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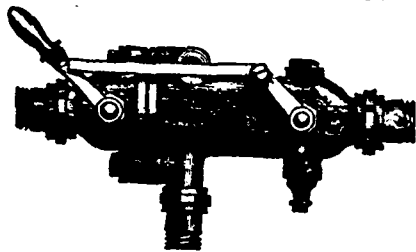
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 15, 1885.

NO. 51

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

DR. MARSDEN, Morris, contemplates removing shortly.

HUGH NELSON has opened out in the butcher business at Morden.

W. H. ROWAN, livery stable keeper, Winnipeg, has sold out by auction.

ROBT. PATTERSON, baker, Morris, is, owing to bad health, about to give up business.

HODDER & SONS, grocery and liquor dealers, Winnipeg, have sold out their business and gone to Ontario.

ROBINSON & ARNOLD are opening up a hotel and restaurant in Regina, to be called the Lansdown House.

MR. E. P. DAVIS, of Hagel & Davis, Barristers, Winnipeg, has located in Calgary, N.W.T., and will practice there.

BELL BROS., general stockkeepers, Portage la Prairie, have dissolved partnership. The business will in future be carried on by Chas. Bell.

D. M. GORDON, merchant; Gurnett & Co., grocers and liquor dealers; and E. St. Louis, merchant, at Port Arthur, were all burned out.

THE stock belonging to the estate of Brown Bros., hardware and tin dealers, Winnipeg, has been sold to Campbell Bros., of this city, at 55c on the dollar.

LTD. K. CAMERON, of London, Ont., has sold out his stock in the Northwest Farmer to C. B. Keenlyside, business manager of the paper. The stock is now all owned in Winnipeg.

CHAS. BURLEY, agent for the Ontario Bank, Portage la Prairie, has disposed of the balance of the bank's bankrupt stock of lumber to John Taylor, of the city Planing Mills, Portage la Prairie.

DURING the past week new lots were brought to market in Winnipeg, Stonewall, Morden, Brandon and several other towns. The quality of that grain promises to be much superior to that of last year.

THE Board of Trade, which was started in Brandon, in 1883, has been re-organized with the following office-bearers: president, A. C. Fraser; vice-president, J. A. Christie; secretary, J. C. Robinson.

T. W. WADDELL has given up the Northwestern agency of the Copp Bros. stove factory, Hamilton, and will confine himself to the boot and shoe trade. Messrs. G. F. Stephens & Co., of Winnipeg, are now the agents for the above firm here.

LORD GEORGE CAMPBELL has retired from the firm of McArthur, Boyle & Campbell, financial agents, Winnipeg, and W. R. Allan, a son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has been admitted as partner. The business will in future be carried on under the style and firm name of McArthur, Boyle & Allan.

A CHANGE has taken place in the firm of Grant & Co., dealers in paints, oils and wall-papers, Winnipeg. Mr. T. S. Hamilton hitherto in the same line has been admitted a partner, and the new firm name will be Grant & Hamilton. The business of both will be consolidated and carried on at the premises of Grant & Co.

P. D. WHITE is about to open a barber shop at Virden.

J. A. WRIGHT, dealer in dry-goods and clothing, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

THE first consignment of coal from the Galt mines reaches Winnipeg this week, and hereafter will doubtless be a commodity quoted in our market reports. As yet there is some uncertainty about what its price will be.

THOMAS JOHNSON, president of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association, has secured special rates for members of the association over the Galt line of railway from Dunmore to Lethbridge, which will be quite a little saving in the "exes" of the drummer.

MR. WM. SHELTON, consulting engineer of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and his assistant Mr. Money, since their arrival in Winnipeg on the 1st of this month have not been idle. They have been to Norway House via Lake Winnipeg on the steamer Princess, and they are likely to start overland to make a flying survey of the route of the road to the shores of the Bay before winter reaches us.

THE annual show of the Manitoba Pet Stock Club, takes place in Trinity Hall, Portage Avenue, on September 29th and 30th, and October 1st and 2nd, and will doubtless be a grand success in its way. Last year the Club's show was a source of pleasant astonishment. If it was only for the development of poultry-raising and other matters, which this country so much needs, the show should meet with encouragement from all practical people.

THE C.P.R. and St. P.M. & M. railways have at length ceased to differ on traffic matters, and a new joint arrangement goes into force to-day, by which the former transfers of freight at St. Vincent will be abolished. For this gain the trading public will have to pay dearly. Already an advance in freight rates to and from the south is announced, and others will doubtless soon follow. The combination of the two roads practically chokes off all competition between the C.P.R. and United States lines on freight to the Northwest, and by baiting the St. P.M. & M. the C.P.R. once more holds a complete monopoly of freight from eastern Canada to this country.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

Miss Cline, milliner, Toronto, intends giving up business.

H. Burnham, grocer, Chelsea, has sold out to Thomas Dobbin.

George Robertson, confectioner, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

M. Lawlor, tailor, Amherstburg; stock has been sold to trustees.

R. D. Harkness, publisher, Picton, has sold out to John McLean.

D. Sutherland, tinsmith, Lucknow, has sold out to Taylor & Giles.

George Constantineau, general storekeeper, St. Eugene, has compromised.

W. Robinson, general storekeeper, Teeterville, has sold out to W. Lamb.

Ossor & Owen, hotelkeepers, Consecon, have dissolved, Mary Osses continues.

T. H. Bell, dealer in oysters, etc., Wallaceburgh, has sold out to J. Crothers.

Mrs. Chas. Wheelhouse, hotelkeeper, Beachville, is succeeded by Wm. Davidson.

Elliot, Routledge & Co., general storekeepers Arva, have sold their stock by auction.

Edwards & McTaggart, physicians, London, have dissolved, E. G. Edwards, continues.

Kennedy & Fortier, shoe dealers, Toronto, have dissolved, style now J. Kennedy & Co.

QUEBEC.

C. Glen, plumber, Montreal, is dead.

Eugene Benoit, grocer, Longueuil, has assigned.

Dauray & Richelieu, butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Brophy & Elliott, saloon-keepers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Elie Migneton, general storekeeper, L'Ange Gardien, has assigned.

Bouret, Turco & Co., vinegar manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.

F. X. Proulx, general storekeeper, Stanfold, has held a meeting of creditors.

J. B. Sicard, dry goods merchant, Montreal, has sold out to Roy & Beaudoin.

James Donnelly & Sons, wholesale dry goods merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. G. Emery, general storekeeper, Woodstock has assigned.

Clark Bros., saw millers, Carleton, have dissolved, business will be continued by The Clark Bros. Lumber Co., of N.Y.

H. and H. A. McCullough, dry goods merchants, St. John. H. A. McCullough now the only partner, will do business in his own name.

NOVA SCOTIA.

S. R. Davis, dealer in organs, Amherst, is away.

Thomas W. Preston, painter, Halifax, has assigned.

C. S. Defreytas, restaurant keeper, Halifax, advertises his business for sale.

F. H. Freeman, general storekeeper and lumber merchant, Mills Village; style now E. H. Freeman & Sons.

John Stapleton & Sons, general storekeepers, Port Hawkesbury, have dissolved. J. B. Stapleton withdraws, other partners continue.

Recent Legal Decisions.

LIEN UNDER MAINE LAWS - PERSONAL SERVICES. The lien given by the statutes of Maine to one who labors at hauling logs attaches to his personal services and the services of his team, if he has the rightful possession of the team, and is entitled to its earnings during the time the services were performed, though he may not own the team. So held by the Maine Supreme Court in the case of Kelly vs. Kelly.

STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION - BUSINESS OR VOCATION. In construing a statute prohibiting the employment of children in a "business or occupation dangerous to life or limb," the New York Court of Appeals recently said (Hickoy vs. Taafé): We think that "business or vocation," to be within the purview of the statute, must be an employment either vicious in itself or one which partakes of the character of an amusement, and that it has no application to productive industries or useful or necessary business or occupation.

The St. P. M. & M. Railway has in print its winter tariff, quoting through rates from St. Paul to all points in the Canadian Pacific country, some rates are reduced while others are advanced. The general effect of the tariff will be the opening up of the entire Canadian Pacific country and establishing thoroughly amicable relations between the two companies. The transfer of cars at the boundary has been done away with, and cars are now run through with out change. The tariff goes into effect on 15th Sept., and will be a great convenience to shippers.

