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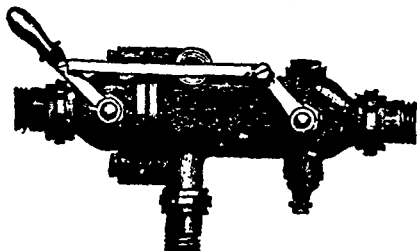
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The Commercial

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, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

NO. 3

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.

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JAS. E. STEEN,
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WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

W. O. ASHTON, hotelkeeper, Wapella, is giving up business.

ALEX. R. GOFF, publisher, Selkirk, is offering his business for sale.

E. B. WADE & Co., furniture dealers, Port Arthur, has sold out.

STRATTON BROS., have opened up a blacksmith shop at Braddon.

THE effects of J. T. Rutledge, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, is to be sold by bailiff.

L. SINCLAIR & Co., general storekeepers at Edmonton, have given up business.

L. C. HOFFMAN, general storekeeper, Emerson, has been sold out by the sheriff.

W. FERRIS intends opening up in the harness making business at Treherne this fall.

J. A. McDONNELL & Co., general storekeepers, at Edmonton, have given up business.

THE hardware stock of William Stephenson, Winnipeg, is advertised for sale by the sheriff on the 21st instant.

LANDER & HALDIMAND have bought the drug business formerly carried on by Kenneth Campbell & Co. at Calgary.

T. C. POWER & Bro., general storekeepers and traders, at Fort Benton and Maple Creek, are about to open up a branch store at Calgary.

THE partnership existing under the style of Wells & Hughes, carrying on business as steam threshmen at Moosomin, has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by John M. Wells.

THE Calgary Herald is responsible for the statement that the C.P.R. are about to erect a commodious bonded warehouse at that place. The statement comes through Mr. Rowe, the new customs collector there, who states that his information comes from Superintendent Egan. The move is a good one, and will hush many a hitherto just complaint about want of customs facilities at Calgary.

MR. FRANK GIBBS has been or is about to be appointed Grain Inspector at Port Arthur. At the examination of applicants for the position, which took place in Toronto recently before a mixed board of grain men, railway managers and politicians, he did not take the place of either first or second in qualifications. But he had one very important qualification, namely, that he was the son of a Senator, and he secured the job. Perhaps he is the right man in the right place. But time will show.

THE Canadian Customs House is again brought to the aid of the C.P.R. against the Northern Pacific, and the latter company refuses to receive freight from the United States to British Columbia without a minutely detailed invoice attached to the original way bill, on which the packages require equally as minute a description. Shipments from Eastern Canada or Manitoba to British Columbia require a Canadian as well as a United States manifest certificate by customs of both countries. From British Columbia east the arrangements are the same. Red tape is thus stretched to its utmost limits to compel all Canadian freight to go over the C.P.R.

MR. DOUGLAS BRYMNER, Dominion archivist is in Winnipeg at present hunting up exhibits in his line for the Colonial Exhibition in London, Eng. next year. He wants everything he can get in the way of historical matters, pictures, photographs, trade statistics and whatever will furnish information as to the progress and growth of Manitoba and the Northwest. It will be impossible for Mr. Brymner to call personally upon everyone likely to contribute, but we hope all who are in a position to assist him in his collecting will do so, in order that our country may be well represented to the people of Great Britain.

WE understand that a survey party will start out shortly to make a preliminary survey of the proposed route of the Hudson's Bay Railway from Sea Falls, on the head of Lake Winnipeg, to the head of tidal navigation on the Nelson River, a point about sixty miles above Port Nelson. Should the survey prove, as the projectors of the road state, that there are no engineering difficulties in the way in this part of the route, English capital is ready for its construction, and the work may be commenced next spring. Mr. Donald Grant, contractor, states that he is prepared to construct this portion of the road in one year, and to commence any time he has instructions and the necessary guarantees.

MR. GEO. MAULSON AND CAPT. D. H. McMILLAN returned last week from Toronto, where they had been representing Manitoba at the meeting of representatives of Boards of Trade for fixing the grain inspection standards for the season. They speak well of their reception, and of the consideration given to the Northwest in grain matters. Seemingly the interests of our grain growers were well attended to and generally considered. Besides selecting standard samples for the grades fixed by the Inspection Act, an arrangement was made by which frozen grain will have three qualities fixed by the inspector, so that even that will sell upon its merits. This is a wise move, as a very large proportion of the grain damaged this year is only slightly touched, and farmers cannot afford to have all damaged stuff bunched together. Further particulars we will give, once the Examiners' report is laid before the Board's council.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

A. N. Chabot, grocer, Ottawa, has failed.
 Wm. Brown, bookseller, Walkerton, has sold out.
 Jacob Hareur, tobacconist, London, is selling out.
 M. S. Hughes, hotelkeeper, Dresden, has gone away.
 Emile Nantais, grocers, Pike Creek, have sold out.
 Barbour & Smolling, builders, Toronto, have dissolved.
 The Erie Preserving Co., St. Catharines, is wound up.
 Alex. McDonald, hatter, London, advertises to sell out.
 Wilfred Normond, tobacconist, Ottawa, has gone away.
 A. Childs, grocer, Beeton, has sold out to G. G. Pringle.
 Hugh Minnis, grocer, Learnington, has moved to Blenheim.
 W. Pagsley, grocer, Toronto, sold out to J. D. Windrum.
 Lucas, Leacock & Co., bankers, Bridgen, have sold out.
 James Lilly & Co., grocers, St. Thomas, have sold out.
 Blunden & Michael, dry goods dealers, Sarnia, have dissolved.
 Hartwell & Donohue, wagon makers, Bridgen, have dissolved.
 E. H. Leacock & Co., Bridgen, have sold out planing mill.
 T. H. Dickson, harness maker, Ingersoll, has removed to Rodney.
 Wm. McKay, harness dealer, Woodstock, has been closed for rent.
 Alex. Dawson, tailor, Wingham, advertises his business for sale.
 Elsworth & Co., stockbrokers, Toronto, are winding up business.
 Beith Bros., bakers, Berlin, have sold out to Michael Zimmerman.
 Mrs. A. McDonald, hotelkeeper, Uptergrove, has assigned in trust.
 G. A. Gamsby, general storekeeper, Perth, has assigned in trust.
 G. G. Pringle, general storekeeper, Elmgrove, has moved to Beeton.
 W. H. Marcon, seedsman, Guelph, is selling out retail business only.
 John Feathers, hotelkeeper, Harriston, has sold out to John Harris.
 Pearce, Weld & Co., seeds-men, London, have dissolved, Weld retires.
 Canadian Hosiery Co., Beeton, stock advertised for sale by trustee.
 Barton, Thompson & Co., spice manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved.
 Miss Hill, general storekeeper, Belwood, has sold out to J. A. Goodall.
 C. L. Driefer, grocer and liquor dealer, London, advertises to sell out.
 Henry Foster, general storekeeper, Williamsford, has assigned in trust.
 J. G. Campbell, bookseller, Ingersoll, has sold out to C. W. Holland.
 Wilson & Scott, marble cutters, Toronto, have dissolved, J. Wilson continues.

