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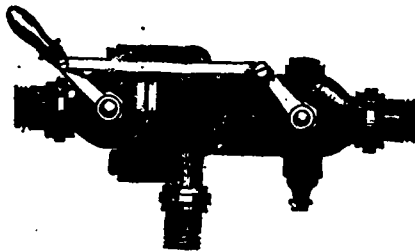
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It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada
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Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.

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Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who
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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

Having a large line of Buggy Dusters, Lap
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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half-Bbls. and Bbls.

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The Commercial

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, SEPTEMBER 29, 1885.

NO. 1

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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THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian Northwest.

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 29, 1885.

J. & W. WALLEY have opened a grocery store at Birtle.

SHORT BROS., grocers, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

JOHN CUDDY, Grocer, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

— COOPER intends erecting a photographic gallery at Virden.

JAS. CAMPBELL has leased the Grosvenor Hotel at Moosomin.

GEO. AGNEW, general merchant, Dominion City, has assigned in trust.

PARADISE & KILGOUR's saw mill at Manitowish has been destroyed by fire.

R. TEES has received the agency of the Galt Coal Company at Moosomin.

THE New York Piano Co. have closed their branch establishment in this city.

ROBERT McDOWELL, general storekeeper, Rapid City, has assigned in trust.

GATLIFF & FRAZER have purchased Jas. T. Carney's lumber business at Emerson.

FLETCHER & McINTYRE have opened up a confectionery establishment at Calgary.

MCNEILL BROS., proprietors of the Rosain House, Calgary, are giving up business.

THE contract for the erection of a Baptist church at Morden has been let to Alex. Cruickshank.

JOHN BLACK has been awarded the contract for the erection of the Presbyterian church at Morden.

THERE is some talk of the Hudson's Bay Company leasing the joint stock elevator at Manitowish.

J. B. RIVET is making arrangements for the erection of a foundry on his property at Calgary.

THE sheriff is in possession of the stock and premises of the Griswold Farmers' Elevator Co., at Griswold.

ARMARD BROS., hotelkeepers, Clearwater, have dissolved partnership. W. Armard continues the business.

THE dining hall at the C.P.R. station, Emerson, has been taken by R. Smith, who will cater to the travelling public.

THE stock belonging to the estate of R. S. Bradley & Co., cigar dealers and tobacconists, Winnipeg, has been sold at 59c on the \$.

HALEY & SUTTON, general merchants, at Nelson, have closed up their business at that place and removed to Morden, where they will continue in their old line.

THE partnership existing between York & Traves, carrying on business as wholesale and retail butchers, at Moosomin, has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by A. York.

It is expected that the International Mining and Smelting Co., of Winnipeg and St. Paul, will shortly commence operations in their iron mines on Big Island, Lake Winnipeg, there being rumors of an agreement with a capitalist which grants him the privilege of mining their claim and taking out 20,000 tons of ore per annum for a period of twenty-five years.

THE Nova Scotia Bank, which has for some months back been endeavouring to close out its business in the Northwest, has so far succeeded that they expect to close their branch office in this city in a few days.

ON last Saturday the last block of the Main Street pavement was laid. The contract has been finished a month ahead of time, and is without a doubt a thoroughly complete and good job. We can now boast of one mile and a third of the finest street to be seen in any city on the American continent.

M. T. FERON has been appointed manager, for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, one of the most solid and reliable companies on the continent. We congratulate Mr. Feron on this appointment, and have no doubt but his wide connection and other local advantages will prove of great value to him in his new position.

DURING the past two weeks about 7,000 head of Montana cattle, via Map's Creek, passed through Winnipeg destined to eastern markets. Seemingly the Government can twist or pervert any quarantine regulations in connection with cattle coming into the country when the necessities of the C.P.R. require it, but when a poor farmer wishes to import a few hogs to feed his refuse grain to, he has to bring them from the east, one thousand miles over the C.P.R., or submit to the delays and expense of a quarantine which would be ruinous to him. Verily the tail wags the dog at times.

SOME idea of the quality of hard wheat, produced in Manitoba this year, can be gathered from the experience of the grain examiners of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in their efforts to secure samples, to send to Toronto, when on to-morrow delegates from the different Boards in the Dominion will fix the standard for the coming season. There were thirteen samples of red fife on view, the lightest of which weighed 61½ pounds and the heaviest 65½ pounds to the measured Imperial bushel. Equal quantities of the thirteen mixed together and tested gave an average weight of over 63 pounds to the bushel. Yet some of our enemies state that our wheat is all destroyed by frost.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

John Evans, tailor, Tullamore, is dead.
 D. Stewart, grain dealer, Harriston, is dead.
 David Marshall, grocer, Aylmer, has sold out.
 M. J. Stack, butcher, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Ross & Co., clothiers, Peterboro, are away to Montreal.
 J. F. McAllister, tailor, Napanee, has assigned in trust.
 Alby Robinson, fish dealer, Parkhill, was burned out.
 John Storme, carriage builder, Shedden, was burned out.
 Giddison & Co., dry goods dealers, Toronto, have sold out.
 Smith & Gibson, hotelkeepers, Hamilton, have sold out.
 M. Varcoc, grocer, Orangeville, has sold out to T. C. Walls.
 H. D. Farron, grocer, Mitchell, has sold out to A. W. King.
 Munro Bros., general storekeepers, Parkhill, was burned out.
 F. W. Lamyhier, tobacconist, Toronto; bailiff is in possession.
 W. H. Worring, tinsmith, St. Mary's, has assigned in trust.
 L. Robinson, tailor, Toronto, has sold stock to Max Berlowitz.
 Wallace Graham, printer, Parkhill, had stock destroyed by fire.
 Joseph Church, furniture dealer, Delhi, has sold out to F. Beck.
 Thos. White, livery keeper, Pickering, has sold out to Win. Foy.
 D. M. Billings, general storekeeper, Sutton, has assigned in trust.
 W. O. Garnier, stationer, Toronto, has sold out to W. McHaffery.
 John Vaig, photographer, Tavistock, advertises business for sale.
 R. M. Dabziel, flour and feed dealer, Parkdale, is out of business.
 A. Fabre, dealer in trunks, etc., Toronto, advertises stock for sale.
 T. Christie, wholesale hatters, Toronto; stock sold to T. Dunnett & Co.
 Stephenson & Blanchette, hotelkeepers, Sandwich, were seized for rent.
 A. Callahan, general storekeeper, Snuderland, has assigned in trust.
 James Broom & Sons, dry goods dealers, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 George Henderson & Co., grocers, Toronto, have sold out to T. H. Noble.
 Wm. Adams, general storekeeper, Chelsea, has sold out to J. L. Simpson.
 W. B. Rogers & Co., furniture dealers, Toronto; style now Rogers & Son.
 Oscar Church, general storekeeper, Vanessa, has sold out to C. L. Robinson.
 W. J. Roseborough, general storekeeper, Port Perry, has moved to Beaverton.
 Wm. Hardy & Sons, undertakers, Streetsville advertise their business for sale.
 Thomas Kidd, general storekeeper, Seaforth, has compromised at 60c on the \$.
 J. R. Hoover, miller, Pickering, has admitted Albert Wright into partnership.

M. Keough, hardware dealer, Owen Sound, advertises business for sale by tender.
 John Young & Co., produce merchants, Toronto are offering to compromise at 10c on \$.
 Clark, Harris & Co., upholsterers, Toronto; succeeded by Toronto Upholstering Co.
 T. B. Collins, general storekeeper, Millbrook has sold out to Armstrong & McIntosh.
 John F. Jackson, general storekeeper, Mount Albert, is dead, and receiver appointed.
 Farley & Co., dry goods dealers, Toronto, advertise their retirement from business.
 R. Peel, grocer, Paris, has admitted Robert Barker into partnership; style Peel & Co.
 Barber, Warner & Co., wholesale milliners, Toronto, are succeeded by Reed & Bayno.
 J. M. Lyons & Son, grocers, Tottenham, have dissolved, style now Lyons & Smith.
 J. R. Mead & Co., shirt manufacturers, Hamilton, have dissolved, J. R. Mead continues.
 W. F. Carrier & Co., wholesale jewellers, Toronto, advertise retiring from jewelry business.

