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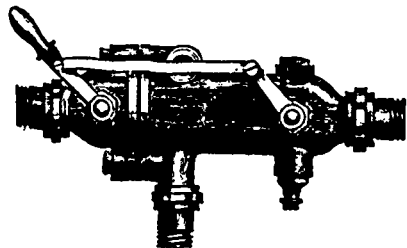
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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, JUNE 16, 1885.

NO. 38.

The Commercial

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

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JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 16, 1885.

JAS. SINCLARE, tailor, Prince Albert, has given up business.

McMILLAN & LANE, has opened up a new lumber yard at Morden.

CONWAY & WATSON have bought out A. Smith, of the Potter House, Winnipeg.

— SPENCER, of Winnipeg is about to erect a steam grist mill at Dominion City.

C. C. SMITH, general storekeeper, East Selkirk, has been sold out by the sheriff.

C. C. MONTGOMERY, blacksmith and carriage builder, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

J. R. SUTHERLAND & Co., lumber dealers, Winnipeg, are about to give up business.

W. B. ST. JOHN of Newdale, is about to open up business in the photographing line at Minnedosa.

WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW have purchased the stock belonging to the estate of H. Crossley, Brandon.

M. BROMLEY, of the late firm of Hope & Bromley, tent makers, Winnipeg, has started in business on his own account.

H. HERBERT, of St. Francois Xavier, has established a butter creamery at that place and is manufacturing considerable quantities daily.

DEFF & JELLIS, blacksmiths, Winnipeg, have formed partnership and opened out in the premises formerly occupied by Joseph Morrison, on Jame Street East.

THE firm trading under the name of Conklin & Mackenzie, sewing machine agents, Winnipeg have dissolved partnership. James D. Conklin continues the business.

It is stated that J. W. Sifton, of Brandon, has discovered a valuable and extensive bed of white and colored marble in one of the islands in the Northern part of Lake Winnipeg. If capable of being easily and cheaply worked the discovery will be a great boom to the Northwest.

THE Dominion Government are going on with the construction of a telegraph line from Edmonton to Calgary, and another line from Moosejaw to the Moose Mountain district and thence along the boundary to McLeod. We understand it is the intention of the Government to construct altogether eight hundred additional miles of telegraph lines in the Northwest by the end of this year.

THE petition against the Manitoba exemption law is being numerously signed both in the city and country, and returns from the latter show that the farmers as a class are strong against the rascally law. The petition will be forwarded to Ottawa during the present week, and will likely be presented by the President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade accompanied by deputations from the Boards of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton.

THE granting of hotel and saloon licences in the city has been going on during the past week, and there is as usual considerable dissatisfaction. Several of the old eyesores of groceries have been licensed again, while some really good hotels have been refused. We suppose the commissioners acted to the best of their judgment, but when more licenses are applied for than can be granted, there will necessarily be dissatisfaction.

THE small butchers of the city are agitating because of an attempt being made by the large dealers to secure the passage by the city council of a license of \$200 for selling meat instead of \$50 as proposed, which if passed they say will establish a monopoly and raise prices, as small traders will not be able to compete. With live stock worth 5 to 6c, a pound and beefsteak selling at 18 to 20c, there is no necessity of giving butchers further chance of extortion.

A NEW enterprise, which is no doubt destined to become a very important industry in the Northwest, that of butter manufacturing on the continental system, is now in successful operation by the Hon. Walter Clifford, of Austin, on the C.P.R. main line. He has imported one of the DeLaval steam separators which are manufactured in Sweden and has had it working satisfactorily for some time past. Arrangements have been made with Griffin & Douglas, of this city, to receive shipments from the factory.

It is rumored that a change is taking place in the management of the Winnipeg Times. Whether it will be controlled in future by the Ottawa Government, the Local Government or the C.P.R., or all three combined is not yet definitely known, but it has become evident of late that the work required of the journal by its political patrons has been so awkwardly done that some change in its management was necessary. At present Mr. Acton Burrows, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, is keeping a kind of supervision over its affairs, but for his own credit we hope his position as boss of the Government dirty work will be only temporary.

It falls our duty this issue to record the death of Mr. W. W. Banning, one of Winnipeg's sterling business men, which took place at his residence, in the city, on Sunday morning, after an illness lasting only twenty-four hours. Deceased was born in Wardsville, Ontario in 1842, but has been a resident of this city, and a member of the leading lumber firm of Dick, Banning & Co, since 1871. His sudden death has cast a gloom all over the city and province, for by it Winnipeg and all Manitoba have lost one of their most enterprising and upright business men and a Christian gentleman beloved by all who knew him, and respected by all who have heard of his life of persevering industry and moral rectitude. We can ill afford the loss of one so useful in the community he lived in.

Business East. ONTARIO.

O. Adair, grocer, Fingal, has sold out.
Wm. Elliott, builder, Toronto, is dead.
John Tiock's planing mill, Port Hope, was burned out.
W. C. Black, collar maker, Port Hope, was burned out.
Richard Hinds, general storekeeper, Fordwich, is dead.
George Wilkinson, grocer, Guolph, has assigned in trust.
Haffey & McNeill Bros., nowdealers, Toronto, have dissolved.
Armson & Stone, silk mercers, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
Dumbrell & Nugent, hardware dealers, Strathroy, have dissolved.
W. A. Coleman, buckle manufacturer, Port hope, was burned out.
Gold Seal Manufacturing Company, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
McDonald & McBean, general storekeepers, Bridgen, have assigned.
T. Hanbury, shoe dealer, Dundalk, has sold out to W. J. Symington.
Dumouchelle Bros., general storekeepers, Belle River, have assigned.
Wm. Clark, hotel keeper, Walkerton, is succeeded by Mrs. E. Hartley.
Ballantyne Bros., grocers, Brampton, have sold out to Currie & Golden.
Richard Russell, jr., fancy goods dealer, Bolton, has sold out to R. J. Russell.
M. C. O'Donnell, general storekeeper, Kenilworth, has sold out to N. J. Hogan.
Jas. Whitesides, general storekeeper, Delhi, has compromised at 75c in the dollar.
Thomas A. Mulligan, general storekeeper, Wardsville, is removing to West Lorne.
Bay of Quinte Canning Company, Picton, have dissolved, George Dunning retires.
D. J. Jamieson, dealer in bankrupt stocks, Vankleek Hill, has sold out to — Doyle.
Hugh Kennedy, general storekeeper, Tiverton, is succeeded by McNeil & Kennedy.
G. R. Middleton, general storekeeper, Dundalk, has sold out to McQuarrie & Oldfield.
Donly & Johnson, publishers, Simcoe, are about dissolving, H. B. Donly will continue.
J. B. Cloudsley & Co., engineers supply dealers, Toronto, have dissolved, Clowes retiring.
McIntyre & Prior, general storekeepers, Woodville, have dissolved. P. McIntyre continues.
Frank Rowling, manufacturer of sausage casings, Hamilton, has been closed up by principal creditors.
Shannon & Co., photographers, Stratford, have dissolved. James Drysdale retires and John Boag admitted under same style.
C. M. Henderson & Co., auctioneers, Toronto have dissolved, James French retiring. C. M. Henderson and R. O. Smith continues under old style.

QUEBEC.

A. A. Roy, general storekeeper, Somerset, is dead.
Lazare Gignac, general storekeeper and manufacturer of matches, St. Alban, has assigned in trust.