W. T. Wickham, grocer, Bothwell, has sold out to Wright & Vanstone.
 Wilson & Scott, marble cutters, Toronto, have dissolved, J. Wilson continues.
 Mrs. C. R. Hitchcock, dealer in fancy goods, London, has moved to Watford.
 Shaw & Wilson, boiler makers, Dundas, have dissolved, James Shaw continues.
 W. H. Warren, hardware merchant, St. Mary's, stock sold to J. C. Gilpin.
 McLeod, Anderson & Co., dry goods dealers, Georgetown, are about to dissolve.
 D. M. Billings, general storekeeper, Sutton, stock advertised for sale by trustee.
 Straith Bros., general storekeepers, Bervie, have dissolved, W. K. Straith continues.
 McLennan & Smith, general storekeepers, Sunderland, have sold out to I. A. Yerex.
 Rowe & Gilbert, flour and feed dealers, Belleville, have dissolved, John Gilbert continues.
 Stricker Bros., tailors, Berlin, dissolved, new firm formed under the style of Stricker & Doolle.
 Morrison & Catin, general storekeepers, Owen Sound, have assigned; stock advertised for sale by trustee.
 T. & J. N. Andrews, flour and feed dealers, Toronto and Thornbury, have sold out Toronto business to G. McMillan.
 Wm. Warwick & Sons, wholesale stationers, Toronto, have admitted into partnership, G. R. Warwick, style now Warwick & Sons.
 S. R. Badgely, furniture dealer, St. Catharines and Toronto, has admitted into partnership C. C. Badgely, under style of S. R. Badgely & Co., St. Catharines and C. C. Badgely & Co., Toronto.
 R. C. Struthers & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy goods, London, have admitted J. D. Anderson into partnership, under style of Struthers, Anderson & Co.

QUEBEC.

L. A. Pieche, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.
 Pierre Hudon, furniture dealer, Montreal, is dead.
 Robert A. Whyte, jeweler, Ormstown, is dead.
 Bedard & Donai, jeweler, Quebec, have dissolved.
 C. Coillard, tinsmith, West Farnham, is selling out.
 M. Williams & Co., brewers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Lavoie & Beaujeu, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Louis Mallett, hotelkeeper, Pointe Claire, has assigned.
 J. A. Bouthillier, general storekeeper, Longueuil, has assigned.
 Pruneau & Co., manufacturing agents, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Louis M. Lesser, cigar manufacturer, Montreal, has gone away.
 Ed. Lemieux, general storekeeper, Chicoutimi, has assigned in trust.
 E. Boyer, general storekeeper, St. Joachim, has assigned in trust.
 Broadsky & Beecher, jewelers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 J. B. Sasseville & Co., dry goods dealers, Quebec, have dissolved.
 H. Toussignant, general storekeeper, St. Philomene, has assigned.

G. Coderre, loot and shoe manufacturer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Eusebe Simard, general storekeeper, Herbertville, is asking for an extension.
 E. Lemieux & Co., general storekeepers, L'Anso au Foin, have assigned in trust.
 A. Herbert, general storekeeper and baker, Drummondville, is offering to compromise.
 Gaudias, Carodeau, general storekeeper, Montmagny, meeting of creditors called for October 1st.
 Davidson & Horan, dry goods dealers, Quebec, have dissolved, Jeremiah Horan continues under same style.
 Louis Meunier, restaurant keeper, Montreal, has admitted Antoine Normandin into partnership under style of Meunier & Co.
 E. Collette & Co., wholesale dealers in gent's furnishings, Montreal, have admitted Napoleon Collette into partnership, under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John L. Brown, real estate agent, St. John, have assigned.
 F. L. Brown & Co., general storekeepers, Port Williams, have assigned.
 Blenlora & Sons, axe manufacturers, Canisling, estate sold to Dr. J. S. Miller.

A Newspaper for Beggars.

We boast of our *Matrimonial News* and other trade organs of less interest. We believe the undertakers and coffin makers have an "organ," and cabmen have their *Centeur*. Among the professional journals compiled in Paris in manuscript is *The Bon Guide*, the organ of beggars, containing information of great utility in their calling. For a subscription of eight sous a month, they may consult it for a few minutes daily. It does not contain literature or politics and all the articles are to the point. One may read: "To-morrow at noon, funeral of a rich man at the Madelaine;" "At one o'clock marriage of a clerk; no importance;" "Wanted, a blind man who plays the flute," or "A cripple for a watering-place." Surely, here is a hint for those in search of new fields for capital and with an itch for journalism, like the American millionaire with his seventeen-headed press, worked on the Yankee principle of the "corner."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THERE were gathered in the moulding shop of McDonald & Co.'s a number of men interested in gold mining and they saw a sight that has never before been witnessed in this city. In one of the furnaces a 50 pound "pot" or plumbago crucible was placed, and in it the gold taken from fourteen days' crushing at the Albion Mines, Montague, which were visited by the Engineers' Institute last week. This represented the work of forty men, and was estimated at 1,050 ounces or 87½ pounds—\$21,000 worth. After everything was ready and the gold fused, a new iron ingot mould was smoked with rosio, and the little junk was poured, in the presence of about twenty persons. It measured 12 inches long by 3½ thick and 3½ wide. This makes in all about \$46,000 of gold taken from these mines since June 15th.—*Hali-fax Recorder*.

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

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 13, 1885.

FROM THE RED TO THE BOW RIVER.

Having traversed by three routes from the Red River to the western boundary of Manitoba, we enter upon the territory of Assiniboia, and have only gone a few miles on the C.P.R. main line beyond the provincial limit, when we reach the thriving town of Moosomin. Here we have no evidences of boom, but we can see how the natural growth of a town in the middle of a rich and rapidly settling up country has gone onward. Three years ago a few shed-like buildings marked the site of this town, but now it has a population of close upon 500, and has some forty places of business. It has good solid merchants, who carry large stocks of goods, and is altogether a busy point. As yet it has no permanent industries, but a flour mill of over 100 barrels a day capacity, is about to be constructed, and other manufacturing concerns must soon follow, if the town keeps pace with the growth of the surrounding country.

Whitewood is the next point of any importance on the line of the C.P.R., and here we have a flourishing village with some dozen or so business places, growing in keeping with the settlement of the surrounding country, and steadily making its way to a country town of importance. Twenty-three miles further west Broadview is reached, and here a lively town of some 300 people has grown up. It has a good country around it, and but for the proximity of a large Indian reservation, would have a much more rapid growth than it has. Its being the end of a division of the C.P.R. causes the location of quite a few mechanics, and makes it quite a lively place at all times.

Going westward we pass through the village of Grenfell, and the much more important one of Wolseley, still travelling through a rich prairie country, where settlement is steadily progressing, until Indian Head is reached. Here are the headquarters of the well known Bell Farm, with its thousands of acres under cultivation, and its elevator and flour mill of 100 barrel capacity near the railway station. The town itself contains about a dozen other business institutions, all of which are now prospering. Eleven miles further west and we reach Qu'Appelle

Station or Troy. Here we have a live town of over 300 people, and some twenty-five business institutions, including a roller flour mill of about 120 barrels a day capacity, newly constructed. This town is the point where traders leave the railway for the far north settlement of Prince Albert, and this adds very materially to its trade importance. Some of the merchants carry stocks of goods which would be considered large in a town of 3,000 population, but the kind of business done with northern traders necessitates the carrying of heavy stocks. The town is beautifully located, and for hotel accommodation and other travelling comforts is far ahead of any other town of its size in the Northwest, while it has as one of its business concerns a private bank.

Leaving the C.P.R. track at Qu'Appelle Station, a drive of less than twenty miles to the north brings us to Fort Qu'Appelle, the old Government headquarters of this territory. The first view of this beautifully located town makes the traveller thankful that he is beyond hearing the screech of the locomotive. It is nestled in the bottom of a lovely valley, with high frowning bluffs on either side, and a chain of silvery lakes linked by a river lying between them. But as a trading point Fort Qu'Appelle has its attractions, and the twenty odd business institutions there all do a profitable business. The country around is as rich as it is picturesque, and but for the fact that too much of it is now in the hands of land grabbing corporations, its settlement would be more rapid than any district west of Manitoba. The time is doubtless short until a railway will traverse this beautiful valley, although it seems almost sacrilege that it should be disturbed by the whistle of the steam horse.

