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Page 596-597, 600-601 are incorrectly numbered pages 759, 596, 601, 600.

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 —IMPORTERS OF—
TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
 AND GENERAL
METAL MERCHANTS,
 11 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,
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 W.D. PETTIGREW, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,
 Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
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 VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PLASTER.

GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.
 NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR
 Benny, Macpherson & Co., Importers of Shell and Heavy
 Hardware, Montreal.
 Peck, Benny & Co., Manufacturers Cut Horse and Clinch
 Nails, Railroad Spikes, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Brads,
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 Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tarred Paper,
 Montreal.
 Colin McArthur & Co., Daminton Wall Paper Works,
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 Manufacturer of
Choice Hayanna Cigars,
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In order to introduce my home manufactured cigars to the trade of the Northwest, I will send one half box of any of the following three brands to any dealer sending me \$5; Fleeton's A 1, Key West and Grand Discoery. Seven half boxes, all different brands, for \$10. Sent C.O.D. if preferred. They are all choice brands made from the finest leaf tobacco, and far superior to the ordinary imported 10 cent. cigars.

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 &c., &c.
 CALGARY & MEDICINE HAT.

JAMES A. SKINNER & CO.,
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 Importers of Crockery, China, Glassware
 FANCY GOODS, LAMP GOODS, CUTLERY, &c
 Largest Stock in Canada to Select From.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.
W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,
 Importers and Dealers in
Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair
HIDES AND OIL.
 3 LOGAN ST. WEST WINNIPEG.

SMITH & KEIGHLEY,
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EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE
 —AND—
GENERAL GROCERIES,
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OF CANADA.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.
 Capital, - - - - \$1,250,000.
 Rest, - - - - 100,000.
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 J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President
 William Galbraith, Esq. F. Gurney, Jun., Esq.
 B. Cronyn, Esq. H. E. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P.
 J. W. Langmuir, Esq.
 G. W. YARKEE, General Manager.
WINNIPEG. F. L. PATTON, MANAGER.

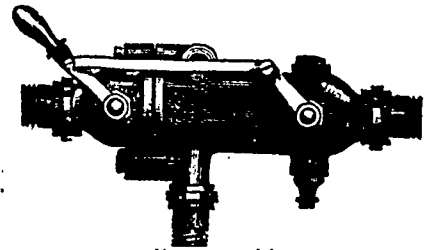
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 Aurora, Kingston, Strathroy, Tilsonburg,
 Chatham, London, Simcoe, Winnipeg,
 Guelph, Newmarket, St. Mary's, Yorkville,
 Toronto.
 Bankers—New York—American Exchange National
 Bank. Boston—The Maverick National Bank. Great
 Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

GEO. F. R. HARRIS,
Banker, Broker & General Loan & Insurance Agent
 : DRAFTS SOLD ON ANY PART OF CANADA
 OR UNITED STATES,
 Collections promptly attended to
EMERSON, MANITOBA.
 References—W. B. Scarth, Esq., Winnipeg, Manager Federal
 Bank, Winnipeg; McArthur & Dexter, Solicitors,
 Winnipeg; A. E. Patton, Man. Trust and Loan Co.,
 Winnipeg; A. C. Matthews, Dun, Wiman & Co., Win-
 nipeg; Manager London & Ontario Inv. Co., Toronto.

GURNEY & WARE,
 Manufacturers of
 Platform Scales—all sizes.
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 Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush
 Hay, Coal and Stock Scales.
 Grocers, Counter and Union
 Scales Trucks.
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
SCALES
 Wholesale Dealers—J. H. ASHDOWN,
 GEO. D. WOOD & CO. } Winnipeg.
The E. & C. GURNEY CO., Rupert St., Winnipeg.



THE KORTING INJECTOR!!
 Acknowledged to be the
Best Boiler Feeder in the World



Manufactured by
R. MITCHELL & CO.,
 St Peter and Craig Streets, **MONTREAL.**

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
 OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,
BRANDON, MANITOBA
FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
 LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
 Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample
 Rooms Attached.

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GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
 Importers of
Birmingham, Sheffield & American Goods,
 DEALERS IN STOVES AND
MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE,
 Agents for the Washburn & Moen Celebrated Galvanized Barbed Wire
Main Street, - Winnipeg.

Hodgson, Sumner & Co.
 IMPORTERS OF
 British, French, American and German
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Smallwares,
TOYS, BEADS, &c
 WHOLESALE ONLY.
Cor. Princess & Bannatyne Streets
WINNIPEG.

Andrew Allan, President. John McKechnie, Superintendent
 F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. K. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULGAN IRON COMPANY,
 OF MANITOBA, (LIMITED).
BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,
 Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,
 Millwrighting,
GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
 All Kinds of Machinery.
POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG

HENDERSON & BULL,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR

The Canada Sugar Refining Company,
The Canada Jute Company,
MONTREAL.

STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consig-
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Corner Princess and Alexander Streets,
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Dealers in

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A. C. FLUMERFELT,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

26 McDermott Street,

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NEW FRUITS

IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

Choice off-stalk Valencia, London Layers in boxes and
quarter boxes, ordinary Layers and Black Basket in boxes
finest Dehesa in Fancy Cartoons. Sultanas, Loose Musca-
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Currants, Prunes, etc. **CRANBERRIES**

New Teas, '85-86

Choice assortment of Japans, Oologs, India Teas
Hysons, Gunpowders, Scented Peaches, Assams and Caper
Teas in chests, half chests, caddies and 1lb fancy papers.

PROVISIONS.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

TABLE LUXURIES.

Closest Prices. Samples Mailed.

G. F. & J GALT

PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG

E. F. Hutchings,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SADDLERY, HARNESS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

I have the largest assortment of goods now ready for
SPRING TRADE there are West of Chicago. Mexican,
Callornian and Cheyenne Saddles of my own manufacture
on improved principles. Also a large line of English Sad-
dlery at English Invoice Prices

Store: 569 Main Street.
Hotel Brunswick Block,

WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1867

WINNIPEG.

TASSE, WOOD & CO

Manufacturers of

Fine Cigars,

MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { RELIANCE &
TERRIER.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant
FOR THEM.

Turnbull & McManus,

WHOLESALE

SASH, DOORS,

Building Paper, Etc.

OPPOSITE C. P. R. DEPOT,

WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA.

Sutherland & Campbell,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., : WINNIPEG.

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Lyman Brothers & Co.,

WHOLESALE

DRUGGISTS,

Every requisite for the Retail Trade

CONTRACTORS OUTFITS
PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.

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LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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Gro. D. Wood, Winnipeg.

Wood & Lacroar,
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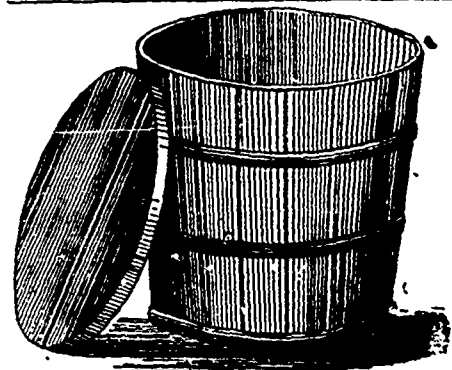
WHOLESALE

Hardware AND Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER STREET EAST, and
35 & 37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

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Tin Lined Butter Tubs,
Chase & Sanborn's Coffees

FOR SALE BY

TURNER, MACKEAND & CO.,
35 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, WINNIPEG.

The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, APRIL 13, 1886.

NO. 29

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.

ADVERTISING RATES

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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.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,

Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 13, 1886.

JOHN RANEY has opened a bakery at Moosomin.

S. M. SMYTH has opened a furniture store at Brandon.

GEO. HAMILTON has opened a butcher shop at Neepawa.

THE Rideout House, Rat Portage, is advertised for sale.

R. J. NOBLE, tailor, Moosomin, offers his business for sale.

C. GRAHAM, livery keeper, Winnipeg, has given up business.

CHAS. PIERCE has opened a paint shop at Portage la Prairie.

THE Dominion Express Co., have opened an office at Minnedosa.

JONES & TRAVIS, butchers, of Moosomin, have opened a shop at Virden.

THE new roller flour mill at Regina commenced to grind last week.

R. BOUVE, hardware dealer, Moose Jaw, is adding groceries to his business.

T. GILLMAN has not leased the Queen's Hotel, Moosomin, as had been rumored.

DE Cow, general storekeeper, Macgregor, has sold out to Wm. Cairns, of Austin.

A CHEESE factory will be started at Shoal Lake, with G. W. Maldock as manager.

D. M. McDOUGALL has taken out 3,717 logs from the Kelly limit, Edmonton district.

D. KILGOUR's saw mill, near Morden, was destroyed by fire last week. No insurance.

R. J. ORRIS has opened a grocery store in the Spencer block, Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

— MCKENZIE has arrived at Calgary with a dairying outfit, and will locate at High River.

THE firm of H. A. Seed & Co., fruits, Winnipeg, is now conducted under the style of Seed & Bucke.