Sneath & Grennan, general storekeepers, Richmond Hill, have dissolved, Benj. Grennan continues.

QUEBEC.

Dr. Comtois, druggist, Three Rivers, is offering to compromise.
 Theriault & Co., general storekeepers, St. Mathias, intend closing shortly.
 I. D. Rainville, general storekeeper, St. Madeline, advertises his stock for sale.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Frank Spianey, trader, Melvern Square, has assigned.
 John Kehoe, lumberman, Hammond's Plains, was burned out.
 R. D. McCain, hotelkeeper, Wolfville, is out of business and away.
 Windsor Furniture Co., Windsor, have dissolved; Mark Currie retires.
 N. L. Todd & Co., lumbermen, St. Margaret's Bay; F. H. Todd of this firm dead.
 McPherson & Sons, general storekeepers, millers, etc., Middle Cape, had store burned.
 Hickman & Reid, general storekeepers, Oxford, have sold out to H. T. Gilroy & Co.
 A. P. Shand & Co., general storekeeper, Windsor, have dissolved; Mark Curry retires.
 E. A. Flint & Co., stationers, Yarmouth; E. A. Flint away and stock taken under bill of sale.
 Thos. Coffin & Co., general storekeepers, etc. Clyde River; Jas. D. Coffin of this firm is dead.
 Thomas Gentles, sr., baker, Dartmouth, has retired from business; succeeded by H. and S. Gentles.
 A. J. McMullin, carriage maker, Sydney, has admitted W. Smith into partnership, style McMullin & Smith.
 Cyrus Hubley, jr., general storekeeper, Halifax, has admitted John D. Fisher into partnership, style C. Hubley & Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. McCarthy, grocer, Fredericton, is closed.
 H. F. Todd, lumberman, St. Stephen, is dead.
 H. A. Defoe, feed dealer, St. John, has assigned.
 C. S. Wooding, plumber, Woodstock, has assigned.
 C. F. Hanington, lumberman, Shediac, has assigned.

J. F. Allison, general storekeeper, Sackville, has assigned.

McLeod & Schofield, general storekeepers, Havelock, have dissolved.

M. Fennerican & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Fredericton, have assigned in trust.

Bohan & Hurley, general storekeepers, Moniac, are about dissolving; Hurley will continue.
 Richard Cluff, harness maker, and Leo & McDonogh, liverymen, Woodstock, were burned out.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Jillard Bros. & Co., general storekeepers, Harbor Grace; Nathaniel Jillard of this firm is dead.

The Galt Mine Coal.

The problem of an abundant and cheap supply of fuel for the Northwest is gradually becoming less of a matter of anxiety to people in this country, and the heaviest blow it has yet received is from the opening of the Galt mines at Lethbridge, from which a practically unlimited supply can now be drawn.

For the past year or two we have been entertained with scientific reports upon the qualities of our Northwestern coal, which like all other information derived from theorists has been so learned in its tone, and so exact in its statements as to its basis carbon, gaseous matter, moisture and other elements, as to fairly mislead the poor consumer of fuel, whose knowledge is limited to the practical and does not extend to the scientific sphere.

The coal from the Galt mine seems so intended for practical purposes that we have taken the trouble of making a practical test of it for household and steam uses, and we have no hesitation in saying that results have far exceeded our expectations. The first fire made with it convinced us that it was a great improvement upon the lignites hitherto mined in the Northwest, possessing a heat giving power far beyond any of them; and we should say quite as good as the bituminous coals from Pennsylvania and the Upper Mississippi Valley. It has this advantage too that it does not cause the annoyance from dirty dense smoke from which these bituminous coals are inseparable. This quality makes it a great boon to those using small boilers and engines, as it does away with the frequent flue cleaning, so necessary to keep good draft when bituminous coal is used. In the household it will be an equally great boon, and save many an unpleasant job of stove pipe cleaning. In short it comes nearer to the famous Scotch splint coal than anything we have met with, although we have used the coal of three continents, and the Scotch splint is looked upon as the finest fuel coal in Britain, owing to its clear clean burning properties, in which it is if anything inferior to the Galt. We heartily believe that the Galt coal has completely solved the difficulty of a first-class fuel supply for the Northwest, and we hope the managers of the C.P.R. will give this home mining industry such freight advantages as will enable the local product to drive all foreign competitors out of the Northwestern market.

Two tons of butter were shipped by Mr. J. A. Clare from Neepawa to Winnipeg last week.

Cheese Factories!

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

Furnishing and Equipment
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

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And General House Furnishing
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 20, 1885.

FROM THE RED TO THE BOW RIVER.

Coming back from where the C.P.R. crosses the western boundary of Manitoba, to pick up some dropped stitches in our report as ladies might say, we have two stretches of country following westward parallel with the country tributary to that line. We have the northern stretching from the Red River, and with the town of Selkirk as its starting point. This town, although it has not realized all the hopes of it, which existed when it was expected to be the crossing point of the C.P.R., is nevertheless one of the best business points of its size in the province, and it has prospects such as few other towns have. It is the receiving and distributing point for all the trade on Lake Winnipeg the resources of which lake are practically untouched yet so far as development is concerned. Its fisheries are richer than those of any similar area of fresh water in the world, and from north to south it has a stretch of some 300 miles of water navigable for craft of deep draft. Its timber resources are still but little touched, although extensive and valuable, and its mineral resources are in value scarcely credible. Once the Hudson's Bay is made an outlet for the products of the northern portion of this continent it must naturally become a great highway of commerce between the old and the new world. When that takes place, and the day is not far distant, Selkirk will be to the Province of Manitoba much the same as Greenock is to Scotland, namely its leading seaport. At present it has some twenty-eight places of business, including two lumber mills and several other smaller industrial institutions. Its merchants are all solid men financially, and amid all the crash of collapsed speculation which followed the boom of 1881, it held its reputation of a safe place to do business in.

Westward from the Red River we pass through a partially timbered country, admirably suited for stock farming, but still sparsely settled. Stonewall is the only town of any consequence in the path, which possesses over twenty places of business, and is located in the heart of a fine agricultural country. As we move westward the brush country appearances disappear, and as the neck of country

between the Assiniboine River and Lake Manitoba is passed the prairie again opens up, and our track follows the valleys of the White Mud and Little Saskatchewan rivers. The town of Gladstone the key to this country lies in the centre of a country which for agricultural wealth is equal to any other portion of the Northwest. The town itself has some twenty-two places of business, and has a large stretch of fairly settled country tributary to it in a trade way. It has undoubtedly suffered much from the booming of speculators, and but for their evil influences would have been to-day a town of much greater importance than it is. It is gradually recovering from the shock of exploded inflation, and has a goodly number of solid business men, who still have faith in its future, and will no doubt build it up in time to the position it should occupy.

From Gladstone we go westward along the line of the Manitoba and Northwestern railway until the thriving town of Nepawa is reached, and again is a town in the centre of a garden country which is well named the "Beautiful Plain". The town has a population of over 200, and about sixteen places of business, and is a thriving country town in every respect.

From Neepawa westward seventeen miles takes us to Minnedosa the present terminus of the M. & N.W. railway, and here we have reached a country peculiarly suited for mixed farming. The rolling country with its wooded valleys for stock ranging, and upland prairies for grain raising, its lakelets and streams, all go to make up a country where any branch of farming can be successfully carried on. The town of Minnedosa itself is one of the prettiest in the Northwest, and contains a much greater number of solid brick buildings and other imposing structures than a visitor would expect to find in it. It has a population of close upon one thousand, and over forty places of business, some of which are of a magnitude not to be expected in a town of its size. It is destined to be a sort of metropolis of the Little Saskatchewan Valley, and has the right kind of business men to build up its trade.

At Minnedosa we reach the present terminus of railway communication through the northern stretch of Manitoba, but by the close of the year the Manitoba and Northwestern will be extended fifty miles further, and will open up the country around the town of Birtle, while the con-

struction of the Northwest Central from Brandon to Rapid City, and further westward will probably be carried out next summer. This latter town has nearly thirty places of business, and although sixteen miles from the nearest railway point, is quite an important trading place.

