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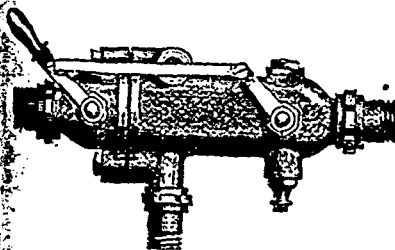
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Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

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BISCUITS
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PAULIN & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

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New Teas, 1885.

JUST ARRIVING.

Ex S.S. "Afghan" and "Principia,"

1,521 packages "JAPAN TEAS,"
Including "Basket Fired," "Strictly Uncolored,"
and "Natural Leafs."

Ex S.S. "Alternay," 405 packages "Moyuno" & "Kalsow"
—CONGOUE—

And expected daily Ex S.S. "Alternay," balance of our
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DIRECT IMPORTATIONS
These TEAS are the best values we have ever offered;
Buyers will do well to see our samples before purchasing
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COFFEES,

'Mocha,' 'Old Gort Java,' 'Jamaica' and 'Rios,' 'Green' or 'Roasted,'
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**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG**

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between
Samuel F. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

—AND—

Andrew T. Wood and Matthew Leggat,
OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

as Hardware Merchants, in Winnipeg, has been dissolved
by mutual consent, Mr. Johnson retiring.

The business will be continued by George D. Wood of
Winnipeg, and Wood and Leggat, of Hamilton, under the
name and style of George D. Wood & Co to whom all
accounts must be paid.

(Signed), S. F. JOHNSON,
ANDREW T. WOOD
MATTHEW LEGGAT.

Referring to the above we beg to solicit a continuance
of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.

WINNIPEG, March 24th, 1885.



**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AGENTS FOR
CHASE & SANBORN'S
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IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half-Bbls. and Bbls.
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New Valencias, Eleme Raisins
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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. 3

WINNIPEG, APRIL 7, 1885.

NO. 28.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

J. A. S. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 7, 1885.

W. P. NOLAN, provision merchant, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

JOHN LADBY, hotel-keeper, Port Arthur, has sold out to G. M. Francis.

W. F. SMITH, of the Li-Quor Tea Company, Winnipeg, has sold out his business to Ede & Christie.

THE Portage la Prairie paper-mill is to resume work again this summer, and will be running before May 1.

The council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade meet this afternoon to make arrangements for the quarterly meeting of the board, which takes place on Tuesday next.

THE American Plumbing Company, of Winnipeg, has been dissolved. Robert Muir retires, and the business will be carried on by Neil McDonald and D. R. McCallum.

NEWS from all over the province goes to show that seeding operations have commenced in every municipality on high-lying lands, and before the end of the week will be general all over.

GEO. H. ROGERS & Co. have purchased the dry goods stock of Thomas Bennie & Co., Winnipeg, and will continue the business.

THE Dominion Land Department have issued an order to all the agents in the Northwest, to the effect that all homesteaders who volunteer for service during the rebellion will have their time of service allowed in fulfilment of their homestead conditions of residence.

THE Caechon Block, Winnipeg, came near being destroyed by fire on Friday last. Considerable damage was done, and among the sufferers are J. Nott, plumber, and Feilde Haffner & Co., commission merchants, and agents for the Dominion Organ Co.

THE Winnipeg Board of Trade report for 1884, with a statistical record of the city's trade during that year and a sketch of its commercial growth since 1870, has been published in pamphlet form by order of the board. Members and other business men can have copies of the same by applying to the secretary.

THE Minnedosa Tribune is responsible for the statement that one John Ralston, a few miles from that town, is about to start a small pottery on his farm. Clay to make common pottery is to be found in abundance in the north-western part of the province; and if Mr. Ralston has struck a particularly good seam, his proposed industry should be a paying undertaking.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER, of the City Roller Mills, Winnipeg, have been negotiating for some time for the erection of a roller mill at Qu'Appelle. The arrangements are complete, the machinery is ordered, and the erection of the mill is about to be commenced, with the intention of having it running by next fall. It will have a capacity of 150 barrels in 24 hours.

FROM Portage la Prairie the news comes that all the grain buyers in that town have stopped purchasing, and at very few other points in the province will any buying operations be carried on during the present month, as the seeding movement and bad roads will almost entirely shut off receipts. There is still a large quantity of wheat in the hands of farmers, which will be marketed after seeding is over.

C. J. STILWELL has again embarked in journalism, this time at Fort William, which promises to become a dangerous rival of Port Arthur. His new journal is named *The Echo*, and let us hope that it will always be distinctly heard when the interests of the Northwest are at stake. May Mr. Stilwell have success with his new paper.

THE new time-card of the Fargo & Southern Railway, which went into force on the 1st of this month, shows two through trains a day between Fargo and St. Paul. This company have adopted the new style of sleeping-car, which gives a complete section to each sleeper, and have in many other ways improved Northwestern travel. It is worth the trouble for Manitobans going south to change at Fargo and try this new route on to St. Paul or Minneapolis.

W. CLOUGH, late of the English Restaurant, has opened up a new establishment of a similar character on Main street, near Owen. The place is the most comfortably and elegantly fitted up of its class in the Northwest. It will have a bar, lunch-room, and spacious dining-room, so that anything can be supplied from a fifteen-cent lunch to a first-class dinner. The whole arrangements show that it is meant for a first-class lunch and dining-house, and not for a groggery, as the majority of our licensed restaurants in the past have been. The institution is a good proof of the progress of Winnipeg in the right direction.

THERE was considerable excitement on Sunday last over the enforcing of a by-law of the City Council against Sunday labor. The Chief of Police had a number of barbers, hotel boot-blacks, electric-light inspectors, newspaper printers, and others arrested, much to the annoyance of such people. It is claimed by supporters of the by-law that the chief has been stretching its provisions; but it is evident that it requires amending. There is some kind of a by-law wanted to keep in order a certain low grade of Hebrew hand-me-downs, whose lawless practices are condemned by none more strongly than by respectable people of their own race, who are among our best citizens. Along with these the refreshment-shanty might be dispensed with on Sundays.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

John Bennett, hotel, Acton, has sold out.
 Frank Berry, hotel, Toronto, has sold out.
 Rumohr Bros., grocers, Windsor, have sold out.
 C. Baxter, hotel, Beeton, has assigned in trust.
 John Owens, Berlin wool, etc., Toronto, is dead.
 Barry & Co., grocers, Strathroy, have dissolved.
 Mike McGuire, grocer, St. Catharines, is selling out.
 J. G. Carter, general agent, Toronto, has sold out.
 Arthur Reeves, grocer, Orillia, has assigned in trust.
 James Donovan, cigars, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.
 Robt. Wilson, shoes, Hamilton, has assigned in trust.
 R. Calder, hotel, Embro, has sold out to J. H. Hobbs.
 Jno. Craib, dry goods, Clinton, is moving to Brantford.
 W. Battel, general store, Lawrence Station, has sold out.
 W. H. Danbrook, confectionery, Oakville, has sold out.
 J. Hobbs, tinware, Embro, has sold out to J. G. Anderson.
 J. Hathaway, shoes, Burford, has sold out to C. F. Gidney.
 John McClean, boots and shoes, Hamilton, is selling out.
 A. L. Reeves, jr., grocer, Hamilton, is offering to sell out.
 Kimmerly & Aiken, general store, Dresden, have assigned.
 E. Moran, confectioner, Toronto. Bailiff's sale advertised.
 John Struthers, general store, Alma, has assigned in trust.
 H. J. Taylor, general store, Bothwell, has been burned out.
 O. D. Cowan, wringers, Gananoque, has been burned out.
 George Graham, publisher, Trenton, has sold out to J. A. Orr.
 Farley & Co., dry goods, Toronto, are asking an extension.
 Kaufman & Wildfang, general store, Elmwood, have failed.
 Thos. Heslop, fruit, etc., Toronto, is in the hands of the bailiff.
 Graves Bros., general store, Delhi, have moved to Langton.
 A. Westland & Co., general store, Wyoming, have dissolved.
 Miss Hutchinson, milliner, Picton, stock being sold by auction.
 Walter Brown, hotelkeeper, Alton, has sold out to Mrs. J. Dean.
 W. A. Hawkins, general store, Brooklin, has removed to Whitby.
 Mrs. Higgins, general store, Allenford, has sold out to R. Syper.
 A. York, general store, Baldwin, has sold out to John Sowerby.

Jas. Armstrong, grocer, Dundalk, has sold out to R. G. Phillips.

The Port Elgin Brush Factory, Port Elgin, has been burned out.

Miss S. A. Sample, millinery, Peterboro', has assigned in trust.