Between Qu'Appelle Station and Regina, a distance of thirty-three miles, there are no points of any trade importance, and as we near the latter place the belt of settlement narrows down to a comparatively narrow stripe along each side of the C.P.R., the only exceptions being the lands of colonization companies, where settlers are in some instances over 100 miles from a railway station. At Regina we are in the commercial centre as well as the Government seat of Assiniboia, and the town seems like a relief spot in the centre of an ocean of monotony. The unchanging, flat, treeless prairie is

again reached, and although the soil of the country is a mine of agricultural wealth for its future tillers, the country has but few attractions to the eye of the visitor. Regina itself is undoubtedly an important trade point, the most so west of Brandon. It has a population very little short of 1,000, and contains some seventy places of business of every description. Some of its mercantile establishments are of considerable magnitude, and it has as enterprising a lot of business men as can be found anywhere in the Northwest. We cannot say that no evidences of boom are to be seen in and around the town. On the contrary its trade has been greatly checked by the combined avarice and stupidity of a collection of speculative political barnacles, and the wonder is that to-day it is of so much commercial importance. But the trading power of the town is beginning to make itself felt, and a new era in affairs is setting in, which must soon be followed by rapid trade progress. As the country around settles up, Regina must advance in trade, until it becomes an important jobbing point, and already some of its merchants do quite a respectable volume of wholesale business. It has as yet no industrial institution of any consequence, but besides its mercantile houses it has a chartered bank branch and a private bank, both of which do quite a profitable business. Should it come our duty to treat of the trade progress of the territorial capital three years hence, we have no doubt but our sketch would supply a marked contrast to what we have here given.

We shall rest at the capital this issue, and in our next proceed westward with our sketches.

MANITOBA RAILWAY RIGHTS.

What a patronizing journal the *Monetary Times* is, when it condescends to notice Manitoba affairs; and how sweetly precious are its little lectures upon the naughtiness of the Prairie Province, all of which are doubtless delivered with a single desire for our edification in what is right and just. Its issue of Oct. 2nd gives one of these delightful little pieces of commendation and rebuke, in the form of an editorial notice of the petition presented by the Winnipeg Board of Trade to the Minister of the Interior on the subject of Manitoba railway restriction by the Dominion Government. To avoid

any semblance of mutilation or garbling, we quote the article in full.

"Mr. White, the new Minister of the Interior, on his arrival in Winnipeg was presented with an address by the Board of Trade. In this document the restriction which prevents new railways running south of the Canadian Pacific to the American frontier forms a subject of complaint; its exceptional nature is pointed out, and Manitoba is represented as being deprived of rights which belong to her under the British North American Act. But it is not stated that Manitoba, through its legislature, consented to the restriction, and in order to obtain what she must have deemed to be a greater good. Good faith demands that meanwhile the obligation be observed by the contracting parties. It is not to the credit of the Province that it has repeatedly passed railway charters in derogation of its own honor. But the Board of Trade does not propose any violent procedure, and we heartily agree with it in the hope that it may soon be possible to remove a restriction which, considered by itself, is a serious disadvantage to Manitoba. But we are not permitted to forget that without this restriction, the Pacific Railway would not have been undertaken by the syndicate on the terms agreed upon."

After reading this piece of commendation as to moderation in demands, every member of the Winnipeg Board of Trade must feel flattered; the President might feel that he measured two inches more around the chest, and the Secretary might be excused if he wiped his nose on his coat cuff, and commenced the drafting of some fresh petitions, believing that at last he had struck his natural sphere of usefulness.

But unfortunately the lecture portion of the article in the *Monetary Times* does not tally well with the facts of the last five years political history. In the first place the Legislature of Manitoba never agreed to waive its right to charter railways to the international boundary line within the limits of the original province; and secondly the Legislature has not broken faith in the charters it has granted, as these without exception were meant to reach the boundary within those original limits. Furthermore we know of no agreement between the Dominion Government and the C.P.R. Company which guarantees to the latter any monopoly within these original provincial limits,

and we believe the knowledge of the *Monetary Times* upon this subject does not extend beyond our own. This latter fact can be learned from a perusal of the Minister's reply to the Board's petition; and a very cursory glance at the proposed routes of the railways chartered by Manitoba and disallowed by the Dominion during the past four years will substantiate the statement preceding it.

We have no desire to whitewash the present Government and Legislature of Manitoba, and we have very little faith in the wisdom or honesty of either. There is such a thing, however, as slandering the devil, and the statements of the *Monetary Times* savor strongly of such an unnecessary and wanton proceeding.

As to the petition of the Board of Trade, it merely asks for the power to exercise a right, of which the Dominion Government has never denied the existence, but which has been withheld purely as a matter of policy. Whether the exercise of that right two or three years ago would have blocked or delayed the construction of the C.P.R. is not now a part of our business, or for that matter of the business of the *Monetary Times*. The concession is asked for by the Board of Trade now, when no such danger exists, the C.P.R. being practically completed to the Pacific coast and around the north shore of Lake Superior, and the request is only for a right, the existence of which has never been denied, except by the *Monetary Times*.

INSOLVENCIES OF LAST QUARTER.

It comes our duty once more to take a retrospective view of the record of commercial misfortune in the Northwest, and in looking back over the quarter ending September 30th, the view is not so black as to shock us, but has some hopeful signs about it. From statistics supplied by the mercantile agency of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., we find that the insolvencies which occurred during this period number eleven and their gross liabilities amount to \$127,603, while their estimated assets foot up to \$111,039.

A comparison of the above figures with those of the second quarter of the year give a hopeful shade to those now given. During the second quarter of the year we had sixteen failures with liabilities of \$167,999 or four more insolvents, and \$40,306 more liabilities than the past quarter. When, however, we compare

last quarter's figures with those of the same quarter of 1884, the comparison stands against. In the third quarter of 1884, we had in the Northwest only seven failures, with aggregate liabilities of \$49,884. That quarter was undoubtedly an exceptional one, as the one before it showed 17 failures with liabilities of \$174,200. Yet the first three quarters of 1885 show quite an increase in aggregate liabilities over those of 1884, although the number of insolvents differs but little. The outlook however warrants in anticipating that by the close of the year our record will be no darker than it was in 1884.

The most striking feature of the insolvencies of the past quarter is their location. Usually the number is divided so as to show a majority outside of the city of Winnipeg, but this time we have to record nine failures in the city, and only two in all the balance of the Northwest. Of course the bulk of the failures in the city has been of concerns, the collapse of which astonished no person, as they have been hanging since the depression of 1883. But the same might be said of one of the two in the Northwest outside. But we must remember that we have had a rebellion in the Northwest in 1885, and while some districts may have profited by the stir caused thereby, others were sufferers. The city of Winnipeg was among the latter, and was doubtless the heaviest sufferer of all. One fourth of the whole field force of the Northwest was drawn from the city and when teamsters and others employed on transport work is added, Winnipeg had during the rebellion over two thousand men absent in service of the Government, which means that one fifth of the entire adult population of the city, were away from it for four or five months during the spring and summer, and the purchases of that proportion of the population transferred from our city retail merchants to those of towns and villages in the Northwest Territories. Only the retail merchant of this city know what a strain upon this class this exodus caused, especially as it fell upon the city after two years of a steady decrease in population. The wonder is that so few traders succumbed under the pressure. But none have gone under during the past quarter, and these have without exception been of the mercantile class, the class which had to bear the heaviest load of the rebellion. Let us hope that the closing quarter of 1885 will supply a record of misfortunes so light that we will have ample proof in it of our having reached a state of commercial safety, such as no other portion of Canada can imrove.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The past week has furnished quite a contrast to the previous one in connection with commercial monetary affairs in the city. Before the 6th all was bustle at the banks, but since that date there has been considerable of a lull, which seemed like a breathing space after a big and successful effort. The quantity of commercial paper going to discount has been small, and the payments falling due equally so, although this state of affairs cannot last long and must in a few days change to greater activity. The results of the past ten days have given new confidence to banks, and they are ready to meet any reasonable demands in connection with commercial paper. The irregular demand for light loans by small traders has been very slow of late, and although banks profess to have plenty of funds, they are yet not inclined to touch real estate business of any kind. There is as yet no change in discount rates, although a feeling is gaining ground that rates for first-class mercantile paper should be lower. Such paper is now held at 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; promiscuous and one-third 10, to 12. The report on mortgage loan business for the week is mixed. Some companies state that country applications are on the increase, and interest is being pretty well paid up, while others complain of payments being very slow, and applications about the same as before. It is evident that marketing of crops has not yet proceeded far enough to allow of a reliable report as to payments, and there seems no doubt about a good business in farm loans for some months to come, but the outlook for city business this winter is not very promising. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale circles during the past week the general feeling has been one of quietness. After the provincial exhibition had closed, or was about to close, there was a general demand for small wants from country merchants, who were in the city, but after this subsided the lull set in, and in most lines the aggregate of sales has been below the average of September. There are several circumstances which help to make the lull more marked, and among them is the continued mild bright weather. Almost every line of season goods has reached that state, in which nothing but an indication of winter being near will cause activity, and we must have colder weather than any yet experienced this season before a livening up can take place. All of these lines are, therefore, more or less quiet at present, and in one or two the falling off during the past week has been quite marked. In provisions and goods of every day consumption a slower feeling has also set in, but it cannot be said to have reached a state of quietness. Lines dependant upon building and contracting have kept up to a state of moderate activity, and some firms report a slight improvement upon the previous week. With such firms there is a feeling of general satisfaction, and a little agreeable surprise, that business has held so steadily good for the last two months. Taking the reports from all sources as a whole, and the average shows as above