FORBEARANCE TO ENFORCE LIEN - CONSIDERATION. A promise to pay the amount due a subcontractor in consideration of his not filing a lien made by the former owner of the land on which a building had been erected, who before that time had conveyed the land to a third party, with covenants against incumbrances, was held valid by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in the case of Hewett vs. Currier. The court put its decision on the ground that the compromise of a doubtful claim is a good consideration for a promise to pay money, and said that it was settled that such a promise was not within the Statute of Frauds.

MORTGAGE DEBT - PRESUMPTION OF PAYMENT. Where the holder of a mortgage permitted the mortgagor, his mother, and the assignee or the equity, his sister, to occupy the mortgaged premises for more than twenty years because of the relationship, and he testified without contradiction that the mortgage debt had not been paid, the Supreme Court of Maine held (Philbrook vs. Clark) that the presumption of payment was overcome by these facts. The court said that the ground of presumption of payment growing out of the lapse of time is that a man is always ready to enjoy his own, and that whatever will repel this will take away the presumption of payment.

SHOPKEEPER'S LIABILITY - PROPERTY STOLEN FROM CUSTOMER. In the case of McCollin vs. Reed, decided by the Pennsylvania Common Pleas, a tailor was held responsible for the value of a watch and chain stolen from the clothing of a customer while he was being fit-

ted with new clothing in the tailor's shop. The court in charging the jury said: "It is the duty of the defendants in this case to provide a safe place, and if they do not do so they are guilty of negligence and should be held responsible. The plaintiff might leave what he liked in the (defendant's) closet. If you think the plaintiff was guilty of negligence you may find for the defendants. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the value of the goods lost and any expense he was put to in his endeavor to recover them." A verdict found for the plaintiff was affirmed.

FIRE INSURANCE - INCREASE OF HAZARD - KNOWLEDGE OF AGENTS.—A policy of fire insurance upon a building was issued by a company, loss, if any, payable to a mortgagee named. The policy contained a condition avoiding it in case of "increase of hazard" by the erection of neighboring buildings, but in a "mortgage clause" it was declared that the interest of the mortgagee would not be violated by any act or neglect of the mortgagor. The mortgagee, however, was required to notify the company of an increase of hazard which should come to his knowledge. The policy provided for a renewal, but provided that "in case there shall be any increase of hazard it must be made known to the company by the assured at the time of renewal, otherwise this policy shall be void. During the life of the original policy the insured erected a building near the one insured, which increased the risk. A loss occurred after the expiration of the original policy. In an action thereon a renewal was claimed by plaintiff. It appeared that the broker, who acted on behalf of the insured, and the mortgagee in making the alleged renewal agreement with the company, had knowledge at the time of the erection of the new building, who did not disclose the same. The New York Court of Appeals held upon this state of facts that the knowledge of the agent was imputable to the principal, the mortgagee, and that his failure to disclose it avoided the policy, conceding there was a valid renewal agreement. Cole vs. Germania Fire Insurance Company, reported in the Albany Law Journal. The court said that the increase of hazard by an erection made subsequent to the issuing of the original policy, and prior to the renewal, was a fact material to the risk, and that its disclosure by the mortgagee who procured the renewal, was by the clear language of the policy a condition precedent to a continuance of the defendant's liability. - *Bradstreet's.*

There is a process of "carving" wood by softening it and then piercing it in molds. In a Pausian process, known as Nyloplasty, the wood is softened by steam and imbued with certain ingredients, which impart to it sufficient ductility to enable it to receive bas-relief impression from four or five millimetres in height. For medallions, bosses, etc., mastic is forced into the hollows, so that all tendency in the compressed wood to split or open is completely overcome. For bookbinding purposes much seems expected from this process, as it is applicable to the scented or odoriferous woods—cedar, teak, cypress, rosewood, etc.—which repel wood.

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Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 16, 1885.

FROM THE RED TO THE BOW RIVER.

So much has been said and written about the Canadian Northwest by residents and visitors that it seems superfluous on our part to now supply our readers with any further information regarding it. Yet the literature which has been furnished upon the subject has come from tourists, scientists, agriculturists, statesmen and such like, while the commercial Northwest has only been touched upon by a few, and as a rule by those whose investigations have not been so thorough as to enable them to treat of more than one portion of the whole. The observations, therefore, of one who for several years has watched and recorded the trade progress of the country, and who has just completed a two months tour of investigation of its commercial affairs may and doubtless will not be without interest.

As the Canadian Northwest is essentially a country dependant mainly upon agricultural progress, and as trade can only follow agriculture in its development reference to the progress, probabilities and prospects of the latter seem indispensable. But we shall make these as brief and explicit as possible. In short we take the country from the Red to the Bow River, and after comparing it with the stretch from the Ohio to the Platte, through Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska, the garden of the United States, we pronounce it in no way inferior in soil and other natural advantages to the latter, the differences being the result of a higher latitude, which in many respects is an advantage as well as a difference. Through the Province of Manitoba we have the heavy soil of the Red River Valley, richer than that of Indiana, blending as we move westward to a lighter soil like that of southern Michigan and eastern Illinois. Westward through the territory of Assiniboia we have the same black and brown loam of western Illinois and Iowa, and when we cross the South Saskatchewan, the Missouri of the Northwest, we pass through the uplands of Alberta, closely resembling the soil and other matters of the State of Nebraska, and come to a halt under the shadow of the snow-capped Rockies. While we claim that the advantages supplied by nature along

these two stretches in the heart of North America are about equal, we admit that disadvantages, drawbacks, and barriers to settlement are also very similar. The climatic difficulties are similar. There is the irregularity of the supply of moisture and the irregularity of temperature. The periodical drought and the occasional summer frost, both of which are disappearing before the onward march of settlement and cultivation in the Northwest, as they did in Iowa fifteen and in Nebraska ten years ago. In short we are reproducing in the Northwest the conquest of intelligence and industry over wild nature, and with results very similar to what attended similar efforts put forth 500 miles south of us from ten to twenty years ago.

It would seem too as if circumstances had made railway progress similar in both stretches. Less than twenty years ago national necessities compelled the connecting of the Atlantic and Pacific States by railways, the construction of which were often years in advance of anything like general settlement. So in the Dominion, national exigencies has forced transcontinental railway construction over thousands of miles in a few years, and in many places through tracts but sparsely settled as yet. These many similarities are among the observations of one who has not only travelled over, but closely investigated both of these routes through the heart of our continent.

The progress of settlement in the Northwest clearly bears out many of the statements made above. For instance, from the Red River westward for 60 miles south, and more than the same distance north, until the western Manitoba boundary is passed, settlement and cultivation is pretty general and as a natural consequence the drought is a thing of the past, the summer frost is gone, and the early autumn frost will soon be only in our remembrance. From the western boundary of this Province the belt of settlement and cultivation tapers off gradually, and along with it the evidences of conquest over irregularity in climate. There is, therefore, still quite a long stretch of surpassingly rich soil over which rude nature still holds her almost undisputed sway, and where she continues to practice more or less her eccentricities in climate and other matters. But tantalizing as these eccentricities may be to the frontier settler for a time, the capricious dame has in our great broad land of promise never shown her wild

forms of wrath, and has never devastated our prairies by cyclone or tornado, as she has so frequently done in more southern latitudes.

Such are some of the advantages and disadvantages which nature has placed in the way of the pioneer agriculturist in the Northwest, and while we cannot be accused of painting a dishonest, alluring picture of the country, we have no hesitation in saying that in no part of the new world does she hold out greater inducements to the energetic and industrious, and nowhere does she hold out less allurements to the indolent or slothful.

In this issue we give this introduction to a series of articles on the trade interests of the Northwest, from the Red to the Bow River, and in our next we shall enter upon the details of our work.

(To be continued.)

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

The Reform party in Canada have during the past five years weakened greatly on their old doctrine of free trade, although it cannot be said that they have become converts to protective tariff principles. The facts in the case seem to be that tariffs find too many interested advocates in the Province of Ontario, the stronghold of the party, and at this period it would be dangerous if not suicidal for the leaders and press to stand firmly by the old trade policy. To get out of the difficulty the cry of unrestricted reciprocity has been substituted, which, coming from a party formerly bound to free trade principles, should mean an endeavor to facilitate commercial relations with every outside country, but which according to the utterances of the majority of the Reform press means reciprocity with the United States to the exclusion of all other countries. The change is certainly an illustration of opposite extremes meeting, if even there was one.