George Smith & Co., woolens, Lambton Mills, has assigned in trust.

Baines & Boyle, stoves and tins, Woodstock, have assigned in trust.

R. Campbell, general store, Whitby, has sold out to W. A. Hawkins.

Wm. Simpson, boots and shoes, Toronto, is selling stock off by auction.

Mahee & Derbyshire, grist and saw mill, Odesza, have been burned out.

T. T. Richards, general store, Penetanguishene, has been burned out.

Geo. D. McKay, gents' furnishing, London, stock has been sold by assignee.

J. R. L. Waugh, general store, Chesley, has failed and gone out of business.

Douglas Bros, iron workers, Toronto, have dissolved. Each continues alone.

Mrs. E. Neelin, grocer, Spencerville, is selling off stock and giving up business.

A. D. Freeman, general store, Listowel, stock has been sold to J. M. Schinblim.

Atkinson & Cowan, wringers, corset steels, etc., Gananoque, have been burned out.

Steel & Hutten, general store, Thornbury, have dissolved. J. G. Hutten continues.

Z. Vanleeven & Son, general store, Moscow and Enterprise, closing Enterprise branch.

Hamilton & Haight, hardware, St. Marys, have dissolved. James Hamilton continues.

A. Taylor & Son, grocers and flour and feed, Toronto, have sold out grocery business to — Marmion.

David Smith, general store, Huntsville, has admitted — Culp into partnership. Style Smith & Culp.

John McLeod & Co., dry goods, Woodstock, have dissolved. McLeod retires. Style now J. Martin & Co.

Masters & McPhail, picture frames, Toronto have dissolved. A. J. Masters continues as A. J. Masters & Co.

Struthers & Powell, general store, Brussels, have dissolved. A. S. Struthers retires, and J. M. Struthers takes his place.

Kenner & Whitaker, books, Bowmanville, have dissolved. Whitaker retires. New firm formed under style Kenner & Co.

Harris, Campbell & Co., furniture, Ottawa, have dissolved. L. Deacon retires. Business continued by remaining partners under style of Harris & Campbell.

QUEBEC.

Eli Lavoie, hairdresser, Montreal, is dead.

Alex. Rough, confectionery, Montreal, is dead.

Nap. Fortin, grocer, Quebec, has assigned in trust.

Julien & Genest, grocers, Quebec. Damaged by fire.

M. Trester, fancy goods, Montreal, is giving up business.

J. A. Charland, distiller, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

P. H. Desjardins & Co., jewelers, Montreal, have dissolved.

W. J. Clarke, fancy goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. C. V. Beauzejour, milliner, Joliette, is out of business.

C. A. Blodgett, groceries, livery, etc., Covansville, is away.

Narcisse Parent, grocer, Joliette, has sold out to Louis Vigneux.

Joseph Monarque, furniture, Montreal. Bailiff's sale advertised.

Alderic Corbeil, dry goods, St. Jerome, has sold out to — Guilmette.

D. Poliquin & Co., boot and shoes, Montreal. Dennis Poliquin is dead.

Sorgius Archambault, general store, St. Theodosie, has assigned in trust.

Davidson & Horan, dry goods, Quebec. Nian Davidson of the firm is dead.

Leach, Rows & Bell, wholesale fruits, Montreal, have dissolved. Leach retires.

Eugene Bernier, general store, St. Simons, Rirouski County, has assigned in trust.

Leblanc & Desaulniers, wholesale fruit, Montreal. Stock partially damaged by water.

P. P. Martin & Co., wholesale dry goods, Montreal. Stock slightly damaged by smoke.

Senecal, Cadieux & Co., wholesale liquors and fireworks, Montreal. Partially burned out.

R. S. Oliver & Co., flour, Montreal. Robt. W. Oliver has ceased doing business under this style.

A. Cleghorn, preserved meats, St. Henri, Jacques Cartier County. Offering to compromise.

Laroque & Bourque, boots and shoes and dry goods, St. Jerome and St. Johns, about dissolving.

McPherson & Alexander, produce, etc., Montreal, Quebec, Lancaster and Brockville, have dissolved.

Clement dit F. Proulx & Clement dit C. Proulx, general store, St. Genevieve, Jacques County, have dissolved.

NOVA SCOTIA.

James McGuire, general store, Caledonia, has assigned.

R. H. Gardiner, general store, Brooklyn, asking an extension.

A. J. Reid, general store, Middle Musquodoboit, has sold out to Daniel Reid.

Union Furniture & Merchandise Co., Bau River. Burned out and asking extension.

Geo. Pattison, tinware, etc., Windsor, has admitted C. W. Knowles as partner. Style Pattison & Knowles.

Morrison, Hale & Shattuck, general store, Isaac's Harbor, have dissolved. Business continued by Geo. H. Shattuck and Wm. Morrison, under style of Shattuck & Morrison.

NEW BRUNSWICK

John McDonald, dry goods, Fredericton, has assigned in trust.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

L. Kickham & Co., general store. Son's Lawrence Kickham of this firm is dead.

Sinclair, Minto & Stewart, general store, Summerside, have dissolved. Sinclair & Stewart continue.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,
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SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

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J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager.

WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 7, 1885.

EFFECT OF THE REBELLION ON TRADE AND IMMIGRATION.

When the first news of half-breed outbreak in Saskatchewan reached this city, among the many evil effects it was expected to produce, was that of effectually crushing trade all over the Northwest during the present season. Other scares have become much less powerful upon people's minds during the past week and with others the fear of trade being paralyzed for any great length of time is gradually fading away. People who have been arriving from the east and the south during the past week have been struck with the unconcerned manner in which people here are moving around about their every day affairs, while away in the eastern provinces and in the United States excitement is at a high pitch over the outbreak. This is accounted for by the fact, that here we comprehend better the extent of the trouble, and are satisfied as to the manner of settling it, while we are able to judge more accurately of the truth or falsehood of the rumors which are flying around, and, like a snowball rolling down a hill, gathering strength as they travel. In the same manner as we comprehend more thoroughly the nature of the outbreak, and begin to define the limits within which it is circumscribed, its probable injury to trade grows less in our eyes. While the half-breed rebellion may and doubtless does extend over quite a stretch of country, that country is but sparsely settled, and in trade importance certainly not great. While, therefore, this circumstance may add greatly to the difficulties of quelling the insurrection it greatly lessens the injury done to trade and industrial affairs at present, and less than a month hence, when forces enough have gone to the front to quiet any fears of Indian or half breed risings outside of the Saskatchewan district trade affairs will resume their usual course.

The effect that the outbreak will have upon immigration to this country is moaned over by some people, and here again there is little or no reason for fear. The immigration to the western portion of this continent during the coming summer does not promise to be very heavy, for the simple reason that the depressed

state of agriculture all over the world during the past year is not likely to attract many new settlers to countries which are wholly dependent upon agriculture. Of the immigrants coming to the Northwest during this season, not one in fifty will be scared away by the rebellion; and if we are to judge by former outbreaks they seem to stimulate the settlement of a new country. Winnipeg was only an unknown village until the rebellion of 1869 brought it into notice, and stimulated emigration to this province. The real settlement of Minnesota only commenced in earnest, until after the massacre of Custer and his men by the Sioux under Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse. It is just possible that the Riel rebellion in Saskatchewan will be the introduction to a stream of immigration to the Northwest such as has never been seen yet. To Manitobans there is this hope, namely that settlers will in future be more likely to select lands within the province, and where closer settlement precludes all idea of Indian risings, in preference to rushing hundreds of miles beyond it, and settling on inferior land, without the school and other privileges to be found in Manitoba, and in places where the Indian is in excess of the white population.

RAILWAY DISALLOWANCE.

It has been the favorite argument of the supporters of the present Dominion Government of late, that once the C.P.R. is completed to the Pacific Coast railway disallowance in Manitoba shall cease, and the monopoly of the C.P.R. will be at an end. This has been used as a kind of a soothing syrup by the irresponsible supporters of Sir John, to be applied to opponents, who are pliable enough to swallow it, or to be taken by themselves, when they happen to be affected with a fit of provincial rights. That there have been many inducements held out, to lull the gushing Conservatives into such a belief must be admitted. In his famous appeal for aid to the C.P.R. company over a year ago Sir Charles Tupper gave assurances, that the monopoly provisions would not be insisted upon after the completion of the main line of the company, while even the prominent officers of the company have been hinting of late, that it would be well for them to waive their monopoly privileges at an early date, in order that the progress of the Northwest and the profit of their own line may be

advanced. With all these indications before them it is not to be wondered at that the gushing supporters of the present Ottawa Government, who live in the Northwest, should be lulled into the belief, that railway liberties were about to be conceded to the prairie province; for it must be borne in mind, that there are many men here with fixed Conservative views, who cling to old party ties, but who would welcome as a great deliverance from their present anomalous position, the news of a complete change, not only in the railway, but in every other policy connected with Northwestern affairs, of the Government now in power. It is truly astonishing how many men thus cling with one hand to old party ties, and with the other to the hope, that their political leaders will yet adopt a policy giving Manitoba at least some of her rights.