E. W. Burgess, saloon keeper, Montreal, is dead.
J. R. Vanasse, saddler, Sorel, has assigned in trust.
Martin & Dastours, tailors, Montreal, have dissolved.
J. Mullin, shoe dealer, Montreal, has sold out to P. Heany.
Alex. Drapeau & Co., jewellers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Lindsay & Patton, stock brokers, Montreal, have suspended.
J. M. Gauthier, grocer, Cotear St Louis, has sold out to A. Monette.
Fraser & Ready, coal and lumber dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.
Charland & Co., manufacturers agents, Quebec, have assigned in trust.
Baldwin & Lovell, lumbermen, Dixieville, have had clapboard mill burned.
Gariepy & Fieres, grocers, Montreal, have changed style to H. Gariepy & Co.
Larochelle & Co., foundry and woolen mill, St. Anselme, have had woolen mill burned.
N. & A. C. Lariviere, carriage dealers, Montreal. Noel C. Lariviere of this firm is dead.
M. J. O'Brien & Co., marble dealers, Montreal. Michael O'Brien of this firm is dead.
Roderick Byrne, plumber, etc., Montreal, has admitted Francis Clerk under stylo Byrne & Clark.
Bessette, Lefort & Co., wholesale fancy goods dealers, Montreal, have admitted Louis Tourville as special partner with a contribution of \$10,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. F. Moore, grocer, Annapolis, has assigned.
W. W. Gunnable, general storekeeper, etc., Parrboro, has assigned.
F. C. Snow & Co., woolen mills, Lequille.
F. C. Snow of this firm is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

T. M. Pengilly, druggist, St. John, is away.
Stephen Whittaker, tanner, Fredericton, has assigned.
Joseph Lawson, general storekeeper, Harnesville, has assigned.
Peter Lingley, general storekeeper, Petersville, has assigned.
Walter Graham, general storekeeper, Grand Falls, has assigned.
Holstead, Barnes & Crandall, general storekeepers, Salisbury, have dissolved. Crandall retires, and business will be continued by the other partners.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

N. J. Campbell, auctioneer and commission merchant, Charlottetown, is away.
Henderson & Gordon, general storekeepers, Alberton, have dissolved and are closing business.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

J. & G. Lash, bakers, etc., St. Johns, are offering to compromise.
Guscott & Goudie, St. Johns, have dissolved. John Guscott continues.
Walter Grieve & Co., merchants, St. Johns, have dissolved. Walter R. Grieve retires.

Industrial Education.

The value to the community at large of the industrial school system, can never be over estimated. The prohibitory rules of the trade unions, have interfered so materially with apprenticeship, in any branch of business controlled by them, that the old style of learning a trade in that way may now be relegated to a past age. The industrial schools furnish a most reliable substitute for this tabooed method of teaching. There is none of the promiscuous ordering and fault-finding so humiliating and disheartening to the new beginner. The natural competition resulting from associated members, all anxious to excel, is a great advantage. Each effort made by one pupil to surpass his comrades represents a certain amount of extra progress. Everything is conducted in such a cheerful and harmonious manner that the period of daily exercise expires all too soon to suit the ardent explorer. Take for example the Manual Training School, of Chicago. It is one of the best in the country, and the system pursued there is exceptionally successful. Throughout the course, one hour per day is given to drawing, and two hours per day to shopwork. The remainder of the school day is devoted to study and recitation. Before graduating, each pupil is required to construct a machine from drawings and patterns made by himself. Each graduate receives a diploma. Every inducement is offered for the advancement of the pupil. The school possesses a complete set of physiological charts models, etc. In addition to the small but choice library of the Blatchford Society, a valuable scientific library of nearly 500 volumes has been placed in the school.

The system of manual school training has attained such popularity that several of our leading cities are endeavoring to inaugurate a system of manual training, to be taught in connection with our evening elementary and high schools, already doing such good work. Efforts are also being made to establish duplicate arrangements for feminine instruction in the various branches of industry belonging to the sex. Every forward move made in this direction, will tend to elevate the future welfare of our country and will help to solve that ever recurring problem, "What can we do with our boys?" We have only to give them the right kind of an education, in every sense of the word, to be entirely relieved from all responsibility regarding their future.

An Invention That Is Needed.

An ingenious American, inspired by a desire to make bookkeepers as comfortable as their arduous duties admit of, has invented for them "chair running on a kind of miniature railway, in such a manner that a push upon the foot board will move the chair to the right or left as may be desired." By this means they can get at their books without leaving their seats. Now, if some philanthropic inventor will devise something which will allow the poor shop girl to sit down only now and then when they are not busy he will win for himself a word of gratitude, and the girls won't complain because they cannot sit down all the time. — *Chicago Journal Of Commerce.*

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 10, 1885.

THE BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

The defeat of Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, on his budget must be tantamounting to that statesman, and not a little of an astonishment to both his political friends and enemies. For nearly thirty years Mr. Gladstone has been acknowledged as the greatest financier, as well as the greatest of financial orators, of the Empire, and to suffer defeat on a point of finance must be specially galling to himself and his supporters. But to assail the national beverage with a special tax was too much for the average Englishman to stand, even from Mr. Gladstone, for the rank and file of the sons of Albion still sing with heart and lungs their favorite Bacchanalian chorus,

"Blast his eyes, whoever tries
To rob a poor man of his beer."

But to waive the beer question, and even the foreign policy question, it naturally arises in the minds of men of commerce, What are likely to be the trade results should a Conservative ministry find it possible to go into power, with the hope of being able to continue in it? That they could do so with the present composition of the House of Commons, the most sanguine of their supporters do not for a moment believe. But an appeal to the British electors has often given astounding results, and it is just possible that one made now would result in the return of a working majority for the Conservative party. In that case the question arises, how would the trade policy of Great Britain be affected? The question need hardly be applied to the home trade policy of the new party in power, as there is not much probability of any material changes in that. The changes of party in Britain do not mean so many oscillations between a tariff and a free trade policy, for that question may be considered permanently settled there. Even Lord Beaconsfield, the most powerful and popular of Conservative chiefs of the past half century, while he bitterly opposed free trade in 1841-2, frankly acknowledged its beneficial results in 1867. There is no doubt a desire among some Conservatives to return to the old protectionist ideas of anti-corn law days, and the cry of fair trade versus free trade, which was faintly

heard through England a year or two ago was the echo of this desire. But the cry was faint, and its foundation shallow in the extreme, and there is not the slightest fear of any political party attempting to shape a policy upon the strength of it. A change of party in Great Britain, therefore, would affect only its foreign trade policy, and its connection with the colonies, and there is no reason to believe that these would be affected adversely. The foreign trade, like every other part of the foreign policy of English Conservatives, has always been vigorous and rather aggressive, so that even were no fields of trade opened up to British merchants under a Government of that stripe, no advantages would be lost in the ones already held.

But the question which most interests us in Canada is how will trade between the Mother Country and the colonies be affected? On this point there is equally good reason to believe that neither would suffer by the change. The policy of every Reform Government in England since the death of Lord Palmerston has been anything but vigorous, and has been equally destitute of liberality. Reform statesmen have looked upon the colonies as so many squalling babies entrusted to their care, which they would be well clear of, could they once pick for themselves, and if we wish a specimen of radical parsimony, we have it in the refusal of Secretary Campbell Bannerman, one of Mr. Gladstone's gosling statesmen, to even make an effort to settle the question of the navigability of the Hudson's Bay and Straits. There is no doubt but the English liberal policy towards the colonies has been one of stinginess and want of interest, while their attention has been confined mostly to home affairs, and in Mr. Gladstone's case mostly to Irish affairs. With Conservative statesmen it has been altogether different. They are jealous of the power of the Empire, and look to the colonies as a source of strength instead of a burdensome charge. To strengthen this power in the colonies, they are prepared to make sacrifices heavy and liberal, and specially in strengthening the trade relations between them and the Mother Country. Such a policy cannot be otherwise than advantageous to the colonies, and at the same time in the best interests of British trade. There is, therefore, no reason for regret on the part of Canadians and other British colonists at the prospect of a

change of parties in England. With Conservatism in the ascendancy, there will, doubtless, be less aiming for a free breakfast table, for a leveling of religious distinctions which can never be accomplished for a patching up of social differences and for many other hobbies of the statesman, who has ever been the pot of nobility. But there is every likelihood of a policy being pursued which would change the colonies of Great Britain from so many disconnected fragments of an unwieldy Empire to members of one great national family, whose interests would be mutual, and whose unity would bring certain prosperity to all.