Our local contemporary the *Free Press* after quoting the *Toronto Mail* regarding the admission free of American manufactures and the taxing of those of England, supports such a course, and asks "Is Canada to be managed for the benefit of English manufacturers and tradesmen, or in the interests of her own people?" On a former occasion our contemporary informed us that commercial union with the United States was the *sine qua non* of Canadian commercial hopes, and judging from its queries now put forward, it has

reached that state of commercial monomania, that it believes ruin must attend commercial relationship with any other country. No advantage must be allowed to British or any other Old World manufactures in this Dominion, but the manufactures of the United States are to have full swing in our markets, no matter what may be the consequences arising from this one sided arrangement. Such is the doctrine propounded by the *Free Press*.

THE COMMERCIAL can safely lay claim to being a consistent advocate of the principle of tariff sufficient for revenue purposes only, and in questioning this ultra reciprocity doctrine of the *Press*, we cannot be accused of defending the burdensome and unjust tariffs of our own Government. But in looking for a neighbor into whose arms we are, commercially, prepared to rush, and in whose bosom we will lay our commercial head, and rest, blinded to the fact that there are others in this world beside, we must certainly see that there are in the gushing action-greater commercial advantages than can be secured elsewhere. This inquiry we propose to make, and upon purely commercial grounds also.

In looking for a market in which to purchase, individuals and firms usually follow two points for guidance. The first is to purchase from those who are likely to purchase from us, and the second is to purchase from those who are not our opponents in our markets of sale. Nations are only following sound business principles when they act similarly, and in burying ourselves commercially in the United States, Canadians would be going in direct opposition to both of these points, and in two-thirds of the manufactured goods we import, we should also violate the old free trade principle of purchase in the cheapest market. In the United States we have the country, which less than any other in this world requires the products of Canada, and which more than any other has adopted the most selfish means to exclude these products. In burying ourselves commercially then, we should place our trust in those who, of all others, would do the least for us in return. In the United States we have also the most dangerous competitor abroad, for it is safe to say that ninety per cent. of the exports of Canada have to compete with those of the United States in foreign markets. In

following the advice of the *Free Press* therefore, we should bury our commercial identity with a country which is prepared to purchase nothing from us, and against which we have to compete in every foreign market we attempt to enter. Perhaps this might suit the political leanings of those who train with our contemporary, but the student of trade affairs, be he free trader or protectionist, cannot fail to see where it means ruin to Canada's commerce.

The *Free Press* is always ready with a sneer for what it terms gush about the "Mother Country," but fails to see its own frequent use of the same commodity in connection with the "great nation to the south of us." We have no spare gush for either when our own trade interests are under consideration, but we wish to encourage trade relations with both, and more particularly with the one from which we can receive most trade benefits. To reach this end we stand firmly in favor of trade with the whole outside world, fettered only by such light burdens as the necessities of national revenue make imperative. It is needless for us to add, that we shall never try to reach that point by commercially taking the veil, and burying ourselves within the selfish prejudices of one nation, (great though it be), and that nation the one which, above all others, has outraged the broad trade principles we advocate.

AN OFFENDED LEGISLATOR.

The editor of the Emerson *International* is evidently much annoyed at the estimate made a few weeks ago by THE COMMERCIAL, of the financial standing of the members of our Local Legislature of which he is one, and we are in no way astonished that he should feel so, as in said estimate we were not manufacturing soothing syrup for him and his associates. In his issue of the 3rd inst. he has the honesty to admit the truth of one of our statements in the following curious manner. "It may be true" says the *International* "that a majority of the members on both Government and Opposition sides of the House are Sheriff-proof, as THE COMMERCIAL so frequently intimates, but so are a majority of the people of Manitoba."

We commend the *International* editor for being honest in admitting the financial state of himself and the majority of his fellow-legislators, especially as this ad-

mission comes from one who can speak from personal knowledge and experience on the matter. But his statement that "so are the majority of the people of Manitoba" is in plain English a libel and a falsehood upon the whole province. Figures can be reached regarding who are solvent and who are insolvent in this country so far as trade circles are concerned, and these figures are a flat contradiction of the statement in the *International*. When the present hopeful Legislature were elected in 1882, there were in the Canadian Northwest over 2,600 traders. Since then the gross insolvents in the country, including all who have gone out of business unable to pay their debts, is a little over 400, and by the close of 1885 may reach 425. There are thus over eighty per cent. of the commercial element of this country still solvent, paying their debts and being paid, and so far are not a trouble to the sheriff in any way. We have no facilities for reaching actual figures in connection with the solvency or insolvency of the agricultural classes, but we are safe to assume that they stand much the same as with the trading classes, for the honesty of all who work for their living differs but little in the several sections of society, politicians excepted. Allowing, therefore, quite a liberal margin of rascality over the figures we have quoted, there are still seventy-five per cent. of the people of the Northwest who are not troubled with the sheriff, but when we enter our legislative assembly we gaze upon a gathering, the majority of whom are sheriff-proof, according to the admission of the *International*. It is honest to acknowledge one's faults, but it is cowardly to try to drag others into the trouble with us, and in this case of the *International* adds falsehood to cowardice.

The *International* is very much incensed at the people of Manitoba being libeled by "The Commercial," and reaches results like Paddy's apology, by lifting our accusations from the Legislature, and fastening them directly upon the people themselves. It defends the people with a vengeance, by parading them as an impetuous, sheriff-proof lot. "Save us from our friends" the people may well exclaim, on reading such a wholesale libel.

Our contemporary had better own up squarely that our present Legislators misrepresent the electors of Manitoba, and that in such dishonest legislation as the Exemption Act they were attending to their own wants, and not those of the people. The people are solvent and honest, and the *International* admits that the majority of our legislators are not.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been a rather slow feeling in connection with commercial monetary affairs in the city during the past week, and the volume of paper going into the banks has been extremely light. This may be attributed in part to a slight falling off in mercantile business itself, but is no doubt more due to the lull which is usual during the middle of the month. Some little stir is looked for about the 18th, when quite a little paper falls due, but no real activity is looked for until October opens, when a livelier state of things will doubtless commence. There has also been a very light call for promiscuous or irregular discounts, and small loans, so that banks have had altogether a quiet week. Funds are plentiful, but there is a feeling of unwillingness on the part of banks to undertake any new business, unless it is a good mercantile account. Although there has been considerable movement in real estate among solid purchasers, they are inclined to profit by former mistakes, and keep clear of such business. In real estate mortgage loans business has not been active, and there has been some uncertainty among loan companies as to the extent of crop damage in districts where frost has struck. The greatest obstacle to activity however is the work of harvesting, and until the threshing machines gets to work, there will be but little new business from the country. In the city there have been a few applications for new loans, but even in that way there is but little doing. Rates of interest are nominally 8 to 10 per cent and of discount 8 per cent, for first class paper, 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for one name and promiscuous. Altogether the week has been a slow one in financial circles.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The reports from the wholesale trade of the city for the past week are still of an encouraging character, and trade generally has kept in a healthy state. In quite a number of branches a further falling off in sales is reported, although in none is disappointment expressed at this. In some a quiet time is looked for until harvest operations are over, and with them matters have been as active as could be expected. In others the first rash of fall sales is over, and very little movement is looked for, until the turn in weather makes known the immediate wants of retailers, and a sorting trade sets in. In season goods there is still general activity, and the sending out of fall orders is not yet finished. Fresh sales are not numerous or heavy in these lines, and are not expected to be so at present. In lines of every day consumption only the slight falling off common to harvest time has been felt, and business has been by no means quiet. In lines dependent upon building and contracting the same moderate activity continues, and is expected to hold for a month or six weeks more. In scarcely any instance does the report state that matters are as quiet as at the same time of year, and in nearly all an increase is reported. The report on collections is very similar to that on sales. There has been a much lighter return of cash from the country since September opened,

and the general expression is that the amount falling due has been correspondingly light, and there has therefore been no disappointment. On the contrary returns have been liberal when compared with the amount falling due, and collections may be considered in quite a healthy state. Altogether wholesale affairs are in a good state, and the present period of hang off will not last out the present month, so that before October opens, we shall know how the balance of the fall and winter trade is going to move.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Everything is quiet in this trade, and houses are busily employed preparing for the fall collections. About the only call for goods have been for a few stubble plows and some binding twine, with an odd wagon or two. No sales are looked for at present, and only the few weeks of renewed activity in October are expected during the remainder of the year. Collections are about as slow as sales and are equally little looked for.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been a marked falling off in sales in this line since September opened, and as first fall orders have been nearly all sent out, business is rather quiet. A return of activity depends greatly upon weather, and is not expected until cold weather makes actual wants more keenly felt. Collections are reported good, although the payments falling due are few and light.