stated a quiet feeling. The report on collections is on the whole satisfactory. After the fifth the payments falling due have been few and light, but they have been attended to with wonderful promptitude, and not a complaint has been heard on this account. Quietness is the only complaint heard of, and that will no doubt die away as soon as colder weather overtakes us.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Quietness still reigns in this trade, and since the provincial exhibition closed it has almost reached dullness. The sales of the past week amounted to very little, and there is no hope of an early improvement. While the moderate weather of last week lasted there was not even the ordinary preparations for the trade in sleighs, sleds and winter vehicles. The work of making collections has commenced, but as yet has not progressed far enough to admit of a reliable report being reached. Some districts have already shown a decrease in cash returns, while others have given indications of being slow. But it is too early yet to come to any estimate on the subject.

ROOTS AND SHOES.

In this trade there has been a decided falling off in sales since our last report. The weather has been altogether too good for any real winter demands to be heard, and none are looked for until a change of temperature comes. There has not been a sufficient volume of collections falling due to admit of a report, but no complaints in that respect are heard.

CLOTHING.

In this as in other season goods lines business has been quiet during the past week. Travellers are now off the road, and will not likely start out again until the demand for sorts begins to set in. There have been sufficient sales during the week to prevent actual dullness, but that is the best that can be said. There are no complaints heard about collections, although there has not been enough falling due to base a report upon.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade business during the past week has been rather quiet, a lull having set in after the activity of the preceding one. Dealers, however, are busy in filling old orders from the country principally for staple lines, and there are also some good sales made in the lamp line. Collections are reported as very fair on the whole.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this trade business during the past week has been fairly good, with the aggregate of sales turned over up to the average. Collections are reported to have been very fair.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this branch business on the whole has been very good during the past week, although from the tone of the report of some dealers there has been a slackening off. There appears to have been a pretty fair demand from the country and also in the city for winter goods, the volume of sales, though perhaps not up to the preceding week, fully up to a good average. Collections are also considered satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple trade there has been a moderate but rather slow business doing.

Travellers are off the road, but during the week there were quite a few orders received by mail, mostly of a sorting nature. There is every hope of quite an active turn in affairs as soon as cold weather strikes, as the country is known to be still short in many lines of winter goods. No disappointment is expressed at the present quietness, and this season so far has shown a decided improvement on the fall of 1884. Collections are reported satisfactory, although the volume falling due has been light.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week is stated to have been very good and improving owing to the cold weather which has set in of late allowing of a more free handling. The supply of Lake Winnipeg white fish has been coming into the market quite freely, for which there is a good demand, and find ready sales at from 5 to 5½ for smaller quantities. The supply of Lake Superior trout has also been keeping up, and these are sold off at 8c a lb. Consignments of Oregon salmon have been stopped altogether as the market got rather over stocked with the supply of them, but the surplus left over is being sold off at from 20 to 25c a lb. There continues to be a very good trading in salt fish owing to an increasing fall demand. Prices, have not changed any, the following being the dealers' quotations:—Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb.; Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, 1.50 per case of 100 fish; salt-fish—Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$2; round herring, \$4 25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$3 0; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

The past week's business in this line is stated to have been very good, sales seemingly being rather better than the average. Malaga grapes are on the market and are being sold off at \$8.25 to \$8.50 a barrel. Apples are worth \$3.25 to \$3.75 a bbl. and lemons \$7.00 to \$8.00 a box, California pears \$4.25 to \$4.50. A few Southern cranberries are in and sell at \$10 a bbl. Canadian pears are selling off at \$9.00 to \$10.00 a bbl. but these are too soft for re-shipment. Ontario grapes are in stock and are selling from 10 to 12c a lb. Crabapples are out for the season. A variety of nuts have been received and these are being sold of as follows: Grenoble walnuts 20c a lb; S. S. almonds, 20c a lb, filberts; 12½c a lb; Texas pecans, 16c a lb; and peanuts 15c a lb.

FUEL.

In this line the business of the past week is not much changed from that of our last report, although the cold weather we have been having of late indicates the near approach of winter and consequently more activity in this trade. The principal business being done is in orders for coal for fall delivery. Sales of this are made at \$9.00 for anthracite and \$7 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville and Pittsburg bituminous. Galt mine coal is selling at \$8 per ton delivered. Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and for tamarac \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this branch business during the past week seems to have been extremely dull and quiet, especially in the city, where orders are very few and these small. The demand from the

country has not been over active either, although some orders are received now and again, but these cannot be said to be of any great extent. Some enquiries have been made for single car lots, but these have not yet been shipped. Collections are reported to have been rather slow, and anything but satisfactory.

GROCERIES.

In this staple trade, business during the past week is reported as having been very fair, although perhaps a shade quieter than the one preceding it, owing to a lull having set in after the exhibition. There are no complaints about collections. Prices of goods have not made any change, the quotations for tea, however, must be considered firm, and for yellow sugars 6½c will positively be the lowest figure accepted. Quotations are: sugars, yellow 6½ to 7¼c, granulated 8¼c, lump 10½ to 10¾c. Coffees, Rio 13 to 15c, Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c pan-fired Japan 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this branch business during the past week has slackened down somewhat, there being an absence of the activity of the preceding week. In the heavy lines and metals the orders received were not quite so heavy, although a fair volume of sales were turned over, though these were also a little slackened. Prices have not changed any, but as there are rumors of a further advance in freights, should this take place these will also advance correspondingly. Pig and sheet lead are much stiffer in price, due to a scarcity of the supply in the English markets. Dealers quotations are as follows: cut nails, 10d and larger \$2.25 to \$3.35; I.C. tin plates, \$5.25 to \$5.50; I.C. tin plates, double, \$10.50 to \$11; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.00 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-iron, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality, bar-iron, \$2.50 to \$3. per 100 lb.; shot, 6 to 6½c a lb.; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line business is stated to have been very good during the past week, especially in orders from the country from which there was a good demand, although this as yet is not over active. In the city matters incline to quietness. Collections are also said to have been fair. Prices of goods have not changed any quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; American oak sole, 60c.

LUMBER.

In this line business during the past week does not show much change from the one preceding it. There have been continued calls for finishing lumber and there are prospects of the demand for this keeping up, besides this some pretty fair orders have been received from different parts of the province, but it would seem as

if the demand from these parts is not just quite so active as expected. Of prices much the same may be said as in our last report, these, although some cutting was done by the trade, owing to excessive competition, have been much better and higher than last year. As a rule mills all over will begin to close down by the end of this week.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week has been very fair. There has been a fairly steady demand from the country, and in the city some jobbing orders have been received. Collections are reported to have been rather slow. Prices have not made any change, except in liased oil, which has advanced 2c per gallon. Dealers' quotations being as follows: Linseed oil, raw 72c per gal., boiled 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25 and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade business during the past week is stated to have been very good, there being a good winter demand for horse blankets, rugs, etc., from both country and in the city. Collections are also reported to have been very fair.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch, business is stated to have been fairly good, although the demand from both the country and the city was not quite so active as the week before. Collections are also reported to have been quite fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business is stated to have remained very quiet there being little demand from either the country or city. Prices, however, have not made any change, the following being the dealers quotations Gooderham & Wort's, 5 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.