CANADIAN MILLIONAIRES.

There are always a number of men in every country who can be pointed to as the representatives of wealth, although the class they are from differs widely in one country from another. Thus in Britain we have a Duke of Westminster, a Marquis of Bute and a Duke of Buccleuch and others who can measure wealth successfully with the Rothschilds or any other bankers, and yet the wealth of such noblemen is due mainly to the resources of lands decending to them from ancestors who won them with their swords, or secured them through other services to their country. In the British Isles however there are scores of immensely wealthy men, who have amassed their fortunes by industry and business tact, and indeed this class now balance, if they do not outweigh in wealth power the millionaires of the nobility. When we cross the Atlantic into the United States, where there is no titled or hereditary nobility, the landed power is altogether lacking in wealth, compared with the business classes, so far as individual opulence is concerned, and the millionaires who have acquired their wealth through lands are few and far between. The Vanderbilt's, Goulds and MacKays are the moneyed kings of the great republic, and have amassed their wealth purely from fortunate speculation or business tact, and are consequently on the same level as the plebian millionaires of Great Britain. But when we come to Canada for millionaires the search must be more minute, and the number much smaller, while their source of wealth in most instances differ widely from those of either Great Britain or the United States. Like the neighboring republic we have almost no landed proprietors whose acres

have raised them into the ranks of millionaires, and unlike that country and Britain we have as yet very few who have risen to such a position by business pursuits. Canadian trade affairs have not developed to that point, which will admit of a long list of money kings, and it may be assumed, that it would not take the fingers of both hands on which to count the men who have amassed a million of dollars in such pursuits. Still we have our score or so of Canadian millionaires, and we have probably twice that number at present budding into that state of wealth, and the majority of them have risen from comparative poverty within the past ten or twelve years. If we have to search for them we will not find them with their headquarters and source of wealth in the commercial centres of the Dominion. We must go to Ottawa for them. It is safe to say that two-thirds of the Canadians who have reached this position of wealth, and quite as large a proportion of those who are fast making their way to it, have found their main source of wealth came from what was in the power of our rulers to give away or distribute. If we commence with our lumber kings, we find, that with scarcely an exception, their wealth from rich timber lands granted by politicians to their truculent followers on terms which in no way enriched the country, or relieved the regular taxpayer. In like manner every great undertaking of the country, (the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in particular) has opened the gateway for a few to make great wealth at the expense of the masses of the taxpayers. There is every reason to believe that the Canadian Pacific Railway before completed, and supplemented by sufficient feeding branches to make it of real practical value for the developing of the untouched resources of the Dominion, will make over a score of millionaires, not one in five of whom would ever reach such wealth in open trade competition. In this respect it is no exception to other Canadian undertakings, but being the greatest, naturally is most prolific in its results. There is scarcely a contract of the Government of \$5,000 magnitude, but has its parasites watching to tap it and draw their sustenance therefrom, before the country gets value for value, and the principle extends upwards, until we are forced to the admission, that we have few if any millionaires, who have not been raised to that position directly or indirectly from the public purse.

We may conclude, that there will always be such sacrifices made by any Government like our own and the resources as a country can well stand the strain. That ours cannot stand it however, is painfully apparent to us at present. While our natural resources are being brought rapidly into use, and passing from the grasp of our Government to that of individuals, we are not as a Dominion growing wealthier. On the other hand our debt is steadily on the increase and promises soon to be burdensome to the country, if it is not really so at present. The vast resources of the United States were comparatively unworked until after the outbreak of civil war, and necessity demanded their development. But with the work of development, that of paying off a huge war debt was undertaken, and both have progressed with equal rapidity. The work of developing Canadian resources only commenced with the opening up of the vast Northwest, but as these resources are being used up or squandered the debt of the Dominion is piling up. It may be that the possession of a score or two more millionaires is in the opinion of some people a sufficient return for the burden of a heavy and increasing debt. But we believe that Canada is yet a young country, starting out as it were on a new business enterprise with nothing but its own resources to fall back upon, and like a young business man starting out in a new and wide field for his labors, the fewer and lighter the loads started with the better the chances of ultimate success.

THE EXEMPTION LAW.

While the first cry of indignation over the new Manitoba exemption law is subsiding, the work of trying to free the province from the libel cast upon its people is steadily going on, and already thousands of signatures have been attached to the petition calling for its disallowance by the Governor-General in council. As the petitions came in signed from different outlying towns of the province, an examination of them discloses the fact, that a very large share of the signers are farmers, and parties who have taken charge of these petitions state, that among no class is there more indignation against the exemption law, than the agriculturists. This is rather a staggering statement for the politicians, who have argued the necessity of a broad and liberal exemption law as a means of protection to our pioneer

farmers, and have added the town and city exemption sparsely from a desire not to make fish of one class and flesh of another. True there is much stronger argument in favor of exempting the homestead of the farmer than any property of the city or town resident. The farmer's homestead is the gift of the Government on conditions of settlement and cultivation, and a Government professing anxiety for rapid settlement, could not be accused of inconsistency for exempting or making some special protection for what was purely its gift for a special purpose. But even this consideration has not brought over our farmers in favor of the robbery bill, passed at last session of our Legislature under the guise of exemption. Farmers are about as ready to discern dishonest legislation as any other class, and have seen clearly through the rascality of the law now sought to be enforced. Nor have they any necessity in their avocations for dishonesty more than any other class. Indeed their field for its exercise is much more limited, than it is with business and professional men. Seeing and knowing all this, they naturally feel exasperated at their alleged necessities being made a basis, upon which to frame and enact a law, the provisions of which are so framed as to enable the dishonest to plunder the honest, and the loafer to live in opulence at the expense of the industrious. A law which proclaims ninety per cent. of the debts due in this province, beyond the possibility of collection by any process of law, is too heavy a load of rascality to be hung upon the delicate peg of the farmer's necessity for exemption, and none are able to see the absurdity of the pretext than the farmers themselves; and the fact, that not one in twenty of them, who have been asked to sign the petition for the disallowance of the act have refused, shows how firmly they resent their being made the stock argument of bankrupt and dead beat politicians, who passed an act to legalize their own dishonesty, and swindle their honest creditors.

From time immemorial we have been accustomed to hear the politician address the agriculturist as the honest farmer, and have come to look upon the term as a standard one. There is no doubt but the farmer feels more or less pride in the application of the term to him, for we suppose he is as susceptible to flattery as other people. But in stating that the robbery act of last session was passed specially for his benefit, he loses his honesty, and is made the foundation for legislative rascality. We cannot wonder therefore, that he kicks with determination and persistency against being placed in such a position.

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Etc., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is no change of any consequence during the week to report in connection with monetary affairs in the city. The discount demands of the trading classes have been rather light, and much in keeping with other details of the state of commercial affairs. Banks are in no way pressed to meet all regular demands, and some of them would be pleased to add a little more regular commercial business. In circles of small traders there is still some scarcity of funds, although such business men have as a rule not much of a load on hand at present, and are working upon principles of strict economy. Even their demands the banks are prepared to supply to some extent, so that trade affairs are not hampered with monetary stringency. The slow state of manufacturing affairs, and the absence of contracting and building operations has naturally lessened the range of bank business in the city, and is in a great measure the cause of the quiet feeling in connection with commercial monetary affairs, and until some life is infused into them banks cannot greatly extend their operations. In loans on real estate mortgage the prospect is steadily improving in the country, the extraordinary forward state of crops making the farming community hopeful and inclined to make fresh investments. Applications for small loans on farm property are therefore increasing, and are as a rule freely accepted by the companies. In the city, however, there is very little doing outside of renewals, and not much field left for new business. Rates of discount on commercial paper still stand 8 per cent for first class, with some special class at 7, 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for promiscuous and one name. Interest on loans range from 8 to 10 per cent and funds can be had in plenty at the lower figure, where the security is first class.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There has been very little if any change in the state of the city wholesale trade since our last report, and there have been no circumstances of any note developed. There has been a continuance of the better feeling in the country districts which still affects favorably some branches of trade in lines of every day consumption. On the other hand the season has so far advanced, and there is still such an amount of unsettled feeling about the immediate future, that this better feeling has no good effect upon season goods lines, and in fact upon anything, but what is necessary for immediate or rather unavoidable wants. It is evident now, that in such lines there will be no further activity so far as summer demands are concerned, but there is every prospect, that the fall trade will start in early, and in volume be sufficient to make up for some of the inactivity of the spring and summer. The most notable fact is, that any improvement which has taken place has been in the country trade only. The city maintains its dead feeling, and the fact so few of the laboring classes are employed this summer compared with former years gives little hope of any improvement. It is estimated that at least 1500 less men of the mechanic and laboring class are employed in the city this year than last, and the circulation