CLOTHING.

The report of last week from this branch is rather mixed, varying from moderate activity to quietness. Taking the average it shows a falling off in sales compared with the two previous weeks, and but for the filling of orders taken during July and August which is not yet completed, matters would be rather slow. There are not enough cash payments falling due, on which to have a reliable report, but no complaints are heard.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade during the past week there has continued to be a fair business done, especially in the city, which shows a considerable improvement, but the demand from the country seems to be somewhat quieter, owing evidently to the harvesting operations now under way. The principal trading doing is in staple lines, and preserving jars at present show the leading demand. In fancy lines there is almost nothing doing at all, there being no demand for them from any quarter. Collections are reported to have been fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This branch still keeps steady, although there has been a slight falling off in sales during the past ten days, but not enough to reach quietness. Collections are reported moderately free generally, and very good from the far west.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In these goods business has taken quite a quiet turn during the past week and sales have fallen off considerably. In staple lines the decrease has not been so marked, but in fancies it has been decidedly so. No improvement is expected until harvest operations are over. Collections are reported as holding moderately good.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple line there is still considerable activity reported, and some houses say that sales are holding up quite equal to those of August, while others note a slight falling off. There is something of an unsettled feeling with country retailers, and some are holding off until the results of the harvest are definitely known. Sorting trade is not expected to open up before the beginning of October, and until then matters will doubtless grow quieter. The report on collections is encouraging, although the returns are not heavy, and the volume falling due this month equally light.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week is reported as having continued fairly steady, although the local demand has not been quite so good for white fish as there has been a great deal of common fish brought into the market within the past seven or eight days and which have been selling off at a very low price. The supply of white fish is good and fair sales were made at from 5 to 5½c in round lots and 5½ to 6c in smaller quantities. For the fresh Oregon salmon lately received there is a good demand and sales are made at 20 to 25c per pound. A few Lake Superior trout continue coming into the market, and these usually bring about 8c per pound. The fall demand for salt fish has not started as yet, and is not expected to do so for two or three weeks. Prices have not changed quotations being as follows:—Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb.; Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; salt fish—Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

During the past week the business done in green fruits is stated to have been very good and at about a fair average. The receipts of varieties such as grapes, plums, pears and blueberries still continue coming into the market pretty freely, and generally find ready sales, but reliable quotations cannot be given for them owing to their perishable nature. Lemons have made a further decline in price owing to heavy receipts in the eastern markets and the prevailing cool weather here, these now being sold off at from \$7.50 to \$8 a box. The supply of oranges is nearly out and the surplus is being sold off at \$8.50 to \$9 per box. Cooking apples are sold off at from \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel, and the better grades bring from \$3.50 to \$3.75. Southern red onions are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, and Spanish onions at \$7 a case. A consignment of crab apples has been received in the market and these are now selling off at \$6 a barrel, while a large consignment of domestic plums for preserving purposes is expected to arrive in a few days.

FUEL.

In this line the business of the past week is stated to have been very fair, although as yet there is no great rush noticed. The principal business being done is in taking orders for coal for fall delivery. Sales of this are made at \$9.00 for anthracite and \$7 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville and Pittsburgh bituminous, while the price of lignite has not as yet been fixed.

Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this branch business during the past week is reported to have been very good and seemingly on the improve, as there has been a decided improvement in the demand in the city and the same may be also be said of the country demand, although this as yet is not quite so active owing to the harvesting operations now going on keeping orders back a little, but on the whole the aggregate of sales made are considered satisfactory; there are indications of the better feeling keeping up as we go along. Up to this time no single car lot shipments have been sent out. Collections are stated to have been very good.

GROCERIES.

There is very little change to report in the state of this trade, but what little has taken place has been towards a quietness. Demands from the country have fallen off a little, but the city still holds good. The only changes of prices are in sugars, which have shown considerable firmness of late, and have advanced a quarter of a cent on the average. The reports on collections are satisfactory. Quotations are: sugars, yellow 6½ to 7½, granulated 8½, lumps 10½ to 10½c. Coffees, Rio 13 to 15c, Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas are unchanged, except in low grades of Japanese, which are slightly firmer and scarcer. Prices range, Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japan 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 50c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this trade business the past week does not show much improvement on the previous one. In heavy lines and metals the demand has remained very quiet, while in general light hardware not much briskness is noticed either. Prices have not made any change, but there is a rumor of an increase in freight from the east, to take effect to-day, which is likely to cause an advance. The following are the quotations given by dealers: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.10; I.C. tin plates, \$5.00 to \$5.25; I.C. tin plates, double, \$10 to \$10.50; Canada-plates, \$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; pig-iron, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality, bar-iron, \$2.50 to \$3. per 100 lb.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line-business during the past week is stated to have continued very good. The demand from the country has kept up fairly well but in the city matters still remain on the quiet side. Collections are reported to have been very fair. Prices of goods have not made any change, quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 55c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

In this line business during the past week

has been moving along in a fairly steady way but there is no particular activity to be heard of and no prospect of any for the balance of the season, as the mill's generally are likely to close down in about a month's time. Sales in the city have been keeping up fairly well there being a pretty fair demand, but prices are not firm there being a cutting of prices owing to the keen competition in the trade, but this has eased off a little within the last week or so. From the country the demand at present is very limited and not likely to show much activity till harvesting is over.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week has remained in a rather quiet state, there not being so much activity as was noticed a week or two back. There has been very little doing in the city, while from the country the demand is not much better. Dealers are evidently waiting to see how the crops will turn out before making their purchases. Prices have not changed any, the dealers' quotations being as follows: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25 and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade business during the past week has continued rather quiet, but still there are some fair sales turned over now and again. The demand has slackened down in the city, and cannot be said to have been over active from the country. Collections are reported to have been rather slow.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch, business during the last week is stated to have been rather dull, there being very little demand from either the city or country. Collections, which are only light, have been coming in pretty freely.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the past week is reported to have been rather dull. There appears to have been very little demand from a country points, and in the city also matters have been rather flat. Prices have not changed any, quotations being as follows: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.50; 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 condition of the wheat market this week does not show any material change from several preceding ones, being still in a state of inac-

tivity. There is no business at all doing that we can hear of, and no prospects of any until the first movement of the new season's crop sets in, which will probably be about the last week of this month. In oats, although the supply of the new seasons crop is coming in quite plentifully, not much activity is shown as yet. The quantity of the new oats, as seen by sample, is very good, and if wheat only turns out as well there will be considerable cause for satisfaction. Of course the volume of business done just now cannot be expected to be as heavy as it will be later on when the bulk of the grain is in the market. In flour business during the last week does not show any improvement on our last report. In the city affairs are quite active and steady and some fair shipments are being made to western points, but these to the last have just about dropped off altogether. In provisions trade has been very much better than for some time back, in most lines considerable activity has been noticed last week, owing to an improvement in the demand which has sprung up, and with good supplies of these in stock the prospects are that things have taken the turn and that a good business will continue all through the winter. In butter also the feeling is decidedly firmer, owing to a better demand and the supply not being quite so plentiful. Though the market at present cannot be said to be flooded, not much if any change in prices has taken place.

WHEAT.

In this market matters remain in the same dull and inactive state of several preceding weeks, and there are no prospects of any business being done until the first movement of the new season's crop sets in, which will probably be about the last week of this month. The surplus of old wheat in stock here is pretty well cleared out by this time and the following quotations are only nominal: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular 65c, No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 52c; and rejected 36 to 44c.

OATS.

In this market business during the past week did not show much activity. The supply of new oats being received is quite plentiful are offering at 30 to 34c, and they generally find ready sales at prices ranging between the above figures. There is still a considerable supply of last season's oats in stock, for which there appears to be very little demand, few sales being heard of during last week, and these are being held from 43 to 45c.

BARLEY.

In this market the amount of business transacted during the past week was very limited. The supply of the new season's barley is as yet very light and the quantity which is in stock being for malting purposes was held at from 40 to 45c.