W. D. BLANCHARD & BRO., dealers in boots and shoes, Winnipeg, contemplate dissolving partnership.

D. SPRAGUE, lumber dealer, Winnipeg, is erecting a planing mill on the river bank, near his present property.

OVER 200 cars of Manitoba grain were in the railway yard at Fort William, one day last week, on the way east.

THE stock of M. P. Anhalt, general storekeeper, Rat Portage, has been sold to J. F. McFarlane, at 47½c in the \$.

THE Calgary Tribune has been enlarged and improved, and is now one of the neatest and spiciest papers in the Northwest.

A FIRE in the basement of the Winnipeg City Market, on Friday last, destroyed a quantity of meat belonging to Kobold & Sons.

J. H. ROSE, of Winnipeg, will open with a full stock of drugs, in the premises adjoining the Ontario Bank, Main St., about the 1st of May.

THE Hudson's Bay Co's flour mill at Winnipeg was slightly damaged by fire, on Friday night last. A considerable quantity of flour was injured by the water.

C. STEWART shipped 2,000 lbs of fur from Edmonton, on March 22.

THE C.P.R. have opened the road as far as Donald, in the mountains. Trains will now be run from Calgary westward to that place, at irregular intervals until further notice.

A BILL has been introduced into the Dominion Parliament, to incorporate the North Canadian Pacific Railway Co. The route of the proposed railway is from Winnipeg via Shoal Lake and the Peace River to Port Simpson, B. C.

THE Manitoba Dairy Association will meet for the election of officers, on June 1st. The membership fee has been fixed at \$1, and a large membership is desired. Subscriptions should be sent to J. A. Carman, Winnipeg, by the 15th of May.

WM. SIMPSON, associated with the firms of Jas. Simpson & Son, Hamilton; Jas. Simpson, Jr., Montreal, and Simpson & McIndoe, Toronto, has opened an office at 120 Princess Street, Winnipeg, where he will carry on business as commission merchant. The companies represented by Mr. Simpson will be found in another column of THE COMMERCIAL.

THE agreement to close dry-goods and clothing stores in this city at 8 o'clock in the evening, has again fallen through, but a number of the leading merchants continue to close at that hour. It is likely, however, that closing at the hour stated will soon become almost general, as forces are now at work which will compel merchants to do so. The members of the ladies' society of one of the city churches have decided not to patronize merchants who keep open after 8 o'clock.

CHAS. W. GAUTHER, who carries on an extensive fishing business on Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, is arranging to engage in the same line during the coming summer, on Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. Ice houses have been erected at Selkirk and Westbourne, where ice has been stored for use during the summer. The fish will be frozen in boxes specially prepared for the purpose, and shipped in refrigerator cars to outside markets. No curing will be done. It is thought that nearly 200 men will be employed in taking and preparing the fish for shipment.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

John Williams, cooper, Toronto, is dead.
 Jos Hayneen, tailor, Prescott, has assigned.
 Moses Bilkey, trader, Ottawa, is selling out.
 A. Fisher, Stationer, Wallaceburg, has sold out.
 Wm. Olivor, hotelkeeper, Putnam, has sold out.
 — Murray, tailor, Pontypool, was burned out.
 H. Ray, hotelkeeper, Parkdale, has gone out of business.
 Geo. Walmsley, hotelkeeper, Simcoe, was burned out.
 E. White, machine shop, Pontypool, was burned out.
 B. Humber, dealer in picture frames, Berlin, has sold out.
 E. A. Sinasac, general storekeeper, Hurrow, has sold out.
 Wm. Dunlop, grocer, Simcoe, has sold out to J. E. Baxter.
 I. J. Zavitz, general storekeeper, Ridgeway, has sold out.
 Joseph Taylor, general storekeeper, Valens, has sold out.
 James O'Brien, flour merchant, Hamilton, has sold out.
 Louis Fortier, cigar manufacturer, Ottawa, has assigned.
 W. E. Hendersou, grist mill, Port Colborn, is selling off.
 J. P. Aryell, dealer in fruit, London; bailiff in possession.
 D. Craig, grocer, Walkerton, has sold out to E. Stenabough.
 W. F. Adams, blacksmith, Pictou, has assigned in trust.
 F. E. Black, jeweller, Wingham, has sold out to F. E. Gerster.
 Thos. Julian, harness maker, Prescott, has assigned in trust.
 T. A. Ellis, blacksmith, Culloden, has sold out to C. Walker.
 A. Williams, hotelkeeper, Lucknow, has sold out to T. F. Cain.
 Thos. Goodville, grocer, Brussels, has closed up and gone away.
 H. J. Morton, harness maker, Acton, has gone to Port Huron.
 H. Buschert, hotelkeeper, Fortwich, has gone out of business.
 Wm. Hall, dry goods dealer, Parkdale, is removing to Toronto.
 O. Barrett, general storekeeper, Port Rowan, has assigned in trust.
 E. Voglesang, button manufacturer, Berlin, has removed to Elora.
 H. Porter, grocer, Williamsford Station, has sold out to H. Mercer.
 C. Cornwall, Jr., implement agent, Colchester, has gone out of business.
 T. B. Dedrick, general storekeeper, Port Rowan; damaged by fire.
 M. Miller, hardware merchant, Peterboro, has sold out to Fortye Bros.
 Gilholm & Hogg, saw mill, Galt, have dissolved; R. Gilholm continues.
 Henry Cargill, general storekeeper, Cargil, has sold out to Keeling & Eby.

R. Grass, general storekeeper, Frankford, has sold out to Watson & Sarles.
 A. J. Corkindale, dry goods dealer, Picton, has compromised at 75c in the \$.
 Wm. Richardson, cheese manufacturer, Strathroy, has assigned in trust.
 John World & Sons, general storekeepers, Orilla, have moved to Goodwood.
 Wm. Prosser, auctioneer and livery, Leamington, has sold out livery business.
 J. F. Andrich, hotelkeeper, New Hamburg; intends giving up business May 1st.
 G. H. Atwill, dealer in dry goods, Ridgetown, was damaged by fire and smoke.
 Rice, Davidson & Co., jewellers, Toronto, have dissolved; O. A. Davidson continues.
 John S. McDougall, general storekeeper, Maxville; stock advertised for sale by assignee.
 F. R. Fechen, piano and sewing machine agents, Brockville, is offering to compromise.
 David Breeze, dealer in tinware, Peterboro; has admitted — Bain, and style now Breeze & Bain.
 Ostrom & Langman, dry goods merchants, Brighton, have dissolved; N. W. Ostrom continues.
 Miss M. Thompson, dealer in confectionery, Woodstock; has transferred business to her mother.
 C. M. Cawker, grocer, Bowmanville, has admitted John Allin as partner; style now Cawker & Allin.
 McSween & Campbell, dealers in groceries and drugs, Leamington, have dissolved; Wm. McSween continues.
 Newman & Ruston, manufacturing agents, Toronto, have dissolved; new firm formed—style Newman, Maitland & Co.
 The following were burned out at Nananee: —Hinch & Co., dry goods dealers; H. W. Perry, hardware merchant; J. J. Perry, druggist; Ed. Bowan, auctioneer; W. H. Bruntou, grocer; Thos. Symington, grocer; E. Chinnick, jeweler; John Carson, harness maker; Mrs. Schryver, dealer in groceries.
 The following were burned out at Port Rowan: —Geo Pitman, hardware merchant; Mackenzie & Becker, dry goods dealers; P. F. Fick, hardware merchant; Geo. Stewart & Co., druggist; O. Larrett, general storekeeper; Misses Anderson, milliners; Mrs. Cowan, milliner; H. B. Wilens, jeweler; F. A. Ellis, grocer; Thos. Gordon, blacksmith; W. D. Scott, tailor; Benjamin Pointing, butcher; J. Davis, furniture dealer.

QUEBEC.

Daniel C. Collins, grocer, Montreal, is dead.
 Isaac Bourgnignon, printer, St. Johns, has assigned.
 J. E. Labrecque, undertaker, Quebec, has assigned.
 D. King hotelkeeper, Portage du Fort, has sold out.
 F. X. Latour & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Brault & Co., dry good dealer, Sherbrooke, has assigned.
 J. B. Martel & Co., grocers, Quebec, are compromising.
 W. P. Wood, jeweller, Montreal; bailiff's sale advertised.

John Baird & Co., commissioners, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Jas. McDougall, general merchant, Three Rivers, is dead.
 Octavo Cossette, lumber dealer, Valleyfield, was burned out.
 J. Parizeau, general storekeeper, Beluil Station, has assigned.
 B. Broden, general storekeeper, River David, has assigned.
 E. C. Doin, dry goods dealer, Quebec; advertises his stock for sale.
 G. Chapleau & Co., manufacturers of safes, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Micheal Potvin, blocksmith, Granby, has called a meeting of his creditors.
 McGibbon, McCalman & Co., ginger ale manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Gilmour, Renaud & Co., dealers in furniture, Montreal and Coaticook, have dissolved; Geo. Gilmour continues.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Powers Bros., general storekeepers, Yale, have assigned in trust.
 Young & Graw, carriage manufacturers, Chemainus, have dissolved.