of the funds of so many cut off naturally makes matters quiet. In lines dependent upon building and out door contracting matters can scarcely be quieter than they now are, and there is literally no hope of improvement this summer. Collections have been affected by the same influences as sales, and are rather encouraging from the country, while in the city they are as slow as it is possible for them to be. While, therefore, the wholesale trade of the city is in a comparatively hopeful state, owing to the bright crop prospect and other buoyant influences, there is very little chance of any general activity being felt until fall goods begin to move.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

During the week there has been a falling off in the call for plows, and country dealers have now all the stock of these required for the season. There have been numerous calls for harvesting machinery and mowers, but the business of sending these out has not yet commenced. Orders for binding twine have been coming in freely, and have caused more activity than anything else. The sale of wagons and other vehicles, while far short of what it was when the transport service was in the market, still holds moderately active. Collections have been steadily improving since June opened, but country agents report amounts being paid small although numerous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is still no activity in this trade, and business of the past week has consisted of small sorting orders which make up but a light aggregate. Fall samples are now being shown and orders for such goods being booked in the city. The country has not yet been touched in this way but probably will during the coming week. Collections are reported fair, but not too free yet.

CLOTHING.

During the week there has been almost no demand for goods for immediate wants, even the calls for sorts being few, light and far between. The work of taking fall orders from samples has progressed pretty well in the city, and some travellers are now in the country, but as yet they have not been long enough out for an estimate of their prospects to be made. While collections are still rather slow there has been some improvement reported from western points.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been no complaints of actual dullness heard from this trade during the week, but the business done has been in staple lines almost entirely, and sales though rather numerous have been in small lots and of what was absolutely necessary. Collections are still reported in a fairly satisfactory state.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There are no new developments to report in connection with this branch, and last week's business has been about an average in volume and aggregate. The country still shows the healthiest state, the city trade holding quiet.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple trade quietness still reigns. There has been literally no demand from the city retailers during the week while the busi-

ness from the country has been made up mainly from trifling demands for sorts, the only exceptions being a few decent bills from the lately disturbed districts. Altogether the aggregate of sales has been very light, and the settlement of the rebellion promises to do very little for the summer's business. There is now no prospect of any real life until the fall trade opens, which it will probably do early this season, as country stocks are known to be low and the prospects of a heavy crop warrants the expectation of a large fall trade. Collections have been much the same as sales and in the city have been specially slow.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

There has been a fair sorting trade done in this branch during the past week, but the activity which was apparent in May has greatly subsided. The business of the past week has been mostly in staple lines and the calls were principally for small sorting lots. There is some hope of a little further rush before the summer is out, but no steady activity is looked for until fall trade sets in.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish has been rather light during the past week owing to the scarcity of supplies. The whitefish catch on the lakes has been light, while there has not been enough of bass or sturgeon to admit of wholesale quotations. There are no juck fish in the market. Round lots of whitefish have sold at 5c, and small lots at 5½ to 6c. There has been a fair trade in salt and dried fish, with no changes to report in prices. Quotations of these are as follows. Smoked white fish, 8c per lb.; Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt-fish—Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish, \$4.50.

FRUIT.

There has been quite a fair business done in green fruit during the week, and the variety on the market has been extensive, peaches, apricots, bananas, rhubarb, tomatoes and other novelties have been daily arriving, but have been too irregular in their values to admit of reliable quotations being given. A few bbls of fine Ben Davis apples were offered at \$8.50. Lemons sold at \$6 a box, and oranges at the same figure. Dried fruits, nuts etc., have not changed in price.

FUEL.

There has been scarcely enough business doing to enable us to reach reliable quotations. One or two lots of poplar sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50, but no sales of tamarac are reported, anthracite coal is being sold for fall delivery or track at \$0.50, and bituminous at \$7.50. Saskatchewan lignite is scarcely called for.

FURNITURE.

There is still no activity reported in this trade, and last week's sales have been confined to small lots, and have not been numerous. Improvement is looked for with the approach of fall, but not much is expected during the summer.

GROCERIES.

This staple trade still keeps moving at a

steady rate, and last week showed no change from that preceeding it. Sales have held up to a fair average, and had the city shown returns in proportion to the country the week would have been a lively one. But the city trade still holds quiet. Collections are reported fair but a little slow. Prices of goods are not changed any, quotations being as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rios 14 to 16c, Javas 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1894-5; Mo-yune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The transactions of the week have been rather slow in shelf goods and building supplies, while in metals the movement was small, altogether the business is reported to be very quiet. Col-are still slow; prices unchanged, are as follows: Tin plates, I. C., 14x20, 5.50 to \$6; 20x58, 11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.80 to \$4; sheet-iron, 28G, 4.72 to \$5.25 per 100lb.; 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.; cut nails, 3.40 to \$3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

This business during the week has been moving along moderately but no real activity was shown, while the demand is scattered and for small lots only. Collections have been fair and prices remain unchanged, quotations being: Spanish sole, 33 to 35c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; 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 36c per plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

There is no word as yet of the mills starting this season. Business is still very quiet and the season's trade is not likely to amount to anything, while dealers seem to be satisfied to look upon this summer as somewhat of a blank. No outrageous cutting is reported but cash buyers can make good purchases, altogether this trade is not in a satisfactory state at present.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The business in this trade, has improved very much since the opening of the month of June. The city trade still keeps rather quiet, but there are heavy demands from the country, and the cash returns from there are very fair. Altogether collections are stated to be fairly free and prices have not changed any, quotations are the same as in our last issue, and as follows: Linseed oil, raw 65c per gal., boiled 71c; 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.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The reports from this trade are still good.

Business during the past week has been moderately active with prospects of keeping steady. Collections are also reported to continue satisfactory.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The business in this trade has been considerably quieter, during the past ten days the sales made, not being nearly so good as for some time previous, and collections have been rather slow.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The city trade continues to be rather quiet, licensing affairs having apparently demoralized matters a little. Collections are slow. Prices of domestic spirits have not changed any, quotations being the same as last week, viz: Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts \$7.50, flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the past week the movement in wheat has continued in a very dull and depressed state. The supply brought into the market has been very light there being little or no demand heard of, and very low sales have been made. The general dullness prevailing at the present time is shown by the fact that all the mills just now are only working at about half time. Shipments of flour to the east continue very light, only a few lots having been forwarded and these rather small. There is not much demand from that quarter the business apparently being done at a sacrifice and from the surplus stocks now lying in store, whilst it is reported that owing to the feeling of disquietude in commercial circles caused by the recent passing of the exemption act by the Local Legislature, there is not much pushing of sales at present at any point. In oats the feeling continues unsettled, prices having made a still further downward move. The supply is quite fair but there is no demand whatever no sales being heard of; business in this market for the present appears to be exceedingly dull and flat. There is still nothing doing in barley. In provisions an average fair state of activity is shown, while prices have held quite steady all round. The demand for meats has been very good during the week and quite a fair trading has been done. Butter, although rather unsettled, some good sales of the higher grades were made at a good figure, but prices are likely to make a drop as the supply is increasing and the demand is not so very good, whilst of inferior grades there is but little wanted although a few small orders have been filled. Altogether the provision trade has kept up pretty well, supplies are good and values have remained firm.