Birtle, near to which the M. & N.W. will be extended before the close of this year, is a town of over two hundred population, and with some twenty-two places of business. It has like Rapid City been for some time an important trading point, and is located in a beautiful and fairly well settled country, and here we may say ends the towns of Manitoba along its northern stretches, although westward from the provincial boundary away into the beautiful valley of the Qu'Appelle settlement is much more general than might be expected, considering the lack of railway facilities.

In our next we shall take up the southern stretch of Manitoba from the Red River to the western boundary.

RAILWAY RIGHTS.

The action of the Winnipeg Board of Trade at its last meeting, in petitioning the Dominion Government, through the Minister of Interior, for the concession of Manitoba's right to charter and construct railways anywhere within the limits of the province, has met with considerable criticism: during the past week, criticism which has not been correct even in some instances where it was favorable, and by no means just or fair where it is has been unfavorable. In the first place some of the extreme opponents of the present Dominion Government have been too ready to interpret the petition as a condemnation of the whole railway policy of the Government, and a demand for the total abolition of the fifteen mile limit, no matter what obligations may have to be violated in so doing. In the second place there are those who would make the petition appear in the light of a threatening protest, and eulogise it as such.

Among those who have criticised the petition adversely are some who are ready to rise in wrath at any insinuation that the Government of Sir John A. MacDonald could err, or that such errors should be opposed. But there others who, by a curious kind of reasoning, intimate that the Board has plunged itself into a political question, and in so doing has slipped beyond its sphere.

On the principal of the last being first, we propose to deal in the outset with the adverse criticism. The criticism of those who believe in the infallibility of the present Dominion Government we shall not trouble ourselves to reply to, as such an undertaking would be matching reasoning against rubbish. But to those who believe that the Board has stepped out of its sphere in attacking a political question, we would say that when trade interests and politics are so distinct and separate that the former can be attended to without touching the latter, the duty of a Board of Trade is to follow such a course. But when the interests of trade are interfered with by the policy of any Government, the Board of Trade which will not petition, and if necessary protest against such a policy, is relaxed in its duty, and in petitioning against railway monopoly the Winnipeg Board of Trade is only touching as lightly as possible on a question which, if not purely a trade one, affects trade interests more than any other interests in this city and province.

But we must give a little of our attention to those who criticise favorably the Board's action, and do so mainly because of its disagreement with the Government's policy. To rank this petition, which appears in another portion of our columns, as a threat or even a protest, is an interpretation of its wording which only a political partizan could make. Its reasoning is no doubt strong, but it is nowhere defiant. Its claims are clearly made, but in no place reach an insolent demand. In short it is a clear reasoning of the question of railway monopoly, by men who feel keenly the burden of such monopoly, and seek redress through a constitutional and very reasonable channel. Among those who assisted in the drafting of that petition are men who have the utmost faith in the integrity and desire for justice of the Government, and not a few who three years ago believed that the benefits to be derived from railway monopoly would outweigh its disadvantages, but who now frankly admit their disappointment. But there was not one in the number who wished the Government to violate any obligations they have entered into with the C. P. R. company or any other parties. The petition only asks for the removal of railway monopoly within the limits of the original province of Manitoba, and the original province is not included in the monopoly agreement

between the Government and the C.P.R. company. A change in the policy of the Government is all that is asked, and a change which has been practically promised by some of its members. A change which cannot now stop the completion of the C.P.R. from Atlantic to Pacific, and which if made now would be a trifling matter compared with what it would have been two or three years ago. If the prayer of this petition meets with a favorable response, then we are forced to admit that the policy of our Government has been consistent, although bearing too heavily upon the Northwest. If it is disregarded, we shall feel we are shut out to the belief that the trade interests of Manitoba are only to be considered in so far as they can be made subservient to those of the east.

ANOTHER YEAR.

With this issue THE COMMERCIAL enters upon the fourth year of its existence, and it is not out of place now to take a retrospective view of its past career as well as of the progress made in its field of labors. In the fall of 1882 just as the first pressure of the reaction from "Boom" inflation was being felt in the Northwest, THE COMMERCIAL made its first appearance and asked for the support and patronage of the mercantile community of this country, announcing at the same time its mission, namely, the organization of the scattered elements of Northwestern trade. The three years which have since elapsed have undoubtedly been a period of trial and pressure to the trade interests of the country, and at the same time one which tested severely the efforts of the journal. Yet these three years of pressure have not been without profit to both. Four years ago trade here was scattered, disunited, and moving onward in a very unsafe state. As with individuals so with the trade of a community. Adversity purges out that which is unsafe and unsound, no matter how severe the process may be, and purifies that which stands the test. Emerging from a crazy "Boom," which seemed to permeate more or less every sphere of our affairs, it was only natural that there would be much to purge from the trade of our country, and that the ordeal would be a long as well as a severe one. Accordingly the year 1883 opened with an ominous presentiment of coming disaster, which was fully realized before it came to a close. The publisher of THE COM-

MERCIAL well remembers the maze of trade casualties woven during that year, and the fog-like cloud of commercial nervousness which seemed to envelop the whole country, laden with wild and exciting rumors of imaginary disasters, and seemingly impenetrable in this density. It was then that Manitoba found out how shallow was the friendship of those who made it only a field for speculation and gambling; and how little assistance could be had from those who should have stood by the country in its struggle, and who were not blameless in connection with the state of wild inflation which had been built up. A breath of relief was drawn as near the close of the year the crash seemed to have spent its force, and although the country was left with no resources for recovery but the balance of a damaged crop, its friends felt that the crash was over, and its force could be measured by the 234 failures with liabilities of over \$2,500,000 which took place during 1883. The labors and remuneration to a trade journal during such a year we need not give an estimate of, but the usefulness of THE COMMERCIAL was clearly demonstrated by this time of trial.

The year 1884 was one of recovery in trade, and at the same time one of economy everywhere, the results of which are now being felt. The Northwest progressed steadily in a trade way, and at the close of the year had not the huge record of disaster made in 1883, but was upon solid safe grounds, with its business men generally in a much safer state, than in any other portion of the Dominion.

Notwithstanding the Northwest rebellion, and the disorganization of trade affairs which it caused, the year 1885 has been a prosperous one for trade in this country, and now that an abundant harvest has been gathered, and we have the prospect of liberal prices for our products we may consider our commercial troubles practically at an end, and we are doubtless entering upon a period of more rapid progress, in which THE COMMERCIAL which has shared the country's depression hopes to share. The support it received during depression was most gratifying to its publisher, and will no doubt be correspondingly more liberal in time of prosperity. Whether or not it has persevered in its work of trade organization its readers and patrons can judge. The support received justifies its publisher in assuming their verdict to be favorable, and while thanking them for the same, he again gives his pledge to go onward in the good work.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The past week has been rather a quiet one in city banking circles, as there has been a general lull in commercial financial affairs. The volume of commercial paper going into the banks has been very light, and in fact so have the trading demands for finances altogether. This may be looked upon as a lull before a rush, as with the opening of October a large share of the transactions in fall goods will go into paper, and will make quite a lively demand for discounts during the coming week. The past one has developed very little in the way of irregular commercial business, and that demand for small accommodations, which was so steady during the early summer, seems to have died away. Banks state that they have plenty of funds, and are quite ready to attend to anything in the line of legitimate commercial business. Rates of discount still stand at 8 per cent. for first class paper, 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 11 for irregular and one-name. Real estate mortgage loan business has been improving a little, and several loan agencies report an increase in applications for loans on farm lands, and others look for a similar increase during the current week. There has been an odd call for city loans at intervals, but business in this field is still rather quiet. Rates of interest are still quoted at 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In the city circles during the past week, the slow feeling of harvest time was still felt more or less in most branches, although evidences were not wanting that it was slowly but steadily disappearing. The report of sales from quite a large proportion of the different lines indicate an improvement over the previous week, an equally large number reported no change, while a few noted a slight falling off. In lines of every day consumpt the improvement was most noted, and most indications were apparent, that the harvest lull was nearly over. In lines dependant upon building and contracting matters have been moving along steadily, and as a rule with very little change from the previous week. In season goods the quiet feeling has been most prevalent, and this is attributed not to harvest operations, but to the unusually mild weather we have had during the past three weeks. These lines are now waiting for a trade which immediate wants will develop, and these wants are not likely to be felt until a snap of colder weather is felt. On the whole the aggregate of sales gives a probable increase over that of last week, and with the first indications of coming winter, a very decided improvement may be looked for. The report on collections is not all that could be desired, and the cash returns during the week have been light. Houses report very few payments falling due and those falling due met rather slowly. This has been more noticeable as the month drew to a close, which indicates that an effort is being made to prepare for the 4th of October, when quite a volume of mercantile paper falls due. There are no complaints made on this head, and next week will doubtless develop quite an increase in cash returns. Altogether the wholesale trade of the city has been in quite a healthy