NOVA SCOTIA.

C. Dwyer & Co., commissioners, Picton, have dissolved.
 Pattison & Knowles, hardware dealers, have dissolved.
 S. H. Murphy, general storekeeper, Maitland, has sold out to Everett Eaton.
 Pettigrew & Paradis, general storekeepers, St. Arsene & Isle Verte, are offering to compromise.
 Weir & Co., grocers, Halifax; H. V. Weir advertises that he will continue the business in his own name.

Exports and Imports.

A review of our foreign trade shows a very unfavorable prospective. The increase in our imports and decline in our exports is augmented with each succeeding month. The greatest shrinkage, both in volume and in the aggregate value, is in cotton, flour and grain. According to the entries in the returns of the New York Custom House, the imports of foreign merchandise (excluding the entries of goods in transit for interior points) exhibit a comparative increase over the preceding year of \$4,213,155, while the volume of exports of domestic merchandise falls behind that of January, 1885, by nearly \$9,000,000. The excess of imports over exports during the past month is thus \$6,252,960, whereas in January, 1885, on the contrary the excess of exports was nearly \$4,500,000. The specie movement was comparatively light, with a slight falling off in imports and \$1,100,000 increase of exports. The returns for the first seven months of the fiscal year beginning with July, 1885, show that the value of merchandise imported is nearly \$9,000,000 greater than during the corresponding period in the year previous; but a falling off in the specie movement leaves an increase of only \$2,690,000 in the full total. On the other hand, there is a falling off of nearly \$23,000,000 in the exports during this period compared with last year, and over \$20,000,000 in all classes of merchandise and specie combined.

BOYD & CROWE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



MAPLE STREET,

WINNIPEG.

WALL PAPERS!

Wholesale & Retail.

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DESIGNS.)

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Samples sent free on application.

J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

239 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.

Customs Government Bond in Building.

Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
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Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

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G. LINES & CO.,

PRODUCE AND

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All Consignments promptly attended to
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Grain, Flour and Feed

Special attention given to

GRAIN EXPORTS.

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City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

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In the following Grades:

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Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMEARD ST.,

WINNIPEG.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 13, 1886.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The present demoralization of the relationship between capital and labor on this continent and in Europe is the great question in the minds of social and commercial economists, and the causes and probable outcome are matters earnestly discussed. The careless observer of social movements may be inclined to pass over the whole trouble with the conclusion that all is the result of the continued industrial depression in the two continents, and that the trouble will disappear, as soon as there is any progress made towards trade prosperity. The first portion of this conclusion has no doubt some truth in it, as industrial depression has always been productive of misunderstandings between employers and employed. But that it has been the sole cause of such misunderstandings must not be assumed, for it has in most cases only showed the feeling of restless discontent, which has smouldered all along, ready to burst out with any temporary wind strong enough to fan it into a flame. The second or prophetic portion of the conclusion is simply guessing, as most prophetic opinions usually are, and many men of foresight and judgment would place it as random or awkward, if not mistaken guessing.

To properly comprehend the present links (if such there be) between capital and labor, and form any estimate of their future relationship, it is necessary to take a retrospective view of both, and consider in what relation they have stood towards each other in the past. We do not require to go back to the ancient days of lord and slave, or even to more modern state of noble and serf. From the more mutual relationship of master and servant we must start and when we consider that these terms have within half a century been divested of their individuality, and merged into the abstract nouns capital and labor, we have the key to probable drift of both in the near future. The gradual disappearance of the term master and servant few people will regret, as its sound had a ring of the days of serfdom. The progress to employer and employe or operative and other terms, in which the individuality of both were recognized, was in keeping with the

advancing intelligence of the march of civilized mankind, and left no source of regret. But when with the onward work of change each term served only as an atom of the great abstract names capital and labor; whatever may have been the results to trade or commerce, the social philosopher may not openly oppose the tendency of affairs, but he must certainly ponder seriously, and inwardly ask "Whither are we drifting?"

While it must be acknowledged, that the gradual change of relationship between labor and capital has tended to abolish unnecessary and obnoxious social distinctions, it has been doing so at the expense of individuality heart and soul or part of both. Semi-serf-like as the old system of master and servant of the last century may seem to us now, it had its cementing influences on society. Guilds and corporations hampered and narrowed down trade limits, and enforced grinding and laws and rules with the power of the magistrate to support them. They often established as many as four grades or castes in one branch of industry, the duties and privileges of masters, foreman, craftsmen and apprentices being defined both clearly and sternly. Yet that hazy something in which all felt interested, "the Commonwealth," was guarded, and on the part of the highest and the lowest there was a moral responsibility resting, which with other links formed the strong chain of mutual dependance. The system was rude and crude, but it retained that mutual dependance, that common fealty, which was born and nursed in time, when every atom of trade power had to combine to resist the tyranny or aggression of the nobles. It was a semi-feudal and still a family system of organization, for the highest post was the reward of merit, and appealed to the ambition of the lowest.

Under the names of employers and employes and other terms which express mutual dependance and independence capital and labor reached the state, at which it might be well to let matters rest, add it is likely that a long rest might have been made here had both retained their individuality. But the tendency in every branch of trade during the past half century has been in the direction of forming huge organizations, and if possible controlling trade affairs. Through this tendency the employer lost his individuality, and the men and firms who were large employers of labor have been gradu-

ally superseded by the joint stock corporation, until now four fifths at least of the artizan labor of this continent and western Europe is employed by such organizations. Here the laborer is brought face to face with an employer without individuality, without heart, and without moral reputation to lose. That corporations are without soul has become almost an axiom in the popular mind, and soulless and heartless each one stands up as capable of impulse, and as impressionless as an Egyptian obelisk. Each is simply a huge structure of one, three, five or ten millions of dollars as the case may be, around the base of which might be inscribed "Unity is strength," and on the table above, "There are three persons in the god head, dollars, dimes and cents."

The individual laborer brought face to face with an employer who has no heart, no soul, and no moral impulse to appeal to would naturally seek some source of power by which to influence him, and it cannot be wondered at that he should follow the example of the employer and bury his individuality in a powerful organization. Thus the joint stock corporation is brought face to face with the trades union, an organization as soulless as itself, and in the struggle between the two all individuality is buried on both sides. It becomes simply a struggle between a huge structure of money and an equally huge one of producing power, with all power of impulse and all dictate of heart left out.

But labor has been quite an apt pupil of capital in this matter of organization, and indications are not wanting that it has outstripped its teacher. Organized capital limited itself to a branch of trade as a rule, and each branch had organization or organizations, without any attempt at a consolidation of the whole interest, and indeed the jealousies of trade are sufficient to prevent capital from ever becoming organized in such a manner. It is not so however, with labor, and the organization now known as the Knights of Labor furnishes the machinery by which at least a national labor league is sought to be formed in the United States, and while we have great faith in the cohesive power of patriotism, we do not see that it is impossible, to extend this organization, until it assumes a cosmopolitan power. Patriotism is the out-flow of heart and soul, and labor divested of both must cease in time to be patriotic.

Taking a retrospective view of this kind, we are at a point, from which we look into the future with considerable doubt and fear. We are now at or near an epoch from which we must mark the future obliteration of individuality from the affairs of trade, and the corresponding burying of heart, soul and impulse from the intercourse between man and man. Or we may be nearing a reactionary social revolution, which may once more bring in heart, soul and impulse as linking powers between employer and employe. Men of generous impulses must fervently hope for the latter, and even exponents of the highest social freedom cannot but have similar wishes. The system of huge soulless organizations has been tried and found miserably wanting in many respects, and in results only reaching autocracy in the end. The whole railway capital of the Southwestern States is now wielded at the will of a Jay Gould, while the labor of the same is under the personal control of a Powderley. Truly opposite extremes have here met, as they did when the voice of the united people of France only proclaimed the autocratic power of the despot Robespierre.

MANITOBA PUBLIC OPINION.

On general subjects we maintain that the people of Manitoba can and do form opinions of the most healthy progressive type, and when they have the power in their own hands they are not slow to enforce these opinions. Still it is painfully apparent to any one who will take the trouble to investigate into the matter that on political questions the independent population of the province is powerless to enforce their wishes.