WHEAT.

The business of the week has been very quiet and dull. Few sales were made and the millers and dealers quotations show prices to be the same as in our last issue, these being as follows: No. 1 hard, 80c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 1 regular, 70c.; No. 2, 65c.; No. 3, 57c., and rejected 41 to 49c.

OATS.

In this market the feeling is still unsettled, while prices have made a further decline which are reported to be from 47½ to 52c. Receipts are fair, but there is no demand. Some sales of car lots on track were made at 52c, these being the only transactions heard of.

FLOUR.

There is no improvement to report. The western trade is very flat with the town trade also dull. A few small shipments were made to the east, but there is very little demand from these parts and dealers just now do not appear to be pushing sales very hard. Prices have made a further slight decline, quotations being patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.40; A.A.A., \$1.80, and superfine, \$1.40.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The demand has continued very fair though perhaps not so good as last week, and prices are easier and have made a downward move. Quotations being for bran \$9.25 per ton at the mills, and for shorts \$11.25 per ton.

POTATOES.

Business during the week has been very good the market being well supplied and the demand quite lively with prices easier and lower. Car lots of good quality are quoted at from 33 to 35c.

EGGS.

The supply for the week has been very good and is increasing while the demand is also fair. Some good sales are reported, prices keeping quite firm at 13c.

CHEESE.

The supply is still rather limited and transactions were not of any very great extent, though some fair sales of old at 12 to 13c are reported. Next week a good supply of new Manitoba is expected in the market and a good business will no doubt be heard of.

BUTTER.

A very good business continues to be done in the better grades and prices have declined some, sales of which are reported at 20c, and the demand appears good. The supply is increasing and prices are likely to make a further drop. There is not much of the inferior grades asked for although a few small sales were heard of. Quotations are, gilt-edge from 18 to 20c; prime 15 to 18c, and medium 10 to 15c; old from 8 to 12½c.

BACON.

The business of the week has continued good and the demand quite active, while prices are about the same as last week, quotations being dry salt 9 to 9½c, and rolls from 13 to 14c.

HAMS.

The past week's business has been very good and some fair sales are reported at 13 to 14c. There are no greens in the market and we hear of no demand.

MESS FORK.

There is no change to report, business continues very quiet and few sales are heard of, while prices remain at the same figures as in our last issue, viz: \$16 per barrel.

MESS BEEF.

No improvement to report in this market, business being very quiet and but few sales are reported. Prices are unchanged at \$17.

LARD.

The demand has continued very fair and a few good sales were heard of. Prices have not changed any and are the same as last week, quotations for pails of 20 lbs are from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market there is very little business doing, no receipts are heard of and no sales reported. Quotations are about \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat has been very strong and has advanced steadily all the week, closing at the highest point, with a firm feeling. Many traders express themselves profoundly ignorant as to the cause of the bulge, but there are few who think wheat is selling too high. They say that the crop of the Minneapolis belt is the key to the situation, this year, and that reliable reports of its prospects from time to time will be anxiously watched for in every important exchange in the country, as well as by all who are interested in grain and flour. There is nothing particularly new as to the growing crop, save that the weather continues dry throughout the major portion of Dakota and Minnesota. The cold wave which came Sunday was accompanied in some sections by rain and hail, but wheat was benefited by the change from the scorching spell which preceded it. A reduction of 26,000,000 bus in the government crop estimate in one month is regarded as significant by some, but others who have learned to doubt government estimates, place little weight on the figures.

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

			June 11.	1884.
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard	93½	91	93½	97
" 2 "	90	88	90	91
" 1 "	84	82	84	86½
" 2 "	82	78	82	80

The Millers' Association has advanced prices in the country 5 cents during the week, but this is not regarded as specially significant, those who have wheat to sell now being of the class who are apt to hang on to it with the expectation of getting better prices a month or two hence.

Futures did not show as much strength, No. 1 hard, July, opening at 94 and closing at 95c, while August opened at 99c and closed at 97½c. Coarse grains were quiet, oats closing firmer at 31 to 33c for No. 2 and corn 44 to 45c for rejected.

MILLSTUFF—Has been inactive though steady, bulk bran closing a \$8 to 8.25 and shorts at \$8.75 to 10.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—While the flour market is very quiet, a firm feeling has developed since the rise in wheat, and some sales are reported at an advance of 10 to 15c over the quotations below. Large holders in New York and elsewhere are not pressing sales at present, preferring to await the important developments expected during the coming fortnight. The production is light and promises to be so for some time, so that those who have flour in store feel like holding on to it. Export inquiry light and the eastern demand slow.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.90 to 5.15; sunights, \$4.60 to 4.90; first bakers', \$4 to 4.20; second bakers', \$3.40 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.10 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.80 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 2c for 84lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Operations on the platform are extremely light just now. The output last week showed only a small loss, but this week it has dwindled away to a low point. The flour production of the week (ending June 6) was 91,400 bbls—averaging 15,233 bbls daily—against 97,760 bbls the preceding week, and 95,640 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. For the current week, indications point to an output not exceeding 50,000 bbls. On Wednesday there were sixteen of the twenty-three mills idle, representing a daily capacity of 21,000 bbls or over, while six were running and probably turning out 7,500 bbls per day. At that time there was a talk of four or five mills of medium size, then down starting up, but there were others running that were just as apt to stop work. Next week's output, however, will probably show something of an increase. Millers report more liberal inquiries for flour, and a stronger tone to the market. Buyers are willing to pay old prices, but with wheat considerable higher, millers are not willing to let their flour go on those terms, and are asking a slight advance.

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

	RECEIPTS.	June 9.	June 2.	May 26.
Wheat, bus ..	398,500	540,000	614,200	
Flour, bbls ..	490	—	250	
Millstuff, tons	66	84	24	

	SHIPMENTS.	June 9.	June 2.	May 26.
Wheat, bus ..	59,300	36,040	74,700	
Flour, bbls ..	76,499	57,634	59,177	
Millstuff, tons	2,659	2,627	2,633	

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
		June 8.	June 1.
No. 1 hard	.. ..	1,216,992	1,211,324
No. 2 hard	.. ..	120,845	112,917
No. 1 ..	.. ..	1,229,701	1,233,121
No. 2 ..	.. ..	184,747	147,247
No. 3 ..	.. ..	—	—
Rejected	.. ..	20,647	13,847
Special bins	.. ..	576,776	536,830
Total	.. ..	3,349,909	3,282,312

ST. PAUL.				
		June 10.	June 3.	May 27.
In elevators,				
bush ..	.. ..	775,000	816,700	882,000

DULUTH.				
		June 8.	June 1.	May 25.
In store, bush	.. ..	4,133,883	4,869,000	5,726,981

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market which opened on the beginning of the week generally strong and showing much activity has again experienced a downward reaction, and this feeling has been maintained all through while prices have suffered a gradual decline till the close of the week. The weakness which set in on Tuesday was due

to reports spread that the visible supply would show a very large increase during the past few days which caused a feeling of depression, but this was rapidly overcome later by rumours of the resignation of the English ministry, lower consols and bad crop advices, which was further strengthened by steadier foreign and home markets. On Thursday the Government crop estimate report from the Bureau of Agriculture was given out showing supplies to be very much larger than the trade generally expected and still some territories to be heard from, which is likely to increase the crop very materially. This report which fell due on this day seems to have been looked forward to with great concern by speculators and everybody in the grain trade, and as a result "confidential tips" were afloat and prices jumped up and down, backward and forward continually, till the feverish attempts to catch up with all the fictions in circulation were given up as a bad job. A great many of the flouring mills through the middle and eastern states as well as in the west, have shut down or greatly reduced their production, and the consequence is there is no milling demand for wheat and no improvement is looked for till the flour business improves. In corn the speculative market at the first of the week opened with a fairly active trading with prices strong and high, largely in sympathy with the firmness in wheat and the nervousness on the part of shorts, but weakened on rumours of heavy receipts and the decline in wheat. Oats were quiet and easy. Pork very unsettled and fluctuating towards the end of the week owing to large receipts of hogs coupled with decline in grain occasioned a decided depression, and lower prices followed.

