teas. Collections are said to be good. Quotations are as follows: Sugars, raw 6½c, yellow 6½ to 7c; granulated

8½c; lump 9½ to 9¾c. Coffees, Rios, 13 to 15c; Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyun gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hysoa 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

Some improvement may be noted in connection with this branch. Quite a number of orders have been received, principally from new stations on the Northwestern and South western extensions, and from far-western points. Orders were generally small, however, and usually confined to light building hardware. In heavy goods very little business has been done. Collections are fair. Prices are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.50 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada-plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 25 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6 to 6½ a lb; tarred felt, \$2.50 to 2.75 per 100 lbs.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business continues quiet in this trade with no special feature to mention. Prices are unchanged quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to \$1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z kip, \$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; American oak sole, 50c.

#### LUMBER.

There is still very little stir in connection with this branch. An occasional odd car has been shipped to new points on the extension of the railways, and a car or two to the far west, but aside from this nothing is doing, and from the city there is literally no demand. Inquiries have been coming in quite freely in regard to spring delivery, and dealers are confident of a good trade later on.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Trade keeps very quiet in this line, in fact business is entirely dead, and so long as the present cold weather holds out, no improvement is likely to set in. Prices of goods are unchanged, quotations being as follows: steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oil's, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, head-light, 25c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.25 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuin 7.75; No 1 \$6.75; No 2, \$5.25 and window glass first break, \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A fair trade has been doing in this line in orders from country points, but from the city there has been no demand to speak of. The outlook for a good spring trade still appears favorable. Collections are rather tardy in coming to hand.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

No special activity has been observable in this line, but for the season, the amount o

business doing is quite sufficient to satisfy dealers with the condition of trade. Collections are also coming in freely to a gratifying extent.

#### WINKS AND SPIRITS.

This branch has experienced a rather quiet season during the past week, business having slackened up considerably, as compared with the time which has elapsed since the first of January. The few orders coming in have been principally from the city, the country trade being practically dead. Quotations are: Gooderman & Wo: t's five year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet 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.

Very little change or improvement could have been detected in the grain market of the city during the past week. There has probably been a slightly heavier movement in cereals towards eastern points, but the week has been one of dulness and inactivity. The probability of an increase in the receipts of wheat, which was to some extent apparent last week, has again disappeared, cold and blustery weather having again greatly retarded delivery at points throughout the province. The feeling too is one of weakness and aversion to do business, and dealers are not anxious to handle a large proportion of the grain now coming to market. In barley the feeling is decidedly weaker, shippers declaring their aversion to take further risks in making consignments to eastern markets. In provisions there has been some improvement in the city trade, but outside of this very little is doing. Dairy products have commanded a fair share of attention. The milling trade has been confined to the local demand almost entirely, little or nothing having been done in shipments.

#### WHEAT.

The movement in the leading cereal during the past week has been of limited proportion, and little if any improvement over the preceding week has been experienced in this respect. Cold and blustery weather and weak markets have worked together in keeping wheat from coming forward to any extent. The greatest demand has been for high grades, both for local milling purposes and from eastern points. Ontario millers have been inquiring to some extent for choice samples of Manitoba hard for mixing with their home product. In these grades, therefore, there has been a comparatively firm feeling, but the supply has not been augmented to any extent, and samples show no improvement. Shipments to eastern markets have been somewhat heavier, but except for high grades the feeling is still very quiet, and there is little inclination to push business. Prices have not changed here during the week, quotations being as follows: No. 1 hard 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 1 northern 70c; No. 2 60c; No. 3 55c. Frosted lots are worth 50c for No. 1; 40c for No. 2, and 25 to 30c for poorer quali-

ties. At outside points throughout the province about 65c is the average price for a good sample of hard.

#### FLOUR.

There has been no change in this market since our last report. A fair local demand may be said to exist for the higher grades, especially for patents. Other grades are very quiet and neglected. In shipping little or nothing has been done, but an improvement may be expected as the mills in the city will be running next week. Prices remain unchanged as follows: patents \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30 to \$1.40.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

There has been no change in prices for these products. A good local demand prevails for both bran and shorts. Prices are, \$9 per ton for bran and \$10 for shorts.

#### OATMEAL.

The local demand continues satisfactory, and some improvement is noted. Another shipment has also been made to eastern markets. Prices are quoted at the same figures of \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

#### POTATOES.

The cold weather has prevented any movement in these. Prices are therefore merely nominal, the quotations being from 35 to 40c.

#### EGGS.

have held in fairly active demand. Lots in cases are held at from 25 to 27c. Some choice lots of strictly fresh have brought from 28 to 30c.

#### CHEESE.

In this product there has been a slightly better and steadily improving demand for the home manufactured article. Prime is quoted at the unchanged price of 10½ to 11c, and medium at 9½ to 10c. Ontario manufacture now in the market is worth 11c.

#### BUTTER.

The trade in butter has been one of a fairly active nature, and the feeling somewhat firmer both in choice and medium qualities, induced to some extent by lighter stocks than were held last week. However, there is nothing like a scarcity in any quality. Some demand for medium has come in from western points, while choice grades have been called for from the city. Prime is now quoted at from 20 to 22c, and medium from 12½ to 18c. Inferior lots could probably be obtained at from 8c upwards.