As yet the population of Manitoba is only about 100,000, and a provincial election will bring out possibly not more than 15,000 or 16,000 votes, there being probably not more than 20,000 to bring out. With the Dominion and Provincial Governments sailing in the one boat it is no difficult matter for them to manipulate a vote like this to the advantage of their party. The hundreds of Dominion officials in every department can be driven out to the polls like sheep, as they are election after election, while every applicant for an appointment from Ottawa (and this crowd is much larger than the actual official one) can be depended upon to come forward and vote with equal servility. Then the Local Government has

its hundreds of employes and loafing satellites, who can be depended upon to vote straight, and a large proportion of them to personate absent voters or do any dirty work their patrons may require of them. If we add to this hord all the specimens of that humanized jack ass, who vote tory because they are tory, or whig because they are whig, as the case may be, the Government in power in this province does not require to do much in the way of gerrymandering the constituencies to feel quite safe during any election. The outside independent vote is not strong enough to outnumber this combination of intimidation, rottenness and rascality, even if the prejudices of party were thrown aside. In short the population of this province is as yet by far too small in proportion to the official vote, and the latter is by far too subservient and truculent, to allow of anything like a true expression of public feeling being made at the polling places of Manitoba, and until our population has greatly increased each election is a re-enactment of a political farce so absurdly ludicrous as to be merely a subject for laughter to the thinking man.

In an election where the Dominion and Local Governments were at variance, the real public voice might be made felt. But experience has shown, that governments in Manitoba are not formed to maintain political creeds or principles, unless it be that principle of hold to office at any sacrifice, and doubtless their principles will remain as tenacious of office and accommodating as that, until the growing power of the public voice something better in the way of Government.

OUR BUGABOO.

The longer word in the above heading is defined by Webster as something frightful as a spectre, or anything imaginary that frightens. Every great scheme or undertaking has its bugaboo as well as its real difficulties. We in the Northwest have good reason to be familiar with the term as applied to public and private undertakings, but there is another way in which we have still greater cause to be familiar with the meaning of the word. In the eyes of outsiders who have little real knowledge of this country, Manitoba and the Northwest have one great drawback, but to those who have had practical experience in the matter, this great drawback appears simply as a bugaboo. It may

be compared to the scarecrow in the corn field, which may frighten off the crows, but is known by the farmer to be quite harmless. This great scarecrow in the Northwestern cornfield, the weather, may keep the more timid at a distance for a time, but like the rag-man planted by the farmer, a careful scrutiny will prove it to be quite harmless, and the more venturesome will soon learn to pose with perfect confidence beneath its outstretched arms and grow fat upon the product of the great field. Residents of Eastern Canada, after a short summer tour through the Northwest, frequently make remarks something like this: "Great country you have here—magnificent country; but what a pity you have such a long, cold winter." Every Winnipegger is familiar with such remarks, but how different are the cold, solid, unadulterated facts. It is a well known fact among those familiar with commercial matters in this city, that Winnipeg wholesale merchants commence sending out their spring goods fully a month before the same goods are sent from the wholesale warehouses in Eastern Canada, and these goods are sent out thus early because they are actually required, and not on account of any greater length of time consumed in delivering the same, as compared with the east. Any person doubting this statement can have it certified by applying to any dry goods or clothing merchant in Winnipeg, some of whom are connected with houses in Eastern Canada. So much for the supposed great length of our winter season. Then there is the famous Northwestern "blizzard," about which so many stories are told to frighten the timid and uninformed. This scarecrow is made to do duty by the enemies of the Northwest and is set up on every opportunity, though in reality it lives only in the imagination of those who are not acquainted with the facts. We make the assertion boldly that the "blizzard" is the greatest of bugaboos and that the Northwest is not subject to wind storms of greater velocity and more frequent occurrence, than is Eastern Canada. A residence of several years in the country has failed to develop a single one of these terrible storms which are so much talked about. Since the spring of 1882 there has not been a blockade on any line of railway within the boundaries of Manitoba or the territories to the west. Coming to the present season we have farming operations going on generally all over the province since the 1st of April. In addition to this, seeding was done in the more favored portions of the province fully two weeks earlier, while in the territories to the west ploughing was going on in the middle of February. While farmers were busy seeding, Eastern Canada was laboring under a snow storm, variously estimated at from one to two feet in depth, and in the adjoining states to the south and west farming operations were not yet entered upon.

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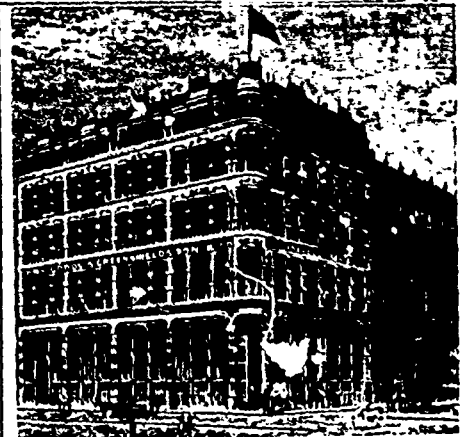
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The 4th of the present month passed over without serious developments, and although quite a number of renewals were asked for, yet the result was fully as good as could have been expected. During the past week there has been a slight improvement in the situation, though there is still considerable stringency in financial matters. However, the feeling is undoubtedly one of more confidence generally, and the idea seems to be gaining ground that the closest season is now over. At the banks the usual volume of business has been done, and rates of discount remain steady at the old quotations of from 7 to 10 per cent. There has been more activity in the real estate loan business both on farm and city properties. Rates of interest are unchanged at 7½ to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale trade in this city during the past week there has been a greater diversity of features than for some time, and this applies both to the movement in commodities and to the state of collections. For instance in regard to the latter, several dealers report a gradual improvement, while others have not yet felt any decided change for the better. Taken all in all, however, there has undoubtedly been some improvement. Then again in regard to the movement of trade, a few lines have been quieter, while other branches have experienced quite a revival. To the former belong the two most staple branches of dry goods and groceries; but causes are assigned for the falling off in the demand for such goods. Those lines which have given evidence of decided improvement are those dependent more upon building, and these have undoubtedly been influenced by the favorable weather. Such branches include hardware, lumber and paints and oils. Other divisions of the wholesale trade have continued about as usual and reasonably active, several showing some slight improvement. Taken all together the past week has developed a better movement than for some weeks. Dealers seemed to be more cheerful and in a more hopeful mood, but this was no doubt owing to a great extent to the favorable weather for farming operations, more than to any great business activity.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Spring operations may be said to have fairly commenced throughout a great portion of the province, and could have been carried on generally during the past week. However, there did not appear to be any very great activity in the demand for agricultural implements. The call was confined principally to plows and harrows, and in these a moderate trade was done. Sales of wagons were also made to a limited extent. The principal activity was in shipping supplies to agents and stocking warehouses at provincial points. In this way dealers were kept busy during the week. Dealers are, however inclined to stock up more lightly than during some previous years. Collections are somewhat inclined to drag.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been practically no change in this branch, though there has been perhaps a better

call for sorting lots. A few lots were taken by city merchants, and a larger number have been received from the country, but there has been little sign of activity, though trade is considered fair for the season. Collections are slow.

CLOTHING.

There has been a moderate business doing during the week, and the trade has not presented quite as desolate an appearance as during the previous week. The season is still early to expect much in the way of a sorting trade, and dealers are satisfied with the present movement. Collections are still backward, though not discouraging.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been little change in this branch. The usual steady drop trade is doing in probably a slightly increased volume. Collections fairly good.

DRY GOODS.

"There is little of an encouraging nature that may be said of business this week," said a prominent dealer, and such was undoubtedly the case so far as the actual present demand is concerned. Dealers have had a quiet week all around—probably the quietest of the season. With all the spring orders delivered and scarcely anything doing in sorting, there was little to break the monotony of the regular routine of office work, and plenty of time to indulge in speculations as to the future. The present dull season, however, is not disappointing, as it is just what had been anticipated, between the completion of spring orders and the commencement of the summer sorting trade. Collections have not improved and are still rather backward.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade continues fairly active and steady. Blue vitrol is easier in price. Other quotations are unchanged and are as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; Gramen quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; American camphor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, 35 to 40c; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; sulphur, roll, \$3.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, cask \$7 to \$8.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

The spring trade has commenced to set in in this line and a very fair business is now doing, though orders are not for heavy amounts. Collections are still rather slow.

FISH.

A few lots of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba frozen fish have been offered in the market during the week, but the trade in these is now considered about over for the season. A considerable quantity is still held by dealers in the city. Prices have been irregular and exact quotations cannot be given, but prices below will serve as an index to values. Fresh frozen sea fish are also in good supply and stocks are being sold off at about cost, to clean them out as soon as possible. Quotations are: whitefish, 3

to 4c; pickerel 2½ to 3c; jackfish 1 to 1½c. Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings, \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per pound. Fresh sea fish are quoted: haddock 7c; cod 6c; herrings 5c; smelts 8c; tommy cods 4c; lobsters 12c.

FRUITS.