On Monday the wheat market opened with a fair degree of activity and prices though irregular were generally strong and higher. During the day a weakness set in, caused by a report that the visible supply would show a considerable increase and prices made a heavy drop. Later on a reaction took place on further advices of the visible supply, showing that instead of an increase it would likely decrease, and under good buying prices advanced, eased off some, and finally closed firm. Receipts were very small. In corn the speculative market was fairly active and prices were stronger and higher chiefly owing to the strength in wheat. Oats were rather quiet and dull and pork showed some active trading, while prices made a very good advance, a comparatively strong state of affairs existed throughout. The closing quotations were as follows:—

	June.	July.
Wheat ..	.. .. \$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	46½ 46½
Oats	33½ 33½
Pork	10.55 10.60
Lard	6.60 6.65

On Tuesday the wheat market opened fairly active and though the opening figures were at a decline the feeling soon became strong and an irregular advance took place. The weak opening was due to the fact that the visible supply shows an increase, which, however, was rapidly overcome by more favorable European advices, lower consols, and bad crop reports. The under-

current during the session was generally strong, shorts and speculators doing some liberal buying, but under free selling prices weakened towards the close. Receipts on this day were small. In corn the opening prices were at a decline but soon strengthened in sympathy with wheat, but again fell off at the close. Oats were more active and a firmer tone was noticed and pork was comparatively active and quite good. Closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	10.57½	10.62½
Lard	6.65	6.67½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened rather strong and a shade higher, foreign advices being steadier and home markets showing more strength. During the day less activity was shown and prices were somewhat irregular, there being conflicting reports as to the character of the forthcoming Government crop estimate report some uneasiness being caused, and a downward movement set in, a heavy fall being experienced but which slightly improved towards the close. Receipts were 144 cars. Corn was quiet, but prices though somewhat lower ruled comparatively steady. Oats were quiet and easier, and pork weak and lower, with quotations as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	10.27½	10.32½
Lard	6.52½	6.55

On Thursday the wheat market opened rather weak, but there being some buying orders on hand prices were advanced somewhat. At this point the offerings became liberal and a weakness again set in. During the day a fair degree of activity was noticed but the feeling was generally weak and at times very much depressed. The government crop estimates were somewhat larger than the trade generally expected, which caused a general desire to sell and a further weakness was the result. Receipts were small. Corn was moderate and weak, and oats slow and easier, while pork suffered a further decline though quite strong at the break. Quotations were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	10.10	10.15
Lard	6.50	6.52½

On Friday the wheat market opened with a pretty fair demand, a good many shorts seeming disposed to cover increased the strength and the report received soon after the opening that the English Premier's resignation had been accepted was the principal reason for the advance. Receipts were 154 cars. Corn was moderately active, oats unusually quiet and pork stronger and higher. Closing quotations were:—

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	10.40	10.45
Lard	6.65	6.67½

On Saturday the wheat market opened with a fair degree of activity and prices though somewhat stronger in the early part soon became weak and fell off steadily. This weakness was due to reports of the already large increase and that next week would show still larger receipts. Corn weak. Oats broke down heavily, and pork showed a fair trading but at a decline. Closing quotations were:—

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	32½	32½
Pork	10.27½	10.30
Lard	6.60	6.62½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

There has been no improvement in the feeling of the stock market during the past week, except it be a steadiness which indicates that there is but little fear of any further decline at present. Still there has nothing recovered of the serious drop sustained in some leading stocks about ten days since, and some have actually shown a further downward tendency. Altogether matters have been very flat. The subjoined closing bids of Wednesday June 3 and June 10 indicate the feeling of the market.

	June 3.	June 10
Montreal	189½	190½
Ontario	105	105½
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	176½	177½
Merchants'	110½	110½
Commerce	122	123
Imperial	124	123
Federal	96½	95½
Dominion	191	193
Standard	113	113½
Hamilton	118	118½
Northwest Land	38	37½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market during the past week has continued in a state of dullness and inactivity although prices are somewhat stronger than before. In wheat there was very little trading done, holders not being much inclined to sell, consequently the offerings were very small and held at their full value. There appeared to be some slight symptoms of something doing in flour, but the feeling did not last long, leaving matters in much the same plight as previously. In oats prices have suffered a further decline, whilst the offerings were large, sales were slow and at very bottom. In barley there is still nothing doing, and any supply on hand is evidently being held over for next season. In provisions the feeling still seems to be much the same as in grain circles, there is not any very great volume of business heard of, although in some cases very good sales are reported. In butter the demand for really fine qualities seems to be improving, and had such been offered in the market, some good sales would no doubt have been heard of, as it is the new quality on hand is rather poor and has been going off slowly. Of old, there was some enquiry for shipment and some sales were made, and more might have been done, but the immediate demand was very soon satisfied, of this quality there is still considerable quantity lying in store. Meats generally have kept up pretty well although the transactions were not very large and prices have remained quite firm.

WHEAT.

Has been in a very dull state, but values are rather stronger than the previous week. There

has however been scarcely any wanted, nor have holders apparently been much inclined to press sales. No. 2 fall sold at 89 and 90, and this seems to have been the only movement quoted. No. 1 spring could have found purchasers at 90 to 91c, and No. 2 probably at 87 to 88c, but the supply seemed to be limited at the close No. 2 fall was held at 92c, with bids of 89c, but 90c would likely be got.

OATS.

The offerings were large and sales slow and any made only at a decline in prices. Quotations are much lower than last week. Cars on track being sold at 35 and 36c, and at the close no change was made in these figures.

BARLEY.

Still little or no business doing, no sales of car lots to report and any on hand is evidently being held over for next season, and there are no prices for it.

RYE.

Nothing doing, continues inactive and unchanged, prices being nominally at 70 to 71c.

PEAS.

But very little business transacted, very few to be had on any terms, and the few available usually held above views of buyers. Quotations being about 66½ to 67c for No. 2.

POTATOES.

This market has been decidedly flat, apparently but little business was done, while prices are about the same as last week. Car lots were offered at 24c, and some said to have been sold lower.

EGGS.

There has been very little change noticed during the week, all offered have found a sale as before at 12c, for round lots.

BUTTER.

New butter has continued to offer slowly, and is of a rather poor quality, both rolls and tubs have sold off, usually at 12½ to 13c. The demand for really fine qualities seems to be improving somewhat, and had such been offered, from one to two cents more would most likely have been obtained. There has been some little enquiry for selections of old for shipment, and sales of these were made from 7 to 8c, but only really fine butter of this quality was taken, and there was plenty more buyable at the same prices, for which no sale could be found, as towards the close the immediate enquiry seemed to be satisfied. The stocks of old on hand appear to be quite considerable still.

CHEESE.

The condition of this market is somewhat improved, new cheese has begun to move more freely but at very low prices. Trade lots changed hands at 7½ and 8c, while small lots have been selling off as before at 9, for new and 11 to 11½c for really fine old, for which there is a fair demand.

PORK.

In this market very little business was done, while prices seem to be rather easier. Quotations being at \$15 to \$15.50 with sales of small lots at the latter figure.

BACON.

Business in this market has been very quiet and the tendency of prices seems to be downward, but no actual fall has been established. Long clear in car lots could be had at 7½c, but no actual sales of cases are reported below 8c. Cumberland rather inactive and selling at 7½ to 7¾c, for small lots. Rolls and bellies were in good demand and steady, at 9½c, to 10c, for rolls, and 11 to 12c, for bellies in small lots.

HAMS.

The demand still continues good for local consumption, with smoked selling off at 11½ to 12c, but there is no report of sales of trade lots; one large lot of green changed hands at 10c.

LARD.

Some improvement is noticed in this market, there is a better movement though at weak prices. Tinnets have been selling off at 9c, and pails at 9½c. A few tierces were available at 9c, but not taken.