FLOUR.

In this market the business of the past week has been much alike to the one preceding it, though affairs are moving along in a fairly steady way, no great rush of business can be observed. While mills are working to their full capacity, shipments to eastern points are very light, in fact almost dropped off altogether within the past eight days or so. In the city matters are somewhat livelier and there is a good steady business doing, and the same may also be said of the western trade to which points some very fair shipments have been made. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, as follows: patents, \$2.25; strong bakers, \$2; XXXX, \$1.70; and superfine, \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS

During the past week business in this market has been very good. The demand has continued very well and the amount of sales made in that time were very satisfactory. Prices have not made any change, the quotations given being as follows: for bran \$9 per ton on track, and for shorts \$10 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market business during the last week was fairly good though the demand was not reported to have been over active, still the amount of sales turned over were up to a fair average. Sales of native grown potatoes have been made at from 25 to 30c a bushel. There are also imported held in stock at present.

EGGS.

In this market the business of the past week seems to have been rather dull. The supply keeps fair and prices have remained at their old figures, the quotations given by dealers being from 15 to 16c, while some sales are stated to have been made as low as 14c.

CHEESE.

In this market business during the past week is stated to have been very good. The supply of new Manitoba cheese keeps quite plentiful and for which there is a good demand. Prices have stuck to their old figures, quotations being from 10 to 11c. There is still some Ontario cheese in the market and is being sold off at 10½ to 11c.

BUTTER.

In this market the business of the past week has been very good while the feeling is firmer, owing to an improvement in the demand and the supply of the better classes of butter not being quite so plentiful as formerly. The quotations given by the dealers being as follows: gilt edge, 13 to 15c; medium, 6 to 8c; and for old 4 to 6c. There is not much of the old surplus in stock now, having been pretty well cleared out.

BACON.

In this market business during the past week has been very good, there having been considerable activity shown, owing to a movement in the demand. The better feeling has not altered prices in any way, quotations given being as follows: dry salt, 9 to 9½c; rolls from 12 to 12½c, and breakfast bacon 12 to 12½c.

HAMS.

The business of this market during the past week has continued very good. There has been a somewhat better demand, and the volume of sales turned over were up to a fair average, and there are prospects of the better feeling keeping up. Prices, owing to a more plentiful supply, are rather easier, the following being the quotations given, from 13½ to 15c. There are no green in stock and we do not hear of any demand for them.

MESS PORK.

In this market business during the past week has been very good. There has been a better feeling noticed, owing to an improvement in the demand, and the prospects are that this will continue. Prices, however, have not made any change, quotations being from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

MESS BEEF.

In this market the business of the past week is stated to have shown more activity, owing to an improvement in the demand, and while the supply is good there are indications that this better feeling will continue. Prices have not changed any, the quotations being at from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

LARD.

In this market business has been very good. The demand kept up well, and the sales made in that time were up to a good average. Prices are the same as in our last report as follows: for pails of 20 lbs, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business has continued rather quiet during the past week, there being very little demand and few sales were heard of. Prices are the same as in our last report at \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The activity on change noted last week still continues, and although receipts were below expectations, the volume of business has been quite large. The bad weather of the past three days will check country deliveries to such an extent as to keep receipts down another week, but with the present promise of settled weather, there is no doubt but that receipts must soon assume large proportions. There is considerable talk about farmers holding their grain for better prices, and it is true that more will do this than ever before, but traders generally incline to the belief that the proportion coming from those who cannot afford to hold will be large enough to make business lively for receivers, millers and elevators. Reports from the upper country indicate that Duluth operators have agents out who are using every device for securing the wheat—loaning money to farmers to build granaries, advancing money on the crop and offering all sorts of accommodation to all who wish to hold their grain, but calculating always on finally having the grain reach Duluth. Of course such work as this is legitimate and must have an important effect on the general movement for some time, but when the year's figures are added up Minneapolis will be found in her old position at the head of the procession, and at the usual distance from her nearest competitor. Shipments were very heavy for the week, indicating that southern millers are satisfied with present low figures, although it is difficult to see how much profit can be made in converting wheat into flour at the present quotations.

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade or change during the week ending today, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Sept. 10, 1884
Wheat. No. 1 hard	\$1½	80	81¼	90
" 2 "	80½	76	80¾	85
" 1 "	75	73	74½	80
" 2 "	71	70	71	75

New No. 1 hard, cash, closed at 79½c, October 79½c, November 82c. No. 1 northern, October closed at 75½c, and November at 76½c. Coarse grains were quiet, No. 2 corn closing at 43c, No. 2 oats at 25 to 26c, barley at 40 to 45c and rye at 48 to 49c.

MILLSTUFF. --Has been steady and rather active, bulk bran closing at \$8.50 to \$8.75 and shorts at \$10.50 to \$11 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is more demand for flour, both for export and domestic consumption, but offers are mostly below the views of millers, who are not selling at all freely. Buyers, or those who would be buyers at their figures, seem to think that millers must accept present prices for delivery as far ahead as January, but millers can not do business except on the basis of present low freight rates, and will not contract ahead on this basis. Stocks of Min-

nesota flour are light everywhere, and this is the principal encouragement millers have in contemplating an early resumption of work. The leading mills in this state are running and many of the larger Dakota mills which have been idle are now busy.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.50 to 4.75; straights, \$4.20 to 4.50; first bakers', \$3.50 to 3.75; second bakers', \$3.00 to 3.25; best low grades, \$2. to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.60 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

There is no particular change to report regarding milling operations on the Falls. Five mills ran during last week, and the flour production was decreased somewhat. The output of the week was 63,572 bbls—averaging 10,912 bbls daily—against 70,614 bbls the preceding week and 32,575 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. The same mills are in operation this week and the output is not likely to be changed. The date for the canal to be opened is set a little farther away, and the opinion is not infrequently expressed by men well qualified to judge that two weeks will elapse before the mills now shut down can well resume work. The flour market rates very dull. While there is better inquiry, both on domestic and foreign account, it is usually at lower prices, which millers do not feel warranted in conceding, considering the comparatively high price of wheat.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Sept. 9.	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
Wheat, bus ..	439,600	373,510	267,680
Flour, bbls ..	365	241	281
Millstuff, tons	30	135	115

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Sept. 9	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.
Wheat, bus ..	155,168	96,320	84,560
Flour, bbls ..	74,130	70,772	71,367
Millstuff, tons ..	1,398	2,289	1,779

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	Sept. 7.	Aug. 31	
No. 1 hard ..	983,412	984,456	
No. 2 hard ..	54,448	98,240	
No. 1 ..	118,369	131,646	
No. 2 ..	655	—	
No. 3 ..	—	—	
Rejected ..	12,869	9,376	
Special bins ..	464,201	472,048	
Total ..	2,305,282	2,495,366	

	ST. PAUL.		
	Sept. 8.	Sept 2	Aug. 26.
In elevators, bush ..	510,000	442,200	483,000

	DULUTH.		
	Sept. 8.	Sept. 1.	Aug. 26.
In store, bush	1,497,500	1,942,200	1,540,700

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain market here is still in a troubled state, and the past week has been a very unsettled one. The wildest kind of rumors have been floated and dispelled almost with the same breath, and seldom have operators been kept more upon the stretch and keen watch. There has been a nervousness all week, although fluctuations have been held within a limited range. It is evident that the wheat market is in that peculiar condition favorable to a decided movement under the influence of any organized speculative movement, and it is just possible that such an organization might take hold of it. The break which took place near the close of the previous week, had quite a depressing effect, and although an attempt or two to bull was made on Monday morning the effort fell flat, and no appreciable advance was then secured. Still it was evident that the bears had but slim chance of holding the advantage they had gained, and any circumstance seemed to shake the confidence they had secured. On Tuesday the German-Spanish difficulty about the Caroline Islands done duty as a bull scare, but had very little of a hoisting effect. Later in the week something more substantial was secured in the shape of reports of bad weather in the west, and the Government crop report showing a further reduction of 6,000,000 bushels in the total crop. With these and other influences a steady advance set in, and by Thursday's closing the decline of the previous week had been made up, while the prospect of a further advance was good. The week altogether has shown an upward tendency, and it is quite possible that this may continue. In corn the business done during the week was light, while oats were quiet and not moving much. Pork and lard were both quiet, and subject to very few fluctuations, and these few confined to a very limited range.