The hope held by such people as we have alluded to above, should certainly be dispelled now by the treatment given in the Dominion Parliament to the Portage la Prairie and Lake of the Woods railway charter. This proposed railway may or may not be one urgently needed in this province. With that question we have nothing to do. If it was one not necessary, it would have all the less chance of ever causing any interference with the C.P.R. monopoly, and instead of being rapidly built, would become so much dead stock on the hands of the charter peddlars. If it was a very necessary line the wants of the Northwest should dictate its being allowed. Take it from either point, it is a test of the Government, if they intend to hold on still to their disallowance policy, and it has shown that they are determined to cling tenaciously to the same.

Two years ago the principal argument used in favor of railway monopoly was the right thus conceded to the C.P.R. company, and while there were in this and other provinces loud mouthed demagogues, who proposed to sweep away the monopoly, and completely ignore the claims of the company, the bulk of the thinking people here and elsewhere held no such extreme ideas, but asked for its abolition in a manner that would allow a just settlement of all existing rights. It might well be expected that now, when even the C.P.R. Company are in the mood to make concessions, the Government would also be prepared to do the

same. But the treatment of the Portage and Lake of the Woods railway bill in committee shows that it is not for protection to the C. P. R. Company, that railway monopoly is to be enforced in the future. The remarks of members and supporters of the present Government were to the effect, that as a matter of trade policy outside of the interests of the railway company, monopoly must be maintained. Trade between the Northwest and the whole eastern world must pass through eastern Canada, no matter how much Northwestern interests may suffer thereby. Any independence of trade feeling in this country must be crushed out, and every inch of progress and development here made subservient to eastern interests. Our exports and imports must pass through the hands of eastern men, and they be allowed to levy "Backsheesh" upon them. Every outlet that would allow Manitoba and the Northwest to move in the direction of trade independence must be carefully barred, for here is the richest preserve in which to practice the extortions of the east, and all outsiders who seek a footing here must be held as poachers.

It is astonishing how the political enthusiast will look to party for relief from grievances which can never be relieved from such a source, and we have in the Northwest many who would like to persuade us, that with a Reform Government in power the grievances of Manitoba would soon disappear. Such a hope is as delusive as that of the gushing Conservative of the Northwest already referred to, as no relief can be looked for from a party whose aid in a Dominion election can be purchased, as it was before by a tariff which is one of the worst burdens Manitoba has to bear. Our interests are Northwestern, while those of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces are eastern; and the two must ever be diametrically opposite. Anything secured for Manitoba from any Ottawa Government must be dragged therefrom. There is but one course open to the people of Manitoba, and that is in unity of action in regard to all dealings with Ottawa, and a complete disregard of all the ties which bind old political parties. Manitoba's representatives must go to Ottawa and be not merely Manitoban's first, but Manitobans only. Every tie of party must be torn asunder when the rights of the province demand it, and

even patriotism viewed in its modern interpretation of enlightened self interest. Until Manitoba has attended the funeral of both Grit and Tory, and the sole political party here is that of provincial rights, attempts to get justice from Ottawa are futile. Let the new party be that of every Manitoban, and the two old ones only political relics of a past age, suited only to oppress a new country like the heritage we possess.

SUNDAY TRADING.

The question of what business callings should be allowed to be carried on on Sunday without interference from the representatives of the law, is one which has caused considerable trouble and a great amount of acrimonious discussion in most of the cities of this continent; and as each town grows to be a centre of any magnitude, it is sure to have the battle to fight. In this respect Winnipeg is no exception; and the attempt last Sunday to put in force a city by-law prohibiting Sunday labor has brought us face to face with the difficulty, if such we may call it, in its worst form.

A question like this no doubt appears to many people one outside of the limits of a trade journal to discuss, and which should be left to theologians and moralists to settle, but to accept such a view would be to admit that trade and morality have no connection, and for the credit of the former we earnestly protest against the acceptance of any such doctrine. Trade may be kept separate from theology, and carried on without its aid; but its proper conduct is inseparable from morality, and it must find its way into illegitimate channels if not guided by sound moral principles. On grounds of morality and trade combined we are therefore forced to discuss this vexed question.

It has been customary to decide the question of the limits of Sunday labor and trading in accordance with the views of the community in which the question is being discussed; and with people who lay claim to being Christians, it is astonishing what an amount of elasticity of belief there is about what should be included within the scope of works of necessity. If we take this test of the question, there can be no doubt as to what would be the verdict of the people of Winnipeg. It might not be up to the extreme of strict puritanical prejudices; but it would

certainly be dead against the unchecked liberty for trading and labor of every kind on Sunday, and in favor of preserving as far as possible one day in seven as a day of rest, if only as a means of promoting the health and happiness of mankind.

But when this question is left to the decision of a community, and that decision favors Sunday observance by abstaining from labor, there are those who cry out about interference with personal liberty—a cry which has a wonderful effect upon the minds of unthinking people. But it is very hollow after all, and is just the same cry as was raised in England against the factory acts, which prevented heartless parents from making young slaves of their children of tender years, and greedy employers from taking advantage of their heartlessness. Another echo of the cry has been heard in every country where compulsory education has been enforced, and parents are not suffered the liberty of allowing their children to grow up in savage-like ignorance. The whole cry is a fraud with a sentimental mask drawn over it.

But to throw aside all claims moral and social, let us view this question purely as one of a trade, to be decided upon accepted principles of the same. A nation's first care should be to build up its commerce, and what is binding upon a nation is binding upon a city, and in the question of prohibiting Sunday trade lies that of protection to legitimate traders. If we look over the city of Winnipeg and separate those who are anxious to engage in Sunday trading from those who are not, there will be no doubt as to who are entitled to our protection and consideration. On the side of Sunday trading we will find little outside of the tag-rag and bobtail of society, who are doing little or nothing for the city's progress, and who pay scarcely a cent of its taxation, the exception to the latter rule being the lower grade of our hotels and groggeries. Against Sunday trading we will find nearly every respectable merchant in the city, and ninety-five per cent. of its tax-paying force. Which of these should be protected? It is needless to ask; and the man who closes up his place of business on Sunday must be protected in so doing from the opponent who would offer unfair competition by keeping open and selling when the other was closed.

A city by-law having been found wanting is no proof that there should be any relaxation in the efforts of our City Council to prohibit unnecessary Sunday labor. A new one can be framed which will better meet the city's wants, and which will prove a protection to many of our respectable business men against unprincipled competitors.

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JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
CLOTHING and
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 D. FRASER, Manager. **WINNIPEG.**

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PORTER & RONALD,
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CARBERRY & NIXON,
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Forwarders & Commission Merchants
 Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
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PEDDIE & CO.,
TRADE AUCTIONEERS
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 Have REMOVED to
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 Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,
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AUCTION TRADE SALES !!
 Of Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries
Every Wednesday & Thursday,
 At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,
Oatmeal Mills,
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 Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest
 rates to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.
MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.

Magneso-calcite Fire-proof Co.
 Manufacturers of Magneso-calcite Lined Solid Body
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES!
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FIRE-PROOF LINING
 For Vaults, Partitions, Shutters, Doors, etc.,
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R. H. GRAY & CO
GENTS' FURNISHINGS
 Specialties.  Specialties.
 PATENT SHIRTS,
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METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE,
 Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

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WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS
 Have constantly in
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FRESH, SALT,
SMOKED and
FROZEN FISH,
CANNED FISH,
PIG'S FEET,
TRIPLE, TONGUES
and SOUNDS,
ANCHOVIES,
OYSTERS,
 Catherine Block, 19 Alexander Street West,
WINNIPEG.

GEO. B. CROSS & CO.
Commission Merchants,
 Consignments of Farm Produce
 solicited.
PROMPT CASH RETURNS.
GOOD STORAGE.
 88 Princess Street, **WINNIPEG.**

Sparkling Lager Beer !!
 Is now ready for the Market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
 Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per
 EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Specialty,
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
 In Wood and Bottle always on hand.
REDWOOD BREWERY,
 The Largest Institution of its class in Western Cana
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
 North Main Street, **WINNIPEG.**

STRANG & COMPANY,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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JNO. GREY & CO'S
 (London and Glasgow.)
JAMS & JELLIES,
 Raspberry. Greengage.
 Strawberry. Damson.
 Black Currant. Gooseberry.
 Marmalade.
 Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 7lb Glass Jars.

KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,
 TEA IMPORTERS,
 Sole Northwest Agents for John Gray & Co
 50 KING STREET, WINNIPEG

Campbell, Spera & Co.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS
Fancy Dry Goods,
SMALLWARES, &c
 Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Collar
 Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls
 Etc., Etc.
 Corner of William and Princess Street
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Although the month of April was entered upon during the past week, and there was the usual stir in connection with commercial monetary affairs with which a month opens, no marked features seem to have been developed. Saturday was the 4th, but the aggregate of paper falling due was too small to cause any flutter at the banks, and the day was altogether an uninteresting one. As was expected, the volume of discounts has materially increased since the month opened, quite a share of the early spring purchases having gone into paper from April 1. Banks have had no trouble in attending to this demand, but state that they feel more or anything but plentiful at present. Outside of houses with regular lines of discount there is considerable demand for small loans, and this the banks do not attempt to meet just now. Rates of discount are unchanged, being: First-class paper, 8 per cent; ordinary, 9 to 10; and promiscuous and one-name, 10 to 12. In loans on real estate mortgage business has been flat during the week. The trouble out west has put a damper on the call for loans on farm property in western points, and the business in the older-settled districts has been in small loans and very scattered, making lots of work for agents. There is still a good business expected in farm loans during the remainder of spring, and improvement is looked for as soon as seeding commences and farmers begin to see their actual wants. The loans called for in the city have been few in number and light in amounts, although quite a business could be done in doubtful loans, which companies now refuse, but would have taken readily in boom days.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There can be no doubt but the wholesale trade has suffered during the past week from the rumors of rebellion in the west, and the business which should now be coming in from the far northwestern points has not come in, and in a few instances heavy orders previously given have been cancelled or stopped till further orders. This, however, has only extended to some lines of business, while others have suffered nothing only from the unsettled feeling which the conflicting rumors of rebellion and absurd stories of Indian risings created. On the other hand some houses have been called upon for military supplies to an extent which has more than made up for the business lost by the excitement. These houses are the exception, however, as most have felt the evil effects of the rebellion scare. But to diversify this, and it will be found that quite a healthy feeling has been making progress. In districts not interested the business done has been quite liberal, and most people are of the opinion that the country is entering upon a prosperous summer for trade. Once the scene of trouble is properly located and circumscribed it will be found that matters have been improving. There is quite a share of activity in season goods lines, but others dependant upon building and contracting the state of trade has not been so satisfactory, owing probably to the break up of the frost and snow being fairly set

in. Lines of every day consumption have been most favored by the military supply demand, and have consequently least reason for complaints. Collections on the whole have been reasonably free, and the report regarding them fairly satisfactory. Saturday was the 4th, but the quantity of trade paper falling was too small to cause any stir in the wholesale trade. Altogether the week, while it has been a disturbed one, has been far from a quiet one among city wholesalers.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The demand for spring machinery and especially for seeders has been quite active during the week, and quite a quantity have gone out of the city. As the season advances it improves, and the volume of spring sales is likely to be materially increased during the next ten days or so. Collections are reported still slow, but not more so, than was looked for at this time.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The first rush of the spring demand is over in this trade, but there is still a joggling business being done, although the activity of last month is gone. As soon as a week or so of fine weather is experienced over the province a lively sorting trade is looked for. The spring opening trade has certainly been very satisfactory, but the quantity of paper falling due has been very light.

CLOTHING.

This branch has been very seriously interfered with by the rebellion in Saskatchewan, and quite a number of heavy orders for that territory have been cancelled or delayed for further orders. Outside of that there has been a fair state of activity, and March has been altogether a good month for sales. Collections it would be difficult to report on, the paper falling due being very little.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The active demand for staples reported in our last still continues in this trade, and has been supplemented by quite a few calls for specialties. Altogether there is no reason for complaint about sales, and collections are reported quite satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This trade has shared in the demand for military stores, and the general business being also fairly active, the sales of the past week have been above the average, and on the whole there has been every reason for satisfaction.

DRY GOODS.

The feeling in this trade has been good during the week, although the uncertain feeling about the state of the troubled district has interfered with business somewhat, and has held back the shipment of some orders. The injury to business, however, has been much less than might have expected, and the moderate activity of the spring's trade keeps steady. From many points west and south orders are coming in freely, and the extreme Northwest is the only district which has been affected. The report from collections is fairly satisfactory, but the quantity of paper falling due this month is light.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

A moderate business has been done in this line during the week, and business has been

flowing in a steady way, but with no extra activity. With a stretch of milder weather a very great improvement is looked for. There has not been enough of collections falling due on which to have a report, but no complaints are heard.

FISH.

Shipments of car loads of fresh fish are finished for the season, none having gone out during the week. The weather south is now too warm to admit of shipments by ordinary freight cars, and the season for expressing will not set in until the dullness after lent is over. There has been only a moderate local demand, and this being limited prices have eased off a little. White fish in car lots are offered at 4½¢, and in small lots at 5¢. Jack fish can be had at 1½ to 1¾¢ in car lots, and sell at 2 to 2½¢ in small lots. Oysters are beginning to disappear owing to the season nearing a close, and stocks now on hand are offered at 28 to 30¢ for Standards, and 35 to 40¢ for Selects.

FRUIT.

There has been a brightening up in this trade during the past week, and sales, especially in the city, have increased considerably. There have been no changes in prices, and no novelties in green fruit, but fresh lettuce and radishes from the south have been arriving almost daily by express. Quotations are: Apples, \$5.50 to 6 a bbl; Mexican oranges, \$5.50 to \$6; California River side, \$6 to 6.50 a box; Lemons, \$5 to \$5.50; Alemeaa grapes, \$5 to 6 a bbl; Eleme figs in boxes 16 to 20¢ per lb; Dates, raisins and currants are unchanged in prices and not much in demand.

FUEL.

The demand for both wood and coal keeps steadily falling off, and the sales of the past week have very light indeed. Round lots of poplar are offered at \$2.25 on track, and tamarac at \$4 to \$4.50. Coal is unchanged in price. Quotations being: Anthracite, delivered, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to 10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

The slight activity noted in our last issue still continues, and has held through the past week. The orders coming in still continue to be small, so that the aggregate sales do not reach high figures.

GROCERIES.

This staple trade has been unsettled a little by the disturbed state out west, but the quantity of supplies required for the troops going to the front, has made up somewhat for the loss in sales caused. From all other parts of the country orders have been fairly numerous, and in the city business has improved a little. There has been a few trifling changes in prices of goods but none of any consequence, although teas are still firm and tendency upwards. Quotations are: Sugars, 6½ to 7¢ for yellows granulated, 8 to 8½¢; Paris lumps, 10¢; coffees, Rio 14 to 16¢; Mochas, 31 to 34¢. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyone gunpowder, 30 to 75¢; pan fired Japans, 26 to 50¢; basket fired 26 to 40¢; Congou, 23 to 30¢.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The business in light and fancy lines has been added to by the demand for fire arm

caused by the rebellion excitement. In heavy goods and metals there has been a quiet feeling however, which may be attributed in a great measure to the slow movement of the spring break up. The following are the quotations: Tin-plates, I.C., 14 x 20, \$6 to 6.25; 20 x 28, \$12 to 12.50; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7½ to 8c per lb, according to quality; bar-iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.50 to 3.75 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

There has been a steady and moderate business doing in this line during the week, without any unusual activity. The spring is advancing too slowly to allow of any great rush. Prices remain unchanged and are as follows: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 23c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

The spring activity has not yet fairly set in, although dealers are being called upon daily for figures. As yet actual calls have been for small lots only, but as spring advances quantities will no doubt increase, and there are several large bills being figured upon, which will give matters a good start as soon as the weather permits of delivery being called for. There is prospect of dealers holding prices up much better, than they did last year.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Business has been fairly active in this line during the week, and as the weather grows milder improvement is more marked. No changes in prices are reported and quotations are: Linseed oil raw, 69c per gal.; boiled, 72c. seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 45c; fine qualities, 55c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50 Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

General business has been fairly active during the week, and the demand for saddles, harness and other supplies for the military added has created quite a rush for several days. A good steady business is now looked for during the balance of this month. Collections are reported fair to good.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Although there has been a jogging trade during the week, business has been anything but lively, and there is still great room for improvement. The spring so far has not been equal to past years in aggregate of sales. Collections are reported only fair, in good compared with sales.

WINES AND SPIRITS

The rebellion excitement has caused a little stir in this trade but it has been only a little

hectic flush, which will soon subside. There is still almost no demand for foreign wines or spirits, but only for staple domestics. Prices of domestic spirits are as follows: --Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.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.