APPLES.

Of these all sorts continue to be very scarce and of really fine, there appears to be a strong demand. These would probably have brought \$3 to \$3.50 per barrel with inferior going down to \$2.

POULTRY.

Very little business doing, scarcely anything beyond a few spring chickens and old turkeys offered. Fowl sold off at 60 to 75c, per pair, and turkeys at \$1 to \$1.50 each.

Commercial Summary.

The past week, as recorded in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, shows an increase in depression in general trade. The stoppage of the iron mills at the west cannot fail to act as a further drag on trade. The volume of merchandise moved is not large. The demand for fall goods is below anticipations and in transportation circles freight rates are lower than ever. From Chicago to New York 10c. per 100 lbs. for grain represents a loss. Lake freights are as low as ever before and yet tonnage and cars lie idle. The demand for the produce does not exist even at the very low cost of delivery. The banks at eastern and western centres continue to accumulate funds. Interest rates at the interior are lower than ever before, and in still other ways there are evidences of accumulating idle commercial machinery. The industrial situation is complicated by the strike or lockout of 60,000 employees of western iron mills, principally at Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Chicago, Joliet, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Detroit. The manufacturers refused to sign the former rate for sheet rollers after the employees had conceded a share of the proposed reductions in other lines. Hence the stoppage of 100 mills, of which 35 are in Pittsburgh. About 10 mills are running which might have been counted on to shut down. It is doubtful whether the stoppage will be long continued, although the Amalgamated Association declare they will all remain out to help the sheet rollers. No effect has been felt on the iron market yet. The unemployed capacity of mills still running is believed to be sufficient to meet a larger demand. There are reliable reports of renewed cutting of coal prices, and it is notorious that the anthracite coal trade is in greater straits than it has been for eight years. Demand is light and pressure to sell has cut profits to the minimum. The cotton market has been quite dull, spots closing at 10½c., against 10 15-16c. last week, and futures an average of 10 points lower than on May 29. The dullness of the Liverpool market and the encouraging outlook for the new cotton crop in this country were the visible factors in depression. Eastern wool markets are quiet. At the interior there is some excitement and prices are stronger. The new clip has not arrived at the east and lots of old on hand are small. The report is current at the east that the Texas and territorial wool clips are 25 per

cent. short. The dry goods market is noticeably dull and jobbers do not express any reasonable hope for any improvement during the month. At Boston, the volume of dry goods, staple lines, which has been disposed of during the past season, is said to be of fair proportions, but there is much complaint as to prices realized. The inference is made that the discounts to the trade exceed the rates commonly reported. The breadstuffs market opened lower, but reacted and became stronger again on renewed reports of short crops, particularly from Kansas, together with a growing belief that wheat is cheap at current figures with a probable shortage of 125,000,000 bushels from the total of 1884. The export demand is very light, and even speculative trading has diminished. Special telegrams to this journal report warm weather with mild rains in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The corn crop there has all been planted. The Michigan wheat crop promises to equal the heaviest yield in that state. The spring wheat crop is progressing finely and is up six or eight inches, with favoring conditions. The Pacific coast wheat crop now promises to be about 12,000,000 short of 1884. The first car load of California wheat has reached San Francisco, the earliest on record, and a sample lot sold at \$1.42½. There is no reported improvement in the prospect for wheat in Illinois, Indiana or Ohio. No. 2 red at New York closed at \$1.02, against \$1.00 a week ago. Indian corn has been moderately steady. Increasing shipments east prevent much advance. Planting generally has been in excess of 1884. No. 2 mixed closes 53c. against 52c. on May 29. Oats have been relatively firmer, but closed at 38½c, against 37c. for cash. Flour is off about 25c. per barrel on the week. The western output continues to decline. The report of stocks of flour in receivers' hands at New York shows 227,000 barrel against net 136,000 May 1, and 221,000 barrels January 1 last. Spring wheat flour stocks here have increased nearly 100 and winter over 50 per cent. since May 1. The movement of grocery staples has been fair. Sugar is weak and lower. Coffee is barely steady. Dairy products are depressed and at times almost panicky. There were 162 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 161 in the preceding week, and with 182, 148 and 130 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 25 an increase of 4 — *Bradstreet's*.

Supply and Demand.

It would be a profitable inquiry if it could be answered, how large a portion of the money spent on purchases goes for what is bought because needed, and how much for what is bought because it is seen; or, more concisely, in the majority of cases does the want suggest the supply or the supply the want? The more thought and observation we bestow on this question the more we shall see that, after the great primitive demands for food and shelter are satisfied, also all the others are so far artificial that the supply creates the demand. Even food, except of the plainest kind, must be seen

to be desired, and few can withstand the constant presence of a coveted thing. Especially is this true of objects that minister, not to physical needs, but to intellectual and artistic profit, a pleasure. Few say, "I must have pictures or statues," and go in search of them and they will buy. They are bought because some one has described and recommended them, or the purchaser has seen the volume, opened it from curiosity, and became interested.

Here lies the explanation of the insignificant literary expenditure of women. They are more dependent than men upon what they see, and at the same time have fewer occasions for frequenting places where books are displayed; nor, when there, do they make, as men do, a lounging place of the bookstore or library.

For these reasons we welcome the tendency to have, especially in places where no bookstore exists, a book department in establishments devoted to articles for women's use. The books in this department should largely consist of standard works for which the demand is permanent, both to insure that nothing of bad tendency gets in, and to protect the dealer from loss resulting from the accumulation of works of merely ephemeral interest. Thus managed, we believe that the regular bookstores, where there are such, will not suffer permanent injury—that any loss by the purchases made elsewhere will be more than made up by the increased demand thus created, the taste for reading being pre-eminently an appetite that grows by what it feeds on. The woman who already purchases at bookstores will continue to do so, and she who has never been in the habit of buying books will begin because they are shown with ribbons and lace and can go in the same bill. The taste thus formed outgrowing the limited supply, she will then see what she has learned to need at bookstores, or failing these, in publishers' catalogues, always to be had for the asking.

Especially during the summer season will books in the country stores be a boom to the city traveler, cut off from all his ordinary pursuits, storm-stayed, perhaps, and weary of the doing—nothing that seemed to him in anticipation such a luxury. Old favorites will have a fresh interest when he or she has leisure to appreciate them, and the works of great authors, that he has half gotten, or perhaps all his life intended to read, will take the place of the latest trash.

—*Journal of Fabrics*.

Porpoise Fishing.

Porpoise fishing for the oil alone has been carried on for many years off the North Carolina coast, but last summer a company was formed with its headquarters at Cape May, N.J., not only for frying out the oil, but for utilizing the hide. The process of rendering the oil is very simple, and the average amount obtained is from six to eight gallons. The experiment made last summer by this company proved quite successful, \$3,740 being realized, it is said, from an outlay of \$1,000 in five weeks' fishing, and its facilities for taking porpoises will be greatly increased the coming season. The skin of the porpoise makes a very superior, soft and pliable leather, and the estimated value of each indi-

vidual for its oil and skin alone was placed at \$20. Last autumn it was discovered that the flesh made quite a savory dish, and it became so popular at the fashionable watering places along the coast that a Philadelphia firm recently made a proposition to take all that may be caught along the coast this season, with the view of working much of it into mince meat. The Cape May company, it is said, will reject the offer, as it already has offers from prominent Philadelphia and New York hotels and restaurants, and it is believed that there will be a demand for the meat which cannot be met.

The meat is red and juicy, and resembles in appearance beef, but is more solid, finer grained, and very tender; much more like venison, which it resembles in flavor. They are taken in seines about 1,000 feet long and very wide, and when captured, if not already drowned, are killed by stabbing with knives. It would seem that the outlook for the success of a new and valuable industry being established along our coast was most excellent.—*The Leather Gazette.*

Chicory With Coffee.