The local grain markets during this last week cannot be said to have shown any great improvement on our last report, although the feeling is somewhat better; still the movement of grain is as yet light, and farmers seem to be rather slow in moving their crops this year, evidently for no reason other than a desire to get all the necessary work finished on their farms before winter weather sets in, so that we need not expect to hear of any large movement of this season's grain for probably another two weeks or so. In wheat the supply being received here

is not considered very heavy, but there is sufficient coming in to keep all the mills in the city going at full time, while there has been a surplus of about 30,000 bushels shipped eastward. Prices are keeping firm, at very good figures. In oats business is still slow, the supply is light but equal to supply all demands here at present. Of barley much the same may be said, with prices in both instances tending to a weakness. The flour trade seems to have been picking up lately, especially to the east, where new season's flour is now being shipped steadily each day, and this at advanced figures. In this city business is reasonably fair, but orders from western points are few and irregular. In provisions business on the whole appears to have been fairly good, although in some lines there is a slackness at present. Butter still keeps firm at advanced prices, owing to an increasing fall demand and a scarcity of the provincial production, farmers evidently being more intent at present in looking after their other farming interests than in flooding the market with butter.

WHEAT.

In our local market the movement in wheat as yet does not appear to be very heavy, although the supply being received is sufficient for all milling requirements in the city at present, and leaves a pretty large balance over which has been shipped eastward as far as Port Arthur, to where probably something like 30,000 bushels of the new season's crop have already been sent. The quality of the different grades received are stated to be exceedingly good and in splendid condition, and prices are holding firm, No. 1 hard at present bringing 82c a bushel. The prices for other grades range as follows: No. 2, hard, 77c; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2, 72c; No. 1 regular 67c; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 59c; and rejected 45 to 53c according to sample.

OATS.

Business in this market is still in a very quiet state, the supply of new oats being received is not as yet of any great extent but is quite sufficient for any demand here at present, which appears to be anything but lively. These are said to be worth from 22½ to 25c, but must be considered as tending to a weakness at the latter figure. A few lots of the last season's oats left in stock are said to be worth and are quoted at 40c, but there cannot be much left by this time.

BARLEY.

In this market business also remains on the quiet side the supply of the new season's crop being received here is still light, but there is a local demand for it all for malting purposes, and seems to be rather easier in price. Quotations are given at 30 to 35c.

FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week seems to have been picking up some, more especially in trade eastward, to where the new season's flour is now being shipped steadily each day. The average of orders filled for these parts are considered very satisfactory, and is expected to continue. In the city affairs appear to be reasonably fair, and to western points trading is rather quiet at present, orders being seemingly few and far between. Prices have not made any advance from our quotations of last week, these being still as follows: patents \$2.45; strong bakers \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Business in this market has been moving along in a fairly steady way during the past week. There was a good demand and sales appear to have been about the usual average. Prices have not made any change, the following

being the dealers quotations: for bran \$9 per ton on track, and for shorts \$10 per ton.

POTATOES.

There is not much change in this market to report this week, business seems to have been fairly good and the supply of natives has kept up and is sufficient for all demands. Prices are still quoted at 25c. Imported are entirely out of the market at present.

EGGS.

In this market the business of the past week seems to have been very brisk and active, with a very good demand. There has been a scarcity of the supply and consequently prices are firmer dealers quotations now being from 18 to 21c, and is a price which is likely to hold, although there are several large consignments of eggs expected in a few days from the east, which will supply all the demands; this being a season when the demand is expected to be heavy and regular.

CHEESE.

In this market business during the past week seems to have continued very fair, there being quite an active demand for Manitoban cheese, of which some good sales are reported to have been made. Prices appear to be a shade easier, quotations ranging from 9½ to 12c per pound. Ontario cheese has been selling off at about 10c a pound, but the supply is now nearly exhausted.

BUTTER.

In this market there appears to have been quite an active business transacted during the past week with prices firm, and at an advance all round, evidently owing to an increasing fall demand and the fact that farmers have been holding back their supplies for some time. The dealers quotations are now for gilt edge from 16 to 19c; medium, 11 to 13½c; and old from 5 to 7½c.

BACON.

In this market business during the week continued very fair, with a steady demand, at the following prices: dry salt, 9 to 9½; breakfast bacon and rolls at from 12 to 13c.

HAMS.

In this market business during the last week is also stated to have been very fair, although without any great activity. Prices are quoted at from 13½ to 14c. No green in stock and no inquiry for them heard of.

MESS PORK.

In this market business during the past week seems to have been rather dull, with very few sales to record, there being little or no demand for this article at present. Prices however, are the same as last week, quotations being from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

MESS BEEF.

In this market there seems to be also the same dull and inactive feeling as in the mess pork market. Very few sales have been made during the last week, evidently due to the same cause, namely, no demand. Quotations are the same as before, these being from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

LARD.

In this market a very fair business is stated to have been done during the past week, the average of sales being about the same as usual, and prices at their old figures. Quotations for eastern refined being at \$2.40; and native lard at from \$2.25 to \$2.40.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business as yet this season, does not show any activity, but will likely get brisker pretty soon now. The supply being received keeps light, so that sales are few. Quotations are given as \$5 to \$5.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The heavy work of the mills has helped to make a lively week on 'change, while the de-

mand from other points has been much larger than the previous week. Firmness prevailed and the close was strong and higher than for several days, although a little below that of a week ago. Trading was brisk to-day, and prices advanced about a cent all round. Receipts for the week were the largest yet recorded on this crop, but the increase in stocks was only one-third as great as was expected. This is due to the fact that mill storage was utilised to a great extent, and this does not figure in the routine report. Advices from the north-western section indicate that farmers are marketing less freely, and this is expected to have early effect on the volume of receipts here. The railroads seem to be as short of cars as in years when the movement was larger. Opinion here seems to be somewhat bearish, the feeling being that while the visible supply does not increase as rapidly as usual at this season, it is so bulky as to promise a marked effect on prices for some time to come.

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:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884
Wheat. No. 1 hard	\$9½	88	\$9½	78
" 1 north'n	85	84	85	70
" 2	80½	79½	80½	65

Futures fluctuated but little, No. 1 hard November closing at 90, December at 92c and May at \$1.01. No. 1 northern, November closed at 85½, December at 87 and May at 94½c. No. 2 northern, November closed at 82c. Coarse grains were slow but steady, corn closing at 42 to 43c, oats at 26 to 27c, rye at 48 to 49c and barley at 54 to 55c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been weak and lower, bulk bran at \$7.25 to \$7.50 and shorts at \$9.25 to \$9.75 per ton.

FLOUR.—Despite the heavy production and shipments, most millers say there is no money in the business, and continue to harp on the matter of dear wheat and cheap flour, while buyers steadily advise a reduction in prices in order to work off the product. Export trade is dull and slow, the bulk of the business being, apparently, domestic. One miller declares that he will shut down as soon as he fills orders now on file, unless an advance comes soon. Another says that offers of a certain grade in London at less than two shillings above the lowest price of the year were not accepted. The market must be pronounced slow and featureless, though patents seem to be selling very well. Millers complain that the new wheat grinds tough, although it makes very good flour. This reduces the capacity, and makes the feed richer.

Quotations for car or round lots of the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.00 to \$5.30 straights \$4.60 to 5.00; first bakers', \$4.00 to 4.30; second bakers', \$3.50 to 3.75; best low grades, \$2.25 to \$2.50, in bags; red dog, \$1.60 to \$1.75 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 150lb sacks, 20c for 95lb cotton sacks, 15c for 45lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 40lb paper sacks.