#### OATS.

Receipts of these have been even more limited than during last week, and as a consequence of this the tone has been firm and prices well maintained. Samples of white have been wanted for milling purposes, and an active demand has also existed for feeding qualities. The ruling quotation is now about 25c, though prices may be said to range from 25 to 28c.

#### BARLEY.

The movement in barley has been less active during the week and the feeling is decidedly easy. Dealers who have been handling this grain extensively express a desire to leave it alone for a time at least. The market may therefore be called very weak. Great injury has been done the reputation of Manitoba barley from the fact that farmers have allowed it to be come mixed with other grain, thus presenting a difficulty in precisely grading the samples. Lots of this grain coming in are generally excellent as regards weight and plumpness, but many are so mixed with wheat and oats that they cannot be graded. The color has also been frequently injured by careless stacking and handling. However, some allowance may be made for this as the present is the first year that barley has been handled to any extent here, and very little distinction has heretofore been made as to quality. Offerings are still being shipped to eastern markets. Prices are now quoted as follows: No. 3, 30c; No. 3 extra, 36 to 37c; No. 2, 45c; rejected 23 to 25c.

BACON.

Some demand from the city but very little western trade. Old dry salt is now about out of the market. Prices are unchanged and are as follows, dry salt 8 to 8½c; smoked 8½ to 9½c; old dry salt 7c; rolls 11 to 11½c.

HAMS.

There is no change to note in this product, the unvariable quotation still being 13c.

MESS POPK.

Still quiet and unchanged. Prices range from \$15 to \$15.50 per bbl.

MESS BEEF.

Light demand at the unchanged quotation of \$15 per bbl.

LARD.

No change to note in prices. Quotations are \$2 25 per pail; or 10c per lb for tierces.

DRESSED HOGS.

The supply of these still continues liberal and quite up to the wants of packers. Quotations remain unchanged at from \$4.50 to \$4.75.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts of the local product have been lighter, but stocks are still large, and the demand is not very active. Prices are: Turkeys, 16c, geese, 12c, ducks, 12c, chickens 8 to \$10c.

OYSTERS.

A better demand exists for these, but prices are unchanged, cans are worth 40c for plain select, and 50c for extra. Bulk sell at \$2 to \$3 per gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The week has been a very active one on 'change, buyers evidently deeming wheat cheap, even at the opening prices, which were four cents higher than yesterday and three cents higher than at the close to-day. Most people here seem to think that the bottom has been reached, and this caused the rather heavy buying which has taken place, but there are several rampant bears who talk freely about a further decline of three to eight cents. Few if any of the bulls expect a rapid advance, but believe prices will firm up and advance slowly and steadily from this on. Much criticism is still heard regarding the crop and stock estimates sent out last week, men who claim to have thoroughly reliable information asserting that the farmers of the northwest hold ten to twelve million bushels of wheat which they will not market until the price ranges well up toward the dollar mark. The farmers who stored wheat in elevators last fall and borrowed money on it have been called on for margins, and advices indicate that most of them are putting up the cash necessary to carry the stuff longer. The entire northwest, it seems, has been in the vanguard on the bull side all along, and the majority still maintain that this is the correct position, in the face of a fifteen cent decline. The mouthpieces of this crowd declare that the success of the bear raid was simply the result of a combination between Liverpool, New York and Chicago operators, rather than the natural result of an accumulation of stocks, inflation of values, and almost entire lack of demand. One of the greatest eye-openers of the season was the publication of English stocks, showing, despite the fact we had shipped them hardly anything for months, an enormous total, being fully 60 per cent above a normal point, instead of below it, as the bulls had expected. Advices from winter wheat sections are conflicting, and

beyond expressions of a belief that damage has been done, little is heard of a definite character. The worst reports come from Kansas.

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

	Jan. 21.				1886.	
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.	1886.	
No. 1 hard.	85	84	85	83½		
" 1 north'n	83	80½	82	80		
" ..	77	74	77	74½		

Futures were rather stronger than cash, though May 1 hard sold down from 92c to 89½c and closed at 90½c; May 1 northern sold down from 86½c to 82c and closed at 83c. Coarse grains were inactive, corn closing at 31½c to 32½c; oats at 28 to 29½c, o.t.; barley at 45 to 75c for Nos. 2 and 3 by sample; rye at 49 to 51c for Nos. 2 and 3.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been quiet and nominal, Bulk bran closing at \$8.50 to \$9; shorts, \$8.75 to \$9.25 per ton.

FLOUR.—While there is nothing like a boom in flour, the market has shown healthy signs the past week. Export inquiry has been brisk and offers have been made which millers found some profit in accepting, so the tone of the market may be pronounced improving. Domestic buyers, particularly in New England, which takes a large share of our patents, are rather slow to respond to the change in feeling, but will soon fall into line if wheat maintains the advance which was begun yesterday and continued to-day.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.65 to \$4.90; straights, \$4.30 to \$4.60; first bakers', \$3.55 to \$3.90; second bakers' \$3.15 to \$3.25; best low grades, \$2 to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.40 to \$1.50, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 28c and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 35lb cotton sacks, 15c for 40lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 40lb paper sacks.

