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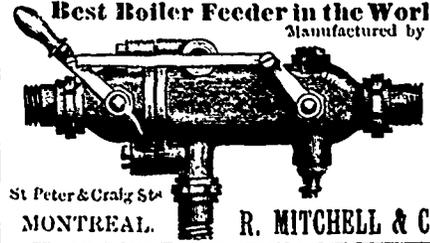
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Currants, Prunes, etc. **CRANBERRIES**

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Choice assortment of Japans, Oolongs, India Teas  
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PROVISIONS.

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on improved principles. Also a large line of English Sad-  
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**DRUGGISTS,**

Every requisite for the Retail Trade

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Eureka " for Butter Makers

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FOR SALE BY

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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. 4

WINNIPEG, JUNE 22, 1886.

NO. 39

## 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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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 22, 1886.

A. COULDRIE has opened an hotel at Killarney.

THE machinery for the new flour mill has arrived at Moosomin.

W. W. FRITCHARD, of Manitou, will open a butcher shop at Killarney.

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay Co. will build a store at Shoal Lake.

GRAHAM & JOHNSON will build a large livery and feed stable at Brandon.

A. McCALLUM has purchased the Beaubier hotel and business at Brandon.

W. W. PHILIP is building a carriage and blacksmith shop at Crystal City.

S. HERSCHBERG, lessee of the Tecumseh House, will move to Vancouver, B.C.

THE grist mill at Morris is being taken down and will be moved to Moose Jaw, Assa.

THE work of construction has been commenced on the roller flour mill at Wolseley.

THE firm of Cameron & Co., lumber dealers, Rat Portage, has been changed to Cameron & Kennedy.

NEW potatoes are reported from several districts of the country, and strawberries are abundant.

THE first home grown new potatoes of the season came into the Brandon market on Wednesday last.

THE Massey Manufacturing Co have opened branches at Calgary, Edmonton and Macleod, in Alberta.

JOS. LAWRENCE, of Clearwater, has had his warehouse burned, with its contents of 600 lbs of dressed pork.

TRACKLAYING has commenced on the Manitoba Northwestern railway and will soon be completed into Birtle.

A RAFT of 100,000 feet of lumber from Lamoureux Bros.' mill above Edmonton, passed down the river to Battleford lately.

It is stated that the C.P.R. have sold about twice as much lead up to date this year as for the corresponding season of last year.

It is reported that the work of extending the Manitoba Southwestern will soon be commenced. Survey parties are preparing to go out.

THE estate of E. O. Denison, of Minnedosa, has been sold for 45c in the dollar, to Denison & Darroch, the latter gentleman of E. J. Darroch & Co., general dealers, Minnedosa.

THE postmaster at Edmonton has recommended a mail four times a year to Fort Chipewyan, estimating the cost at \$1,000 a round trip. The distance is, roughly, 400 miles in a direction a little east of north.

THE opening of the C.P.R. for through passenger traffic to the Pacific coast is fixed for June 28, on which date a train will leave Montreal for Vancouver, passing through Winnipeg on Dominion Day, July 1.

THE ANNUAL meeting of the Merchant's Bank was held on Thursday last. The annual report showed the net profits of the year to be \$524,754, of which \$403,735 were paid in dividends and \$125,000 added to the rest. General Manager Hague gave a very interesting address, from which we may make an extract next week.

MESSRS. HALLAN, of Toronto and Winnipeg,

have issued their annual circular regarding the wool trade, in which a not very encouraging view is taken of the outlook. It is thought coarse and medium wools will range in price about the same as last year. Fine wools are said to have declined fully 30 per cent. within a few months and are now lower than for very many years. The circular says: "This will have a deterrent effect upon the production of fine wools in the Canadian Northwest, which it is so desirable to encourage, and which is already so handicapped by enormous transport charges and railway delays."

It is amusing to note how carefully all those provincial papers which opposed the board of trade in its efforts to secure a mitigation of the discriminating freight rates in favor of Montreal, have avoided the subject since the partial success of the board in securing more favorable terms for Winnipeg and other Northwestern towns. It would only be justice that these papers publish the circular recently issued by the board, but so far not one of them has done so, probably from the fact that the circular would show the absurdity of their former contentions, as well as the deliberate falsehoods which they circulated regarding the efforts and intentions of the board in the matter.

THE NEW town of Vancouver, Pacific terminus of the C.P.R., has been completely destroyed by fire, only half a dozen out of 500 buildings being left standing. The loss is placed at about three quarters of a million, with the insurance proportionately small. The buildings were mostly of a flimsy and temporary character, and succumbed rapidly to the flames, several persons perishing in their attempts to save their property. The following are the names of dealers in the principle lines: Dry goods, Geo. F. Schelz, J. M. Clute & Co., and Gilmore & Clarke. Groceries, H. F. Keeber, Otter & McGregor, Templeton & Northcote, Cook & Neelands and Jas. Hartney. Boots and shoes, Abrams & Co., Ed. Gold, G. R. Gordon and S. Pedgrift. Liquors, J. B. Thornton, Maclean & Grant and Brown & Maclee. Druggists, W. E. McCartney & Bro., E. H. Blakeway. Hardware, Vair & Miller, Thos. Dunn & Co. Jewellers, H. J. Cartier & Bro., J. W. Jackson. Stationers, T. R. Pearson, S. T. Tilley. Auctioneers, J. A. Finney, W. Dufour & Co. Furniture, F. W. Hart.