When we predicted that last week's flour production would exceed all former records, it was

hardly expected that this would be done by nearly 20,000 bbls; yet it was accomplished. The output reached the stupendous figure of 171,066 bbls—averaging 28,511 bbls daily—against 125,778 bbls the preceding week and 144,000 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. The largest amount of flour ever before manufactured in a week was less than 152,090 bbls. Indications on Wednesday pointed to a production for this week exceeding even the huge proportion of last week's work. Many of the mills were reporting the heaviest runs in their history, and about all seemed possessed with the desire to squeeze out the last barrel possible. The keeping of the water down to a certain point on account of repairs at the lower end of the canal is still curtailing the output somewhat, as there are several mills that would run stronger with a full head. The matter of getting wheat as fast as needed is also being found difficult to accomplish by a number of the mills, there being a small sized blockade in the freight yards. There has likewise been a great dearth of freight cars for out-going flour, but this is now somewhat overcome, the scarcity being at present mainly confined to favored lines. The flour market is dull and inactive, millers and buyers being apart in their views as to values. The mills are at present running on old orders.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Oct. 6.	Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.
Wheat, bus	1,527,686	1,102,640	495,040
Flour, bbls	560	550	685
Millstuff, tons	111	110	105

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Oct. 6.	Sept. 29.	Sept. 22.
Wheat, bus	104,720	86,800	92,400
Flour, bbls	159,003	135,162	70,882
Millstuff, tons	5,269	3,296	2,340

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	Oct. 5.	Sept. 28.	
No. 1 hard	903,456	916,451	
No. 2 hard	47,665	58,648	
No. 1	211,695	304,581	
No. 1 Northern	372,753	144,202	
No. 2	23,672	169,620	
No. 2 Northern	209,455	37,242	
No. 3	3,079	—	
Rejected	16,304	4,133	
Special bins	518,205	431,724	
Total	2,306,374	2,093,611	

	ST. PAUL.		
	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.
In elevators, bush	745,000	705,000	669,000

	DULUTH.		
	Oct. 6.	Sept. 29.	Sept. 21.
In store, bush	1,374,245	1,375,937	1,392,430

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On the first of the week the wheat market was quite active, the nature of the influence which was brought to bear on it creating an unsettled feeling. The opening was easy and a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ ensued, though English advices quoted more inquiry, the anticipated increase in the visible supply evidently being a feature of weakness. Prices ruled steadily for awhile, then suddenly advanced on the posting of consols at 99, which created the impression that new complications had arisen abroad. It was soon discovered, however, that the quotations for consols was an error, and this caused a rapid decline as the early advance, the incident showing better than anything else could have done the exceedingly nervous state of the market and the influence on prices every rumor is liable to have. On Wednesday a Manitoba canard had a bullish effect on the market at the opening, but this evidently did not strengthen the feeling as the closing of that day was weak. Towards the close of the week there was considerable excitement on the board, the like of which had not been seen for a long time back, large numbers of the commission houses had their representatives in the crowd buying and determined to have "wheat," and a strong advance was made, this being maintained till the end. Corn only showed a moderate speculative business at first, but gradually gathered a strong feeling in sympathy with the advance in wheat assisted by the continued light receipts, reduced stocks and an active shipping demand. Oats were quiet all through and pork towards the close made a strong advance. There was also some interest centered in the lard market, but trading was not particularly active.

On Monday the wheat market was quite active and the nature of the influence brought to bear on it created an unsettled feeling. Prices ruled steady for a while but suddenly made an advance on the posting of consols at a high figure, which created the impression that new complications had arisen abroad, but it was soon discovered that an error had been made and a rapid decline set in. This was not discovered in time to prevent serious losses to the "shorts" interest. The receipts were a trifle larger here, and in New York the stocks on hand showed an increase. In corn only a moderate speculative business transacted, and futures ruled a shade higher and closed firm. Oats were quite firm, and prices a shade higher. In pork the offerings were rather free, the demand quite active, and trading liberal, but prices ruled irregular and declined. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.84 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.15
Lard	5.95	5.95

On Tuesday the wheat market opened a fraction below yesterday's closing, but with stronger cables and the New York and St. Louis markets showing more strength, the feeling here soon became strong and there was an advance which eased off some towards the close. There was a good business transacted, and

the large increase in the visible supply did not seem to have much influence in affecting prices. In corn the demand for cash and the near futures was quite sharp and prices very firm, this firmness being due to continued light receipts, light stocks in store, and a nervousness on the part of "shorts" who covered pretty freely. Oats were rather quiet and pork was steady and quite strong, showing an advance at the close. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	26	26
Pork	8.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.20
Lard	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday the wheat market opened very strong with higher prices, influenced by firm markets abroad, and also the wet weather prevailing here. At the advance a steadiness was held for awhile, and then commenced to ease off, the weakness being attributed to freer offerings, and a lack of outside demands. There was also an impression that some of the Milwaukee operators had realized on their "long" wheat which assisted the weakness to some extent. Later, the feeling again became firmer, with improved prices. The receipts showed no particular interest at any point. In corn there was a good trade early, but the feeling became quieter towards the close. In oats there was an improvement also in the early part, due to light receipts, and pork was only moderately active, but prices were advanced. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.15	6.05

On Thursday the wheat market opened at a decline and was steady for a short time, but some strong local parties soon began buying freely and with little disposition to sell, strong cables, and a report that receipts in the Northwest were falling off and that the Millers' Association at Minneapolis had advanced their prices 2c to 3c quickly started the market upward. "Shorts" began to cover and prices advanced irregularly with some excitement, this being maintained at the close to within $\frac{1}{2}$ of the highest figure of the day. Corn was strong and higher in sympathy with the sharp upturn in wheat. Oats more quiet, and pork with a more active trading, showed more activity and prices were higher. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.88	\$0.89
Corn	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	26	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	8.40	8.40
Lard	6.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00

On Friday the wheat market opened $\frac{1}{2}$ c above the previous days closing, and though the feeling continued strong for awhile some nervousness was noticed and prudent operators who had two or three cents profit on their trades and who were oppressed with a fear that the advance had been too rapid to be healthy were

seized with a desire to realize and there was good selling from the start. The aggregate of outside buying orders was so large, and the confidence of local bulls so strong, that the market only settled to under the tremendous pressure to which it was subjected and values again climbed above the opening, finally closing at the starting point. Corn also advanced and oats were steady, and pork was held up by the great strength of wheat and corn. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	89	90
Corn	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.10	6.00

On Saturday the wheat market opened rather weak and declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c at the outset. Trading was not conspicuously heavy, but on receipt of news that the Minneapolis millers had advanced the scale 1 to 4c, according to grade and variety, the market started up. The belief that the government estimate would show a decrease also had an influence. Corn opened a shade easier but advanced later on. Oats were in sympathy with the other cereals and pork declined. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.05	5.95

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week does not show any improvement on the preceding one on the contrary, bank shares, as a rule, have made a decline all round, though the fall in almost all cases has not been very heavy. At the close it seemed as if an upward turn would set in, as the quotations then showed a firmer tendency. Loan and savings stocks showed but little change and miscellaneous stocks were quiet. The closing bids of Wednesday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 7th, which are subjoined, will show the tone of the market

	Sept. 30	Oct. 7.
Montreal	107	198 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario	107	107 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	186	185
Merchants'	114	113 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	123 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal	96	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion	—	200
Standard	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hamilton	—	125 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwest Land	42	40 $\frac{1}{2}$

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The local grain markets have shown some improvement during the week, as new crops have begun to offer, the receipts being on the increase, but nearly all of them have consisted of barley. The demand, however, has been

slack for everything except barley. Holders have not been inclined to push sales, as outside markets have been steady, and prices here have been in consequence fairly well maintained. In wheat the feeling towards the latter part of the week was very firm, with the offerings very small, so that some good sales were made, but later on the demand fell off as millers were fully supplied, and prices too high to suit exporters. In oats there were no transactions, the movement being small and holders indisposed to make any concession. In provisions business was generally quiet but steady. There was an active demand for choice qualities of butter all the week, all offered being readily taken at firm prices for selected dairy. Other grades were neglected, except a shipping demand which set in for a fairly good quality. Business in meats has been rather quiet, the demand being rather less active, but prices were generally unchanged.