On Monday the wheat market opened up strong and higher, influenced by the press news of trouble between Spain and Germany, and prices were advanced, then under rather free offerings the market settled back, rallied again under a reported decline in French routes which was taken as an indication that France might become involved in the Caroline Islands trouble. During the latter part of the day affairs ruled quiet and steady for some time, but about noon a sudden upturn was experienced, finally closing easy. In corn there was a good business transacted, and prices ruled steadier and rather firm at current prices, the receipts continue quite free, and these had a tendency to create a weaker feeling, but the weather continues cold and fears of frost prevented free selling, and "shorts" were inclined to cover. Oats were quiet and dull, and pork was inclined to quietness with higher prices, which at the close was steady. Closing quotations were as follow:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.77½	\$0.78½
Corn	44½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.87½	8.90
Lard	6.27½	6.30

On Tuesday the wheat market opened with an

unsettled feeling and a fair business was transacted. The visible supply statement showing a smaller increase than was generally anticipated caused a higher opening, but there was considerable wheat on sale which caused a weaker feeling. Then "shorts" commenced to buy and with some strong buying on outside account prices again gained strength and advanced, finally closing higher than the previous day. The receipts continue fair and foreign advices were quoted slow without any change in prices. In corn there was a moderate demand, chiefly speculative and the prices were rather steady and firm. Oats remained very quiet, but prices were firm all round. In pork trading was only moderate, offerings were fair early and the demand somewhat limited, prices declined early, but rallied again and closed steady. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.78½	\$0.79½
Corn	44½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.77½	8.80
Lard	6.22½	6.25

On Wednesday the wheat market opened strong, influenced by bad and stormy weather in the west, which it was thought might tend to delay the movement from first hands. A large business was transacted, chiefly on speculative accounts, and amid considerable excitement a higher range of prices was established. Foreign advices were also quoted steadier and home markets all shared in the general upturn of prices. Later in the day, when the most urgent demand was filled, the feeling became weak under free realizing, but recovered slightly and closed firm. In corn considerable interest was centered in the speculative market and trading was quite active, "shorts" purchasing rather freely. A report of the probability of frost in the Northwest had a strengthening influence on prices and an advance was gained. Oats with a fair demand was improved, and in pork only a moderate trade was reported and prices ruled somewhat irregular. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.79½	\$0.80½
Corn	44½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.80	8.80
Lard	6.25	6.25

On Thursday the market opened with a nervous feeling in wheat, and with prices higher. Reports of weather from the west were unfavorable, and Liverpool was reported firm. Offerings were few early in the day, but by noon were freer, and an easier feeling set in. Quite a quantity changed hands, and both sides contested every fluctuation. Oats were quiet, and asked for only for actual wants. Pork was lifeless and very slow in sale, scarcely fluctuating during the day. Lard was equally dull and little called for. Closing quotations were:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.79½	\$0.80½
Corn	44½	42½
Oats	2½	25½
Pork	8.90	8.80
Lard	6.22½	6.20

On Friday the market opened with a weaker feeling in wheat and a desire on the part of operators to realize. Reports of more favorable weather in the west had a dampening effect on the bull element, although its influence was felt more or less in the early part of the day when reports of a firm feeling in foreign markets were received. Later, Liverpool was quoted weak and a slow decline set in. Corn was moderately active but rather weak. Oats were neglected. Pork and lard showed the first signs of activity during the week, but showed no strength. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.78½	\$0.79½
Corn	43½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.70	8.67½
Lard	6.20	6.17½

On Saturday a firmer feeling in wheat developed and a slight advance took place. Pork and lard were moderately active and inclining upward. The day was altogether a quiet one as to volume of sales. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.79½	\$0.80½
Corn	43½	42½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.72½	8.72½
Lard	6.20	6.20

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Last week's stock market was but a repetition of the previous one, and was of an uninteresting character throughout. Fluctuations in the leading bank stocks seemed to be confined to a very limited range, and were evidently the results of an aimless market. Altogether the changes from the previous week are of a trifling character and show no particular feeling regarding one more than another. The closing bids of Wednesday, Sept 2nd and Sept. 9th furnish an index to the market, which are subjoined.

	Sept. 2.	Sept. 9.
Montreal	201½	200½
Ontario	108	107
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	186½	186½
Merchants'	115	114½
Commerce	127	126½
Imperial	—	128
Federal	96½	96
Dominion	200	200½
Standard	114½	115½
Hamilton	124	124½
Northwest Land	40½	39

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been no improvement in the tone of the grain market since our last issue. New wheat has no more than made its appearance yet, and 1885 spring has scarcely been offered. Holders of old stocks are not anxious to let go and buyers are holding off to see what receipts of new crop will do with prices. Under these circumstances very little changed hands during the week and purchases were made only to fill immediate wants, and prices have to some ex-

tent been nominal. Oats are freer in sale, but have been too plentiful to allow of any advance in prices. New barley is now on the market, and from this forward quotations will be more easily reached. In provisions the business done has been considerable, and shows an increase on the previous week. Butter has now reached a moderately healthy state, and the last evidences of the spring and summer glut have disappeared. Meats of every kind have sold with moderate freedom, and in some lines there has been considerable activity.

WHEAT.

Very few sales are reported, and only nominal quotations can be given. No. 2 spring was held at 86c, and No. 2 fall at 84c to 85c, but with no buyers at these figures. Other grades were not offered.

OATS.

Buyers have had no difficulty in securing all they wanted at slightly reduced prices. Sales of car lots are reported from 33 to 34c.

BARLEY.

Prices are nominal as yet for most grades. No. 1 was wanted last week at 65 to 66c, while No. 2 sold at 62c. No other grades changed hands so far as known.

RYE.

There have been no offerings during the week and no quotations heard of as yet.

PEAS.

No sales of car lots reported as yet. A few loads on the street have sold at 61 to 62c.

POTATOES.

Not much doing except in small lots. Car lots were offered at 42c but only 40 was bid.

EGGS.

A good steady demand has kept up, and all offered have sold at 12 to 12½c.

BUTTER.

There has been quite an active feeling all week, and all offerings of choice and good medium have been freely taken. Low grades too seem to have been pretty well cleared out, so that a good healthy feeling is expected during fall and winter. Choice lots sold at 14 to 15c, medium from 8 to 11c, while some very poor lots sold as low as 4c.

CHEESE.

A fair demand has existed for good qualities at 8 to 8½c. Lower grades sold from 7 to 7½c.

PORK.

Scarcely any business doing and prices nominal at \$13.

BACON.

Sales have been rather slow, although a few car lots have changed hands. Car lots of long clear sold at 6½c, and small lots at 6½ to 6¾c. Cumberland in small lots sold 6 to 6½c. Rolls were scarce and not quoted.

HAMS.

The demand has held moderately steady and prices pretty firm. Round lots of smoked sold at 11½c and small lots at 12c. Green were in good demand at 10½c in small lots.

LARD.

Very little demand existing. Tinnets and pails sold at 9 to 9½c. Tierces were offered at 8c.

APPLES.

Prices have held steady and firm. Medium sold at \$1 to \$1.50, and choice cooking qualities at \$1.75 to \$2.

POULTRY.

The supply has been light and offerings have been freely taken. Spring chickens sold at 40 to 65c a pair; fowl, 50 to 70c; ducks, 60 to 80c; turkeys about 12½c a pound,

Commercial Summary.