The movement of grain all over the province keeps steadily falling off, and last week the whole shipments from all points was little, if anything, over a dozen cars. In some points seeding has actually commenced with the farmers; while the spring break up has advanced so far that for a number of days back roads have not been in a condition to admit of much teaming. In the city the receipts have been exceedingly light by rail, and on the street they have been limited to the farmers who live only short distances from the city. The mills have all closed down for repairs, and will not be running again for two or three weeks. Their stocks of wheat are heavy, so that they are in no way anxious about supplies until the seeding operations are over. In oats receipts have been equally light, and barley has scarcely been seen on the market. In provisions the business has been above the average, and sales have been materially increased. Prices of meats have been a shade higher, while dairy products have been in good demand and firm in price.

WHEAT.

A few car loads have been offered in the city mostly low grades, and have sold slowly at low figures. Prices have been steady, but in some grades are almost nominal. Quotations are: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2, was worth 65c; No. 1 regular, 64c; No. 2, 58 to 59c; No. 3, 53 to 54c; rejected 40 to 46c.

OATS.

The filling of supplies for the troops going to the seat of the rebellion caused quite a lively demand early in the week, and prices stiffened up a little. This has subsided a little, but prices are still held firm, and with bad roads cutting off receipts the advance may be maintained for a time. Car lots sold at 40c, the lowest sale heard of being 39c.

BARLEY.

This grain is about out of the market, and very little more is expected to come forward this season.

FLOUR.

There has been very little local demand during the week outside of that for military stores. A few cars have gone to the east, the first of the season it be said, and the first since reduced rates came into force. Prices are unchanged, quotations being: Patents, \$2.30; strong baker's, \$2; XXXX, \$1.65; superfine \$1.25.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There are no shorts at the mills, and inside of a week there will be none in the city. Prices are: Bran, \$11 a ton; shorts, \$13; but these figures are now nominal.

POTATOES.

There is no demand for car lots, and small lots have changed hands at 55c. Higher figures

can be had for well preserved potatoes forced, and in some varieties fancy prices.

EGGS.

The downward run in prices is still going on. From 22c the drop has been going on last week until 20c was reached for fresh, and even 18c has been heard of as a quotation.

BUTTER.

There is still the steady demand for good qualities, and even a few of the better lots of medium have changed hands during the week. Poor qualities are still abundant and unsaleable. Fancy lots sell at 21 to 22c; good at 19 to 20c, and medium at 14 to 17c.

CHEESE.

The stock in the city is very low, and the demand is almost nil. Good quality is quoted at 15c.

HAMS

There has been a fair demand during the week, stimulated by the call for military supplies. Prices are firm, smoked being quoted at 13½ for round lots, and 14 to 14½ for small lots.

BACON.

Like other meats the feeling has been firm with a good active demand all week. Prices have been, dry salt, 9½ to 10½c; rolls 13½ to 14½c; breakfast, 13½ to 14½c.

MESS PORK.

There is none but Chicago packed now in the market, and this has been selling during the week at \$19 to 19.50.

LARD.

The feeling has been weak, and 20lb. pails have sold slowly at \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand for hogs is now confined to the butchers, packers having finished operations for this season. Quotations during the week were \$5 to \$5.25.

MINNEAPOLIS.

For two or three days during the past week there was much excitement among traders, and the market was very erratic; but the fever soon quieted, and the close was quiet and almost dull. The volume of business was large the first three days, millers buying quite heavily under the belief that there was something definite in the rumors; but the advance of 2c was not an development justified, and there was a slow decline until the figures at the opening were reached. The bulls had little to say to-day; but the bears were bold, and freely predicted that another month would make the winter crop all right, that war had been averted, and that much lower prices must rule before the end of April.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Apr. 1891
Wheat.				
No. 1 hard..	\$4	\$2	\$2	\$
" 2 ..	\$1	\$6	\$0	\$
" 1 ..	\$6	\$4	\$4	\$
" 2 ..	\$1	\$0	\$0	\$

Futures, which opened strong and advanced about a cent, closed weak at a decline of 2½c from the highest point, with May No. 1 hard at \$3½c. Coarse grains were strong

higher, Nebraska, corn advancing 2c, and closing at 37 to 39c; and No. 2. oats going up 1c, closing at 27 to 28c.

MILLSTUFF has been higher and strong, but closed weak, with bulk bran offered at \$10, and shorts at \$10.50 to 11 per ton.

FLOUR.—There was more inquiry at the opening of the week than for some time, and a very satisfactory trade was reported for a few days; but the bullish influences were soon dissipated, and the hand-to-mouth policy resumed away among buyers. The export demand is reported light, domestic trade slow, and the general market inactive; the grain prices are well sustained, and millers refuse concessions.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.50 to 4.80; straights, \$4.20 to 4.50; first bakers', \$3.40 to 3.80; second bakers', \$3 to 3.30; best low grades, \$1.85 to 2.10 in bags; red dog, \$1.40 to 1 60 in bags.

Thus far the water-power has not improved materially, and the mills have not yet exceeded a two-thirds production; but it is now considered only a question of a few days when the output will be considerably augmented. Last week's water-power was comparatively poor, and the mills felt the effects of it quite severely, the output dropping off 20,000 bbls. The output of the week was 83,100 bbls—averaging 11,871 bbls daily for the seven days—against 102,060 bbls for the preceding week, and 103,431 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. This week the water started in somewhat better, though not very good, and the production will reach nearly 100,000 bbls. Two mills are yet partially operated by steam, but they avail themselves of water-power as much as possible. There is some talk about dissolving the production pool next Monday; but this depends very much on how the water is at that time. With warmer weather prevailing, a better volume of water is expected by most millers inside of a week.

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

RECEIPTS.			
	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Mar. 17
Wheat, bush..	555,900	486,000	385,300
Flour, bbls ..	385	695	420
Millstuff, tons	114	40	24
SHIPMENTS.			
	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Mar. 17
Wheat, bush ..	75,900	67,300	74,000
Flour, bbls ..	85,791	95,105	93,274
Millstuff, tons ..	2,436	3,008	2,419

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	Mar. 30.	Mar. 23.	
No. 1 hard ..	1,242,403	1,259,883	
No. 2 hard ..	97,343	98,193	
No. 1 ..	1,700,332	1,799,182	
No. 2 ..	201,559	241,216	
No. 3 ..	7,932	18,053	
Rejected ..	11,872	14,656	
Special bins ..	535,562	500,554	
Total ..	3,857,093	3,901,742	

ST. PAUL.			
	April 1.	Mar. 25.	Mar. 18.
In elevators, bush	1,120,000	1,145,000	1,145,000

DULUTH.			
	Mar. 31.	Mar. 24.	Mar. 17.
In elevators, bush ..	6,039,700	5,987,590	5,887,000
Allout ..	101,000	101,000	—

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain market during the past week was decidedly weak compared with that of the previous one, and it is evident that the European war cloud has not thickened enough to give the bullish element ground to work upon. The week developed another tug at prices, and as the advantages and gains were in favor of the bulls the previous week, they went with the bears last one. Although opinion here generally is that an Anglo-Russian war is unavoidable, the belief is insufficient to raise prices. The terrible load of wheat on sight makes it an easy matter for the shorts to cover by delivery, and everybody seems more than usually anxious to avoid a load. In short, the wheat market is in such a state that it cannot be made to advance in anticipation of war being declared; and the actual declaration of war in Europe would be necessary to cause any material advance. Corn and other rough grains are in sympathy with wheat, and fluctuate in accordance. The same weak feeling attended meats; and pork started in with a break on Monday, and continued to decline most of the week. Altogether the markets of the past week had a downward tendency, although the actual fall in prices was small and the fluctuations were confined within very narrow limits.