WHEAT.

The feeling in this market in the latter part of the week was very firm with offerings very small. No. 2 fall sold at 88c to 89c, and No. 3 fall at 86c, but the demand later on fell off as millers were fully supplied and prices were too high to suit exporters. At the close No. 2 seemed unlikely to bring over 87c or No. 3 over 84c, but No. 2 spring, owing to its great scarcity, would likely have still brought 90c, though there was no movement reported in any grade.

OATS.

The movement has been small and holders indisposed to make any concessions. No transactions were reported in the latter part of the week, but in the first 34c was paid, and new was sold at 33c. The market closed inactive, with little or no demand, and prices were nominal at 33 to 34c.

BARLEY.

Has begun to move but at rather unsettled prices. No. 2 sold at 54c, extra No. 3 of choice quality at 62c, and 61c at lake port, and later on at 60c. No. 3 of choice quality sold at 57c and 58c. At the close the feeling seemed quieter but values were fairly steady at former prices for the above grades, with No. 1 worth 72c.

RYE.

Nothing doing, prices nominal at 60c.

PEAS.

Still inactive, no car lots offered as yet, prices nominal at 60c.

POTATOES.

The business in car lots was rather better with sales of one lot at 40c and another as high as 45c on track, these being of really sound quality.

EGGS.

The receipts have been small and altogether insufficient and prices have continued to advance. At the close round lots of fresh were bringing 16½c to 17c and pickled at 15c.

BUTTER.

The demand for choice qualities suitable for local consumption has been active all week, and all offered was readily taken, with prices firm at 15 to 16c for selections of dairy. Other grades were neglected till near the close, when a shipping demand set in, some good sales being then made at 10c, and a few small lots of selected store packed at 11 to 12c, the rest being of fairly good shipping quality. These sales, however, seemed to have satisfied the immediate demand. Rolls of really choice quality were steady at 15c, with very small offerings, and medium rather slow at 12 to 13c.

CHEESE.

The demand was fairly inactive with prices

firm. Some round lots sold at 8½c and smaller lots brought from 8½c to 8¾c for fine, but at the close dealers were holding at 9c.

PORK.

Has sold fairly well and steady at \$12.50 to \$13 for small lots.

BACON.

Very little of any sort offered, but that evidently enough for the demand. Prices were generally unchanged at 6½ to 7c for long clear; and 6½ to 6¾c for Cumberland; with some new Cumberland offered at 8½c. Rolls were quiet at 10 to 10½c and bellies at 12c for now in small lots, with a very few old rolls offered at 10c.

HAMS.

Seem to have been rather less active and only moving in small lots at 11½ to 12c the latter for light weights. Green was quiet at 10 to 10½c.

LARD.

Much the same as the previous week. One lot of tinnets changed hands at 8½c; small lots usually at 9c; with pails at 8½ to 9½c. Tierces offered at 8½c, but no demand.

APPLES.

Nothing doing in car lots. The receipts of summer fruit and wind falls very large and prices weak at \$1 to \$1.75, the latter for hand-picked.

POULTRY.

Spring chickens in fair supply at 40 to 50c; ducks at 60 to 75c per pair; turkeys are offered sparingly and sold usually at 70c to \$1 each. A few geese have brought 60 to 80c.

Commercial Summary.

The check to the activity in business circles at the east, noted in *Bradstreet's* last week, has become more pronounced. In England the distribution of boots and shoes is as heavy as ever, but the demand for woolen and cotton goods has fallen off. Both staples are quieter. Raw wool is fairly active, and the advance in prices previously noted is sustained, but the tendency to an advance in quotations is less marked. Late sales are less than during weeks in the latter part of August and in the earlier portion of September. There is a diminished activity in dry goods. Prices are no more than sustained. Commission and jobbing houses find a check in the demand, and state that it will now be necessary for the retail demand to step in and take the wholesale purchases of the last month or two, if the late activity is to be upheld. Within a month it will be made plain whether the general public has the ability as well as the desire to buy more largely than within a year past. The movement of textile staples from second hands has visibly declined. Providence R. I., advices are that cotton and woolen manufacturers now think that the foundation of the improvement in business within the past month or so is not as solid as had been hoped. Machinery generally is running, but the effort to obtain better prices has resulted disappointingly. At Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other eastern business centers there is no material change in the situation beyond the fact that buyers appear to have reached a limit to their purchases in anticipation of wants. At Savannah, Galveston and Memphis there has been a disappointing trade during the week, largely on account of unfavorable weather. At Cincinnati, too, business is more quiet and prices in some lines are weaker. At Pittsburgh and Cleveland the distribution of goods is fairly active only. At St. Paul there is a moderate

activity, with no signs of a boom. At Chicago trade is still fairly satisfactory, and the demand for funds from the country has advanced loan rates from 3 to 4 per cent. At St. Louis, too, in spite of wet weather, staples are in fair demand. The request for iron cast and west is of fair proportions with no indications of an advance in prices. Less is heard of southern iron at the east than formerly. Anthracite coal is firmer, and in moderately better demand. Grain is dull and low. The export demand is not specially improved, and stocks in sight in this country are heavier than over. Flour stocks throughout the country are about 38 per cent less than on July 1st, as reported by *Bradstreet's*, but the staple has been in relatively light export demand at current quotations. Cotton has advanced owing to reports of damage to the growing plant, and mercantile failures are unexpectedly but little in success of the total for nine months of 1884. Grocery staples are without improvement. In dairy products butter is dull and cheese higher. There were 172 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 140 the previous week, and with 188, 160 and 122 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 23, decrease of 3.—*Bradstreet's*.

The Penalty of Improvidence.

In a recent conversation with an excellent gentleman, who is superintendent of one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the world, he said to us that something must be done, or there would be revolution and blood. "Why," said he, with great earnestness, "we are unable to supply some of our best mechanics with work—men who have been with us for a long time. They are actually in want, and something must be done, or there would be revolution and blood." Now let us calmly look at this sad condition of affairs squarely in the face. Here are a number of "good mechanics" out of work and in need. They have had work for years at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day. During these years the firms have made money and saved it—laid it up for such a time as the present—and are, therefore, by this providence, able to weather the storm—span the hiatus. If these mechanics had done the same thing they would now have enough to supply them, and they could rest comfortably now, instead of riding on the jagged and ragged edge of want. "But," says the anti-monopolist and equalizer, "the factory made more, and labor did not get its share of the result of the combination of work and money." We do not know of any rule of equity to decide this question by; but this we know—that this very factory offered to share profits with their employees, and they declined, preferring a stipulated amount for their services. Here are men reported in want who have received from seven to ten hundred dollars a year, and never laid up one dollar of it—who have provided no homes for their families to live in, and have no bank account against a rainy day. This is a contingency against which no government can provide. There are but two powers in this or the other

world that can do it. One is the man himself, by laying by a part of his income for such emergencies as sickness and being out of employment. God could do it, but he won't. Savings banks, life and accident insurance, investments in homes are the remedy. The capitalist insures his life to secure competence for his family in case of his death, and his factory to enable him to rebuild in case of fire. The workman should insure life and against accident, save money, buy a home, and be able to hail hard times as a time to rest.—*Carriage Monthly*.

Consumption of Arsenic Increasing.

The use of arsenic, both in the form of powdered white and as Paris green, London purple, and other compounds of arsenic in agriculture, is making enormous progress. Careful and extensive experiments have been made with it by William H. Stevens, at Detroit, Mich., during the past two years, and with the most remarkable success. Every species of insect and worms that injure roots, or grain, or fruits is destroyed by the use of arsenious oxide, and the value of the crops have been enormously increased. Now the report comes to us from California that the farmers, have found the use of arsenic very successful in killing locusts, and as a consequence the price of arsenic in San Francisco is said to have quadrupled in price, the druggists having made a "corner" in it. As many as 80,000 pounds are said to have been used in a single country.