The general business situation, as reported by wire to *Bradstreet's*, continues quite as favorable as reported last week. The activity is mainly confined, as heretofore noted, to print cloths, bleached cottons, wool and boots and shoes, but the feature of the week is found in the improvement noted in eastern markets. Notwithstanding the reported gain in this line at the south and west, manufacturers and dealers east of the Alleghenies had failed to report a like gain. Within the past week the improvement has become more general. The inquiry for pig iron has increased, and one sale at New York is noted of 7,000 tons of forge at \$15, for which \$14.50 had been offered. While none in the trade admits the likelihood of a boom, all appear satisfied that there is a better business in sight. Dealers in Scotch pig have advanced prices 50c. per ton, and orders have been cabled in some instances for shipment to this port. Steel rails for moderate sized lots may be had at \$28 to \$28.50, while smaller quantities command \$29. No large orders extending in delivery beyond January 1st will be taken at these figures. One small lot for prompt delivery has been sold during the week at \$32, furnace delivery. These are very encouraging features. Scotch pig at Glasgow is 9d to 1s. higher, with some speculative buying. The movement of wool at all sea-board markets has been liberal. Prices are firm and gradually advancing. The six weeks' gain is sustained, and production is in excess of that at the like period last year. The movement of dry goods from agents' and jobbers' hands at the east has been free, and previous advances are fully sustained. August sales of dry goods at Boston are heavier than those in that month of 1884. The movement of general merchandise, affected as it is in the lines noted, is regarded as seasonably active. The lack of speculative activity in the cotton market, lower Liverpool quotations, and an unexpectedly favorable report on the condition of the growing cotton crop by the National Exchange, are all responsible for the decline in spots and futures. Wheat-growers west and northwest are holding back their grain, and the result in some regions will be to unfavorably affect general trade. The price of wheat continues to disregard the short crop and the probabilities of heavy demands for surplus grain by foreign buyers. A special to *Bradstreet's* reports serious damage to the crops in Minnesota and Dakota from frosts. Grocery staples are quiet, with the exception of sugar, which shows an improved consumptive demand. Dairy products are higher, with an indifferent demand. Petroleum presents no new features beyond some slight speculative activity. Provisions have been lower and in only nominal request. There were 169 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 146 the preceding week, and with 178, 142 and 121 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 17, a decrease of 9, -- *Bradstreet's*.

The State of Trade.

There is a general concurrence in this that trade is mending. The sickening story of depression and overwhelming lassitude has given way to the cheerful tune of merry merchants who are singing a new song—better prices, better movement of goods, better feeling. The closeness in collections has not been entirely removed, but the conditions for payment have been improved, and with the marketing of oats and wheat the per capita of money is steadily increasing. One of the most encouraging features of the business is the improved outlook in iron. All of the Indianapolis works are talking of the good times coming. One or two establishments are increasing their capacity largely. Others are preparing to begin operations full handed, and all of them are receiving numerous orders.

The great strength of the sugar market and the continued scarcity are the features in groceries. Canned goods are exciting much attention. Peaches lead the way. The packing of new goods has fairly opened. Buyers everywhere are taking hold with unexpected freedom. Values have not as yet been materially affected. -- *Indianapolis Grocer*.

Bankruptcies and Their Causes.

The causes of failure in business are in the main the same the world over. Ignorance, carelessness, and extravagance are ugly words, but they are at the root of many of the disasters we see among shopkeepers. A man begins as a merchant without sufficient knowledge of merchandise or book-keeping—here is ignorance. A man or woman who has undertaken the responsibilities of a dealer buying on credit neglects the business, forgetting what depends upon it—that is carelessness. A man whose business yields him \$2,000 a year, and who has no other income, lives at the rate of \$3,000—that is extravagance. That a shrinkage in the volume of business or traffic does not necessarily cause a great increase of mercantile failures would seem to be proved by the remarkable fact that the number of bankruptcies in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was smaller last year than it was in 1883, although the aggregate of business in nearly all directions was less. This very fact speaks volumes in favor of the efficacy of economy in store-keeping, for storekeepers have been sailing close to the wind last year if they ever did.

The report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year 1884 shows that the number of bankruptcy cases in Great Britain in 1884 was 4,179 against 8,555 in 1883, and that last year's was lowest for the past 10 years. "Although the decrease was so large, in the number of cases there was an increase in their importance, the cases in 1883 averaging a total liability of £3,486 per case; while 3,260 cases in the first year of the new Act showed an average of £3,082 per case; in the same way the assets under the old Act averaged £700 per case against £926 under the new. From these figures it appeared that there was a great diminution in the number of insolvencies wound up under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Law; and that the average size of the estate is larger."

The chief cause of this steady reduction, says an English journal, is no doubt to be found in the fact that since the great financial collapse of 1878-79 general credit has been much restricted, and speculation has declined.

As to the causes of failures, the Inspector-General expresses the belief that the chief cause is not a decrease in the volume of business so much as a want of caution in its conduct. "Such a want of caution is clearly exhibited when traders give a large amount of credit recklessly, or when they knowingly carry on their business at a loss; and there is good reason for believing that most failures are due to one or other of these causes." It is true, adds the Inspector, that failures are likewise brought about to a considerable extent by a sudden collapse in a particular industry; but, with one or two exceptions of this character, which have not contributed materially to augment the number of bankruptcies, there has been no sudden collapse in the trade of Great Britain and Ireland during the past year. And the conclusion is reached that the diminution of the number of failures, while it by no means indicates a condition of increased prosperity in trade, is the natural result of a greater development of caution both in giving and taking credit.

The tendency of the Bankruptcy Act, it is claimed, has unquestionably been to foster those results. Some figures are given, showing the character of its working. The net estimated total to creditors during the year was, under the Act of 1869, £3,248,342, and under the Act of 1883 £7,766,821—a total of £11,015,153. The working of the new Act showed a decrease in the cost of administration of about one-half, and in the case of estates over £700 of about three-fourths; the percentage of assets consumed in costs under the old Act in estimates from £700 to £800 being 50.16, and under the new Act 10.80. This decrease in costs was accompanied by a corresponding increase in dividends. —*The Monetary Time.*

How to Treat Canned Meats.

The Armour Canning Co., in view of the recent cases of poisoning from eating canned meats, has issued a circular giving some excellent directions to consumers of that kind of food. "In warm weather," says the circular, "it is advisable after opening a can of corned beef or other canned meat, to remove the contents from the can, and, if not all consumed at one meal, not to replace the meat in the can, but to place it in the ice box, or at least take as much care of it as of fresh or cooked butcher's meat. So long as the can is air tight it matters not whether it be left at the poles or the tropics, but after the contents are once exposed to the air they must not be treated with any less care than would be bestowed on ordinary meat." This is a safe rule to follow with all kinds of food preserved in air tight vessels, but it is absolutely necessary where tin cans are used. The action of the air upon the liberated moisture of the tin is often poisonous after it has been exposed long. Much sickness and much railing against canned goods might be avoided if this fact were more thoroughly understood. —*The Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Grain Elevators on the Black Sea.

The Russian Minister of Finance, Lunge is at the present moment making a tour along the northern coasts of the Black Sea, with a view to selecting sites for the erection of grain elevators. As is well known, Russia has suffered severely in the corn trade during the last few years, owing to the competition of the United States and India. On the spot the grain can be produced cheap enough, but for want of roads the peasants incur a heavy cost in getting it to the railway, and when the expensive railway rates are paid in despatching it to the nearest port, nothing of a mechanical nature exists there to place the corn on board the foreign vessel. The result is, that the cost of transport eats up all the profit, and the amount reaching the peasant is so small that he is becoming more and more impoverished every year. To improve matters, a commission has been appointed to bring about increased facilities of railway transport, and the Minister of Finance is endeavoring this autumn to realize an elaborate scheme of elevator construction which has occupied his attention since 1882. In that year proposals for a monopoly were presented by a Paris syndicate, headed by Count de Morny, and representing a capital of a million sterling. The following year some Americans joined the syndicate, and the capital was doubled, but the Pan Slavist press denounced so vigorously the proposed monopoly that the Minister of Finance felt it unwise to oppose the all-powerful M. Katkoff. He now proposes to erect the elevators under government auspices, raising a special loan for that purpose, and the matter will no doubt be settled without delay. —*Engineering (London).*

Trade Combinations.

Certain it is that combinations are becoming very numerous among manufacturers. The National Stove Manufacturers' Association comprises most of the establishments in that line of business; the Stamped Ware Association regulates the manufacture and sale of stamped tinware; the Bessemer Steel Company, Limited, is a close combination of all the Bessemer steel makers in the country, with one exception. The following are a few of the many national associations of manufacturers that exercise more or less control over the production and sale of goods in their respective lines: National Association of Wool Manufacturers; New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association; Fall River Manufacturers' Board of Trade; Saddlery Hardware Association, Knit Goods Association (Hosiery); Bolt and Nut Manufacturers' Association; Tack Manufacturers' Associations; File Manufacturers' Association; Cotton Seed Crushers' Association; Rubber Manufacturers' Combination; Cartridge Manufacturers' Association; American Silk Manufacturers' Association; Pottery Manufacturers' Association; Window Glass Association; Bottle Manufacturers' Association; Coffin Manufacturers' Association; Jewelers' Guild; Galvanized Iron Manufacturers' Association; Butt Hinge Association; Leather Belting Manufacturers' Association; Vapor Stove Manufacturers' Association; American Wall Paper

Manufacturers' Association; American Paper Manufacturers' Association; Steel Finished Shape Association.