The weather during the past week was most favorable to this line, and an active business was done in filling orders from the country. In the city, however, there did not appear to be much improvement in the demand. In regard to the apple trade the remarks of the previous week will apply to last week with still greater force. Stocks are kept large by fresh importations, and it is difficult to dispose of anything but the choicest fruit, except at low prices. Oranges are steady and unchanged. Lemons firm. Cranberries are now nearly out of the market. The increase in the duties on some sorts of green fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, amounting now to 4c per pound, including the weight of the packages, will make some of these sorts rather expensive when they come in season. For instance, in the case of strawberries, it will amount to nearly 10c per quart. A package of strawberries containing 16 quarts as now packed, will weigh about 40 lbs. Peaches also fall in for a duty of 1c per lb. Dried fruits and nuts of some sorts will be slightly advanced in value from the same cause, as new stocks are imported. Quotations are as follows: oranges, Los Angeles, \$5.00 to \$5.25, per box, Messina, \$6.00; Valencia, cases, 400 to 420 count, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Riverside \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box. Apples are in large supply and are worth about \$1.00 to \$1.50 for extra choice. Messina lemons, \$6.00 to \$6.50 per box; cranberries, \$2.00 to \$5.00; Valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4.00 to \$4.25; black crown, \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 12½c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 15c for roasted and 13c for raw; figs 18 to 20c; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 10c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

FUEL.

Since the sleighing has disappeared, the supply of country wood on the market has not been so large, and city dealers are holding for better prices. Quotations are: poplar \$3.55; oak \$5.50; tamarac \$4.50. Prices are for car lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$10.00, and soft \$8. Gal't coal sells at \$7.50 on track.

FURNITURE.

There has been no change worthy of special reference in this line. Dulness continues to be the ruling feature. Only a very few small lots are occasionally going to the country, and in the city trade is neglected. Collections are slow.

FURS.

Since the London sales there has been considerable activity in furs and lots offered command ready sale. Further reports of the London fur sales state that at Lamson's sale Otter sold somewhat easier than at Hudson's Bay sales. The best qualities of lynx maintained the sharp advance previously reported, whilst the lower grades sold at a slight reduction.

Red fox was firm at the advance and Beaver made a slight gain on January prices.

GROCERIES.

This branch has experienced a quiet week, probably owing to the commencement of spring operations by the farmers. Prices are generally unchanged, though the recent alterations in the Customs duties will ultimately advance prices for some goods. Sugars will advance 4c. Raisins, currants and dried fruits will also be slightly higher. On Baking powder the new duty will be 6c per pound, and the same on yeast cakes in packages over one pound, or 8c on packages of less than one pound. Other changes mostly all of an unimportant nature have been made. Quotations are as follows: Sugar raw, 6½c, yellow 6½ to 7c; granulated 8½c; lump 9½ to 9½c. Coffee, Rio, 13 to 15c; Government Java 23 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c.

HIDES.

Prices rule steady and unchanged as follows: Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 5c. No. 2, 5c; bulls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 3½c per lb.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The hardware trade is now opening out very satisfactorily and dealers are quite satisfied with the business doing for the season. Collections are also said to be improving. A number of changes in prices will be made soon on account of the increase and alterations in duties, but these have not yet been fixed. Wire fencing will probably be advanced from 7 to 1c the change in the duties making an advance of about that amount. Shot and lead pipe are now subject to a duty of 2½c per pound. Bolts, nuts, washers and rivets will be subject to a specific duty of 1c per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem. Prices are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75c. I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 25 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The improvement continues, the call coming principally from the country. Prices are as follows: Spanish sole, 30 to 32c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.30; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 65c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock; American oak sole, 55 to 60.

LUMBER.

Some dealers have received a fair number of orders from the country, which have been distributed generally over the province, no particular locality showing special activity. From the city there has been an improved demand.

Indications now point to a more active season in building operations than for the past three years, and with the improvement in prices and the firm tone now maintained, dealers are calculating upon a fairly satisfactory season.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Business has commenced to move in this branch, induced by the summer weather which has prevailed during the past week. Turpentine has declined 5c. Linseed oils are easier. Window glass is very firm and likely to advance soon, owing to the destruction of glass works in Belgium by the strikers. It is said that prices have advanced 25c per box in Montreal. Quotations are as follows: turpentine 80c; linseed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.00 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, 7.50; No 1 \$7.00; No 2, \$6.50 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business has now opened out actively in this branch and is said to be better and on a more solid basis than for the past three years. Country manufacturers are taking considerable quantities of leather and saddlery hardware, and there is also special activity in the demand for home manufactured collars, saddles, harness and harness sundries, the latter goods gradually taking the place of imported goods. A full force of men are now employed in the manufacturing department. A saddle manufactured specially for the ranching trade of the western district is just now in good request.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is nothing unusual in this branch. The usual steady trade is doing and sales aggregate better than the same time last year. Collections quiet.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The change in the duties on Tom gin amounts to about 60 to 65c per gal. Other prices have not changed as yet. Prices are as follows: Gooderman & Wort's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market has been a very quiet one during the past week, in fact the lowest of the season so far as the deliveries at provincial points are concerned. In this respect scarcely any thing has been doing, farmers now being busy in seeding and other spring work which the summer-like weather of the week has enabled them to prosecute with vigor. Stocks

in store throughout the province have been considerably reduced by exportation, which is going on as rapidly as cars can be supplied for that purpose. Prices generally remain unchanged, and in some instances are little more than nominal, though the weakness in outside markets has caused an easier feeling, which is noticeable in a desire to hold off and less inclination to pay outside prices. Millstuffs have been steady and unchanged. Provisions have not improved materially in the demand and prices rule low in sympathy with the decline at Chicago.

WHEAT.

The wheat market has been increasingly quiet during the past week, and at many points throughout the province deliveries have almost entirely ceased. Where buyers are still stationed only a few loads are coming in. There has been some tendency to an easier feeling in values, owing to the decline in outside markets, but prices remain at just about the same figures as for the past few weeks. If deliveries were large, it is likely that prices would be reduced but the quantity of grain coming in is so small that dealers think it hardly worth while to reduce prices. The average price for a good sample at outside points is now about 65c, though at some markets higher prices have been paid. On track here prices are as follows: No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c.

FLOUR.

Production continues at about the usual rate. Local and western trade is fairly good and the export movement steady. Manitoba flour is in the usual demand at eastern markets. The stocks of flour at the principal points are as follows in barrels:—Philadelphia 110,000, New York 205,000, Baltimore 46,000, Albany 96,000, Chicago 92,000, St. Louis 35,000, Milwaukee 139,000, Duluth 100,000, Minneapolis 200,000, Toledo 2,000 and Montreal 53,000. Total about 1,078,000 bbls. Quotations here are unchanged as follows: patents, 2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.20 to \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS

There has been no change in these products. Bran is worth \$9.25 and shorts \$10.25 per ton.

OATMEAL.

There has been a fair city and good western demand. Prices are lower and back again to the old values of \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

POTATOES.

Some movement has set in, but there are but few lots wanted. Prices are easier, 35c being the quotation in car lots.

EGGS.

Continue to be received liberally and the market is well supplied. Prices have not changed and the bottom has probably been reached. Fresh are worth from 11 to 12c.

CHEESE.

Continues in the usual moderate demand, at unchanged prices. Prime is quoted at the unchanged price of 10½ to 11c, and medium at 9½ to 10c. Ontario manufacture now in the market is worth 11c.

BUTTER.

Receipts of country butter have been coming forward in only moderate quantity, and there is also some imported in the market. Really choice is scarce and in good demand, and prices are firmer, though quotations have scarcely changed. Choice qualities are quoted at from 20 to 23c. In medium grades there is a better supply and a fair demand, at the old prices of from 12 to 18c.

OATS.

There has been very little doing in car lots, and the feeling has been quiet. Stocks in the city are about as full as required and very few

more are wanted. On the farmers' market only an occasional load has been offered, and prices have held at about 23 to 30c. On track prices have ranged about 27 to 28c. A few cars have been exported.

BARLEY.

There has been little movement in this grain, and a few cars of rejected would probably cover the exportations. Some has been taken on the street for feeding purposes. From 32 to 35c would be paid here for No. 3. Rejected ranges from 25 to 30.

BACON.

Prices have not changed since last report, and continue to rule low, in sympathy with the decline at Chicago. The demand is only moderate. Quotations are: dry salt 8c; smoked 9c; rolls 11c; breakfast bacon 11c; old dry salt 7c.

HAMS.

There has been a fair city demand, and country trade improving. The quotation is now 12c.

MESS PORK.

There is now a better distribution to provincial points. The price remains at \$15.

MESS BEEF.

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

LARD.

No change to note in prices. Quotations are: \$2.10 per pair; or 9 3/4c per lb for tierces.

DRESSED HOGS.

Packers have concluded their operations for the season and are not in want of further supplies, consequently the market has been easier. Receipts have been light and those offered have been taken by butchers at prices varying from \$4 to \$4.25.

DRESSED MEATS.

There is still a little frozen beef in the market, but trade in this is now considered over for the season. Prices are unchanged at 5 1/2 to 6c. Mutton is firm and higher at 12c. Veal unchanged at 8 to 11c. Prices are for dealers' quotations.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Stocks are not large, but dealers wish to clear out the balance of frozen before warm weather. Quotations now are 12c for turkeys, 10c for chickens, 9c for geese and 12 1/2c for ducks.

OYSTERS.