state during the week, although there have been no evidences of rush or bustle.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Business has reached a very quiet state in this trade so far as sales are concerned. The last demands for harvesting and threshing machinery and material have been filled, and even the trade in stirring plows has dwindled into nothing. The weather too has been so warm that as yet there has not been an inquiry for bob sleds, sleighs or winter vehicles, and the sales of the week have been confined to a few wagons. No report on collections can be given as yet, but houses are all prepared and ready for operations in this way, and by the close of next week they will probably have a slight idea of how cash will move during the balance of 1885.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has been rather quiet in this line during the week, and wholesalers do not look for any improvement until less favorable weather come around. The past two weeks of mild clear weather have been anything but good for sales, and some appearances of winter is wanted to cause an improvement. Collections are reported satisfactory.

CLOTHING.

In this as in other season goods lines sales have been light during the past week. Wholesalers report the month of September better than the same month in 1884, and the prospect for October much better than they were a year ago. Collections are reported moderately free, but the payments falling due few in number.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade business during the past week has continued to be fairly good. The demand from country points has kept up fairly well, but in the city this has appeared to have been rather quiet. The principal trading being done is in staple lines, with the trade in lamps at present taking the lead. In fancy lines an improvement is also noticed, dealers apparently making arrangements for the approaching Christmas season. Collections are reported to have been very fair.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this trade business during the past week does not show much if any change from the previous one. Sales have been fully up to a good average and collections are reported to have been very fair.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

There has been a little improvement in this line during the week, but no real activity has been reached as yet. There have been a few calls for fancy lines, and sales of staples have increased considerably. Collections are reported fairly free, and quite satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple trade sales have fallen off slightly during the week, but a steady although reduced volume of business has been done, and wholesalers express perfect satisfaction with the results, and are very hopeful as to a good sorting business as soon as the first signs of colder weather appear. Some travellers are on the road at present, and they report country dealers

slow to purchase until the results of thrashing are known. The report on collections is very encouraging and much better than might be expected at this time.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week is reported to have continued fairly steady, but without any particular activity being observed. The supply of white fish has kept up very well, for which there has been a very fair demand and sales of these were made at from 5 to 5½ for round lots and 5½ to 6c in smaller quantities. Shipments of fresh Oregon salmon continue coming in for which there is also a good demand and sales of these are made at from 20 to 25c a lb. The supply of Lake Superior trout still remains very light. The fall demand for salt fish has not as yet made a move, but is expected to do so in a very short time now. 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., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

The past week business in this line does not show much change from our last report. The varieties on the market is more limited than for some time back. The supply of Ontario grapes is becoming more plentiful and prices have gone down, sales of these are now being made at from 10 to 12c a lb. California grapes are still in the market and a consignment of Malaga grapes is expected in a few days. Apples are quoted:—Cooking, \$3.25 to \$3.50, Fancy, \$4 a bbl.; Lemons, \$7 to \$8 a box; California pears, \$4.50 a box; Ontario pears, \$10 a bbl. A supply of southern cranberries are on the way, and will be in the hands of dealers in a few days.

FUEL.

In this line the business of the past week is not much changed from that of our last report. 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 Massfield, Reynoldsville and Pittsburg bituminous, while as yet we do not hear of any price having been fixed for lignite. An attempt is being made at a combination to hold up prices of wood during the coming winter; but coal will remain at the figures we quote. As yet no actual change has been made in the quotations, these being as follows, for 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 is stated to have continued fairly good, but does not show so much activity as during the one preceding. The demand from both country and city seems to have slackened down some, on the whole the aggregate of sales turned over in that time are considered satisfactory. No single car lot shipments have been sent out to western points during the week. Collections are reported to have been rather slow, especially in the city.

GROCERIES.

In this staple branch there has been a slight improvement noted during the week. The lull caused by harvest has about died away, and there is a steadily increasing activity with all houses in the trade. Collections are reported fairly free, and rather improving. As yet there are no changes in prices of staple goods, but at any time buyers may look for advances owing to advanced freight rates from the east. Sugars are quoted: yellow 6½ to 7¼c, granulated 8½c, 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.

There is no change to report in the state of this trade since our last report, except that in the store line there has been quite an increase in the volume of goods sent out. A state of moderate activity has been maintained, and is expected to continue for some weeks longer. The recent advance in freight rates from the east has not caused any advance in prices of heavy goods as yet, except in cut nails which have gone up 20c a keg, but other lines will doubtless soon follow, and may be expected to do so any day. Dealers quotations are: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.30; 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 gauge; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 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 reported as being as quiet as for some time back, and not much activity is expected for some time yet, this being a trade in which the fell demand sets in later than most other lines. Collections are also said to have been rather slow. Prices of goods have not changed any, dealers quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

In this line business during the past week does not show much change or improvement from our last report. The demand from the country cannot be said to have been over active and the amount of sales made in that time not of any very great extent. In the city matters are perhaps a little better, there being a slightly better demand, but prices are still anything but firm owing to a keen competition which has existed in this trade for some time back, and which is likely to continue till the close of this season. Mills are working along to their full capacity and will continue doing so for a few weeks yet.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week

is stated to have been moving along in a fairly steady way. The active demand for new building purposes has to a certain extent continued, and the amount of sales turned over were up to a very fair average. In the country there is not much doing at present, as dealers are evidently holding back till the crops are fully gathered in. Prices have not changed any, 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 is reported to have been very good, there having been quite a lively demand from both city and country, and altogether the amount of sales turned over are considered very satisfactory. Collections, however, were very slow.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch, business during the last week is reported to have been very good. The demand from the country especially shows a considerable improvement, but in the city matters still remain on the quiet side. Collections, though light, have been coming in fairly well.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the past week is stated to have been rather quiet, owing to a falling off in the demand from both country and city. Prices, however, have not changed, 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, DeBouche & 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, \$5.50; 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 week do not show much if any material improvement on the preceding one, and trading as yet is of a very light nature, but more activity is expected to set in very soon now, as with the farmers threshing time being pretty near to completion the bulk of grain sent into the market should get heavier day by day when there is no doubt the dullness which has prevailed for some time back will disappear. In wheat the movement is as yet very light and limited to the receipt of a few cars which are stated to have brought a very fair price in the city. In oats the new season's supply has been good, but there appears to be but little demand for them at present and prices are anything but firm. Of the new season's barley some very good samples

have been received but the supply as yet is not very heavy though equal to the demand. In flour business does not appear to have been very active during the week, especially in shipments to eastern points there having been very light. In the city and to the west there is perhaps a little more trading doing, but orders for these have not been of any very great extent. In provisions, business in most lines has been decidedly good and satisfactory, with a tendency to the active and better feeling continuing. Butter has been decidedly firmer owing to a scarcity of the supply, combined with a good demand. Farmers appear to be paying more attention to the manufacturing of cheese lately, so that there is not so much butter in the country as formerly. A supply of native home-made lard has been received, and been selling off fairly well.

WHEAT.