There is greater activity among the mills, but just as it is desired to increase production the water power has become very poor, and holds the flour output not far from where it has been for several weeks. There were twelve mills that showed a flour output last week, which was one more than the previous week. The total product amounted to 72,366 bbls—averaging 12,061 bbls daily—against \$4,030 bbls the preceding week and 102,000 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. On Monday four mills not previously in operation, and representing a capacity of 6,000 bbls, attempted to start up with the rest, but the water was very low and two of them (2,700 bbls) were forced to shut down, while the other two could not run to much more than two-thirds capacity. Two other mills which ran last week were so seriously affected that all effort to run was given up, while none along the platform escaped curtailment of their output to a greater or less degree. The water was somewhat higher this noon, and one mill was added to the active list, while two others were preparing to start up, which would be a gain of about 2,500 bbls. The mills in motion to-day numbered 13, and have a capacity of 19,500 bbls, though not much more than 15,000 bbls were being turned out

by them, on account of the lack of power. One mill and half of another, representing 3,600 bbls, are being operated by steam power, but two-thirds of this will undoubtedly be cut off Saturday. Two mills of 2,200 bbls will resume work Monday, one of which will be by steam if the water power does not improve. The opinion obtains that low water will prevail from this on. There is some improvement in the flour market, but the unsettled condition of the wheat market keeps buyers generally in a state of expectancy and unwilling to make purchases except of a hand-to-mouth character.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.
Wheat, bus ..	495,600	477,680	460,880
Flour, bbls ..	265	125	—
Millstuff, tons..	69	45	216

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Jan. 19.	Jan. 12.	Jan. 5.
Wheat, bus ..	73,360	54,320	55,440
Flour, bbls ..	64,740	69,265	54,530
Millstuff, tons ..	1,802	2,715	2,129

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	
No. 1 hard ..	1,851,023	1,953,058	
No. 1 northern ..	1,736,111	1,811,705	
No. 2 northern ..	819,830	831,090	
No. 3 .. ..	4,885	5,380	
Rejected .. ..	87,390	79,607	
Special bins ..	1,495,256	1,488,942	
	5,984,492	6,169,782	

	ST. PAUL.		
	Jan. 30.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 6.
In elevators—			
bush ..	1,186,000	1,200,000	1,200,000

	DULUTH.		
	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 4.
In store, bus. ..	5,387,600	5,315,706	5,240,445
Afloat, bus. ..	124,521	124,521	124,521

Total, bus .. 5,512,121 5,440,227 3,354,966  
—Northwest Miller.

CHICAGO.

At the commencement of last week the wheat market here opened decidedly "sick," and this feeling prevailed throughout Monday and Tuesday. The slight advance in prices which took place towards the close of the previous week, was soon lost, and the markets continued on in their downward course. The bears seemed to have everything to their own liking, and there appeared to be no influence equal to the task of even temporarily bolstering up the markets. On Wednesday something of a reaction set in, and although there was nothing like a "boom" in wheat, yet there was more miscellaneous buying than had been witnessed in this market for many a day. Many operators concluded that the end of the long lane of depression had been reached, and this feeling, together with the fact that there was very little wheat offered, had the effect of rallying prices, the advance being from ½ to 1c. On the following day the firmer feeling was fairly well maintained,

though the markets showed a disposition to fluctuate. It was stated that the next posting of the visible supply would show a decrease of about 1,000,000 bushels, and this helped to strengthen the situation. On Friday the advance in wheat was again rapid and the feeling very firm. The bulls find solace in the belief that the market is strong on the legitimate merits of the situation, and they point to the figures of wheat at 78 or 79c as being ditto. The bears on the other hand maintain that the advance is nothing more nor less than the bulge resulting from an overworld market, and they predict that the market will go lower than ever when it is evened up. An increase of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in flour, in transit to Great Britain, had a slightly depressing effect on the market, but as this is attributable to increased export movement from America, this influence lost much of its force. Corn and oats have held firm and steady throughout the week, and generally in good demand, but without speculative activity. The provision market has been of a very unsteady nature, and each succeeding day has induced more or less fluctuation and often excitement. Pork reached the highest point on Wednesday, when cash stood at \$11.95, and closed on Saturday slightly higher than the closing of the previous week. Lard has generally followed pork in the scale of fluctuation.

On Monday wheat opened fairly active but with a weak feeling and lower prices. During the day the weakness became more apparent and Saturday's slight recovery in prices was lost. The market grew slumpy and closed dull. The demand for good to choice corn was fair and values 3c better. Oats dull and declined slightly. In pork and lard the stronger feeling developed during the latter part of last week was felt at the opening. There was much activity and considerable excitement. The bulls evidently were at work again and prices rose rapidly, closing much higher than for some time previously. Closing quotations were:

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78	\$0.78½
Corn .. .. .	36½	36½
Oats .. .. .	28½	28½
Pork .. .. .	10.92½	10.92½
Lard .. .. .	6.15	6.15

On Tuesday the opening of wheat was weaker and prices lower, but considerable activity prevailed throughout the day. Holders felt uneasy and offered freely, while foreign advices were weak. The prices ruling at the close were 1½c lower than on the previous day. In corn the offerings were light and prices firmer with a slight advance. The demand for oats was fair and prices steadier. In pork there was considerable excitement and prices fluctuated and changed frequently but closed at last night's figures. Lard quiet and firm. Closing quotations were:

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat .. .. .	76½	77½
Corn .. .. .	36½	36½
Oats .. .. .	28½	28½
Pork .. .. .	10.97½	10.97½
Lard .. .. .	6.15	6.15

On Wednesday wheat opened active and irregular, but somewhat stronger, owing to

warlike news and fewer offerings. Prices fluctuated somewhat during the session but closed firm at figures quoted. Corn was in good demand and advanced slightly. In oats the offerings were light and prices firmer. Pork was again active and excited. Prices fluctuated somewhat but closed at a slight advance. Trading in lard was moderate and prices remained steady. Closing quotations were:

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78	\$0.78½
Corn .. .. .	36½	36½
Oats .. .. .	28½	28½
Pork .. .. .	11.00	11.00
Lard .. .. .	6.15	6.15

On Thursday wheat opened fairly active, and continued so throughout the day. Prices fluctuated somewhat, but kept within the range of 3c. Foreign advices were dull, and a report was current that Belgium was about imposing an import tax on American breadstuffs. Corn had little demand and the market ruled dull and weak. The shipping demand for oats was fair and prices firm at a slight advance on yesterday's quotations. General interest centred in pork which was again active in a speculative way. Prices fluctuated some, but closed at about yesterday's figures. Lard held firm although the demand was very light. Closing quotations were:

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78½	\$0.78½
Corn .. .. .	36½	36½
Oats .. .. .	29	28½
Pork .. .. .	11.02½	11.02½
Lard .. .. .	6.17½	6.17½

On Friday wheat opened strong and active and prices advanced about 1½c over yesterday's closing figures, the opening being 3c higher. A great many country orders were in the market. Cables were also stronger, but the effect of this was neutralized to some extent by higher quotations for consols. After the immediate wants of "shorts" had been satisfied, a quieter feeling prevailed for a time, but soon the advance set in again, sales for May being made at a split above 86c. The market closed at top figures. Corn and oats were in good shipping demand and described as firm. Provisions were weaker and the tendency of prices downward. May pork sold down from \$11.32½ to \$11.15, but rallied toward the close. Lard followed pork at a distance up and down the scale. Quotations were:

	Jan.	Feb.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.80½	\$0.80½
Corn .. .. .	36½	37
Oats .. .. .	29½	29
Pork .. .. .	10.97½	10.97½
Lard .. .. .	6.17½	6.17½

On Saturday the bullish feeling of the previous day had subsided to a considerable extent, and there seemed to be little inclination to do business. The bears again had the upper hand, and they succeeded in pounding down prices from ½ to 1c. Corn and oats were steady and unchanged. Provisions were weaker, both pork and lard going lower. Quotations were:

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn .. .. .	36½	37
Oats .. .. .	29½	29
Pork .. .. .	10.87½	10.87½
Lard .. .. .	6.12½	6.12½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market here during the past week has been quiet, and without any important feature. In bank stocks transactions were few and far between, and the changes in quotations are insignificant. Loan and miscellaneous shares were also quiet and steady. Northwestern Land held firm, and quite a number of sales were made at an advance over last week. The following are the closing bids for January 19, as compared with previous quotations of January 13.

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 19.
Montreal .. .. .	202½	203½
Ontario .. .. .	108½	109
Toronto .. .. .	185	186
Merchants' .. .. .	116	116½
Commerce .. .. .	119½	121
Imperial .. .. .	131	131
Federal .. .. .	101½	102
Dominion .. .. .	202½	204
Standard .. .. .	120½	120½
Hamilton .. .. .	126	126
Northwest Land .. .. .	70½	73½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The wheat market has been completely demoralized during the week, and values have been weak and declining, in sympathy with outside markets. The decline has not been so marked here as at several other wheat centres, but this is more due to the light business doing than to greater firmness. So little has been done that prices have held almost nominal. The few sales made, however, were at about 1 to 2c under former quotations. Very little grain has been received, and it is thought that farmers must still hold the greater part of their cereal crops yet. In flour trade has been equally as flat as in wheat. Provisions have been fairly active and steady.

WHEAT

In this grain another week of stagnation has been passed through. The inactivity and depression has been general, and very little business of any nature has been transacted. The few sales made, however, have generally been at declining prices, but have held almost stationary from sheer lack of business. No. 2 fall for May delivery was had at about 85½c. The cash price is nominal at about 82c. No. 2 spring is also quoted at 82c, at which price sales were made on track.

OATS.

The market is quiet and prices steady. Car lots on track range from 32 to 33c, according to quality.

BARLEY.

This market has now to be added to the list of dull and inactive grains, although up to the present barley has been the only product in anything like active demand. Prices, however, have held very steady, the quietness being due to a disinclination to do business of any description. No. 1 has not been offered. No. 2 is quoted at 82c, No. 3 extra at 73c, No. 3 choice at 67c.

RYE.

Nothing doing in this grain, and the quotation of 60c is purely nominal.

PEAS.

The demand for these is very light, and quotations are little more than nominal. The price is steady at 60c for No. 2.