**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

J. R. Crow, druggist, London, has sold out.  
 Plunkett Bros., grocers, Ottawa, have closed up.  
 A. B. Bolton, livery stable, Toronto, has sold out.  
 J. M. Coombe, druggist, Toronto, has sold out.  
 J. S. Spalding, agent, Pembroke, has assigned.  
 Jos. Tanner, jeweler, Prescott, has assigned in trust.  
 Jas. Webster, tailor, Windsor, has assigned in trust.  
 Atlantic & Pacific Supply Co., Toronto, have assigned.  
 Hiuder & McCaul, Luinders, Toronto, have dissolved.  
 Bay of Quinte Canning Co., Picton, was burned out.  
 Wm. Moodie, general storekeeper, Nepean, has assigned.  
 Frank Nicholls, dealer in wood, Hamilton, has assigned.  
 Walter Briggs, hotelkeeper, Toronto; sheriff in possession.  
 J. W. Irving, watch maker, Peterboro; sold out by sheriff.  
 Firstbrook Bros., box manufacturers, Toronto, was burned out.  
 J. P. Newman, shoe maker, Listowel, has assigned in trust.  
 Joshua Leach, shoe maker, Caledonia, has assigned in trust.  
 Eliza Walker, dealer in confectioneries, London, has sold out.  
 Korman Bros., brewers, Salem, intend closing business July 1st.  
 S. H. Defries, livery stable, Toronto, has sold out to Jas. Ewing.  
 Angus Kerr, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to Jos. Vogan.  
 C. H. Thompson, dealer in confectionery, Forest, has sold out.  
 John Charters, grocer, Toronto, has called a meeting of creditors.  
 J. G. Mackay's estate, Woodstock, is offered for sale by executrix.  
 Duacan McGregor, carriage maker, Paisley, has assigned in trust.  
 Wm. Turner, dealer in R. R. ties, Elora, has removed to Hamilton.  
 Hay Bros., bankers, Listowel; out of banking—now in grist mill.  
 Drury & Kirk, grist mill, Listowel, have been succeeded by Hay Bros.  
 F. H. Lawrence, general storekeeper, Baysville, has assigned in trust.  
 Pierce, Howard & Co., dealers in coal, Niagara Falls, have dissolved.  
 Mills & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, have sold out to Harton & Huswitt.  
 Geo. Hay, dealer in hardware, Ottawa, has sold out to his sons N. & G. Hay.  
 Martin & Harniman, builders, Toronto, have dissolved; Jas. Harniman continues.  
 Graham & Robertson, general storekeepers, Valetta; stock advertised for sale by sheriff.  
 Mrs. Susan Atkinson, general storekeeper, Mount Hope, has sold out to Robert Murphy.

Peter Robb, grocer, Caledonia, has assigned.  
 W. H. Auger, wagon manufacturer, Elora, is winding up business and removing to Toronto.  
 Mrs. Kemp, variety store, Fergus, has sold out to Thos. Armstrong; gives possession Sept. 1st.  
 McDonald & Watson, denoline manufacturers, Toronto, have dissolved; A. B. McDonald continues.  
 R. A. Starrs & Co., wholesale grocers, Ottawa, have dissolved—Jos. Brousseau retires; business continued by Micheal & R. A. Starrs, under style M. Starrs & Son.

**QUEBEC.**

Ferd. Aubry, contractor, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Jette & Bonin, traders, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Clavel & Bisson, painters, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Jos. Corbeil, general storekeeper, St. Adele, has assigned.  
 Bastien & Parker, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 J. Charbonneau & Co., dealer in fruit, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Lafond & Vincent, carriage manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Seguin & Prieux, dealers in drygoods, Montreal, have assigned in trust.  
 Dr. H. Thereia, general storekeeper, Grand Piles, is offering to compromise.  
 N. Mailhot & Co., cigar manufacturers, Three Rivers, are offering to compromise.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

John B. Dickie, shipping merchant, Truro, is dead.  
 Davidson & McManus, tailors, Halifax, have dissolved.  
 R. H. Reid, general storekeeper, Upper Musquodoboit, has assigned.  
 A. J. Walker, marble works, Truro, advertises his business for sale.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Wm. Campbell, builder, St. Johns, is dead.  
 Wright & Strong, mens' furnishings, Summerside; new co-partnership—Jas C. Wright & Henry Strong.  
 E. White & Sons, Cod Liver Oil merchants, St. Johns; Edward White, senior partner in this firm is dead.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

J. F. Swift, general storekeeper, Coal Branch, was burnt out.  
 John O'Neil, hotelkeeper, Coal branch, was burnt out; insured.  
 Scott & Lawton, plaining mill, St. John, have admitted W. H. Love as partner; style now Scott, Lawton & Love.

**The State of Trade.**

The general trade situation as telegraphed *Bradstreet's* has been irregular, with the tendency toward a continued moderate movement. This is due in large part to the spring trade being over, to farmers being busy in the fields, and to the fact that the autumn trade has not begun yet. Business at Duluth and at Minneapolis has improved on a favorable crop outlook and a fair demand, as well as at Chicago and Cincinnati, where the total volume of spring

transactions is reported to compare favorably with that of 1885. General trade at St. Louis has declined some, as at Pittsburgh and Cleveland, though the aggregate is believed to be as large as in the earlier months of last year. The late rains in the lower Mississippi valley and southwest thereof were needed, and business has been stimulated by them. Mercantile collections are generally slow. The New York stock market is irregular. Manipulation alone has prevented any decided break, but the continued passenger-rate war in the northwest is a heavy load to carry. There are no noteworthy changes in the iron or steel markets. The former reflects the dull season of the year. The general industrial situation has improved, though there are still a considerable number of employes on strike at various manufacturing centres. Of the 200,000 who received concessions as to shorter hours with full pay one month ago, *Bradstreet's* reports show that less than 140,000 retain those advantages, one-half of whom are at Chicago, and one-sixth each at Cincinnati and New York. The pressure of competition from ten-hour workers is breaking down most of what is left of the movement. Dry goods are dull, but holders look for higher prices and a good trade later in the season. Wool is firm, but manufacturers are buying sparingly. Next week's London colonial sales are of first interest to the trade as a gauge to prices. The cotton crop is progressing finely in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. Heavy rains in the Carolinas and Georgia foreshadow trouble from grass. Burley leaf tobacco is strong at Louisville in the face of heavy receipts, while lugs are fractionally higher. The weather favors planting. Heavy sugar supplies, and better beet crop prospects, further depress sugar prices. Coffee is ½c lower on smaller demand, heavy stocks at ports, and easy rates of exchange. The total number of failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* for this week is 143 against 159 last week, 197 in the like week in June, 1885, 184 in 1884, 165 in 1883, and 130 in 1882. Canada had 17 failures this week, against 16 last week and 17 last year. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 4,938 against 5,711 in a like share of 1885, a decline of 773, failures in 162 days, or an average decline this year of about 4.4-5 failures. The total in 23 weeks of 1884 was 4,871, in 1883 it was 4,734, and in 1882, 3,255.—*Bradstreet's*.