In this market the business of the past week does not show much if any material improvement on our last report. The movement of the new season's wheat is light as yet, and limited to three or four car loads, which have been received within the last few days, and these are reported to have brought 74c on the market here. It is expected that the bulk of wheat coming in will begin to get heavier by the beginning of next month, when threshing will be pretty well completed by the farmers. The stock of old wheat lying in store appears to be very light, and the following are the nominal quotations for what is left over: No. 1 hard, 74c.; No. 2, 69c.; No. 1 Northern, 69c.; No. 2, 64c.; No. 1 regular 61c.; No. 2, 56c.; No. 3, 51c., and rejected 36 to 44c. according to sample.

OATS.

Business in oats has been quiet during the past week. The supply of new oats on hand is good, but the price of these has gone down considerably, quotations for them now being at 25 to 30c, and the prospects are that they will go still lower. The demand at present is very poor and sales are few. The stock of old oats is said to be pretty well cleaned out there being only a few car loads in the local market, these being worth 46c.

BARLEY.

In this market business has been very quiet during the week, some very good samples of the new season's barley have been received, sales of which were made for malting purposes at 35 to 40c, as yet the supply is not very heavy but is equal to the demand.

FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week cannot be said to have been very active. Shipments to eastern points are very light. In the city trading has kept up fairly well, and to the western points a few orders are filled now and again but these are not of any very great extent. Prices have not changed since our last report, the following being the millers and dealers quotations: patents \$2.25; strong bakers \$2; XXXX \$1.70 and superfine \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Business in this market continued very good during the past week, the demand having kept up and sales made being up to a good average. Quotations given being as follows: for bran \$9 per ton on truck, and for shorts \$10 per ton.

POTATOES.

A very fair business was transacted in this market during the last week. The supply of native grown potatoes is about equal to the demand, and sales of these were made at 25c, a price which is very likely to go still lower. Imported appear to be entirely out of the market at present.

EGGS.

In this market the business of the past week is stated to have been very good. The supply has been decidedly scarcer and sales were made at 16c, a price which is likely to hold firm for a while if the demand keeps equally as good as it is at the present time.

CHEESE.

Business in Manitoba cheese continues good, there was a good supply on hand during the week and the quality is stated to be holding its own. Sales of it are made at 11 to 12c. There is a good supply of Ontario cheese in stock for which the quotations given is 10c, but the demand for it does not appear to be very active at present.

BUTTER.

The tone of this market indicates a decided firmness owing to a scarcity in the supply, and to the demand having kept up during the last week. The quotations now are: gilt edge 15 to 18c; medium 10 to 12½c; and old 4 to 6c. There is still some old in stock, but enquiries for it are few and far between. Farmers appear of late to be giving more attention to the manufacturing of cheese, so that there is not so much butter in the country at present as there was formerly.

BACON.

Business in this market continued very good during the past week. The supply has been keeping up with a fair demand. Prices have not changed much except dry salt, which inclines to weakness, quotations for it now being 9½c; breakfast bacon and rolls remain at their old figures, namely, 12½ and 13c.

HAMS.

In this market a considerable business is stated to have been done last week, the demand having kept up well and the sales made very satisfactory. Prices have not altered any, quotations being 13½ to 14c. No green in stock and no inquiry for their heard of.

MESS POBK.

In this market business during the past week has continued fairly good, with prospects of an active trading keeping up. Prices are the same as in our last report, being from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

MESS DEEF.

In this market business is also reported to have been very good, and the aggregate of sales turned over up to a good average. Quotations are the same as given in our issue of last week, being from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

LARD.

In this market business was very fair during the last week, sales made being fully up to an average. Prices for American refined are as formerly quoted at \$2.40 to \$2.50 for pails of 20 lbs. A supply of home-made lard has been received on the market within the past week, which has been selling off fairly well at \$2.25 to \$2.30.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business still continues rather quiet, but some activity is likely to set in shortly. Prices are the same as reported last week, namely, \$5.00.

MINNEAPOLIS.

With prices advancing steadily and rapidly all the week until to-day, the scenes on 'change have been lively, with heavy trading and a grand rush to the long side. To-day the pause and irregularity elsewhere caused a dead halt, and nobody would buy, while there were plenty who wanted to sell but could not get bids. The experience of the week has not, apparently, made any bulls, but have hung low and are not making much noise over to-day's developments. Conservative traders and the millers consider

the advance unwarranted and expect a heavy reaction soon. They believe the rise will call out immense quantities of wheat from farmers who cannot afford to hold much longer, as well as from those who have been pushing their fall plowing and keeping the grain in stack or granary. They think the visible supply must grow so rapidly under this influence as to greatly weaken foreign markets, and point out that this would inevitably cause a decline here. Some are inclined to regard the bulge as partial confirmation of the recent stories about a strong combination to corner every option between now and January, but the majority consider it a move to get country lumps to buying, when they will get "milked" to the tune of five cents or more per bushel. The reported early advance in freight rates is also expected to operate as a bear lever, though the lakes are looked to for relief for a month or six weeks yet. Receipts for the week were 100,000 bus larger and shipments 35,000 bus less than last week.

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	91	83	81	78
" 2 "	83	80	88	74
" 1 north'n	86½	78	86½	67
" 2 "	82½	72	82½	64

No. 1 hard October sold up from 84½ to 92. November from 85½ to 93c, and December from 88½ to 94½c. No. 2 northern, October, sold up from 81 to 87c, November from 82½ to 88c and December from 85 to 89c, while No. 2 northern advanced 3 to 5c on these options. Course grains were steady, No. 2 corn closing at 43½c, No. 2 oats at 29c, No. 2 rye at 46c and No. 2 barley at 55c

MILLSTUFF.—Has been firm and closed higher with bulk bran at \$9.00 to \$9.25 and shorts at \$11 to \$11.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—While it was inevitable that flour should advance in sympathy with wheat, the advance has been less in proportion and the demand is not at all urgent at the prices millers must ask to get even a slight margin over the cost of production. Buyers are very cautious, but millers are firm and will not book orders which do not come up to their views. It is known that stocks in general are small and that Minneapolis flour is very scarce at all points, so that millers believe the demand must improve rapidly and that they will get decent prices before long. Inquiry from abroad is as yet light.

Quotations for car or round lots at 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', \$3.40 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.25 to \$2.50, in bags; red dog, \$1.60 to 180 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.

Unexpected by the majority of people, the water was let into the canal on Monday, and the mills are again humming away. Last week's flour output was the largest since the improvements to the canal were begun, although only five mills ran. It amounted to 75,515 bbls—

averaging 12,586 lbs daily — against 62,72 bbls the preceding week, and 119,389 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. The canal being opened Monday at 1 o'clock p.m., a number of mills started up at once, most of the others followed on Tuesday, and by Wednesday morning there were only three not running, and they were preparing to get under way. Nearly all the mills, however, are stiff and unweildy from long idleness, and will require several days to get fully regulated and down to old-time work. There is a disposition on the part of mill owners to crowd things, and at present get out all the flour possible. On Wednesday there were twenty-one mills out of the twenty-three in the city running, and the flour production will reach well towards 100,000 bbls for the week. The boom in wheat has made the flour market more active, but buyers usually want flour at lower prices than millers are willing to sell at, and business is restricted on this account.