On Monday the market opened with prices lower all round than Saturday's closing; and although a little recovery was apparent later in the day, the feeling on the whole was weak. Receipts of wheat were 88 cars, against 42 on Saturday. Closing quotations were:

	Apl.	May
Wheat ..	\$0.76½	\$0.81
Corn ..	37½	41½
Oats ..	27½	31½
Pork ..	11.95	12.05
Lard ..	6.82	6.90

Tuesday's wheat receipts increased to 125 cars, and the augmentation, combined with unfavorable advices from Liverpool, caused a quietness in sales, while in speculative circles matters were exceedingly dull. The day was a heavy one all round, and a decline in all prices took place, the closing showing no inclination to stir upwards. The following were closing figures:

	Apl.	May
Wheat ..	\$0.74½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	37½	41½
Oats ..	27½	31½
Pork ..	11.65	11.80
Lard ..	6.75	6.82½

The opening on Wednesday showed a general weakness in all grain; but the receipts having dropped to 75 cars, cash stiffened a little, and later on shorts began purchasing to cover last week's deals, and an upward movement set in, when at the close figures all round were a shade higher than at the same time the previous day. Foreign advices were not favorable, and the advance secured was due purely to

local speculation. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Apl.	May
Wheat ..	\$0.74½	\$0.79½
Corn ..	37½	41½
Oats ..	27½	31½
Pork ..	11.72½	11.85
Lard ..	6.75	6.82½

Although the wheat receipts on Thursday dropped to 57 cars, these light figures did not stimulate cash sales. There was a fair demand for futures by the shorts, and notwithstanding the dull and unpropitious European advices prices of grain advanced in all departments, and at the close wheat was firm at about half a cent higher than Wednesday's figures. The quotations at closing were:

	Apl.	May
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.80½
Corn ..	37½	41½
Oats ..	27½	31½
Pork ..	11.60	11.72½
Lard ..	6.75	6.82½

Friday being "Good Friday" the market a holiday feeling and throughout was dull and uninteresting. The receipts of wheat were 82 cars compared with 51 the previous day. In grain the feeling in this market was slightly stronger. Closing quotations were:

	Apl.	May.
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.80½
Corn ..	37½	41½
Oats ..	28½	31½
Pork ..	11.55	12.70
Lard ..	6.72½	6.77½

On Saturday wheat receipts were 80 cars. Car lots were in good demand but speculation rather quiet. Oats were quieter and easier in price. Corn was firm and slightly higher, while pork stiffened up a little also. Closing quotations were:

	Apl.	May.
Wheat ..	\$0.76	\$0.80½
Corn ..	37½	41½
Oats ..	28½	32½
Pork ..	11.72½	11.75
Lard ..	6.75	6.80

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

During the past week the stock market has been weak and most leading stocks have declined somewhat. None have suffered in any marked degree, but there has been a general movement favorable to the bears, and offerings have been much freer than bids. Outside of bank stocks and particularly in loan and land companies there has been almost no buyers and the decline in prices in some instances has been considerable. Altogether the week was a dull one for stocks. The subjoined closing bids on Wednesday, March 25th and April 1st give an indication of the tone of the market.

	Mar. 25.	Apr. 1
Montreal ..	195	192½
Ontario ..	110	—
Molson's ..	—	—
Toronto ..	182	180½
Merchants' ..	112½	111
Commerce ..	122	119
Imperial ..	124	—
Federal ..	46½	45
Dominion ..	101	158½
Standard ..	111½	111
Hamilton ..	120	120
Northwest Land ..	38½	35

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Since our last report there has been a livening up in the grain market, and especially in connection with wheat. Holders and buyers have at last met each other, and the movement during the past week has been the heaviest for nearly two months. Business has been stimulated by the hope of an early opening of navigation, and for some weeks to come quite a little activity is looked for. Although prices have stiffened a little under the more active state of affairs no great advance has taken place, and an effort to raise prices to any material extent would have the effect of dampening things. In meats the business done has been moderate, but not sufficient to warrant any advances; while butter has been much in the same state as last reported, choice lots selling freely and medium and lower grades being little called for.

WHEAT.

Quite a liberal business has been done, and offerings within the regular range of prices have been freely taken. No. 1 spring has sold at 84c, and No. 2 at 82c; No. 2 fall has been in good demand at 81c, and No. 3 fairly active at 82c. Goose has been selling from 70 to 73c.

OATS.

All offerings of white have been freely taken and millers want more, while mixed lots have also sold without difficulty. White has sold at 37 to 37½c, and mixed at 36 to 36½c.

BARLEY.

There has been a fair demand for this grain and quite a quantity has changed hands. No. 1 was not too plentiful and sold at 72c. Car lots of No. 2 went at 66c; No. 3 extra at 62c, and No. 3 slowly at 57 to 58c.

RYE.

No business doing and no sales of any consequence reported. Price nominal at 59c.

PEAS.

There has been very few sales, and prices are purely nominal ranging from 60 to 61c.

POTATOES.

The demand has been fairly active, and quite a few car lots have sold at 35c.

EGGS.

Receipts have been abundant, and prices have steadily declined. Early in the week 16c was paid for round lots, but 15c was soon reached, and latterly quotations of 14c were heard.

BUTTER.

There has been a steady good demand for choice dairy, and all lots offered have been freely taken at 17 to 18c. There has been a limited demand for good mediums but at very low prices 10c being about the general figure. Inferior lots were altogether unsaleable at any price. Receipts from the country have been steadily on the increase.

CHEESE.

A few small lots of choice have sold from 12 to 12½c, and poorer lots from 10 to 10½c. The demand has been light.

PORK.

Has been quiet and steady, with small lots going at \$16, but no active demand existing.

BACON.

Has been inactive and with very little moving. Car lots of long clear have been offered at 8c, and of Cumberland at 7½c. Small lots of one and two tons have sold at ½c higher.

HAMS.

Quite a few sales of small lots are reported, but no car lots. Pickled have been offered at

10c, and smoked have been selling at 11½ to 12c.

LARD.

Very few sales are reported and a quietness is felt. Tinnets have sold at 10 to 10½c. Tierces are offered at 9½c.

POULTRY.

The demand has been in excess of the supply during the week, and prices have been firm. Fowl sold at from 75 to 85c a pair; turkeys, \$1.50 to \$2.50; ducks, 80c to \$1 a pair; geese not to be had, but could be sold at \$1 to \$1.10.

APPLES.

There has been a good shipping demand all week, but lots suitable were scarce. Choice lots were wanted at \$2.50 to \$3 a bbl. Medium to good sold at \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Commercial Summary.

The milder weather has exerted a favorable influence upon general trade. Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* sustain this view, but do not record a material improvement thus far. The shipment of grain and provisions eastward has decreased slightly but the distribution of general merchandise has maintained proportions. The gain in the movement of grain to west and northwest, combined with the late check to the export movement has resulted in maintaining the visible supply at previous high levels, notwithstanding the heavy consumptive demands at home, particularly of Indian-corn. At New York, Boston, and Baltimore the sales to interior jobbers and retail merchants have been no heavier than the previous week. Dry goods commission houses report less business than during the first half of March, and jobbers say trade is dull. At Philadelphia there has been a rather better feeling, and a movement on a par with previous weeks; and at Chicago there is said to be some gain. The general industrial situation is no better than that of the week before. Considerable machinery in the Lowell and Lawrence cotton mills was expected to stop running about April 1. Although stocks at the mills are no larger, and in some instances are smaller, prices are no better, and production is therefore without profit. The western Pennsylvania bituminous coal strike, involving 10,000 men, appears no nearer a end, and the Philadelphia and Yonkers carpet-mill operatives, by the aid of trades-union contributions, refuse to return to work. It is noteworthy that 1,000 silk-mill operatives at Paterson, N. J., struck for and secured an advance of wages. The warlike news from London had an effect on speculative prices in nearly all lines. Trade at the Produce, Cotton, and Stock exchanges for a while became more active, and prices advanced. No. 2 red wheat closed at 91½c, as compared with 90½c March 20. Indian-corn sympathized to the extent of an advance of ½c on the week, closing at 50½c. War news has had more to do with the advance in wheat during the week than reports of restricted area, damage to the autumn-sown grain, or other causes. Hog products, also, were higher, but to a less degree, showing some reluctance in following prices of cereals. Refined lard closed at \$7.40, against \$7.35 a week previous; and spot mess pork at \$13.25, as compared with \$13.50. Iron continues dull and practically unchanged. Scotch imports are heavier, and receipts of southern

have been, and still are, averaging about 60 to 75 tons per week by steamer to New York, which leaves sailing vessel receipts out of account. Coal is quiet; recent sales have been fairly active; prices are low. With the exception of territory wools, which are comparatively scarce, most varieties are weak, and prices tend lower. The sales foot up to a fair figure, but business drags. Between the continued unsatisfactory state of the goods trade and the reports of a profitable foreign war, cotton for future delivery declined on the week an average of 20 points: this in spite of decreasing receipts. Spot cotton at New York is down to 11 3/16c. Another week of dull trade must be recorded in nearly every grocery staple. Sugar is lower. Canned goods, particularly tomatoes, have been active in a speculative way. Dry products are lower. There were 212,425 bales of cotton in the United States during the past week reported to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 200,000 in the preceding week, and with 162,176 and 129 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 83 per cent. of those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 30, a decrease of 7.

The Canadian Pacific.