Only a moderate trade and unchanged, cans are worth 35c for standard; 40c for plain select, and 45c for extra. Bulk sell at \$2.50 to \$2.50 per gallon.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Fine weather, a free movement in the north west, weak and declining markets elsewhere, combined to depress the local markets and keep trading very quiet. There is a steady flow of grain to outside mills, but the volume is not nearly so large as had been expected, and present advices do not indicate that this demand is to increase much, at least so long as the flour market is in its present condition. Reports indicate that many millers in sections where wheat is scarce are buying flour to keep their local trade supplied, but there are no indications that this trade is coming to Minneapolis. The activity in outside mills in this belt may, perhaps, be explained by this report, as they constantly underbid the city mills.

There is nothing new in the crop line beyond the fact that favorable weather has been the signal for an almost general beginning of work on the new crop in the southern half of the Minneapolis belt. The long and steady decline

in prices has sickened farmers and they are glad to have something on hand to take their minds off a sore subject.

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	1885.
Wheat, No. 1 hard	\$4 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
No. 1 north'n	81	76	76 1/2	—
" 2	75	70	70	—

Futures were very weak and lower, May 1 hard opening at 86c and closing at 82c, and July opening at 89 1/2c and closing at 83. May 1 northern opened at 87c and closed at 77c. Coarse grains were steady, corn closing at 31 to 33c, oats at 29 to 30 1/2c, barley at 45 to 65c and rye at 49 to 50c, all by sample.

FLOUR.—There is no improvement in the flour market, domestic trade being very slow and quiet, the bulk of the flour going abroad. "Seventy per cent of our product went to England last month," said one large miller, "and I think that if you could get the figures from all of our mills you would find that more than that percentage of the total shipment for the month, was exported. The large mills are well sold ahead, mainly for export, but they are not making much money out of this trade. I think the trade over there must have inside facts about coming complications and be buying quietly and steadily in anticipation of a rise in values." There is still a surplus of patents which is hard to get rid of, the buyers now at work taking mainly bakers' and low grades.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.60 to \$4.80; straights, \$4.10 to \$4.30; first bakers', \$3.60 to \$3.80; second bakers' \$2.75 to \$3.15; best low grades, \$2.00 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 30c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills have not changed their position much from a week ago, seventeen or eighteen being kept in operation. The closing half of last week passed without any momentous event, the water power being very good, and the mills doing quite satisfactory work. The flour production for the week ending Saturday was the heaviest so far this spring, making a small gain on the previous week, and amounted to 129,100 bbls - averaging 21,500 bbls daily - against 123,400 bbls the preceding week and 98,595 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. Indications point to a somewhat lighter output the present week. Two or three large mills were closed down during Tuesday for city election, another shut down Tuesday morning for the week, and a third will not start up until to-morrow. These breaks are likely to reduce the week's production to 115,000 bbls. The number of mills running this noon was 17, and with a total capacity of 27,000 bbls they were making about 19,500 bbls daily. The flour market is very quiet, the lack of firmness in the wheat market keeping buyers from taking hold. There is a better feeling in export trade than domestic, the latter being without the just redeeming feature.

The export business at our mills for a few weeks past has been unusually heavy, though now becoming lighter. The exports for the month of March were 233,800 bb's, against 146,300 bbls during February.

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

	RECEIPTS.	April 6.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 23.
Wheat, bus	180,150	311,360	350,000	
Flour, bbls	125	390	984	
Millstuff, tons	—	27	123	

	SHIPMENTS.	April 6.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 23.
Wheat, bus	75,350	86,800	125,440	
Flour, bbls	125,238	125,137	88,893	
Millstuff, tons	3,987	3,025	3,107	

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	March 29.	March 22.
No. 1 hard	1,746,326	1,762,474
No. 1 northern	1,746,326	1,468,989
No. 2 northern	676,876	695,500
No. 3,	10,868	11,319
Rejected	40,924	44,635
Special bins	1,348,002	1,335,066
	5,250,222	5,317,883

	ST. PAUL.		
	April 7.	March 31.	March 24.
In elevators—			
bush	1,039,000	1,042,000	1,045,000

	DULUTH.		
	April 5.	March 29.	March 22.
In store, bus.	6,481,020	6,054,965	5,874,630
Afloat, bus.	124,521	124,521	124,521

Total, bus. . . 6,605,541 6,179,485 5,899,15
—Northwest Miller.

General Notes.

A. W. Ogilvie & Co. are building a 1,200 barrel flour mill at Montreal.

The Montreal & Quebec boards of trade have declined to support McCarthy's railway bill.

Victoria, B. C., wants a reduction in insurance rates since the establishment of a paid fire brigad

Surrey municipality, B. C., has passed a bonus by-law in favor of granting a bonus to a flour and oatmeal mill.

A deputation from Rat Portage has been at Ottawa, endeavoring to get a grant for the purpose of constructing a dam across the western outlet of the Lake of the Woods, to prevent the lowering of the Lake.

A proposed amendment to the Inland Revenue Act provides that no oleomargarine or other substitute for butter shall be manufactured, except by persons duly licensed, and that the governor-in-council may make regulations respecting such manufacture and the supervision thereof.

Business establishments in Victoria, B. C., from the Hudson's Bay Company down, pay no taxes to the city, unless it be for real estate, excepting \$10 for license. The smallest fruit stand pays the same. There is talk of amending the municipalities' Act so as to tax personal property

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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market here during the past week has continued on in its downward course. Trading has been done on a lower range of values than during the previous week, and there has been an utter lack of sustaining influences. Many bulls who have been all along contending against superior forces, have now given up hope. In fact, the old bull element is now almost entirely out of the market, the steady decline from 90c having floored them. Those who proclaimed wheat dirt cheap at 80c are now at a loss to decide whether or not it is cheap at 72 to 73c. However, it is said that many bears have closed out their short wheat at the bottom and have either gone out of the market entirely or bought back quietly. Thus a new set of bulls has been developed, who rely on the intrinsic value of wheat, and who take no stock in statistical information to prove their position. It is now thought that the foreign trade has set in towards this country, and that heavy exportation will soon follow, if speculation does not check such a movement by a too rapid advance in prices. Corn and oats were not specially active during the week and values lower. Provisions have had a dull week and easy prices. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada decreased 801,855 bushels for the week ending April 3.

On Monday the wheat market opened 3c lower than it closed on Saturday, and immediately declined. May fell to 79c and June 81c a drop of about 1 1/2c. A good deal of trading was done at a fraction above the lowest point. It was the belief that some large lines of short wheat has been covered. A short reaction then set in and prices advanced 3c, but news of the suspension of the Duluth branch of the Milwaukee house of Hooker, Crittenden & Co. had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices dropped 3c, reaching the lowest point of the day. When it became known that the Milwaukee house was not involved in the failure, confidence was somewhat restored, and prices advanced to 79c for May, holding about the same until the close. There was heavy trading in corn, at steady prices, with the closing 3c lower in the forenoon and a further decline of 1/2 in the forenoon. Oats were about 1 1/2c lower. Provisions were firmer than for many days. There was a steady buying of all hog products during the day and prices gradually stiffened. Closing prices were :

	Mar.	April.
Wheat	\$0.74 3/4	79 3/4
Corn	33 1/2	37 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	9.42 1/2	9.52 1/2
Lard	5.97 1/2	5.97 1/2

On Tuesday there was no meeting of the board of trade, on account of the city elections. Light trading was done on the curb at about yesterday's prices.

On Wednesday the wheat market opened with a very bearish feeling, and continued in the same condition most of the day. The first

sales were about 7c lower than Monday and fell away to 78c for May and 79c for June. Trading was principally in May, and a very large amount of long wheat came out. It was stated that there are still 13,000,000 bushels of long wheat in Chicago, and 35 or 40 millions more in the country. The collapse of the warlike feeling in Greece diverted the situation of the leading speculative prop. It was said that British and Continental importers were deterred from buying American wheat because the markets on this side were declining, thus threatening a loss on cargoes, in possible profits. After the first decline there was considerable buying by the shorts, who succeeded in absorbing all the long wheat offered. This caused a firmer feeling and prices advanced 3c, soon to be followed by another break and a loss of 3c, May touching 77 1/2c. In the afternoon another break of 1c, May selling at 76 1/2c. From this point prices advanced to 77 1/2c where it stood at the close. Corn was easy and fairly active. Oats were moderately active and lower. Provisions were again weaker, caused by the selling of timid shorts on Monday's bulge. Pork was 15c lower than Saturday, and lard 2 1/2c to 5c lower. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	\$0.72 3/4	77 1/2
Corn	33 1/2	37 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	9.25	9.35
Lard	5.92 1/2	5.92 1/2