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

	RECEIPTS.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Wheat, bus	495,040	457,360	439,600	
Flour, bbls	685	427	365	
Millstuf, tons	105	15	30	

	SHIPMENTS.	Sept. 22.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Wheat, bus	92,400	102,480	155,168	
Flour, bbls	70,892	73,526	74,130	
Millstuf, tons	2,340	2,194	1,398	

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. 21.	Sept. 14.
No. 1 hard	1,036,857	992,628	
No. 2 hard	66,777	92,628	
No. 1	485,877	548,652	
No. 1 Northern	16,194	1,715	
No. 2	131,066	107,351	
No. 2 Northern	8,931		
No. 3			
Rejected	5,438	12,128	
Special bins	404,684	479,879	
Total	2,155,814	2,234,580	

	ST. PAUL.	Sept. 23	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
In elevators, bush	669,000	580,000	510,000	

	DULUTH.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 8.
In store, bush	1,392,430	1,935,747	1,540,700	

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market opened on the first day of this week stronger and higher on most of the futures, but an unsettled and nervous feeling was developed, free selling on the part of a strong local bear party gave the market a downward turn, and a break was the result, these parties pounding it vigorously all the way down and offering large blocks, but light receipts almost everywhere, and the report of another advance by Minneapolis Millers, com-

bined with fears of foreign war complications, and advices of a rather more encouraging tone of the foreign grain markets and some outside help, stiffened the market wonderfully, and a strong advance was again made. Reports of great damage by prairie fires in the northwest were also circulated on 'change, which assisted the better feeling, while the bulls continue to display great confidence in the future. Next day the opening was a trifle lower, owing mainly to the unexpectedly large increase in the visible supply, but the political complications abroad continued to create uneasiness on the part of "shorts," and increased the confidence of the opposite party, and there was a general rush, both to cover and for investment. On Thursday the opening was strong, the market being toned up by eastern advices and a belief that something serious might grow out of the Roumelia insurrection, but the firmness was only maintained a short time as prices receded when reports came that Minneapolis Millers had reduced the price of wheat 2c. About the close the advances gained during the week were held on to, a considerable improvement in the figures having been made. In corn only a fair speculative business was transacted during most of the week, and prices at times were weak, though these were buoyed up by the feeling in wheat. Oats were quiet and dull but inclined to a firmness at the close, and pork trading was only moderate, the demand being light and prices irregular, though these at the close were reported steady.

On Monday the wheat market opened weak and prices declined under fair offerings chiefly on local account, influenced some by fine weather and the easier tone of foreign advices. An unsettled and nervous feeling was developed, the decline being kept, and when parties who had sold early wished to buy back wheat they had sold, they found very little for sale, and the market rallied sharply making a strong advance. Fears of foreign war complications, together with a decline in securities, no doubt encouraged buying considerably. The receipts also continue small, and the shipments from nearly all points were larger than usual. Reports of great damage by prairie fires in the northwest were also circulated and this helped to strengthen the feeling. In corn a good speculative business was transacted, but the feeling was weak and prices were lower all round, influenced by warm and favorable weather for maturing the crop. Oats were quite dull, and in pork trading was only moderate, the demand having been light. Closing quotation were as follow:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.82½	\$0.83½
Corn	42	41½
Oats	25½	25
Pork	8.95	9.00
Lard	6.22½	6.25

On Tuesday the wheat market opened a trifle lower than yesterday's closing, owing mainly to the unexpectedly large increase in the visible supply, but the political complications abroad created considerable uneasiness on the part of "shorts" and increased the confidence of the bulls, and there was a general rush to buy both to cover shorts and for invest-

ment. A very strong advance was made, the trading being attended with excitement. The advance, however, was not sustained, and under liberal realizing sales and the fact that cables showed but little if any improvement caused a drop. Later there was a reaction, the close being firm. In corn there was only a moderate business, but prices ruled stronger, the firmness being due largely to sympathy with the strong and excited feeling in wheat. Oats were slow, and pork showed a weaker tendency. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.85½
Corn	42½	41½
Oats	25½	25
Pork	8.97½	8.97½
Lard	6.22½	6.22½

On Wednesday the wheat market was greatly unsettled and nervous and a feverish feeling existed. Opening sales were above yesterday's closing, but the speculative offerings were liberal and the impression was that parties who had been buying freely were unloading. Operators catching at this idea commenced to sell freely and a decline followed. This decline brought out a good demand and prices recovered, but again became easier. There was less indication of war with foreign powers; foreign securities being quoted the same as the day previous. In corn there was a fair speculative and moderate shipping business transacted, the opening was stronger and prices soon showed an advance, influenced mainly by the advance in wheat, but rather free offerings caused a weakness and prices declined, the close finally being easy. Oats were quite brisk, and prices under a good demand were firm and slightly better. In pork there was a fair trading, and in the early part of the day the feeling was firmer and prices made an advance, but more liberal offerings later caused a reduction. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.85
Corn	42½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.65	8.67½
Lard	6.15	6.17½

On Thursday the wheat market developed a feverish and nervous feeling, and operators were rather puzzled which course to follow. At the opening some strength was shown, influenced by the tone of foreign advices, which were firm, and prices advanced. Then reports were received that the Minneapolis Millers' Association had reduced the price of wheat, and these receded with some fluctuations. This action on the part of the Millers' Association rather strengthened the belief of operators that the Association had been largely interested on the "long" side of wheat of late, and had sold out on the recent "bulge." The decline in wheat caused a weak feeling in corn, and oats were quiet. Pork was somewhat unsettled and nervous, and prices fluctuated considerably. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.84	\$0.84½
Corn	42½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.70	8.70
Lard	6.12½	6.12½

On Friday the wheat market was unsettled and the feeling decidedly stronger. At the opening there was considerable wheat on sale, and prices declined, but as soon as the offerings were absorbed, some strength again set in. The demand was active, orders came pouring in from various sections, and a good advance was made. The uneasiness of war complications also had considerable to do with the advance, and the "short" interest felt rather nervous over the situation and covered freely. Advices from Duluth were also received noting a 2c. advance, which assisted the buoyancy. In corn a fair business was transacted and prices ruled stronger. Oats were quite firm, and in pork trading was moderately active, with prices steady at the close. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.85	\$0.85½
Corn	42½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.70	8.70
Lard	6.07½	6.07½

On Saturday the wheat market opened higher, public and private cables were in much the same spirit, while political news was conflicting and the feeling nervous and easily influenced by rumors and sensational gossip. Corn and oats were quiet and uninteresting with the prevailing undertone of weakness rather than strength. Pork suffered a further decline in prices. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.86
Corn	42½	41½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.55	8.57½
Lard	6.07½	6.07½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week does not show much material change or improvement on the preceding one, although in some bank stocks a slight advance in bank shares has been gained, but these advances are not very heavy, while the close was dull and inactive. Miscellaneous stocks also closed in an inactive state, with less and savings stocks ruling quiet. The closing bids of Wednesday, Sept. 16th and Sept. 23rd, which are subjoined, will serve as an index to the tone of the market.

	Sept. 16.	Sept. 20.
Montreal	200½	200
Ontario	107½	107½
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	185½	186½
Merchants'	115½	114½
Commerce	126½	125½
Imperial	125	125½
Federal	95	90
Dominion	201	201½
Standard	115½	115½
Hamilton	125	126½
Northwest Land	40½	41

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There is not much improvement or activity to record in this market during the past week, the receipts of new grain have continued to be small and offerings of old have been of the same dimensions so that all these facts combined have kept the local grain market quiet although hold-

ers appear to have been by no means anxious to press sales, even though they could in some cases have offered an advance in price; and whether farmers are going to bring forward their grain or will be able to hold it for an advance is a question on which opinion at present would seem to be divided, while some are of opinion that whichever course they may choose to take, their action can effect prices only to a very small extent. The movement is still light, as there is very little old on hand and holders felt unwilling to move that little, and new has not yet begun to offer to any considerable extent, while the tendency of prices has been upwards. Oats have been fairly active at firm prices with sale for all offered. In barley not much is doing yet, but stocks appear to have been increasing. In provisions trade seems to be fairly good at firm prices during the week. In butter there has been very little change noticed from our last report, the better grades have continued in active demand and at firm prices, while medium qualities have been very slow of sale and weak, and the old stock seems to be almost entirely finished. In meats, generally, business has been moving along fairly well.

WHEAT.

The movement has been very small as there has been very little old on hand and holders have felt unwilling to move that little, and new has not begun to offer to any considerable extent here as yet, while the tendency of prices has been upwards. No. 2 fall sold on the first part of the week at 84½c, but later on a cargo lot outside brought equal to 87c. Spring was inactive with bids of 89c for No. 1, and 88c for No. 2. Towards the end No. 2 fall sold equal to 89c and a mixed car of No. 2 red winter and No. 2 fall sold at 87c.

OATS.

Have been fairly active at firm prices, with a sale for all offered. Car lots were sold at from 33 to 33½ and 34c which last price would have been paid at the close, when holders wanted 35c.

BARLEY.

Stocks have increased some during this week. On the first of the week equal to choice extra No. 3 sold at equal to 60c, and at the close No. 2 changed hands at 62c.

RYE.

None offered, prices nominal at 60c.