**British Columbia.**

William Gilson, a pioneer merchant of Nana, imo, is dead.

Censter & Co., boots and shoes, Victoria, has sold out to Hudson & Harkins.

Davis & Wright, commission merchants, Victoria, have dissolved partnership F. W. H. Wright will continue the business.

J. B. Ferguson, books, stationery, etc., Victoria, has been succeeded by the British Columbia Stationery & Printing Co., with headquarters at New Westminster.

The following are the Customs collections at Victoria for the month of May, showing a very slight decrease as compared with the preceding month; duties, \$64,018.87; miscellaneous, \$363.79; Chinese immigration Act, \$736.50; total, \$65,119.16.

# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes

Gloves, Moccasins,  
etc.

MANTOBA FALL TRADE, 1886.

Men's  
Furnishings

A well assorted stock in ALL LINES.

WAREHOUSE:

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Samples sent free on application.

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JOHN MATHER, - MANAGER.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 22, 1886.

## COMMISSION HOUSES.

No class of mercantile concerns do so much to concentrate the trade of a surrounding country in a western city as the produce commission houses, and still the history of most western trade centres on this continent go to show that no branch of trade has been more abused. In grain handling on commission there has been somewhat of an exception, and the fact that so many purchasers are always ready to pay cash on the spot for this product, has no doubt much to do with its being saved from the abuses with which general produce handling has been afflicted. Thus such cities as Chicago and Milwaukee, while they have all along maintained a reputation for reliability among their grain commission houses generally, have in their early commercial history contained nests of impecunious and irresponsible parties, who pretended to do a general produce commission business, but who were simply so many sharks watching for the consignments of butter, cheese, eggs and such like goods from country shippers who were not aware of their knavish tricks.

The best safeguard against the success of such sharks as above described lies in the organization of a produce exchange under the control of some chartered corporation like the Board of Trade or Chamber of Commerce of a city. Once membership in such an exchange becomes of any value, its discipline can soon clean out the knaves we speak of, for such an institution could not only expel such from its membership, but post and proclaim them as rascals all over the country.

That such an exchange as above described will very soon be formed in connection with the Winnipeg Board of Trade is almost a certainty. The grain and produce business of the city has reached such proportion, that daily trading meetings of the Board will become a necessity inside of one year from the present date. But even then complete protection will only be afforded to the country shipper who handles in quantities sufficient to employ a regular broker. There will still be a class of small commission men in the produce line, who will handle farmers' shipments, and into whose

ranks the dishonest will have little difficulty in creeping. These are the men who will require to be watched, for these are they who will bring discredit upon the whole commission trade of the city, and it will require a strong combination of mercantile agencies, honest business men and the press to expose them should any start up.

But the produce commission business is not one in which the impecunious man may engage with any hope of success, even if he be honest. In Winnipeg there has been no actual knavish dishonesty in the produce commission business as yet. But we have had at least three cases of insolvency in which country shippers have suffered. These were the result of insufficient capital in every case, and each proves the fallacy of the too general belief that no money is required to carry on a purely commission business. The man or firm starting into the same requires to have quite a little capital if he intends to handle goods with safety to his consignors and profit to himself, and an unceasing effort should be maintained to keep men without resources from engaging in this business.

As noted above the early business history of most western cities shows a great deal of unsafety about this produce commission business, and regarding some cities it has been jocularly remarked, that when a country patron shipped eggs to a commission house therein he was mighty lucky if he got back his empty cases, and lost his goods. Winnipeg is rapidly becoming a centre for the distribution of this class of products, and the reputation of the city as a safe place to ship goods to must be maintained, if the trade in that line is to be done here, and not allowed to drift to eastern trade centres. And what we now say of Winnipeg will apply to several other leading points in the province, where a produce commission business will pretty soon spring up. It must be borne in mind that only a year ago did the dairy and other farm products outside of grain exceed the local demand, and exporting become a necessity. The rapidity with which this export business will grow is far beyond the comprehension of any person outside of this trade, and already some prominent eastern provision merchants admit that Manitoba will inside of ten years revolutionise the whole dairy product trade of Canada. What men in the east can foresee in ten

years, an enterprising western community can accomplish in less than half of that time. The produce trade of this country is therefore assuming such proportion, as to warrant men of large means to embark in it, and realize large returns from their capital. There is also scope for men of the very highest class of business ability, and it is to be hoped that only such men will embark in this business, and thus afford to country shippers a security for returns from their consignments, scarcely inferior to that afforded by a chartered bank on deposits.

## WINNIPEG REPRESENTATION.

Last week we endeavored to size up the work of a Winnipeg Reform Convention from a trade point of view, and in accordance with our promise we now undertake the same duty in connection with the Conservative Convention, held last Thursday night, and in starting out we must acknowledge that the work is rather a mixed contract, for which the material is rather limited, and the facts few and well smothered up.

Regarding the trade value of the two candidates put in the field, there is no necessity for hesitation. In Mr. Drewry, the candidate for North Winnipeg, we have one of the best trade representatives that could be selected, in so far as his personal business record is concerned. He is one of the city's best business men, who has managed his own affairs in such a manner as to warrant us in expecting that he would bring both high intelligence and business tact to bear upon the affairs of the Province. Personally, therefore, Mr. Drewry should be an acceptable candidate to any business man, unless it be that small number of monomaniacs, who have buried every interest in a frantic attempt to suppress the liquor traffic.