POTATOES.

The quotation for these is about 50c in car lots on track, but the cold weather has prevented receipts coming forward.

## EGGS.

Receipts in limited quantities and prices unchanged. Pickled sold at from 17 to 18c in case lots.

## BUTTER.

This trade remains quiet and in very much the same condition as for the past few weeks. Choice qualities are firm and the supply not excessive, while medium grades are, as usual, coming in freely. Prices have not materially changed, quotations being from 16 to 17c for choice; 12 to 13c for medium, and inferior qualities at 10c.

## CHEESE.

Steady and unchanged. Choice is quoted at 9 to 9½c and medium at 7 to 8c.

## PORK.

Offerings have been light and prices about nominal. The ruling quotation is still \$13.

## HAMS.

The demand has been light and prices are unchanged. The ruling quotation is 11c, with some small lots sold at 11½c.

## BACON.

This market still remains quiet and prices are easy. Long clear, in car lots, was worth about 6½c. Cases have sold slowly at 6½ to 7c. Cumberland nominal at 6½c. Rolls easy at 8½ to 9c, and bellies at 10 to 11c.

## LARD.

Steady and unchanged. Tinnets and pails are quoted at 9 to 9½c, and tierces at 8½c.

## APPLES.

Nothing doing in car lots. On the street prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per bbl.

## POULTRY.

Offerings have been small but quite sufficient to meet all wants. Prices are: turkeys 8 to 9c per lb; geese 6 to 6½c; ducks 50 to 60c per pair, and chickens 25 to 35c per pair.

## General Notes.

THE bulls have dropped \$300,000 or \$400,000 in the Duluth wheat market the past week.

THE Bank of Devil's Lake, Dak., has suspended. The deposits were only about \$20,000.

ICE is now sold by the cord or sleigh load in Birtle and is piled up to be melted for domestic purposes.

THE Birtle Indian Agency is establishing a sheep rancho for the benefit of the Indians and for the purpose of instructing them in sheep farming.

THERE are seventeen salmon canneries on the Fraser River in British Columbia. Next season large numbers of salmon will be brought east on the cars.

THE last Manitoba Gazette contains a notice of an application to the legislature, for an act in incorporating the Limited Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba.

The decline in boxwood follows the decline in the rollerskating craze. High prices for the wood marked the culmination of the mania, and fancy prices have vanished like the unsubstantial fabric of a dream.

THE export of oats from the United States increased from 2,714,000 bushels in 1884 to 8,630,000 bushels in 1885, a large portion of which went to Scotland and England to be converted into oatmeal.

A COMPANY of eastern capitalists is about to be organized for the purpose of erecting elevators along the various lines of railroad in north Dakota, which will be conducted on an entirely new plan. They propose to furnish to each

farmer a separate bin in which to store wheat, and in this way, when he is ready to sell, he can always get the identical wheat which he delivered. They also propose to loan money at 7 per cent. interest, to be secured by wheat in store. The gentleman who is working the matter has spent much time in Dakota, and is said to be quite confident of the success of his scheme. Just when they will begin building operations is not known, but it will probably be early in the spring.

THE *Alaskan* of a recent issue speaking of the timber supply of that remote section of Uncle Sam's dominion says: "There is a diversity of opinion regarding the timber resources of the territory, though it is generally conceded there are immense forests of spruce and hemlock, with scattered groves of yellow cedar, which last is very valuable. The spruce grows to enormous size, and corresponds in most respects to the Oregon fir. It is of the white variety, and valuable not only for the excellent quality of lumber it will furnish, but as the best known material for the manufacture of wood pulp. Aside from the yellow cedar, however, which is already in eager demand, though limited in quantity, the timber interests are not likely to assume other than a local importance until a partial exhaustion, at least, of the Oregon and Washington forests shall pave the way to a ready and profitable market."

## To make Real and Imitation Corks.

Besides the usual double soles for winter wear there are also, it is well known, those with inserted cork sole. This cork is worked in between the outer and inner sole, with, of course, a covering of leather at the sides. Usually the cork is laid only on the fore part of the sole. They are cut at the same time as the leather soles, made even, and thinned off backward to the instep. The leather sides are then cut out and fitted; they must be of hard leather and of quite equal thickness. These leather strips are then put in in the same style as the coverings to wooden heels. The cork soles are then measured, adjusted somewhat, if necessary, for the sewing, and then attached with pitch to the under sole. The same is then done with the cork sole that lies over the cork sole, which is then stitched to it. This upper sole, as commonly happens has to be ranged in. From the stitching process onward the work on the sole differs little from the ordinary system of making. With cork soles, even more than with others, it is necessary that everything be "tight." The trimming of the cork soles is done with a special cutting iron for that purpose.

It is, however, often preferred to give ordinary soles the appearance of those with the cork sole; for the most part this is sought to be effected by stamping the sides of the soles deeply with a special iron. Here another procedure is suggested, by which the cork sole border may be imitated by a thick strip of pigskin.

Similar to the double rim on which the cork sole is sewed, a strip of somewhat thick pigskin is cut, on the one side a little shaved off, and then stitched with the double border.