PEAS.

None offered in car lots, and prices of these purely nominal.

POTATOES.

Car lots not in demand during the week. Prices closed easier at 40 to 45c per bag.

EGGS.

The receipts have fallen off some, and appear to have been insufficient during the week. Prices have been firmer and closed at 14½ to 15c for round lots.

BUTTER.

There has been very little change noticed in this market during the week. Select dairy has continued in active demand, and firm at about 15c for the best, for local consumption, one lot not quite up to this standard sold for shipment at 14½c. Medium qualities have continued to be very slow of sale and weak in price, values still range from 9 to 12c. One lot changed hands at 10c, but stocks seem to be accumulating and likely to keep doing so. Old has been moving to a small extent, one lot of culls sold at 4c, and a lot of select at 6½c, but is almost entirely finished now. New rolls of fine quality have sold well when offered at 14 to 15c, but supplies of these are small.

CHEESE.

Fine has been selling off readily at 8½ to 8¾c; medium to average has been slow at 7½ to 8c, with but little offered at the inside figures.

PORK.

Has been moving fairly well and at steady prices, holders in almost all cases standing out for \$13.

BACON.

Stocks have run down to a low point and these are being held very firm. Long clear at 6½ to 6¾ for tons and cases, and Cumberland sold usually at 6¼ to 6½. New rolls have begun to offer, and sold at 10½c, and new bellies at 12, but old seems to be almost out.

HAMS.

In good demand and steady, smoked have sold in small lots at 12c and in lots not under 100 and 200 at 11 to 11½c, the former being for heavy weight averaging 18 lbs.

LARD.

Much the same as last week; pails in lots of 25 and 30 have sold at 9½c and in smaller lots at 9c, while tinnets have been quiet at 9c and tierces offered at 8½c, but these seem to be neglected.

APPLES.

Packed have been inactive during the week, but a few changed hands at \$1.75 to \$2.

POULTRY.

The receipts were small and prices much the same as last week at 45 to 60c for spring chickens and 60 to 75c for ducks. Turkeys are worth about 10c per lb.

Too Many Middle Men.

Said a manufacturer of this city yesterday: "There are too many middle men and brokers out of employment to make times good. They are the class who spend money most freely when they have it, and make trade lively. But too many have deserted the ranks of producers and joined those of consumers to make trade active. There are very few mechanics out of employment," said he. None need to be. This is just what ails business to-day. It is these middle men who have no trades and have lived like gentlemen by their wits or by speculations, until they have eaten up the surplus wealth of the country, and left it poor from supporting so large a class of people who give the country nothing back. Times will improve, but never be really, soundly and permanently prosperous until these useless millions who have swelled the population of our great cities and the memberships of all the speculative exchanges in the country, to live on their fellow men and get something for nothing, thin out, go west or into the country or shop and go to work and produce something that is of use to mankind. "That would not be respectable," says the starving broker in his threadbare suit, with his stomach clinging to his backbone, "I would not be a gentleman then, and my old acquaintances would not recognize me." Neither will they if you stay here much longer and bring up in the poorhouse. But suppose they don't, what is the good speech of men worth? When a man has it he doesn't need it; when he needs it he doesn't have it. Thousands to-day are going hungry and cold for fear of what people will say, if they accept their situation and go honestly to work. The good speech of men, purchased at such cost, is worthless, because coming from a class of people whose opinions in

the first place are worth nothing, and in the second place such people can do one no good. Sensible people who can, will never think less of a man for doing the best he can. Middle men, will you keep the respect of fools and starve, or your own self-respect and that of wise men and live in comfort and health? It is one thing or the other. Survival of the fittest will not help any of you. It is only the survival of the pocket-book that will save you. When that is gone you must either go to work, to the poorhouse, or to jail. Which will you do? You will have to decide before long. The only alternative is to jump off the dock.—*New York Dial.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGE—NEGLIGENCE—LIABILITY.—In the case of Pennington vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, decided by the Iowa Supreme Court, it appeared that the plaintiff's agent telegraphed him an offer to buy apples at \$2 per barrel, but by the negligence of the agents of the telegraph company the telegram was not properly copied. Plaintiff took no notice of it and afterwards the price of apples advanced, and in purchasing he was obliged to pay the advanced price. Thereupon he brought suit against the telegraph company for his loss. The court held that he could only recover the amount paid for the telegram. The court cited the opinion of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in another case against the Western Union Telegraph Company to the effect that "profits on a contract never made are quite too remote and uncertain to be taken into consideration," and said: "In the case at bar the plaintiff merely lost an offer, and if we were to apply the rule above mentioned, it would be clear that the plaintiff could not recover more than the cost of the telegram. But we need not go so far as to hold the above rule applicable. In no event could the plaintiff recover more than the value of the offer, and that could not be greater than the value of the contract would have been, in case the offer had been received and accepted. Now, the value of a contract for the purchase of property, where nothing is paid, is the difference between the amount agreed to be paid and such greater amount, if any, as the property may be worth in the market, and where damages are allowed for a breach of the contract they are to be estimated as of the time of the breach. * * * The offer in this case, which the defendant was asked to transmit, was of a carload of apples at two dollars, which it is said meant two dollars a barrel, and would have been so understood by the plaintiff. Now the loss of the offer was not greater than the difference between the price of a carload of apples at two dollars a barrel, and such greater amount, if any, as a carload was worth in the same market at the time the defendant's liability accrued. No rise or fall in the price of apples after that could change the defendant's liability. But the offer contained in the telegram is not an offer of specific apples at two dollars, nor of a given kind or quality; nor is there any evidence tending to show that apples of any kind or quality in the Vicksburg, Michigan market

were worth more than two dollars a barrel at the time of the defendant's failure to properly transmit the telegram delivered to it. Such being the fact, we are unable to see how the plaintiff has proven any damage beyond the cost of the telegram."

DWELLING USED AS BUSINESS PLACE—SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The fact that a person transacts his business in his dwelling does not divest it of its character as a dwelling so as to make it lawful for an officer to break the outer door for the purpose of serving civil process against the owner, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of *Welsh vs. Wilson*.—*Bradstreet's*.

Board of Trade.

A special meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held in the board room, Ryan's block, on Tuesday, September 22nd, the president, Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, occupying the chair. There were present Messrs. Shorey, Driscoll, Adamson, Higgins, Stephens, Maulson, Harvey, Bawlf, Healy Roche, Watson, the secretary and others.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting and hearing of reports from grain and skin examining boards, the president introduced the special business of the meeting, namely the adoption of a memorial to be presented to the Minister of the Interior during his visit here. The following memorial, which had been drafted under the supervision of the council of the board, was read by the secretary:—

To the Honorable Thomas White, Minister of the Interior:

The undersigned members of the Board of Trade and business men of the City of Winnipeg, in expressing their great satisfaction that you have, so soon after your appointment, come to this country, to ascertain from careful and personal observation and inquiry, what matters are essential to its growth and prosperity, desire to call your immediate and most earnest attention to the absolute necessity of the Dominion Government conceding the right of the Legislature of Manitoba to grant effective charters for the construction of railways within the limits of the original province.

This right was recognized by the Premier of the Dominion, when the work of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway was handed over to the present company. Your own speeches in the Dominion Parliament upon this subject are of course fresh in your recollection, expressing as they did sound views upon this vital question; and it is a matter of history, that the Minister of Railways in introducing the Act to aid the Pacific Railway in the session of 1884, declared that with the completion of the road around the North Shore of Lake Superior, the Government would cease to offer objections to the granting of railway charters to Manitoba.

The undersigned are most decidedly of opinion that a continuance in the policy of denying the inalienable right of this province, in common with all other constituent parts of the Dominion in regard to this vital question, will be productive of incalculable injury to the commerce, trade and settlement of this country, if

not endangering the confederation of the provinces.

Manitoba is placed by the course hitherto pursued in an invidious position, and one different from that of other provinces of the Dominion, and is deprived of rights and privileges accorded to all under the British North American Act.

We are fully sensible of the advantages resulting, and to result, from the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, advantages which will be felt by every province, and we are satisfied that the success of that great undertaking will most readily follow a wise and generous policy on the part of the Dominion rather than in an attempt to curtail the freedom of trade and commerce.