When we turn to the candidate for South Winnipeg, we have a comparison that will parallel Hamlet's of the two portraits. In Mr. W. B. Scarth, we have a man who not only has no interest in Winnipeg trade, but as the local head of a huge landed corporation, possessing broad lands and city sites away west of the Manitoba boundary, has vital interests that are in direct conflict with those of the city. He and the company with which he is connected are linked inseparably with the C.P.R. and are in fact simply offshoots of the same, the company itself being one of those parasitical

offshoots which, under the exemptions of the C.P.R. has sheltered itself from the payment of local taxation in some of the struggling cities of the far west, in which it holds building lots at ransom prices. Mr. Scarth's interests are therefore in direct opposition to those of Winnipeg trade, and when we look over his record, it does not improve his recommendation in that respect. From a roadside station agent on a Highland Scotch railway, through a career of land dickering to the management of a huge land-owning corporation, is not the training to fit a man for representative of a growing democratic trade centre of the west.

Since he came among us Mr. Scarth has shown no particular traits suitable to a trade representative. In fact, his utterances have shown an inordinate and even sucker-like faith in Sir John A. Macdonald, to whom he looks for justice to this Province in the railway monopoly matter, and doubtless he has equal faith in his omnipotence to abolish early frosts, smut in wheat and many other evils. This, and an unpardonable eagerness for parliamentary honors are about the only remarkable points he has yet displayed. While therefore we commend the selection of a Conservative convention for North Winnipeg, in South Winnipeg the selection made is about as bad as it could be on the part of the convention, and so far as Mr. Scarth's aspiring to represent a Winnipeg constituency, we consider that a piece of unadulterated cheek on his part.

But the great question now before the electors of Winnipeg is: What platform do the nominees of the Conservative convention stand upon? As yet the party have issued none, and an effort made at the convention by two prominent merchants to get passed a resolution in favor of provincial railway rights was promptly declared out of order. The convention it was stated was called to nominate two parliamentary candidates and there its duties ended. Even the candidates after nomination were anything but explicit, Mr. Drewry hinting very indefinitely at provincial rights, declaring that he acknowledged no local party leader, and Mr. Scarth contenting himself with a reiteration of his unitarian faith in Sir John.

The whole platform of party and candidates is still contained in the word "CONSERVATIVE," which may mean a blind support of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues

through all their legislative crookedness, or it may mean only the unitarianism of Mr. Scarth, and a shut your eyes, open your mouth and swallow policy, in which the glory of a political chieftain, and the utter disregard of provincial commercial interests will be combined. But on the other hand it may mean a truly patriotic platform, in which national honor and local interests, commercial and otherwise will both receive due consideration. Whatever the platform of the party and candidates is, we wish to know it, and we believe we speak the mind of a large proportion of the best citizens of Winnipeg when we say that we must know it and approve of it, before we can support it. People in this city are not prepared to go blindfold into a provincial contest, and many prefer to support a candidate, who is not personally what they would desire, but with a distinct platform on which to base his claims on their suffrage, to one personally much more desirable, but bound by no political creed except what may be drawn, perverted or misconstrued from the empty name of party. Besides, the day of following men has passed in Manitoba, and the people must have principles and measures to lead them. Winnipeg Conservative candidates and party had better take this hint, and trot out their proposed measures and principles of a platform. They have one good man in the field, and they handicap him when they enter him for the contest with such a political haze hanging around him.

#### A JOURNALISTIC PIG.

We have all heard of Paddy's perverse pig, which started off for Kinsale, when he wanted to drive it to Cork, and for Cork when his desired destination was Kinsale. The traits of this historic animal are fully developed in the *Tribune-Review* of Portage la Prairie, especially when the latter requires a substitute for logic or argument. On the subject of discriminating freight rates on the C.P.R. this journalistic pig has been making great floundering of late, in spite of the sensible guidance offered to it by THE COMMERCIAL and a local contemporary possessed of some sound judgement. In its issue of the 18th the animal has plunged into the filthiest mud of deliberate falsehood and slander regarding the merchants and Board of Trade of Winnipeg. The valuable public services of the latter are not appreciated by the brute. But

then that is nothing wonderful. Pears are also of value, and there is a wise saying about the folly of casting them before swine.

The latest craze of this journalistic porcine is to make its few readers believe that the concession of 15 per cent. off western freight rates granted by the C.P.R. managers is the very opposite of what the Winnipeg Board of Trade have been asking. That is, we judge, that this is its piggish intention, for, like all other pigs, its movements are erratic if not incomprehensible, unless when it is making a bee-line for the Norquay Government feed trough, and then they are unmistakable. The utter folly as well as falsehood of this statement is so apparent, that we do not require even to deny it.

Its "pigship" on the 18th inst., says of this freight rate concession that it is "precisely what we (the porcine) wanted so far as Portage is concerned." Further on; it grunts out that we (the porcine) "owe a debt of gratitude to the C.P.R. officials in Montreal, for the spirit of fair play which actuated them."

Pigs will make blunders and this Portage one is no exception. It has forgotten to find out if Portage is included in the other important points west of Winnipeg which are to share in the reduction, and it will no doubt utter a wild grunt of astonishment when it discovers the truth, that the town is left out.

That Portage la Prairie and other towns of the west are not to participate in this reduced freight tariff we consider a great injustice. But for all that the fact stands that the concession is only to Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Calgary. That other towns in Manitoba are left out, is due to the piggish proclivities of such journals as the *Tribune-Review*, which are at present so anxious in looking after the Norquay Government swill-barrel.