There is thus a two-fold border for stitching, of which the thicker is turned to the upper leather, and has to represent the cork sole border, while on the thinner the sole is usually doubled. In this way a very thick cut is obtained, which, however, can later, after the cutting, be worked in the fashion of the cork border by means of the specially formed iron. The durability by this process is undoubted, especially for the finer and lighter shoes, and it may therefore, be recommended on its own merits.—*Leipziger Schumacher Zeitung.*

## Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report a check in the distribution of merchandise throughout the country during the earlier portion of the past week, caused by the severe storm of snow and wind which has been general. This appears to have been universally recognized as a temporary obstruction, and the feeling among leading bankers and merchants at almost all points continues one of confidence in the prospects of business for an improvement early in the current year. As an outgrowth of the conditions noted it is added that country collections in many cases are reported slow, though this is said to be due to some extent to holding back of produce on the part of farmers or to low prices received therefor when sold. The demand for funds at many of the larger interior cities is smaller than in recent weeks. Dry goods prices are unchanged, though the total quantity shipped has been materially lessened. Larger orders for prints are expected. The price of G4s is now 3½c., having had an upward tendency for ten days past. Brown and bleached cotton goods are quiet but steady. At some points the retail demand is reported better. The jobbing trade at Chicago is not expected to improve materially until milder weather sets in. Wool is firm and prices are well held, owing to light interior stocks and relatively small supplies at the seaboard markets. At the latter the weekly sales are moderately large. Cotton is firmer, spots being ½c. and futures about 10 points higher. This is based apparently on the renewed short-crop talk, backed by decreased port and interior town receipts and by stronger Liverpool and Manchester cables. Wheat has had to suffer another season of shrinkage in prices, due in great part to a fuller comprehension of the enormous supplies in sight at leading markets on both sides of the Atlantic. The slight gain in exports based on the decline did not serve to stiffen prices, as English quotations went off in the fear, apparently, that America was about to unload its surplus wheat. The decreased deliveries at western primary markets on account of snow and storm, and the decline of about 700,000 bushels in the weekly visible supply, failed to sustain the market, which has been more active at the decline. There appears to be less confidence in permanently higher prices for wheat than before. Other grains have sympathized with the depression in wheat. Hog products, too, went off in price, but subsequently rallied on increased speculative buying. The movement of grocery staples is restricted, and there is no change respecting dairy products. Iron continues quiet. The advance in



bar pieces agreed on at Philadelphia is warranted "owing to the increased cost of raw material." Pig shows no new features, and it is not improbable that it will be lower in May or June than it is now. The advance of 30c. per ton in railway freight rates northward for southern pig iron is likely to partially check free shipments in this direction. The total number of business failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week was 334, against 299 in the first week of 1886, 445 in the second week of 1885, 321 in 1884 and 317 in 1883. The total reported thus far during 1886 is 633, against 893 in a like portion of 1885, a decline of 260, as against fourteen days of last year, a decrease on the average of about 19 failures daily. The total for the fortnight of 1884 was 666, or 33 more than in 1886, and in 1882 it was 659, or 26 more.—*Bradstreet's*.

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**SALE OF GOODS—DELIVERY—ACCEPTANCE.**—When a vendor sells goods of a specified quality, but not in existence or ascertained, and undertakes to ship them to a distant buyer, when made or ascertained, and delivers them to the carrier for the purchaser, the latter is not bound to accept them without examination. The mere delivery of the goods by the vendor to the carrier does not necessarily bind the vendee to accept them. On their arrival he has the right to inspect them to ascertain whether they conform to the contract, and the right to inspect implies the right to reject them if they are not of the quality required by the contract. *Pope et al. vs. Allis*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States.

**RAILROAD COMPANY—RIGHT OF WAY—DUTY TO ADJOINING PROPRIETORS.**—A railroad company, in enforcing its right of way over the lands of others and in constructing its road, is bound to leave the adjoining lands and fields which it crosses in the same condition as regards the facilities of cultivation and as concerns the utility of those lands to their owners as they were before the entry of the company. Hence a railroad company which constructs an embankment on the lands of a planter, and thereby stops up his ditches and other artificial drains, is responsible to such owner for all losses of crops and other damages occasioned by such interruption of his drainage. So held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case of *Payne vs. Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company*, decided on the 5th inst.

**BILL OF LADING—PERILS OF THE SEA.**—The case of *Pandorf et al. vs. Hamilton*, decided lately by Lord Justice Lopes, of the English Court of Appeal, arose upon an action brought by the plaintiffs, as owners of a cargo of rice shipped on board the defendants' ship, for damage to the same by sea water. It was admitted that the damage in question was caused by sea water passing through a hole in a pipe supplying the bath-room, which pipe had been gnawed by rats. It was also found that the defendants had taken proper precautions to keep down rats during the voyage, and that they had not been brought or heard by the shippers whilst shipping the rice. The rice was shipped

under a bill of lading which excepted "all and every dangers and accidents of the sea." Lord Justice Lopes held that as the immediate cause of damage was the action of sea water, which was itself one of the causes contemplated as an exception, and as the effective cause was the gnawing of the rats, which was as much beyond human control as if the pipe had burst from frost, the whole occurrence must be regarded as a peril of the sea for which the defendants were not liable as ship owners. There being no negligence on the part of the defendants in not keeping down the rats, such an event, the lord justice said, should be taken to be an unavoidable accident, and of the same kind as if a swordfish had bored a hole and so let in the sea water.—*Bradstreet's*