The chicory root, which was used more with coffee when the latter brought a higher price than it does now, but which is still greatly used on the Continent, somewhat resembles a parsnip. The stem rises to a height of two or three feet, the leaves round the base being toothed, not unlike those of the dandelion—indeed, it is closely allied to that plant. The preparation of chicory, as carried out in Belgium, is very simple. The older white roots are selected, cleaned, sliced, and kiln-dried, and are then ready for the manufacturer. It is roasted in an iron cylinder, called a drum, which revolves over a coke furnace. When taken out it is of a dark brown color, and while hot it is soft and pliable, but after being raked out and subjected to draught of cold air, it became hard and crisp, and is then ready for the mill. From the mill the powder is passed through a cylinder sieve, from which it emerges as fine as the finest flour; and the partially ground pieces, or foreign matters that might have found their way into the chicory, drop into a separate bin. The shades of color vary occasionally to suit the taste of the purchaser. The chicory root is cultivated in Belgium, Holland, France, and Germany. In Belgium, where it is also used as a vegetable, it is very extensively grown, its culture and its manufacture (both of which are unrestricted) forming two of the greatest industries of that country; and its infusion is largely drunk as an independent beverage. For home consumption it is put up in small round and square packets of various weights, with highly colored attractive looking labels attached, and so dispensed to the public—who can also purchase it in a loose state. To preserve it in good condition, chicory should be kept in a dry globe; otherwise, it will be, come lumpy and rank, and unfit for use. Instead of being ground down to a fine powder, chicory is sometimes granulated that is to say, ground into grains or small lumps. This is often done when it is intended for export, as in this state it can be packed loosely in barrels, and is less likely to deteriorate. When export-

ed in powder it is packed in tin cases, which are hermetically soldered down to prevent injury from atmospheric changes. The *London Grocer* says that large quantities prepared in both ways are annually shipped from Belgium to all parts of the world.—*Scientific American.*

The Wheat Heater.

Just before the introduction of the roller system wheat heaters were "all the rage." They certainly approved themselves to millers; at least those properly constructed enjoyed a large sale, and in the hands of intelligent millers certainly made a difference in the grade of flour. When rolls came, the earliest converts had but one article in their creed, which was the potency of rolls to do all that was necessary to make good flour. Wheat cleaning, and along with it wheat heating were largely lost sight of. And a good many millers to-day have forgotten about wheat heaters. Yet they are made and sold and used in roller mills as well as in burr mills.

The philosophy of the wheat heater is that the steam heat puts the bran in a better condition for separation than it is in naturally, and hence enables the miller to make a whiter flour, and a closer yield. The steam heat draws the moisture from the interior of the berry and toughens the bran. The wheat heater performs the same function that wetting the wheat does in Colorado and other western states where the wheat is very dry, and where the bran would inevitably be more or less pulverized if ground without dampening. Of course this toughening process makes the bran less liable to pulverization. Some wheats need this toughening process more than others, and it is more necessary at some times than at others. The months of June and July are about the best months to mill, and the wheat heater gives to the wheat a trifle higher temperature than these months—about blood heat.

If any one doubts the efficacy of steam heat as a toughener, let him heat some wheat quite hot and then put it through a scourer, scouring close enough to remove particles of the bran. He will find that the particles removed are larger than would be taken off on wheat that had not gone through a preparatory process. Of course, the tougher the bran and the less liable to pulverization it is, the whiter will be the flour, and this is true both in roller mills and burr mills.—*American Miller.*

The Value of a Dollar.

In answer to a question from a correspondent, the *Boston Commercial Bulletin* undertakes to compare the purchasing power of a dollar at the present time with the period prior to any extensive use of machine-made textile fabrics. It gives a table of price of fourteen leading articles of necessity for various periods since 1825, with the same adjusted upon an equalized scale, and arrives at the conclusion that a dollar will purchase now as much of those articles as \$1.35 would have done in 1875. \$1.32 in 1855. 91 cents in 1845, or \$1.19 in 1825. It attributes the rise in prices between 1849 and 1854 to the gold discoveries of California, and that between 1870 and 1882 to the re-emption of specie pay-

ments and accelerated enterprise, while the low prices of 1845 and of 1885 are left unexplained, except as "owing to the low prices of commodities that have brought about the condition of things under which a dollar will buy more to-day than in most previous periods in the history of the nation."

Our contemporary takes its stand beside those theoretical economists who insist so much upon the dependence of values on the fluctuations in the precious metals. But the influence of the abundance or scarcity of gold in the world upon commodities is utterly insignificant, compared with that of its abundance or scarcity in the pockets of the people. Prices are exceptionally low now, as they were in 1845, because money has been withdrawn from full circulation. The masses cannot buy. Therefore products drop down to find a market upon the basis of the reduced ability to purchase. The influx of gold from California after 1848 did not cause gold to be worth less and therefore prices to be higher, but it produced excitement and stimulated activities through a free circulation of money which confidence inspired. Prices expanded by the heat of accelerated motion.

But circulation of money is not the only thing upon which values depend. Competition is found to be a potent factor in the present day, almost eclipsing that of the new discoveries and inventions, which ever tend to cheapen production. If the purchasing power of a dollar does not exhibit as great fluctuation or changes in the staple agricultural products as in manufactured products, it is only because the application of machinery to their production has not been so easy or so effective in multiplying them. Nor has competition been so effective in this case for the same reason. If we take the table of prices which the *Bulletin* gives, we find that the decrease in the value of a ton of iron is phenomenal, the drop since 1855 amounting to 50 per cent. and that of all equally so.

Of course the fluctuations in individual commodities are not exactly the same thing as the purchasing power of the dollar, and we accept the results of our contemporary's labors as reaching an expression of the latter, and yet it is only through an abstraction of those fluctuations that the expression is found, and not through any investigation into the abundance or scarcity of gold at those periods. We think it important to understand that the quantity of money or specie in the world is of little concern to the merchant or to the great body of consumers. What is of more importance is that that little should circulate, be put to use. If money is as bad for business, and for the community, as idle people or idle machinery. We venture the assertion that if half the money now hoarded were destroyed and the balance put into circulation, we should have better business and better prices than at present. The dollar has very little purchasing power, in a practical sense, as long as it is locked up, and yet in the theoretical sense its power rises because commodities plead for it in falling prices.—*Journal of Fabrics.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

BANKRUPTCY—DEBT—DISCHARGE.—Where a bankrupt debtor orally promises to pay

creditor's debt in full if the creditor will sign an assent to his discharge and enable him to obtain it, and the debtor, after having thus obtained his discharge, in execution of his oral promises gives a written promise to pay the debt, the written promise is tainted with the original fraud and cannot be enforced, according to the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case of *Tirrell vs. Freeman et al.*

RAILROAD—CONNECTING LINES—LIABILITY.
 —The case of Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Council, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois, was one in which it appeared that a passenger bought of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad at Omaha, a coupon ticket from that place to the city of New York, calling for passage over the road of that company to St. Louis, and from thence to New York over the Ohio and Mississippi, the Marietta & Cincinnati, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and the Pennsylvania Railroad lines. The ticket has printed on its face: "In selling this ticket for passage over other roads this company acts only as agents for them, and assumes no responsibility beyond its own line," and the coupon over the Pennsylvania Railroad declared, "Issued by the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, on account of Pennsylvania Railroad," which the company owning the latter road refused to accept, and on refusal to pay the fare demanded ejected the passenger. The court held in this suit, which was brought by the passenger against the latter company, that the first-named company contracted with the passenger only as agent of the defendant company.—*Bradstreet's*

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in the city of Winnipeg, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs Woods & Co., of the said city of Winnipeg, merchants, who will pay all debts due by said firm.

Dated at Winnipeg this seventh day of February, A.D. 1885.

Witness—
 J. W. WILSON.

A. WOODS,
 JESSIE OVENS,
 W. J. OVENS,
 ELIZABETH WOODS.

The above-mentioned business heretofore carried on under the name of Woods, Ovens, & Co. will be continued by the undersigned,

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Winnipeg,
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SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Includes sections for GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING S. W., GOING S. E., GOING NORTHWEST.

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