The Government feed receptacle is at present being rehooped and repaired generally, to try and make it hold in for another four years, and the *Tribune-Review* has been so engrossed with this work of patching up that it has never given the slightest attention to the question of freight rates for the town it is printed in. Eighteen days after a reduced freight table is in force, it publishes its blissful ignorance of the fact that its own town is excluded from the benefits of the same. But then pigs are drowsy brutes

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Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest  
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**REDWOOD BREWERY**

Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg  
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

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**EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT**  
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

**REDWOOD BREWERY,**  
The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada  
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,  
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I am prepared to pay the Highest Market  
Price for

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PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

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**S. GREENSHIELDS, SON & CO.,**  
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Complete Set of Samples with  
**Mr. W. B. McARTHUR,**  
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Special attention given to

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**DRIED FRUITS, Etc.**

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**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**The McClary Manufacturing Co.,**  
OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG  
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Pressed and Placed Tinware, Jammed Ware,  
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Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls  
Etc., Etc

Corner of William and Princess Streets

**WINNIPEG.**

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In monetary circles the past week has been of a quiet and uneventful nature, though not noticeably more so than many previous weeks for some time back. Funds are plentiful for all legitimate investments where good security can be offered. Rates of interest hold steadily at old quotations of from 7 to 10 per cent, with the bulk of business transacted on a basis of about 8 per cent. Straight commercial discounts still constitute the greater portion of business done. In advances on real property some loan companies report an increase in the calls for advances on city securities, principally to further building projects, in which direction considerable activity is being shown. Rates of interest for such loan continue at about 8 to 9 per cent, though choice securities for large advances would be taken at lower rates.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

As the season advances and the crop prospect gradually improves under the influence of the favorable weather that has almost continuously prevailed since the seed was first put in the ground, the feeling of confidence seems also to proportionately expand. Nevertheless, there is a wide-spread disposition prevalent among wholesalers in leading lines to abstain from pushing business for the present at least. The feeling is that purchases by retailers last spring were larger than the country required, and that it would be unwise to crowd more goods upon retail dealers. In the long run this policy will undoubtedly prove that it is the correct course to follow. It is evident that eastern houses have worked the Northwest harder for summer and fall business than the local firms, though it is also evident that a great many eastern travellers have hardly paid expenses this summer in their Northwestern trips. Country merchants have thus shown wisdom and forethought in refusing to be persuaded into placing large fall orders before they know of a certainty what the season of 1886 will turn out in the way of a cereal crop, and in taking this course they will meet with the approval of leading local wholesalers. Even though a bountiful harvest were assured, yet there are other matters which should be taken into consideration in determining the amount of liability which may be safely assumed in purchasing stocks of goods in advance; and not the least important of these is in regard to the prices that may be obtained for our surplus grain next fall and winter. While it is not always well to take a pessimistic view of the outlook, yet it is well to be in a measure prepared for seasons of depression and low prices. Depressed values have long prevailed in nearly all kinds of manufactured goods, and have gradually extended to grains, provisions, etc. There is every reason to believe that the wheat crop of 1886 in the United States will find prices lower than for many a long year when it first comes into the market. This in itself will be a favorable feature so far as starting low is concerned, for it is better that prices should start on an export basis and advance later, than start away above export value (as was the case of 1885) and have to come down. If the markets take this course

and higher prices are to be had for the crop of 1886, Manitoba will be the gainer, as our crops will be the last on the continent to be marketed, and consequently we will get the benefit should the markets improve from the starting point on the new crop. However, as previously remarked, it is well that Northwestern merchants should take this matter into consideration and not base their calculations on the prices obtained for Manitoba wheat during the past season, which for well known exceptional reasons were higher than prices obtained in the adjoining States. In regard to the condition of business, there has been but little change since our last report, though some branches have shown steady improvement. A number of traders from the Saskatchewan country have been in the market during the week, and making their annual selections, bringing with them considerable quantities of furs. Collections have been rather slow on an average, even for the season.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Dealers are having a quiet season, which they expect to continue until the demand for harvesting machinery sets in. Of course a few reapers, harvesters, etc, are occasionally going out, but dealers do not expect much activity until such machinery is actually required for use. About the only other articles moving are breaking plows, which continue to be called for in limited numbers.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Dealers report a better movement than last month, and fairly good for the season. Collections are not considered slower than usual at this time of the year.

## CLOTHING

There is very little doing in the way of present sorting business, and travellers have not been sending in very large returns for fall delivery. Fur traders from the north have done considerable purchasing. Collections are slow.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Dealers report a steady and fairly good call for goods, confined principally to staple wares in crockery and stoneware. Some very handsome designs in glassware are now shown at the latest thing in the line. Collections fairly satisfactory.

## DRY GOODS.

The dry goods branch of the wholesale trade seems to be beyond the influence of any feature tending toward activity. The past week has been about as quiet as any for some time back, and orders for either sorting or for fall delivery have not come to hand in any number. Several traders and general dealers from the Saskatchewan country have been in the city and have bought liberally, but the aggregate trade has been small, and the call from the city, is if anything, slower proportionately than the country. Collections have not improved and are not satisfactory.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade continues about as usual and prices are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; American cam-

phor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; sulphur, roll, \$3.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, 6 to 7c.

## FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Trade in this branch has continued quiet and the movement has been in about the same proportion as for the past few weeks. Collections have been fairly good for this time of the year.

## FISH.

There is nothing new in connection with the fish trade, with the exception that Lake Winnipeg fish are now in large supply and prices lower. Other varieties are plentiful at old prices. Quotations for fresh lake fish are as follows: Lake Winnipeg white, irregular, at 5 to 7c; Columbia salmon, 22½c; Lake Superior trout, 8½ to 9c; pickerel 3½c. Fresh sea fish are in good supply and are quoted as follows: Cod 10c, haddock 10c, halibut 17c, shad 16c, flounders 15c, lobsters 17c, oysters, selects, 65c per can; standards, 55c. Cured fish are quoted as follows: Salt white, \$4 per hbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per hbl; salmon, \$17 per hbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per lb.