The break in the wheat market on Wednesday was followed by comparatively steady markets on Thursday. The opening was a shade lower, but prices soon advanced 1/2 to 3c considerable buying was done at the start and Minneapolis and Duluth sold freely on the bulge. After a slight reaction, prices again advanced on the report that 100,000 bushels had been taken for immediate shipment abroad. However the rally was only temporary, and prices receded to the starting point, recovering 3c just before the close. The afternoon market was strong and higher. Stimulated by reports of steady buying for export, the market advanced to 77 1/2c for May and closed at the top. There was a nervous feeling apparent during the day, which was indicated clearly on several occasions, but the day was passed without any serious disturbance. The presence of the foreign element as a buyer, was a feature of the market, and would have had a better effect on it had it not been for the bearish influence of the whole Northwest. Trading in corn and oats was light. Provisions were quiet and prices inclined to sag, but firmer in the afternoon. Quotations were as follows :

	April.	May.
Wheat	\$9.73 1/2	77 1/2
Corn	33 1/2	37 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	9.30	9.40
Lard	5.92 1/2	5.92 1/2

On Friday the market was again fairly steady, with greater strength apparent. The opening was 1/2 to 3c lower, but light offerings and free buying had the effect of advancing prices 3c. A temporary decline of 3c then followed, but prices almost immediately advanced and remained at the top till the close of the

morning session. The afternoon market was weak and prices 3c lower. Considerable trading was done in even, at steady values. Oats were quiet and unchanged. Provisions were steady. A good export demand was reported by packers, together with an improvement in domestic markets. The fear of larger receipts than first estimates keeps the feeling easy. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	72 1/2	77 1/2
Corn	33 1/2	37 1/2
Oats	25 1/2	29 1/2
Pork	9.27 1/2	9.37 1/2
Lard	5.92 1/2	5.95

On Saturday the wheat market was again stronger, and although prices declined at one time to 3c below Friday's close, yet the average standing was at a higher range of values. Sales of May were made at from 72 1/2c to 73 1/2c, and the close 3c below the highest point. June closed at 79c. Provisions were again easier and prices slightly lower. Closing prices were :

	April.	May.
Wheat	\$0.73 1/2	77 1/2
Corn	—	—
Oats	—	—
Pork	9.37 1/2	9.32 1/2
Lard	5.92 1/2	5.95

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Leading bank stocks during the week have not been particularly active, but values have held firm as usual. Only one bank shows a decline as compared with a week ago, and that is only one point. Five others are stationary and the balance have advanced slightly. Montreal was offered at 210, or 1 higher than bid. Merchants and Federal were also offered at 1 above bids, 74 1/2c was asked for Northwest Land, and sold at 74 1/2c. Closing bids for Wednesday, April 7th, as compared with the same day of the previous week, were as follows :

	Mar. 24.	April 7.
Montreal	208 1/2	209
Ontario	113	114 1/2
Toronto	198	198
Merchants'	121 1/2	123
Commerce	121 1/2	121 1/2
Imperial	134 1/2	134 1/2
Federal	110	110
Dominion	212 1/2	213 1/2
Standard	123 1/2	123
Hamilton	134	135
Northwest Land	75 1/2	74
C.P.R. Bonds	101 1/2	101 1/2
do Stocks	67	66 1/2

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market has been increasingly quiet during the past week. Offerings have been exceptionally unusual, but not any too light for the demand. Buyers did not seem to care about increasing their stocks while prices were on the decline at outside markets, and holders seemed determined not to make sufficient concessions to induce purchasers to take hold. There is still a large portion of the crop held in the country waiting for a higher range of prices, and unless this takes place soon, a dull month or two is anticipated. It is not ex-

pected that stocks of wheat in store will be shipped on the opening of navigation, if the present low values in prices are maintained. Stocks in store continue to slowly decrease. Provisions have been quiet and steady.

WHEAT.

Offerings have been light and holders firm at former prices. Buyers, however, were not inclined to purchase at such figures with outside markets sliding down the scale, and consequently trading was at a standstill. No. 2 fall sold at 84c, with 83c the highest bid towards the close. No sales of other grades were reported.

FLOUR.

There has been scarcely any trading done here, and very little offered. Superior has been held at \$3.70 and extra at \$3.60, with buyers at 5c below these quotations.

OATS.

Oats have been coming forward slowly and all offered have been readily taken, at firm prices. Cars on track have sold at 35c for light mixed and 36c for heavy.

BARLEY.

In this grain the season seems to be drawing toward a close and there would appear to be little left in the country. No. 3 choice sold at 68c on track, and good No. 3 at 61c. Extra No. 3 was worth about 72 to 73c and No. 2 82c.

PEAS.

Have continued inactive and steady at 59 to 60c.

POTATOES.

Car lots on track sold at 50c, and a car lot of Nova Scotia at 70c.

APPLES.

There is no change in these. Prices range from \$1.50 to \$2.25. Only very choice bring over \$2.

EGGS.

Have been in active demand, and notwithstanding free receipts all offered have been taken, at steady prices. Fresh bring from 12 to 12½c.

CHEESE.

Stocks of old have been decreased considerably and there is now little in the market. Prices are steady at 9 to 9½c in small lots. New has been offered deliverable in about two weeks.

BUTTER.

Another active week has been experienced and receipts have not been up to wants, especially for best qualities. Selections have brought 20 to 21c, and good medium has sold as high as 15 to 17c. Rolls have brought 18 to 20c for choice and 12 to 15 for mediums. Shipping grades have sold at from 8 to 10.

PORK.

Has been quiet and easier, at from \$13.50 to \$14.00, according to the quantity taken.

BACON.

Sales have been made in small lots only at about previous prices. Long clear in cases brought 7½c to 7¾c, Cumberland 6½c, rolls 8½c to 9c and bellies 10c to 11c.

HAMS.

Small lots have sold at the old price of 11c for smoked. Large lots could be had at 2c under quotation.

LARD.

The demand remains steady at unchanged prices. Large pails have sold at 8¾c, and small have brought 9c to 9½c.

HUGS.

The few now offering sell at from \$6.25 to \$6.50, with a fair demand for all offered.

Movements of Business Men.

W. ELLIOTT, of John Elliott & Son, has returned from Ontario.

C. S. DRUMMOND has gone to England in connection with the H. B. Railway.

KENNETH MCKENZIE, president of the Board of Trade, will take a trip east shortly.

H. S. WESBROOK returned to the city from the east last week. He reports seeding operations going on lively along the line.

GEORGE C. THOMPSON, of the Pure Gold Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, arrived in the city yesterday. This company is making good headway throughout Canada, with their baking powder and other manufactures, and are fast crowding foreign-made articles out of the market. Mr. Thompson will visit the leading towns of the province along with the Company's resident agent, Mr. Stevenson.

On Friday D. K. ELLIOTT, of R. J. Whitha & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, Winnipeg, started for Europe with the intention of making heavy purchases for the fall and winter trade.

The Territories.

Oats are wanted at 75c per bushel at Edmonton.

The country around Macleod is filling up with settlers.

May 1st has been proclaimed Arbor Day for the Territories.

Dunn & Lincham's new store at Calgary will be built from native limestone.

The Macleod Gazette says a new ranche company will be started, with a capital of \$500,000.

A Dakota ranche company have obtained a lease of 300,000 acres of land in the Wood Mountain country.

A tree agent has sold about \$3,000 worth of fruit trees in the Calgary district, and the capabilities of that locality for fruit raising will soon be known.

The Dominion Government has granted supplementary letters patent to the Cochrane Ranche Company, changing the capital from \$500,000 to \$250,000.

The Northwest League has been formed at Calgary, for the object of "uniting people of all shades of politics throughout the Territories, to work for the advancement of the country."

Since the reservation of land for police purposes at Fort Saskatchewan was made last week there has been quite a boom in town lots. P. Heiminch has sold a number at \$50 apiece.

A mass meeting of citizens has been held at Calgary to consider the liquor laws as in force in the Territories. Resolutions were unanimously passed affirming the unsatisfactory condition of the present law, demanding the privilege of local option, and requesting the establishment of a general license system.

The Calgary Tribune says: S. J. Hogg went up to Cochrane on Sunday last, returning on Wednesday. He visited the timber limits of the Calgary Lumber Co., which embrace an area of about 8 miles square, and found a better range of timber than he had seen any other

place east of the Columbia. The Company have the tramway to their mills about completed, and intend to commence operations at once, expecting to be able to turn lumber into the market in about a month. The timber is of the Cypress variety, and comparatively clear. The saw mill is fitted up with all the modern equipment, and is now in perfect working order.

Manitoba.

DOWNS BROS., of Nirden, have packed about 15 tons of pork.

TURNER & ATKINSON have opened a paint shop at Virden.

H. SCOONES, tent and awning manufacturer, has commenced business at Portage la Prairie.

GEO. H. BOSWELL, of Beulah, will build a store at Elkhorn, which he will operate as a branch.

Preparations are being made for considerable building at Shelmouth, in anticipation of the Northwestern railway crossing the Assiniboine at that point.

DR. D. J. M. HAGARTY has sold his farm north-east of the Portage, and a stock farm at Westbourne to Messrs. Pugsley, two English gentlemen, for about \$17,000.

Forty-six bags of "Azov" wheat were shipped this week from Ontario to the Portage la Prairie Agricultural society. This quantity does not nearly supply the demand but it is all that could be got.