Sometimes an association will cover only a part of the country. Thus we have the Western Iron Association; Western Nail Association; Atlantic States Nail Association. Western Wrapping Association; Western Woodenware Association; Western Lumberman's Association; and Western Cracker Bakers' Association. —*Commercial Bulletin.*

The First Locomotive Bell.

"Did you know Captain Ayers?" said a well-known railroad man to a friend yesterday. "Well he was famous for two things. He was the conductor of the first through train on the Erie from tidewater to the great lakes, and he was the inventor of the bell-rope by which train men signal the engineer. He was familiarly known as Poppy. Trains on the Erie, when Capt. Ayers was first employed, were few and far between. Passengers never thought of buying tickets, but paid fares on the train. In case a passenger was obstreperous and refused to pay up, there was no way of stopping the train to eject him, and so people were frequently carried from one station to another without paying anything for it.

"Poppy Ayers was running a train between Piermont and Turner's, which was the western terminus of the road at that time. The engineer of the train was a big, burly German, who, like all engineers in those days, regarded himself as master of the train, the conductor being simply a machine to take fares. One day Poppy had been bothered more than usual on his train by stubborn passengers, and he got to thinking how he could establish communication between himself and the engineer while the train was in motion, and an idea struck him. When he got to Turner's he obtained a section of clothes line long enough to reach from the engine to the rear of the train. He tied a stick of wood to one end of the rope and fixed it in the engineer's cab, so that when he ran the rope back over the train and pulled on it the stick would be agitated. Then he explained to the engineer the idea, and told him whenever he saw the stick move up and down he must stop the train, for there would become one on the train who ought to be thrown off. This innovation was resisted by the engineer as an infringement on his rights and the dignity of his office. It was virtually placing the train at the order of the conductor—a thing that could not for a moment be tolerated. So when the train started he removed the stick of wood that dangled near his head and tied the rope fast. Poppy Ayers persisted in tying the wood on the rope and the engineer persisted in ignoring his authority, until one day Poppy, after tying the wood to the rope and hanging it in the cab, turned to the engineer, and, taking him by the throat, exclaimed:

"Now, you pig-headed idiot, which will you do, let the stick alone and stop the train when I pull the rope, or will you take the damned licking you ever heard tell of?"

"The engineer weakened and said he'd mind the signal, and he did. Shortly after that Poppy fitted a cow-bell in the cab and

threw out the stick of wood. Whenever the cow-bell sounded the train was brought to a stand in short order, and some passenger knew that he must either come down with his fare or get hustled out between stations, regardless of circumstances. At one stroke Poppy Ayres subordinated the engineer to the conductor, and increased the revenue of the company."
—United States Miller.

The Real Inventor of the Telephone.

The "American Bell Telephone Company," whose shares are now selling in Boston for four times the actual amount of money put into them, base their monopoly of the entire art of transmitting speech by electricity upon the claim that Alexander Graham Bell was the original inventor of the telephone. They have obtained possession of Prof. Bell's patents, and are managing them with great shrewdness and enormous profit, because of the entire exclusion of all other telephone companies who are desirous of meeting the public requirements in the matter of transmission of speech by electricity.

And yet Prof. Bell was not the first inventor of the telephone, and the monopoly of the Bell Telephone Company is based upon a pretense which is likely to be exploded whenever it can be fully examined upon its merits by a competent court. The inventor of the speaking telephone was Philip Reis, who was born in Germany in 1834, invented the telephone in 1850, and died in 1874. It was his death in the latter year at the early age of 40, which has enabled the American Bell Company to wrest from him the honor of his invention, and assert without successful disproof up to this time that the telephone was invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876.

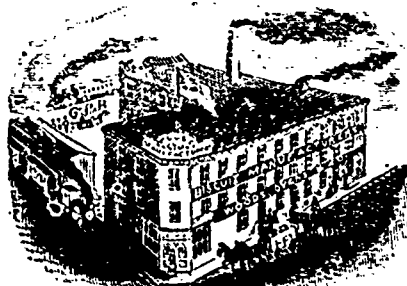
Whenever confronted with allusions to Reis's invention hitherto, the answers of the Bell monopoly have been that it was only a musical toy, intended to sing and not to transmit speech, and that Mr. Reis never meant it to talk nor expected that it would do so. But an abundance of evidence exists to show that Reis's Telephone was expressly intended to transmit speech; and that it will transmit speech today.

Witnesses who were contemporary with Reis have given testimony of their knowledge of the transmission of speech through the instrument; and in a prospectus drawn up by Reis himself in 1863, to accompany instruments sold in Frankford, occur the instructions: "One beat—Sing; two beats—Speak." Letters are in existence from well-known persons in Germany and England who state unhesitatingly that Mr. Reis intended his telephone to talk, and that it did transmit speech. Prof. Quincke, professor of physics in the University of Heidelberg, has written a letter to the effect that he was present when Mr. Reis exhibited his telephone at the Assembly of the German Naturalists' Association in 1864. Prof. Quincke states that he listened at the apparatus and heard distinctly both singing and talking. Prof. C. Bohn, formerly secretary of the German Naturalists' Association, gives similar testimony, and adds: "It was known to me (in 1863-64) that Reis intended to transmit spoken words as well as those sung."

Herr Leon Garnier, the proprietor of the Garnier Institute at Friedrichsdorf writes. "I remember especially that standing at the end of the wire or conductor, I distinctly heard the words: 'Good morning, Mr. Fisher.' 'I am coming directly.' 'Pay attention?' 'What o'clock is it?' 'What's your name?' We often spoke for an hour at a time." Other letters are in existence containing similar testimony.

The legitimate inventions controlled by the American Bell Company undoubtedly cover many of the details of successful telephony and the appliances which have brought the art into its present state of perfection. For these subsidiary devices, the company is entitled to consideration. But it claims to a patent upon the original invention of the telephone is wholly unwarranted.—*Leather Gazette.*

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Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
GOING EAST		GOING WEST
7.15 p.m.	Lv 2... Winnipeg... 3 Ar	7.10 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	12.45 a.m.
7.35 a.m.	Ignace	4.30 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	Savanne	12.48 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	Pt. Arthur... 2 Lv	9.15 a.m.
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
8.50 a.m.	Lv 2 Winnipeg... 2 Arr	8.30 p.m.
1.05 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	7.45 p.m.
8.45 p.m.	Moosomin	9.15 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.
6.45 a.m.	Ar 3 } Moose Jaw	8.55 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	Lv 6 } 7 Ar	8.15 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	Swift Current	12.45 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	Maple Creek	7.10 a.m.
12.45 a.m.	Medicine Hat	2.30 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	Gleichen	5.45 p.m.
1.50 p.m.	Calgary	1.50 p.m.
7.25 p.m.	Ar 5 } Canmore	8.45 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	Lv 12 } 12 Ar	5.35 p.m.
6.10 a.m.	Laggan	2.10 p.m.
12.01 p.m.	Palliser	9.55 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	Ar 11 } Donald	7.00 a.m.
GOING SOUTH		GOING NORTH
7.30 p.m.	Lv 1... Winnipeg... Ar	11.10 a.m.
8.25 p.m.	Donnison City	7.10 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	Ar... Emerson... 1 Lv	6.30 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	Lv 1... Winnipeg... 1 Ar	8.30 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	Morris	5.35 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	Rosenfeldt	4.40 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	Ar 1 } Gretna	3.25 p.m.
4.25 p.m.	Lv 2 } Rosenfeldt	4.00 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	Morden	1.10 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	Ar 2 } Manitou	11.15 a.m.
GOING SOUTH		GOING SOUTH
6.00 p.m.	Lv 9... Winnipeg... Arr	8.50 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	Ar... West Selkirk	8 Lv
GOING WEST		GOING EAST
9.30 a.m.	Lv 9... Winnipeg... Arr	5.00 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	Stony Mountain	2.00 p.m.
10.55 a.m.	Ar... Stonewall	9 Lv
GOING W.		GOING E.
9.30 a.m.	Lv 10... Winnipeg... Arr	6.00 a.m.
10.40 a.m.	Headingley	5.00 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	Ar... End of Track	10
	M'n. S. W. B.	Lv 1

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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