## FRUITS.

Apples are now out of the market with the exception of a few barrels of odds and ends in the hands of retailers. Stocks of oranges were very low most of last week, and wants were supplied in a hand to mouth way by receipts per express, of Valencias and Californias. The former sold at \$16.50 for large cases, and the latter at \$8.50 to \$9 per box. Large shipments were on the way and this week the market will be well supplied with Mediterranean oranges, at \$8 to \$9 per box. Lemons are again quoted 50c higher. Dealers have been deluged with strawberries from the South, which have sold at irregular prices, and frequently at a loss to the shipper. Pineapples are now in the market at quotation. Green stuff is in fair supply at irregular prices. Green peas are the latest addition in this line and sell at \$4 per bushel. Quotations are as follows: Pineapples, \$5 per doz; oranges, \$8 to \$9.00; bananas, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bunch. Messina lemons, \$9.00; Valencia raisins, \$2.75; London layer raisins, \$3.90 to \$4.00; black crown \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 15c for raw; figs 18c to 20c; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per hbl.

## FUEL.

Prices for coal and wood are unchanged as follows: poplar \$3.25; to \$3.35; oak \$5.00 to \$5.50; tamarac \$4 to \$4.50. Prices are for lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50, and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Ill. smiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. Gal't coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

## FURNITURE.

There would appear to be very little doing in the furniture line, business of a wholesale

nature being almost at a standstill, and collections are probably in much the same fix, though there is little to be done in the way of collecting with the light trade doing.

## GROCERIES.

Trade continues steady and in moderate volume, with collections slow. Prices are fairly steady. Sugars were quoted 4c lower, in sympathy with the decline at eastern and London markets, but prices were put back to old quotations toward the close of last week, on receipt of news that prices were again advancing in the east. Teas are steady. Evaporated apples are very scarce and prices high in the east. The price here was formerly from 9 to 10c, but stocks are exhausted and the goods cannot now be bought from first hands at less than 11c. Canned tomatoes continue scarce. The price here is \$3.75, which is less than the goods can now be laid down for. Other quotations are as follows: yellow sugar 7½ to 7¾c; granulated 8¾c; lump 9½ Cofees, Rio, 12 to 13½c; Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sugar, cane, \$2 to \$2.20; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

## HIDES.

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

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business appears to be of a very steady nature, and although not to say real active, yet the volume of trade has been of such proportion as to cause a fairly satisfactory feeling among dealers. Builders' hardware and harvesting tools, etc., are in best demand. Quotations are steady and unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada-plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade continues to move along in a very fair way, with prices steady and unchanged, as follows: Spanish sole, 30 to 32c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 65c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock; American oak sole, 55 to 60.

## LUMBER.

Dealers report a continuation of the fairly large movement which has characterized this branch for some weeks back. The call from the city keeps up in good proportion and better than for the past two years, while a fair call comes from the country. No movement has

yet been made toward placing prices on a more satisfactory basis.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Trade improves slowly in this branch, and prices hold fairly steady. Turpentine was very scarce in the city last week and a full barrel could hardly be had at one time. Prices are as follows: Turpentine, 65c; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1 10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calced plaster, \$4.00 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine. 7.50; No 1 \$7.00; No 2, \$6.50 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this line the call for saddlery hardware and harness sundries has been fairly good, and the manufacturing department has been kept busy. Collections are slow.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line the usual steady business of this season is doing, though the movement is not as good as during last month. Collections fairly good.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

The call has been principally for small quantities to replenish stocks, the near conclusion of the license year having the effect of keeping many retailers from ordering in advance to any great extent. Quotations are: Gooderman & Wot's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3 50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Henney's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In grain circles during the week the feeling has been of a very quiet and uninteresting nature in every particular. The few odd loads of wheat which have been delivered by farmers at some provincial points have been taken principally by millers, and there has been little eagerness shown in the way of competing for such deliveries, even among flour manufacturers, in the present discouraging state of the flour markets. Grain dealers have been keeping quiet or only moving in the direction of squaring up old transactions. With the flattening out of outside wheat markets and the depression in the milling industry, prices have ruled easier, though changes in quotations have not been of a very emphatic nature. Millstuffs have continued dull and depressed in value. Provisions have been in about the usual demand and steady and firm in prices.

## WHEAT.

In the city there has been no activity among dealers, and millers have shown less inclination to push purchasing. The feeling has been quiet and easier, and deliveries by farmers at country

points have been taken frequently at inside prices. Stocks in elevators and storehouses throughout the province have been pretty well cleared out, and the situation will be uninteresting until new grain comes into market once more. Prices do not show any very material change, though at some country points, especially where local millers have shut down and ceased buying, values have receded. From 55c to 65c would be about the range for hard wheat by sample. Prices by grade in the city are unchanged as follows: No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c.

## FLOUR.

The situation in outside markets continues to grow less encouraging, and there is very little of a hopeful nature to be discovered in any direction. Eastern Canadian millers are complaining of over-production, and many of the small millers have been obliged to realize at such low prices that their former profits have been entirely cut off. The late speculative bulge in wheat was of too short duration to have any effect on the flour markets, and since the flattening out in wheat and the return to the prices ruling before the temporary advance, flour prices have been flatter than ever. Manitoba strong bakers' has sold in Montreal at from \$4.40 to \$4.50, and Minneapolis strong bakers' at \$4.50 upwards. Millers in the city have only been running on half time—12 hours in 24—and some country mills have closed down entirely and others will follow. Local prices remain unchanged and are as follows: patents, \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.70, and superfine \$1.00. Prices are for wholesale quantities, delivered in the city or f. o. b., with discounts for car or large lots.

## BRAN AND SHORTS

There has been no improvement in these products and prices continue to rule at the same low figures reported last week of 6 for bran and \$7 for shorts.