D. JOHNSON, of the Portage la Prairie oatmeal mill, has secured thirty bags of South Pacific oats, which he intends distributing among the farmers on the Portage Plains. The oats are a beautiful specimen of the family, and were imported from Australia four years ago to Ontario.

FARMING operations during last week were going on generally throughout the province. The land is in excellent condition for working and the weather was all that could be desired. Should no serious drawback occur, a very large area will be sown. Last fall was exceptionally favorable for ploughing, and with an early spring farmers have a grand opportunity to exceed all previous efforts.

Notes and Comments.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin has on one or two occasions given the C.P.R. officials a severe lecture for their lack of facilities in handling the traffic of the road. The Bulletin says any amount of Manitoba damaged wheat could be placed by Montreal dealers, if facilities for bringing it forward promptly were available. It says: "We know of one firm in this city that could dispose of 100,000 bushels to day if it could only secure the cars to bring it along, but being unable to do so, the firm in question refuses to take risks for any length of time ahead." What has been an inconvenience to Montreal merchants, has also been a serious inconvenience and often a direct loss to both importers and exporters in this country. During the very busiest exporting season for grain, the company suddenly refused to receive grain for export, for the space of several weeks, and since the resumption of exportation, there has always

been more or less difficulty in obtaining cars. Merchants here have had their importations frequently delayed in transit beyond all endurance. And all this from the railway company which claims the sole right to the carrying trade of the Northwest.

"The Dominion has built a railway to the Northwest, at the cost of untold millions and before it is completed or has a quarter of the business it could do, there are people in Manitoba who ask that it shall be exposed to competition which would divide even the traffic which it enjoys." The above precious paragraph is from the *Venetary Times*. It is the old, old story, which eastern people and the eastern press will never cease to harp upon. And because the "Dominion has built a railway" and handed it over to a monopoly, therefore the commercial interest of the Northwest must be strangled, and the country placed under the heel of a monopoly which greatly retards its development. Patience forbids further comment upon such an unreasonable argument as is contained in the paragraph quoted.

A meeting of wholesale dry goods dealers was held in Montreal, for the purpose of discussing the proposed changes in the tariff. The matters taken into discussion were the duties on certain articles used by milliners, hatters and furriers, including gimps, cords, braids, bindings, ribbons, etc. These articles, when imported by manufacturers, for use in their establishments, are subject to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. This gives a discrimination of about 15 per cent in favor of manufacturers, as against wholesalers and others who import to re-sell. The wholesale dry goods dealers considered that this arrangement was unfair to the general trade, and that it would also leave a door open for smuggling and sharp practices. It was decided to confer with the trade in other parts of the Dominion with reference to the subject. Messrs. H. Shorey, J. Hodgson, S. P. Cleghorn, and S. Carley were appointed a committee to confer with the Finance Minister and endeavor to have the matter re-considered.

Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* report a less satisfactory condition of general trade than last week, due in large part to the continuation of strikes at various industrial centers as well as to the interruption to railway traffic in the south west. Floods in the central, southern and western states have helped to depress trade through the destruction of bridges and overflowing of country roads. At large eastern cities the volume of merchandise moving is of only moderate proportions. At western centers the demands are quite as much for near-by wants as they were a week ago. In general it may be stated that the progress made thus far during 1886 has been disappointing, though at Chicago and some other cities the total sales of staple goods for the first quarter of 1886 are said to fully equal those of the first quarter of 1885. Bad roads are very generally reported throughout the country, and collections from interior traders are slow. In Kansas and Missouri collections are not expected to improve until new crops are gathered and sold. Money is in only

fair demand at some points, and the markets rule easy at unchanged rates. Improvement in general trade is mentioned at St. Louis and Kansas City, due to resumption of traffic there. The iron industry continues depressed by the check to industrial enterprise caused by extended strikes as well as through enhanced cost of fuel for furnaces. Anthracite coal is firm at the advance and in better demand. The coal pool has not arranged percentage for 1886 yet. The industrial situation is better in spite of the prolongation of the fight against the railways by the Knights of Labor at the west. The knitting mill strike at Cohoes and New Britain, Conn., the boot and shoe strike at Beverly, Mass., and that among the suit makers at New York, have largely disappeared, putting 19,000 operatives at work and cutting down the total striking from 52,000 to 33,000 within a week. There is, however, a possibility of another outbreak at Cohoes. Light consumptive demand continues to depress sugar prices, but mild coffee are higher. Only fair sales of dry goods are reported, the movement being smaller. Stocks in first hands are small and prices, with few exceptions, are firm. Prints are off 1-16c. to 3/4c. for 64s. The wheat market is only moderately firm, despite the freer sales for export. Late takings by Italy, about 200,000 bushels, are significant, as our grain shipments thither have heretofore been chiefly Indian corn. *Bradstreet's* reports of visible supplies of wheat east of the Rocky mountains, March 27, show a decline of but 6,257,000 bushels since January 1, against 5,657,000 bushels decline reported by the New York Produce Exchange. Visible stocks of flour amount to 1,784,000 barrels, or 10,000 barrels more than on January 1. There are no authentic reports of damage to winter wheat yet. Not much spring-wheat planting has been done. Cash No. 2 red at New York closes at 93 1/2c, against 93 1/4c a week ago. Hog products are quiet and steady, with light demand. There were 200 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week, against 191 last week, 225 in the first week ending in April, 1885, 143 in 1884, 190 in 1883 and 129 in 1882. Canada had 18 this week against 30 last. The total number of failures in the United States from January 1 to April 2 is 3,339, against 3,911 in a like portion of 1885, a decline of 572, against 3,190 in 1884, 3,160 in 1883 and 2,146 in 1882. Canada had 360 in three months of 1886, against 437 in a like share of 1885, a decline of 67.—*Bradstreet's*.

Selections.

The national board of trade in session at Washington lately, resolved that a uniform standard of grain measure for the United States and for other countries, especially for such as export or import wheat, as an international standard, should be established and is hereby recommended; and that the cental system current in Liverpool and the Pacific states of this country, representing 100 lbs avoirdupois, is hereby approved and recommended for general adoption by this and other countries as a standard for grain measure.

The new railroad construction in the United States during 1885 aggregates 3,113 miles, or

700 miles less than in 1884. The annual average for the last ten years has been 5,476 miles. The total railroad construction at the end of 1885 was 128,500 miles. The *Railway age* believes that during the present year there will be "a large increase of construction," as compared with 1885. The United States, with an area just about equal to that of Europe, already contains 10,000 more miles of railroad, and will steadily increase its superiority in that respect.

Guatemala is endeavoring to increase her export trade, and in so doing, goes even farther than the Government of Mexico has been asked to go by the National Chamber of Commerce. For example, Guatemala not only takes off the export duty on sugar for a period of ten years, but gives a bonus on every ton sent abroad. Coffee has been relieved of all internal taxation, and native wines and vineyards are freed from internal taxes, while in addition wine is exempted from export taxes for twenty years. Mexican coffee growers will see in the action of the Guatemalan Government cause for apprehensions. It is well for the Government of the coffee-growing states to relieve planters as much as possible from every form of taxation. It is evident that public sentiment must be aroused to that point which will bring about a radical reform in taxation, which now rests too much on the active and industrious production. Let the land bear its proper share of taxation. —*Mexican Financier*.

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Railway Mileage of Canada.

Underneath this will be found a statement of the mileage of the various railways of Canada in operation on the first of January this year, as near as can be ascertained. With few, if any, exceptions, the roads are all standard gauges. As will be seen, the mileage will compare favorably with that of any other country in the world, considering the difference in population. The names of the roads are arranged in alphabetical order and are as follows:

	MILES
Albert Railway, N.B.	45
Bay of Quinte Railway Navigation Co.	15
Canada Atlantic Railway	135
Canada Pacific Railway	3678
Carillon and Grenelle	13
Central Ontario	104
Chatham Railway, N. B.	9
Cobourg, Peterboro & Marmora Railway	15
Cumberland Railways, N.S.	32
Eastern Extension Railway	80
Elgin, Picton, & Havelock Railway	14
Eric and Huron Railway	36
Grand Southern Railway, N.B.	82
Grand Trunk Railway	2694
Intercolonial Railway	830
International Railway, Quebec	69
Kingston and Pembroke Railway	61
Manitoba and Northwestern Railway	130
Michigan Central, Canada Southern Div.	376
Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec	28
New Brunswick Railway	397
Northern and Northwestern Railway	382
Prince Edward Island Railway	196
Quebec and Lake St. John Railway	46
Quebec Central Railway	148
St. Martin's and Upham, N.B.	30
South Eastern	185
Western Counties Railway, N.B.	67
Windsor and Annapolis Railway	130
Total	10,027

In addition to these roads in operation there is a considerable mileage on which track has been laid, and which will be open for traffic in the course of a few months, and there will undoubtedly be at least 11,000 miles of railway in operation in Canada by the first of July next. —*Railway Life.*

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