Nothing definite about what is proposed to be done between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has yet come before the public in an authentic shape. The reason probably is that the negotiations have not yet resulted in a definite contract. Meanwhile rumor is busy in attempting to lift the veil, and is giving different versions of the affair. That the Government has been asked to release its lien on receiving back 7,500,000 acres of land and \$15,000,000 of the company's bonds, scarcely admits of a doubt. To this proposal, it has been said, the Government refuses to agree. Another \$20,000,000 of land besides those the Government was asked to take, would have had to be issued, and owing to some accounts the Government was asked to guarantee the bonds. This proposition contemplated the cancelling of the \$30,000,000 of issued stocks. It is said that the Government has shown a disposition to return on receiving a larger quantity of land and a larger amount of bonds.

The Government could afford to keep the lands till they could be disposed of, but a fear they would prove a dangerous possession in its hands; the future Governments of the Northwest would be sure to make all sorts of demands in respect to them, and the Government would get no peace if it attempted to resist. But for this, there would be no objection to taking back the lands; but as the case stands the objection seems fatal.

The company's bonds would not be a desirable security for the Government to hold in the hands of private individuals the interest thereon might be regularly met, while if the bonds were due to the government, it might not be paid, so strong would be the temptation to employ the money otherwise, as in extensive betterments.

If the Government must once more receive the aid of the company, and it is difficult

how the road can otherwise be finished, the only safe way of doing so is to hold fast by the lien and increase the amount of the loan. A release of the lien would prove to be practically a gift of the loan to the company to which all property in the road would belong; and if the enterprise became profitable the government would have furnished nearly all the capital to build the road and the road when built would be the property of the company. It is quite true that some thing like this was contemplated when the contract with the Syndicate was first made; but this was on the understanding that the amount named in that instrument was to be all that was to be given for a completed road. The conditions of the contract will be virtually altered if the government is to increase the original subsidy by thirty, forty or fifty millions. If this were done, it would not be fair that the government should not have a claim on the road for the amount of the extra advance over and above that contained in the original contract. The government ought by some means to release the lien; and if it must make a further advance, it can only do so with safety to the public by retaining an interest in the road which it will be possible to enforce. If the lien were relinquished on the terms proposed or any other, the question would remain whether the company could raise \$15,000,000 on its own bonds; and in case it failed to do so, the next move would be to call on the government for a guarantee of the bonds.—*Money Times*.

Deposits of United States Insurance Companies with the Dominion Government.

Much having been said lately of the securities deposited with the Dominion Government by the American insurance companies doing business in Canada, we give them as under from the list issued by the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa. We think it likely that the companies will be required to exchange the American securities for Canadian ones, for the same reason that foreign insurance companies doing business in the United States are required to deposit American securities. We would premise that deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to life policies existing March 31, 1878; and those marked (B) to policies subsequent to that date.

The securities of the *Etna Fire*, of Hartford (Robert Wood, general agent, Montreal), are \$23,000 municipal securities, \$77,000 U.S. bonds (accepted at \$97,700). Of the *Etna Life*, of Hartford (W. H. Orr, manager, Toronto), \$100,000 U.S. gold bonds (A), \$600,000 U.S. bonds and \$25,000 debentures, province of Quebec (A). The *Agricultural Fire*, of Watertown, N.Y. (Joseph Flynn, chief agent, Cobourg, Ont.), \$100,000 U.S. bonds, 4 per cent. The *Equitable Life* (R. W. Gale, manager, Montreal), \$100,000 city of St. Louis bonds (A), \$265,000 U.S. bonds (B). The *Hartford Fire* (Robert Wood, general agent, Montreal), \$55,000 U.S. bonds and \$25,420 bank stock, accepted at \$100,000. The *Metro-politan Life*, of New York (Thomas A. Temple, general agent, St. John, N.B.), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The *New York Life* (F. W. Campbell,

M.D., attorney, Montreal), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The *Phenix Fire and Marine*, of Brooklyn, N.Y. (Robert Hampson, general agent, Montreal), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The *Travellers' Life and Accident* (Chas. F. Russell, chief agent, Toronto), \$100,000 U.S. bonds, \$25,000 municipal debentures, \$20,000 Montreal Harbor bonds (accepted at \$140,500), being \$100,000 (A), \$45,000 par (B). The *Union Mutual Life*, of Maine (Wm. Mulock, agent, Toronto), \$100,000 U.S. 4 per cent. bonds (A), and \$50,000 district of Columbia U.S. bonds, and \$20,000 U.S. bonds (B). The *United States Life*, of New York (Thomas A. Temple, attorney, St. John, N.B.), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The following companies have ceased to do new business, but keep up their renewals: The *Connecticut Mutual Life*, of Hartford (Robert Wood, general agent, Montreal), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The *National Life of the United States* (John F. Bell, attorney, Windsor, Ont.), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The *Northwestern Mutual Life*, of Milwaukee (M. W. Mills, chief agent, Toronto), \$100,000 U.S. bonds. The *Phenix Mutual Life*, of Hartford (H. D. Simpson, attorney, Montreal), \$105,000 U.S. bonds.

The Wool Market.

Taking the sales as an index of the market, business has been a little more active during the past week. The improvement has been "in spots," however and the market as a whole has continued very quiet. Manufacturers, as a rule are carrying small stocks and are forced to come into the market frequently for such small lots as are required to meet the near wants of the looms. Mills running on Jersey yarns are very busily employed, and, though working to their full capacity, and in many cases late into the night, are unable to keep pace with orders. Low and quarter-blood staple wools, which are used for this class of production, are therefore in good demand, but spinners resist any attempt to advance prices. The worsted yarn mills generally are actively engaged on orders, but manufacturers of fabrics are not, as a rule, pushing production, owing to the backward condition of trade in their products. On all sides there is a disposition to confine actual orders, and except for popular lines of worsteds these are not coming forward as freely as could be desired. As a result of this condition of affairs in the manufacturing trade, there is continued conservatism among buyers of the raw staple; and though a fair amount of wool is changing hands in small lots, prices continue low and unsatisfactory to sellers. There is no apparent weakness in prices on desirable wools, but the margin over first cost is seldom sufficient to cover charges and afford a fair rate of interest to parties who have been carrying them until wanted by consumers. A good deal of the wool now available consists of short and weak staple that had been passed over as unsatisfactory for combing. This is hard to sell, except at concessions, to manufacturers of casuimere and similar woollen goods, as most of the mills now running on those wools are short of orders and there is no immediate prospect of any improvement in their branch of production owing to the popular preference for worsteds.—*Philadelphia Price Current*.

Eggs by the Million.

A report from Washington places the annual supply of eggs in the United States at 500,000,000 dozen, which, at 16 cents a dozen (the price at which foreign eggs can be laid down in New York), would be worth \$80,000,000. Official reports say the daily receipts of domestic eggs at New York is 4,000 barrels of 70 dozen each, or 280,000 in all. The receipts of eggs at that port since September 1 last, is 27,948 cases of 50 dozen to a case, or 1,397,400 dozen in all that period. Estimating the period since September 1 at 120 days would make the daily arrival of foreign eggs in the port of New York 10,000 dozen in round numbers, which, added to the daily arrival of domestic eggs, makes the total 290,000 dozen arriving in New York daily. Wholesale produce dealers in New York state that there is no means by which the number of eggs arriving there can be officially ascertained, but they consider themselves safe in saying the arrivals of domestic eggs in the city is fully half that of the total arrival at New York, say 140,000 a day. What foreign eggs are sold here are landed in New York. No duty is imposed on these eggs.—*Commercial News*.

Wealth of the Jewish Population of the United States.

The growth of the numbers and wealth of our Jewish population has not attracted the attention it deserves. It is known that some 700,000 frequent the synagogues, but there are many freethinking Jews, and there must be at least 1,000,000 among our population. They have, as a sect, grown enormously rich. The average wealth of the Jew is fourfold that of our citizens. They are monopolizing the most lucrative occupations of the country. They are bankers, merchants, wholesale dealers. They warm at the exchanges, but rarely make their appearance in any productive employment. A Jewish farmer, mechanic or laborer is as difficult to find as a white blackbird. The signs of the business firms in the commercial cities of the nation contains the names of more Jews than any other nationality; indeed they monopolize the wholesale trade of several important cities. The Jewish race is a wonderful one, but so far its amazing prosperity in this country does not seem to have excited any unusual attention.—*Demorest's Monthly*.

The Silk Outlook.