## OATMEAL.

Prices remain steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

## OATS.

The feeling in this grain is very flat, both in the city and country. Fresh supplies are not wanted here, as stocks are ample for present requirements. Car lots could be had at about 23c for mixed feed, and choice white for milling purposes would bring a cent or two higher, of which latter a few cars are occasionally taken. Stocks at some country points are rather heavy, where dealers have purchased earlier in the season at higher prices than are now current, and cannot sell except at a loss. Prices are low enough for export and some cars are moving through to eastern markets from country points in the province, where prices rule from 15 to 18c.

## BARLEY.

An occasional sample arrives here for the inspection of dealers, but no transactions have been recorded, and it would appear that there is very little of this grain left in the country.

## POTATOES.

No movement is heard of in quantities, but plenty could probably be had at about 20c.

## CHEESE.

There is no change to note in this product. Prime home manufactured is quoted at from 10½ to 11c and medium at 9½ to 10c.

## EGGS.

Eggs have continued to decline in receipts to such an extent that the supply of new arrivals has not been equal to the demand, and recourse has been had to some extent to stocks put away for curing a few weeks ago. Prices have held strong and firm at higher values. Shippers realized 11 to 12c from consignments and even 12½c at the close.

## BUTTER.

The supply continues to come to hand freely,

both in rolls, tubs and pails, with a larger proportion of the latter than formerly, which is an improvement in the mode of preparing for market. Prices have tended downward during the week, and shippers cannot now expect to realize more than from 10 to 12½c. Creamery butter has been in the market in limited quantity and brought from 16 to 18c.

BACON.

The movement has been in about the usual proportion, and prices have held steady at old quotations as follows: Dry salt, 8½ to 8¾c; smoked 9¼ to 9½c; rolls 11c; breakfast bacon 12c and old dry salt 7½c.

HAMS.

Have been in moderate demand and steady, at 13 to 14c.

MESS POBK.

Quiet and steady at \$14.50 to \$15.00.

MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

LARD.

Prices have remained steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for pails and 9¾c per lb for tierces.

DRESSED HOGS.

Prices rule steady at 5½c.

DRESSED MEATS.

Dressed beef has not changed in price since our last report. Hind quarters are quoted at 9½ to 10c and carcasses at 7 to 7½c. Mutton has been in better supply and easier at 11c. Veal lower at 12c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The past week has worked a change in the spring wheat section, and the prospect is now good for an average yield, with plenty of time for the weather to make it better or worse before harvest. In the winter wheat states, however, there has been no improvement and in many sections there has been a change for the worse. One of the best authorities writes this paper under date June 8th as follows: "The more I see of it the more I am convinced that the grand total of the winter wheat crop will be exceedingly moderate. It is well, however, that the stuff is being pounded to death, and that the pendulum will swing as much out of proportion on the bear side as it did on the bull side. The market will correct itself during the coming season. Our farmers will sell freely because they have to. The stuff will be exported freely, because our country has no absolute need for it. Toward winter we will realize that we have harvested only a moderate amount, of which a good portion has already left the country, and that the accumulations of former seasons were absorbed during last year, and then we will see business once more on a good, healthy basis. Harvesting will be general by next week, and ten bushels to the acre for the winter wheat regions is to my mind a very liberal estimate. Missouri is the only state which will have a good crop."

The same party, in a letter dated June 13th, says: "I can only repeat that the grand total of the winter wheat crop will, I believe, be considerably less than the public seems to be expecting. In my travels I see just as many good fields as I see of fields which will not be worth cutting. Missouri alone will have a uniformly fine crop. The Texas and southern crop has been virtually wiped out by the drought. Not a bushel of new wheat has yet reached the

St. Louis market and the flour trade from St. Louis with the south is brisker to day than it has been for a year—of course at ruinously low prices."

Speaking of prospects in the Minneapolis belt, Jas. Marshall said today: "There will be plenty of rain, yet—too much of it, I think, for the good of the crop. I look for about such a season as that of 1876, when it was very hot and very wet by spells all through the summer. We got a fair crop, neither large nor of fine quality."

Prices have been tending downward quite rapidly all the week, and there seems to be no bottom, though conservative parties think today's decline has marked the end and that selling short now would be ruinous to anybody. At the same time they say that wheat must move more freely and flour must stiffen before the markets recover anything like a normal tone.

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

				June 17.
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
No. 1 hard.	76	73	73	93½
No. 1 north'n	74	71½	71½	89
" 2	71	69	69	85

Futures showed a little more strength but declined about 2c, July 1 hard closing at 73½c and August at 74½c. July 1 northern closed at 71½c. Coarse grains were dull and weak, corn closing at 27 to 29c and oats at 27 to 29c, by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Has been in large supply and easy, bulk bran closing at \$6 to \$6.25 and shorts at \$6.50 to \$7 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is less export inquiry for flour and domestic trade is very dull. The demand continues to be heaviest for parents and the letter grades, low grades being a positive drag on all the markets. Millers anticipate a better trade soon, when the annual stocking up with old flour begins.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.20 to \$4.40; straights, \$4.00 to \$4.25; first bakers', \$3.40 to \$3.60; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10; best -w grades, \$1.90 to \$2.10, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 28lb cotton sacks, 15c for 19lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Notwithstanding the excessively hot weather of last week, which hindered rapid work, the output of the mills showed a small gain. Their product for the six days was 145,200 bbls—averaging 24,200 bbls daily—against 135,530 bbls the preceding week, and 46,512 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. No change has occurred as to the number of mills running, though the week's output will be cut down considerably. Several of the mills have lost a day or two, while they will all be idle Saturday, the millers' picnic day. This will probably cut off 25,099 bbls or over, and leave the total product in the neighborhood of 120,000 bbls. With the prevailing weakness of wheat, the demand for flour has been largely reduced, and

most mills are running on orders taken earlier. Flour quotations are about 10c lower than a week ago, and even then flour buyers show a hesitancy about taking hold. There has been quite a dropping off in exports, and this is a factor which makes the running of the mills less certain than a few weeks ago, when the foreign movement was large. Millers claim they cannot see into the future very far, but intend to run their mills as long as it is possible and not lose too heavily. The direct exports of our mills for the week ending June 12 were 50,000 bbls, against 79,750 bbls the preceding week, and 67,810 bbls for the week ending May 29.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	June 15.	June 8.	June 1.
Wheat, bus	566,500	559,350	612,150
Flour, bbls	530	225	125
Millstuff, tons..	75	102	146