### Retailing Flour.

Bad bread is one of the most frequent sources of annoyance to the grocer. In the majority of cases, the housekeeper attributes "the fault to the flour," visits the seller and is positive in making the demand: "I would like to have my flour exchanged." Occasionally the grocer is in fault, as when he deliberately sells stale yeast cakes, or does not maintain a uniform standard of quality, shifting his purchases from one mill or dealer to another every few weeks. To make a complaint is quite as annoying to the consumer as listening thereto is to the seller. If the cause for the grievance is due to some carelessness, blunder or prejudice on the part of the purchaser, and the grocer is compelled to sacrifice time and trouble to exchange flour, merely to gratify a customer's whim, he is very apt to lose patience and temper. We recall an instance where a grocer was obliged to send two miles in order to exchange a barrel of flour, simply because the customer insisted "that it would not make good bread because the letters on the barrel were green, and she never could make good bread when such was the case." Another found excuse for bad bread in the fact that "the barrel had flat hoops and she never knew any good flour to be put up except in round-hoop barrels." A third kept the flour in an outhouse where in winter it was exposed to a freezing temperature, and when the grocer explained that that alone was sufficient cause for bad bread, the customer refused to believe it and insisted on having an exchange.

Ridiculous as such excuses are, they nevertheless cause the grocer trouble. If he laughs at the reason assigned, refuses to gratify the whims of his customers, dares to criticize their method of bread making, or even hint that the trouble is with themselves, offense is given and patronage lost. The easiest way, in such cases, is the best, and that is to meet the customer's wishes. Much can be done, however, to lessen the chances of being compelled to exchange flour by furnishing buyers with a few practical hints such as are contained in the clipping at the head of this column; and further, by selecting reliable brands of flour and sticking to them year in and year out. The most successful grocers in New York and Brooklyn have sold the same brands for a long term of years. There is wisdom in this, for different brands of

flour, or flour from different varieties of wheat requires different treatment in the working, and if the consumers are compelled to change the method of mixing or experiment with every new barrel of flour, they at once become dissatisfied and make the grocer trouble.

Habituated, however, to one brand, they acquire the knack of mixing and baking, secure uniformity in the lightness, color and texture of the bread, are satisfied, and enough so to make them advertise the fact to friends and neighbors.

We have little patience with the grocers who sell flour at a nominal profit, especially when it is sold on credit. Fifty cents per barrel is a very inadequate profit for a retailer. An average of \$1 is small enough, considering the character and cost of the service. Get more if you can. Some are foolish enough to make a leader of flour and sell it at about cost; others secure first class brands, stick to them, please their patrons and always get a liberal profit.—*American Grocer*.

### Gold Diggers on the Amoor.

A Siberian semi-official paper gives some interesting particulars of the community which has lately sprung up on the south of the Amoor, in the district where gold has been found in such abundance that the name Asiatic California has been given it. The place is practically an almost inaccessible desert, without roads or paths; it is well beyond the Russian frontiers, and it would seem that until the middle of last winter the Chinese were quite ignorant that a gold mine had been found on their territory. The diggers, who are largely composed of American and Australian miners and recruits from the diamond fields, soon found the necessity of establishing order, and they have constituted a sort of democratic republic. The gold field is at present divided into 22 small districts, over each of which two elected chiefs preside, a judge and an overseer, whose duty it is to decide all differences which may arise among the diggers, and to inflict moderate punishments for any offences. A general president controls this body of judges and overseers; he is chosen by general suffrage from among the diggers, and he is charged with the task of conducting any business which may arise with the Russian or Chinese administrations of the Amoor districts. The decision of all matters of grave importance is reserved to a general assembly of all the diggers, and this assembly is empowered to expel any one from the mines, to depose the president, and to inflict capital punishment. The president has a salary of 400 rubles a month, or about \$56; the overseers and judges have salaries of half this amount. A direct tax on all places of amusement and liquor saloons constitutes the fiscal income of the commonwealth. There are about 150 such places in the district, and the receipts of each vary from 200 to 400 rubles a day. Each place pays a monthly tax of 25 rubles. A Russian official has been stationed by the authorities of Eastern Siberia in the district, and he has purchased a large quantity of the gold obtained by the diggers, at the rate of 3.40 rubles the "solotnik" (equal to 4.3 grammes), or nearly at



the rate of £45 the troy pound. The amount purchased to the beginning of summer amounted to 66 "poods," or over 2,600 pounds. When the Chinese authorities had learned that a gold mine had been discovered within their borders, they took steps to assert their rights, and sent a small detachment of troops. The diggers tried to buy them off, offering first four pounds, then eight pounds of gold. Then a force of 10,000 men was sent from Manchouria, the intention being to attack the diggers as soon as the ice began to break up on the Amoor, and they could no longer escape by the river into Russian territory. Had they done this there would have been much bloodshed, for the diggers are well armed and very determined, and as discoverers, consider they have an absolute property in the diggings. Possibly Russia would have found in the confusion an excuse for intervention in a district which she must greatly regret is not within her own borders.—*Banker's Magazine.*