It probably is not known that arsenic is now made in large quantities at the mines of Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company at Deloro, Hastings county, Ontario. This is the only arsenic produced on the continent, and it far exceeds in purity either the English or German article. The Deloro crude arsenous oxide—which is admirably adapted to agricultural use—is from 92 to 97 per cent. pure, and the Deloro refined is steadily over 99 per cent. pure or about 5 per cent. purer than the average English refined and 7 per cent. purer than the German refined.

The Deloro works have several hundred tons of arsenic on hand in process of refining, and can produce about six tons a day.—*Engineering and Mining Journal*.

Largest on Record.

The *Timber Trades' Journal* chronicles the arrival in London, England, a few weeks ago, of the biggest cargo of deals that was ever seen on the River Thames. The steamer *Regius* from Montreal, which hauled into Millwall, having on board no less than 1,272 Petersburg standards, consigned to Messrs. Bryant, Powis & Bryant. The deck load alone, 200 standards, a few seasons ago would have been looked upon as a respectable cargo. The *Regius* is a large bulky vessel, being 360 feet long and 45 feet beam, and discharging her deck cargo into twenty-two lighters, that range on either side, presented a most astonishing picture. Some idea may be gathered of the vast amount of timber this vessel bore, when, if it was spread along a roadway, it would extend for 167 miles. "It is hard to realize it," says the *Trades' Journal*, "that the deals comprising her cargo

would be sufficient to form a plank foot-way from London to Cardiff." On the best authority, it is calculated that it would take the pine product of 1,000 acres of ordinary forest land, such as there is in Canada, to supply the wood composing the cargo of the *Regius*. The vessel's deals are chiefly 4ths. She also brought boards, besides the superior qualities of Booth, of Ottawa, and Hamilton Bros., of Hawkesbury cuts. A brighter and fresher cargo of deals never entered the port of London. Canadian lumber abroad was never in more active demand than at the present time, and the English markets may now fairly be looked upon as most promising for the future. This will be gratifying news to the lumber industries of this district.

Bank Checks to Bearer.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* has made inquiry among the banks in this city concerning the payment of checks payable to bearer. The president of a prominent Wall Street institution said that his bank did not pay checks above \$500 in amount to bearer. Such checks must be drawn to the order of some one, who, if not known, must be identified. Small checks, say of \$50 or so, drawn to bearer, were paid on presentation, if they were apparently all right. The paying teller of the same bank said he was governed by the circumstances of each case as to checks below the limit named by the president, indorsement or identification, or both, being sometimes required as a protection to the bank, and in order to make it as difficult as possible for money to be drawn fraudulently.

The president of another institution said their practice was to pay checks according to their tenor. As now very commonly drawn, the printed form reads, "Pay to the order of —," and the word "bearer" is added, without erasure of any preceding words. In such cases he considered that the check demanded the bearer's indorsement, and was not properly payable without. The drawer would have a right to complain if it should be paid unless indorsed. The bank asked the indorsement both as a duty to the drawer and a protection to itself. A check drawn "Pay to bearer," however, without the words "order of," would be paid on presentation, unless something suspicious appeared, or the amount was large.

The next president consulted said that his bank required identification, either by indorsement or otherwise. His object was not to protect the bank against forgery, but merely to avoid payment to the wrong person—some one who had picked the check up on the street or got hold of it in an unlawful way.

Another bank official said that, with respect to the large part of their business done through the exchanges, checks drawn to bearer were paid as presented, but such checks offered at the counter by strangers would not be paid unless indorsed or they were properly identified.

The next banker called or said that large checks to bearer would not be paid unless the drawer came in person, or sent someone known to the bank. Checks of \$50 or \$75, payable to bearer, were generally paid, unless presented by boys,

A leading Nassau Street bank president said their rule was to be satisfied, in one way or another, that the payment would be all right. The bank was under no obligation to the check-holder, and would refuse to pay unless he could satisfy the bank. Being reminded that there was a conflict of authority on the question whether the check-holder cannot sue the bank for refusing to pay, he expressed perfect confidence that no such right exists. He knew that the drawer might sue for damages, but the check-holder cannot.

Recent Legal Decisions.

LARCENY—CONVERSION—FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Where one is induced by false and fraudulent representations to pledge money as security, parting with its possession but without intending to part with the title thereto, conversion of the money by a person inducing the fraud constitutes larceny, according to the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the case of *The People vs. Morse*.

CONTRACT AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY—EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES.—A contract between a telegraph company and a railroad company by which it is attempted to give an exclusive right to the former to build and operate a telegraph line over the lines and right of way of the telegraph company and by which the railroad company agrees to discriminate in the carriage and rates of freight against competing telegraph companies is absolutely null and void as being against public policy, according to the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, in the case of the *Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company vs. Western Union Telegraph Company*.

REISSUES OF LETTERS PATENT—DUPLEX TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.—Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court, has denied the application of Western Union Telegraph Company for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company from using duplex telegraph apparatus for which reissued patents of February 7th and April 1st 1882, existed. The defendant company based its opposition to the motion on the ground that there was no patentable novelty in the alleged invention and that the reissues of letters patent to Joseph B. Stearns, the original patentee and the present assignor of the complaints, was void because it included a part of the invention which had been abandoned to the public through the delay of the patentee in applying for a reissue. Judge Wallace denied the motion for an injunction. In the course of his opinion he said that the reissues of letters patent was to be criticised, not because the claims of the several divisions covered the invention of Stearns in the broadest form and in the narrowest form in which it was capable of use, but because it was upon its face a flagrant attempt to enlarge the scope of the invention in order that the patent might be more available for the suppression of competing instruments.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT—INDORSEMENT BEFORE DELIVERY.—A third party who places his name on the back of a negotiable promissory note at the time of its execution by the maker and before its delivery to the payee will be

liable as a joint maker, and the note itself, with the indorsement thereon, is a prima facie evidence of such liability, according to the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in the cases of the First National Bank vs. Lock Stitch Fence Company and the Central Bank of Massachusetts vs. the same, reported in the Albany Law Journal. The court said that there had long been a great diversity of opinion upon the question whether in such a case as that before it the liability was that of original promisor, indorser or guarantor. The growing current of authority, however, seemed to tend toward the view that the liability assumed by a third party who thus indorsed a note in blank was that of original promisor, though a different rule was and is yet adhered to in some of the states. The court said that the case of Good vs. Nartin (95 U. S. 90), whose rulings it adopted, settled the law on the question in the federal courts. Those rulings were: (1) That if a third person put his name in blank on the back of a note at the time it was made, and before it was indorsed by the payee, to give the maker credit with the payee, or if he participated in the consideration of the note, he must be considered as a joint maker; (2) but if his indorsement was subsequent to the making of the note, and to the delivery of the same to take effect, and he put his name there at the request of the maker pursuant to a contract of the maker with the payee for further indulgence or forbearance, he can only be held as guarantor; (3) if the note was intended for discount, and he put his name on the back of it, with the understanding of all the parties that his indorsement would be operative until the instrument was indorsed by the payee, he would then be reliable only as a second indorser, in the commercial sense.—Bradstreet's.

A NEW machine for lifting track has been invented and was tested on the M. & N.W. Railway a few days ago. It is in the shape of a hand-car and enables one man to do the work of five or six. With improvements in some slight particulars the machine will be perfect and will enable ballasting to be carried on much more rapidly than heretofore.

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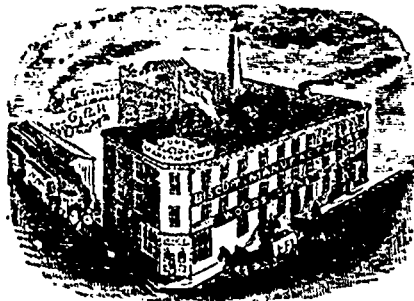
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Canadian Pacific Railway (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Includes routes like GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH.

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

† Dining stations

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

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