We need hardly remind you, representing as you do an Ontario constituency, that the growth of Toronto, and other cities and towns of your own Province, has been greatly stimulated during the last ten years by the numerous railways which traverse almost every part of Ontario, and all of which, centering in Toronto, have built up a vast and yearly increasing trade, which, whilst greatly increasing the population and wealth of the chief city of Ontario, has greatly benefitted every part of the Province, and added greatly to the prosperity and trade of the entire Dominion.

In other parts of Canada a similar policy has resulted in a large opening up of the various districts in each Province, and has tended to swell the importance and the wealth of the Dominion as a whole.

Can there be any sound reason why Manitoba should any longer be deprived of rights which legally and properly belong to her, and which have proved of such great advantage in all other parts of the Dominion?

It is clear that capitalists will not embark their funds in the promotion of legitimate and profitable railway undertakings if they are to be controlled by vexatious and ruinous objections and difficulties, which are not interposed in any other portion of the Dominion. Men of capital will not risk their funds even in other investments in a country where freedom in railway construction does not exist, and we are well aware that a very considerable amount of capital, seeking investment here, has been diverted to other fields for this very reason.

That the existence of railways, placing all settlers within a reasonable proximity to a station, where the produce of the soil can be exported, is indispensably necessary to the attraction of population is abundantly proved by the experience of both Canada and the Western States of America.

We are glad to have the opportunity of welcoming you in your capacity of Minister of the Interior, and especially as your visit now is the strongest evidence that you realize the fact that the holder of that office, above all others, should possess an intimate personal knowledge of the magnificent country committed to your care, and we trust that your present visit may have the effect of establishing the most harmonious relations between the inhabitants of the Province and the general Government.

We assure you that there is no question which commands a greater unanimity of feel-

ing throughout Manitoba, or from which more important and lasting benefits could flow than the one which now, with every possible earnestness and force, we desire so strongly to press upon you.

We ask for nothing but equal rights with all the other Provinces, and to this we are legally entitled under the British North American Act. We ask it alike for the best interests and prosperity of the whole Dominion and for ourselves, and we have not the slightest doubt but even the recognition now of what we are clearly, legally and fairly entitled to, will tend more than anything else to that cordiality and harmony, the absence of which is calculated to be so injurious to the welfare of the Dominion.

The substance of the memorial was discussed at length by Messrs. Higgins, Stephens, Roche, Driscoll, Watson and others, and on the motion of Mr. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Driscoll, was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Watson, seconded by Mr. Driscoll, the President was asked to name a deputation from the board to present the petition to the Honorable Mr. White before his leaving this country.

The president named Messrs. G. T. Galt, W. Bathgate, J. H. Ashdown, A. McKeand, G. F. Stephens, J. W. Driscoll, R. J. Whitla, L. A. D. Bertrand, W. W. Watson, W. Higgins and the president.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. A. T. Timewell offering to construct a storage elevator in the city by January 1st, 1886, if a bonus were subscribed by the business men of \$5,000 for a 50,000 or \$10,000 for a 100,000 bushel structure. The secretary was instructed to reply to Mr. Timewell, stating the board's favorable views on elevators, but to state that as a board they could give no guarantee of a bonus.

The secretary gave notice that at the January meeting of the board he would move that the membership fee of the board be raised to \$100, and that members have the right of selling out the same when retiring, subject to the approval by the board of the purchaser for membership.

Several other matters of routine were taken up, and the board adjourned about 5.30 p.m.

Commercial Summary.

No gain on the recently reported improvement in trade circles is recorded by the special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* received yesterday. In most directions the full measure of the movement is maintained, but that is all. From Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Detroit, at the west, comes the word that interior purchases are as heavy as previously. At Detroit it is reported that losses sustained in the first half of the year's trade in dry goods have been made good already by the increased sales. It is noticeable, however, that at no important trade centre, east or west, have discount rates or call loan rates advanced. There has been a noteworthy gain in the employment of surplus funds, but bankers appear, thus far, to have been anxious to employ their idle capital at the lowest rates. This, together with the continued indisposition on the part of rail-

way managers to cease ratecutting, with the somewhat squally railway tariff outlook among the grauger lines and with the heaviness of wheat and of anthracite coal and the average of business failures from week to week, constitute the salient features of the trade situation. Iron is slightly firmer and in letter demand. Prices are unchanged. There is no prospect of any boom. Steel rails are encouragingly in demand, but no more. A sale of 3,000 tons at \$30 is reported. The petroleum (speculative) market is very dull and appears rather weak than otherwise, notwithstanding the unquestioned "strong statistical position" of the product. Speculative manipulation is in this instance far more potent than any other as a price making factor. Germany, our best foreign customer is talking independently and pointing to Russia as a relief if necessary. Hog products and provisions are quiet and devoid of special features. The movement of dry goods from jobbers and agents continues quite as active as heretofore noted, and the firmness in prices of prints and of bleached and brown cottons is fully sustained. The net average gain in prices of raw wools since August 1 is about 3c. per pound, and with the increasing firmness in woolen cloths the views of holders are as strong as ever. Speculations in wool is noticeable, although sales to manufacturers, after the late heavy distribution, are not made as freely as ten days ago. The wool clip of the country is estimated to be short about 20 per cent. Wheat continues dull and drooping, mainly from a lack of foreign demand. The exports since July 1 last continue far behind those in the like portion of last year. Despite the holding back of new grain by farmers, the already towering visible supply grows larger and larger, and, as if to crown all, the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom and the continent shows an increase as well. The Indian corn crop has about passed out of the critical stage, that in which it was likely to be damaged by frost, and the general opinion appears to be that very little damage has been done to it and that we are again to have "the largest crop on record." Demand for grocery supplies only moderate. Sugar supply increased. Coffee and tea decreased. Dairy products are depressed. There were 148 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 183 the previous week, and with 206, 177 and 141 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 82 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 81, decrease of 3.—Bradstreet's.

General Notes.

The tariff for press despatches on the Government telegraph lines in the Northwest Territories has been reduced to a quarter of a cent a word.

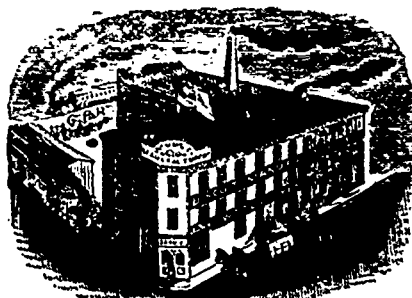
The *Emerson International* says that a Hippopotamus was discovered in the Red River during the warm weather. Others say that it was only Norquay taking a swim.

HUNGARIANS and Poles are leaving Pennsylvania for the Canadian Northwest in large numbers. Four hundred arrived in Winnipeg last week, and as many more are on their way.

THE Lynn morocco manufacturers and Knights of Labor have succeeded in coming to agreeable terms and have settled for one year and six months a standard price and rules to govern the morocco trade in Lynn. The new price list has been printed and is now posted in all the morocco factories in the city.

THE newspapers of Winnipeg and other cities in Manitoba are particular in their announcements that the crops have suffered no injury from frost, but the statements are made doubt fully, as if a fear was felt that the story was scarcely true. In Birtle we are informed it is different, so tropical has been the climate for a month past, that farmers think of giving up wheat raising and paying attention to the cultivation of oranges.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. F. WATSON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street opposite Dundee Block Winnipeg.



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Manufacturers of

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Colin McArthur & Co., Dominion Wall Paper Works, Montreal.

Jas. W. Tester & Co., Manufacturing Confectionery, Montreal.

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NORTH AMERICAN Life Assurance Company.

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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pear' Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

Wheat buyers at all Shipping-C.P.R. Stations.

Canadian Pacific Railway (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ-DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, 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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It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago.

For Through Tickets, Time Tables and all information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

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The Royal Route.-Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & Northwestern Railways.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.; and St. Paul, 2:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11:20 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6:45 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, a-to Palace dining cars.

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas, City and San Francisco at 7:10 a.m. and 3:35 p.m.

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FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Parts of City.

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