**The Mink.**

The mink is not nearly so destructive an animal as is generally supposed and much of the mischief usually charged to minks in Manitoba is performed by other animals, such as skunks and weasels, of which there are several varieties in this country. The mink seldom leaves running streams, although it is sometimes found about ponds and lakes. Not being a swift runner, it is quickly overtaken when on the open prairie by wolves or foxes which are ever on the lookout for moving objects and consequently the mink seldom leaves its favorite haunts, where, if attacked, it can quickly find a hole amongst the fallen timber or escape into the water. As the principal food of the mink is fish, it mostly frequents creeks and rivers where its supplies are abundant. In winter this animal spends most of its time in the hollow space which is formed by the water sinking away from the ice, and, like the otter, it usually comes out for a run on mild snowy mornings. Next to the otter the mink is the most beautiful fur carrying animal in the Northwest and along the wooded valleys of the running streams it is found in considerable numbers at this season of the year or somewhat earlier. Mink furs are just now out of fashion and a little protection would encourage and increase production, if the law could be enforced. During the last few years a vast number of these interesting little creatures have been caught out of season both by white men and Indians. A camp is made by some stream where the minks are numerous, traps are set here and there along the creek, for several miles up and down and nearly all the animals are quickly captured. As trapping can be carried on more easily before the water freezes and as each trapper seeks to be first, the fur is taken before it attains its proper gloss and thickness. In a few years fashions will change and instead of fifty cents a good mink skin will, again, be worth four or five dollars. The authorities should by all means provide a close time for minks and not only fine heavily those who trap out of season but seize all the unprime skins found in the hands of dealers.—*Birtle Observer.*

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**Canadian Pacific Railway**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

**WINTER TIME TABLE.**

In effect Dec. 13th 1885.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
<b>GOING EAST.</b>		<b>GOING WEST.</b>
7.00 p.m.	Winnipeg.....3 Ar	3:00 a.m.
12.40 a.m.	Rat Portage.....	2:10 a.m.
6.40 a.m.	Ignace.....	7.45 p.m.
1.00 p.m.	Pt. Arthur.....2 Lv	12.30 p.m.
<b>GOING WEST.</b>		<b>GOING EAST.</b>
8.30 a.m.	Winnipeg.....2 Arr	8.30 p.m.
11.05 a.m.	Portage la Prairie.....	4.00 p.m.
1.20 p.m.	Carberry.....	1.45 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	Brandon.....	11.00 a.m.
5.30 p.m.	Elkhorn.....	7.25 p.m.
6.45 p.m.	Moosehorn.....	6.15 a.m.
9.00 p.m.	Broadview.....	3.45 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	Qu'Appelle.....	1.00 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	Regina.....	11.15 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	Ar 3 } Moose Jaw { 4 Lv	8.55 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	Lv 6 }	8.15 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	Swift Current.....	12.45 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	Maple Creek.....	7.10 a.m.
12.45 a.m.	Medicine Hat.....	2.30 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	Gleichen.....	6.45 p.m.
1.50 p.m.	Calgary.....	1.50 p.m.
7.25 p.m.	Ar 5 } Canmore { 7 Lv	8.45 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	Lv 11 }	5.35 p.m.
8.10 a.m.	Laggan.....	2.10 p.m.
11.01 p.m.	Palliser.....	9.55 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	Ar 11 } Donald { 12 Lv	7.00 a.m.
<b>GOING SOUTH.</b>		<b>GOING NORTH.</b>
9.45 a.m.	Lv 1.....Winnipeg.....Ar	5.25 a.m.
12.15 p.m.	.....Dunifon City.....	9.25 a.m.
12.40 p.m.	Ar.....Emerson.....1 Lv	2.52 a.m.
8.15 a.m.	Lv 2.....Winnipeg.....2 Ar	18.20 p.m.
11.00 a.m.	.....Morris.....	3.30 p.m.
11.45 p.m.	.....Rosenfeldt.....	5.15 p.m.
12.55 p.m.	Ar 2 } Getra.....2 Lv	1.45 p.m.
12.15 p.m.	Lv 1 } Rosenfeldt.....2 Ar	11.45 a.m.
2.10 p.m.	.....Moriden.....	9.25 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	Ar 2 } Manito.....2 Lv	8.00 a.m.
<b>GOING NORTH.</b>		<b>GOING SOUTH.</b>
14.00 p.m.	Lv 9.....Winnipeg.....Ar	8.50 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	Ar.....West Selk.....8 Lv	7.00 a.m.
<b>GOING WEST.</b>		<b>GOING EAST.</b>
9.30 a.m.	Lv 9.....Winnipeg.....Ar	3.00 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	.....Stony Mountain.....	2.00 p.m.
10.55 a.m.	Ar.....Stonevall.....9 Lv	1.30 p.m.
<b>GOING W.</b>		<b>GOING E.</b>
9.15 a.m.	Lv 10.....Winnipeg.....Ar	0.00 a.m.
10.40 a.m.	.....Headingley.....	5.00 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	Ar } End of Track.....10	
	Ar } M'n. S. W. B... } Lv	2.30 p.m.

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