The outlook for the coming year will be two-fold or three-fold greater than last year. When the trees now planted begin to be of use, the annual product should reach a quarter of a million dollars. The industry is making fair and healthy progress. In many of the counties of California there are persons who will make their first experiment next season. From all we hear it would seem to be easy for almost any family in any part of the State to succeed in raising good cocoons. As an illustration of what can be done make two or three examples: At San Rafael, in May last three young ladies made an experiment under the instruction of the Superintendent of the State Board. The

product was one hundred and twenty ounces of silk worm eggs and nearly one-hundred pounds of cocoons. The work was done in a rented house. A large portion of the food for the worms had to be purchased. But the enterprise netted fully two hundred dollars over all expenses. This is certainly a fair return for the labor bestowed. Had the trees and house been their own the amount for their work would have been doubled.—*San Francisco Merchant.*

Canned Goods Shares.

The season for canned goods has come again. Not that canned goods are in use all the year around; but as spring approaches the home-made preserves give out and the grocer has to be relied on to fill the aching void. Now there are canned goods and other canned goods. There are cheap goods which are far from cheap in the end; and there are full priced goods that can be relied on to bring the purchaser back for others of the same kind. Then there are full measure cans and cans a little smaller. The smaller ones are the cheaper, and so the unthinking ones buy them. But there is a limit to making small cans. Besides, the customers get on to the snap in time and the result is disastrous to the retailer.

Now about poison in canned goods. There is a good deal of talk about the matter and very little foundation for the talk, at least so far as the cans themselves are concerned. Bad salmon, bad meat and bad vegetables are not to be restored to wholesomeness by being packed in tin cans. If articles are bad before they are canned, or if they are not properly put up they will make sick nine persons out of every ten who eat them. That is a forgone conclusion. Of course there are canners who are not over careful about packing, and unless a dealer buys by the brand he is apt to get pretty badly left.

The best thing the retailer can do at present is to look out for the brands of goods. If he does not and especially if he takes a lot of goods because it is cheap he will very soon wish that he had given more thought to the matter.—*Detroit Commercial.*

The North Getting Pig Iron from the South.

Southern iron men have recently succeeded in placing a good deal of pig iron on the northern markets, much to the surprise and alarm of Pennsylvania furnace men, who were compelled finally to reduce their prices to the level of their competitors. A committee was sent south by the northern manufacturers to investigate the iron industry, and a member of that committee, according to the *Iron Trade Review*, states that the chief advantage in the south is the cheap and inexhaustible ore, which is delivered to the furnaces at from 90c to \$1.12½ per ton. Ore is of two kinds, hard and soft. The former has a variable quantity of lime, which makes the furnaces hard to manage so that they will produce a uniform quality of iron. Their iron is chiefly of a low grade, not suitable for mill use. The labor is chiefly colored. The pay of a common labor is 50c

per day, and other labor in proportion; but the difference in wages is more than compensated for by the efficiency of northern labor. A conservative estimate of the cost of a ton of iron, in view of these facts, is from \$12.50 to \$13.50.—*Northwestern Miller.*

Beet Sugar.

Notwithstanding the manufacture of beet sugar in America has met with only slight success, it has already outstripped cane sugar in the amount produced in the whole world. In the sugar growing countries last year there were produced 2,500,000 tons of beet sugar and 2,035,000 tons of cane sugar. Germany, of all the nations of the world, has done most to advance beet sugar at the expense of cane, the government giving a rebate of about one-half cent per pound on all sugar exported. The aim of this rebate seems for the purpose of driving cane sugars entirely out of production, and then promoting German control of the sugar markets of the world. The number of beet factories in Germany is now 401. The probable consumption of raw beet sugar in the United States for the coming year is estimated at 200,000 tons, and in four years the imports have increased from 2,000 to nearly 100,000 tons per year. The condition of the cane growers in Cuba and cane-producing countries is deplorable; everywhere the cane stands ready for harvest, but a very large percentage of it will not be marketed.—*Gazette.*

A Good Buyer.

He is a man of few words, quick to decide; self confident; thoroughly posted as to the quality and character of goods, knows exactly what he wants and how much, keeps his credit high, takes every discount he can get; knows the absorbing power of his trade or section; is not deluded into purchasing undesirable articles, because they are cheap; is courteous, conservative and blessed with common sense.

He is an enthusiast, because he believes success is largely dependent upon the zeal and energy displayed. He is in love with his vocation, and therefore a thorough student and close observer of every detail. This means that he regards the whims and wishes of his customers, making them tools of his trade.

He is an exact man requiring and giving honest count, weight or measure. He examines every invoice to see if the extensions and footings are correct, and is rigid in checking off by the invoice all goods received. *Cash Grocer.*

Refrigerator Cars.

The introduction of refrigerator cars on the railroads has opened up a new industry to the south. By means of this system of shipping, fruit is being sent from very remote points, some of them even beyond the Mississippi, to the eastern and northern cities. At present the south is somewhat embarrassed for lack of railway facilities, more especially of through lines. As soon as several lines are completed which are now in progress, the fruit-shipping

industry will no doubt gain great headway. The demand for fruits is yet in its infancy, and it would be impossible to point out the limits which it might reach under clear-sighted and energetic management. The canning industry is also becoming an important one in some sections of the south. Manufacturers of canning machinery are experiencing a demand for their goods through the southern cities, and there is no doubt that in the early future certain sections of the south will become formidable rivals of the canning districts in the northern states.—*American Mail and Export Journal.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

SURETY - SUBROGATION - DEED OF TRUST.—A surety on a note secured by a deed of trust given by the maker may, by paying the debt, acquire the right in equity to have the deed of trust foreclosed to reimburse him for his outlay as such surety, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Taylor vs. Tarr.

ASSIGNMENTS - BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.—According to the decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court, in the case of Sachse vs. Citizens Bank et al., an assignment of property to a third person executed in the state of Louisiana without other consideration than a trust for the benefit of creditors is of no effect and is binding on no one within the state.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS - TRANSFER - AGENCY.—Where the agent of the holder of an overdue negotiable note, in whose hands it had been placed for collection, negotiated the same for his own benefit to one who had no actual knowledge of the fact of agency or of the owner's rights, but fancied he was dealing with the owner, the Supreme Court of Missouri held that, the note being overdue at the time the agent so transferred it, the person who took it must, as against the owner, stand in the position of the agent and suffer the loss. *Ford v. Phillips*, decided February 9.

DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY - NEW PROMISE.—The case of Bigelow vs. Morris, decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts on February 25, was an action to recover a debt, the defence to which, among which, was a discharge in insolvency. The plaintiff relied on a new promise contained in letters from the defendant, in one of which he said: "When I come to Boston I will call and see you. I am right; I will also pay you something on account." The plaintiff had judgment in the court below; but this was reversed by the Supreme Court, for the reason that to promise to pay a sum on account was not enough to waive the defence of a discharge in bankruptcy.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS - STREET-CARS.—The case of Stephenson vs. The Brooklyn Crosstown Railroad Company, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on February 23rd ult., was a suit for the alleged infringement of three patents upon improvements what are commonly called "bolt-tailed" or "horse street-cars." The improvements set forth in the specifications of the patents were, first, the lever and bar enabling the driver to open the rear door of the car; second, the bell-

running along the sides of the car over the windows; and, third, the mirror over the driver's head, to enable him to see the interior of the car without turning around. The court holds that these improvements, so far as they embodied any patentable device, had all been anticipated by other persons before the patents here in controversy were issued, and that such patents were consequently void.

CONTRACT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE.—In the case of Johnson et al. vs. Gwin et al., decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana on February 20, it appeared that the appellees and one Hirschman purchased the stock and fixtures of a livery-stable from the appellants, the latter at the same time executing a contract under a forfeiture of \$2,500 not to start in business at such stand while the appellees' lease ran, or while they and Hirschman remained in business. In the suit involving the validity of this contract, the court held that the restraint of trade imposed by the contract was not unreasonable, and was not more extensive than the appellees had a right to require for their protection; that the adequacy of the consideration of the contract could not be inquired into, it being sufficient if there was a valuable consideration. The court said that it was not essential to the validity of the restraint that the lease should be transferred, or that the business should be continued by the purchasers in their leased premises, or that there should be a sale of the good-will. In such a case it was not necessary for the complaint to show any special damages. The amount stipulated stood as a continuing security against the opening of the rival business. It was not a penalty, but constituted liquidated damages.—*Bradstreet's*.

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

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,

WOODS & CO.

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

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WINTER TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Going west and Going East. Lists train numbers and destinations like Winnipeg, Brandon, Broadview, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Calgary, and Laggan.

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning leave Moose Jaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Table with 2 columns: Going East and Going West. Lists train numbers and destinations like Port Arthur, Rat Portage, Barclay, and Port Arthur.

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Table with 2 columns: Going South and Going North. Lists train numbers and destinations like Winnipeg, Emerson, Morris, Gretna, and Manitou.

Daily, except Saturday. Daily, except Mondays. Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10:30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10:55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1:30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

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Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.

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