	SHIPMENTS.		
	June 15.	June 8.	June 1.
Wheat, bus	116,050	100,100	70,400
Flour, bbls	103,807	139,242	130,932
Millstuff, tons..	4,442	4,210	3,913

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	June 14.	June 7.
No. 1 hard, bus	1,541,607	1,611,572
No. 1 northern, bus	868,896	902,840
No. 2 northern, bus	443,956	447,346
No. 3,	6,005	6,006
Rejected	23,712	23,688
Special bins	433,645	566,915

\* 3,317,818 3,558,367

\*These figures do not include a considerable quantity of wheat in private elevators and sheds and annexes to regular elevators, nor that in mill bins.

	ST. PAUL.		
	June 16.	June 9.	June 1.
In elevators—			
bush	878,000	898,000	913,000

	DULUTH.		
	June 14.	June 7	May 31.
in store, bus.	5,373,107	5,372,840	5,510,840

—Northwest Miller.

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**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO.**

Wheat in the Chicago market has been getting down to real hard pan again during the past week, and came within 1c of 70c more than once. That seemed to be about the lowest point, however, and prices always closed higher. The week wound up with a much better feeling than for some days, influenced by a better buying disposition on the part of British and continental purchasers. However, there are still a number of chronic bears who insist that prices must go 4c lower before permanent improvement sets in. The visible supply of wheat for the United States and Canada for the week ended June 12 was 32,458,681 bushels, against 40,877,070 bushels for the corresponding week of last year. The decline for the week noted was 1,006,858 bushels. Corn and oats have been fairly active and steady. Provisions have also maintained a fairly firm tone, and prices have not materially changed. A feature in the provision market is a supposed deal in September lard, which it is thought is now being engineered by several strong speculators.

Wheat opened dull and heavy on Monday. Contrary to expectations, however, values kept fairly steady, owing to fair export buying. Crop news from the Northwest was of a favorable nature, and harvesting in the winter wheat regions of Southern Illinois and Indiana was reported to be going on actively under favorable conditions. But these reports did not seem to weaken the market very greatly. Prices inclined to lag somewhat, but fluctuations were confined within a range of 3c, and the drop was generally soon recovered. At 1 o'clock prices stood about the same as Saturday's close. The afternoon was quiet and easier. Corn opened lower, but soon recovered and remained steady. Oats sold down 3c, but also advanced in the afternoon. Pork was weak and lower on pressure to sell, caused by heavy arrivals of live hogs. Prices fell away 15c. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.73	74½
Corn .. .. .	34½	35½
Oats .. .. .	27½	28½
Pork .. .. .	8.80	8.80
Lard .. .. .	6.07½	6.12½

Wheat again opened dull on Tuesday, and the feeling was generally bearish. Cables were dull, crop reports favorable, and a very early movement of new winter wheat looked upon as certain. First sales were made at a reduction of from 3 to 4c below yesterday's close, and prices receded 1 to 3c more. From this point prices partly recovered, but again fell away 4c in the afternoon. Corn was easier, in the absence of shipping inquiry. Oats were active and lower. Provisions were dull and 7½c lower. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.72½	\$0.73½-7
Corn .. .. .	34½	35½
Oats .. .. .	27½	27½
Pork .. .. .	8.65	8.65
Lard .. .. .	6.00	6.07½

Wheat again opened weak on Wednesday and declined from 1 to 1½c, under pressure to sell, and the decline seemed to develop little fresh buying, shorts having covered pretty well yesterday. St. Louis and southwestern operators generally were rampant bears, and they sold recklessly on every bulge, talking loudly of wheat going down to 65c. July wheat sold down to 72½c, August to 73½c and September to 74½c. Dull cables, favorable crop news and reports of new wheat at Baltimore were the principal bear arguments, and the bull element was out of the field. Corn and oats were dull in sympathy with wheat. Pork and lard were quiet and without special feature. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.71½	72½
Corn .. .. .	34½	35½-7
Oats .. .. .	27½	27½
Pork .. .. .	8.65	8.65
Lard .. .. .	6.02½	6.10

A moderate business was transacted in the wheat market on Thursday, and mostly of a local nature at that. Cables again reported dull foreign markets and crop reports continued favorable. With these influences in favor of the bears the feeling was easy at the start and prices opened 1 to 3c, offerings at these figures, however, were rather light and prices advanced 3c from opening, only to go back 3c in a short time. After several fluctuations the close was firmer. The corn market was weak and declined 3c, recovering partially later. Fine weather was the cause of the easiness. Oats quiet and steady. Hog products were quiet and steady, with prices rather favorable to sellers, caused by higher offerings. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	71½-4	72½-4
Corn .. .. .	33½	34½
Oats .. .. .	27½	27½
Pork .. .. .	8.77½	8.77½
Lard .. .. .	6.12½	6.17½

On Friday the wheat market was stronger and there was better speculative trading, though cables were not greatly improved, but reported an advance of 1c. Active export buying at New York also gave a better tone to the market and prices steadily advanced 1 to 1½c. Several fluctuations then followed and prices closed 3c higher than yesterday. Corn was firmer, with a moderate shipping demand. Oats were firmer, caused by small offerings. Hog products were more active, but prices were irregular and unsettled and receipts large. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.71½	\$0.73½
Corn .. .. .	34	35
Oats .. .. .	27	27½
Pork .. .. .	8.80	8.80
Lard .. .. .	6.12½	6.17½

On Saturday wheat continued to maintain a firmer tone and the market was fairly active. Fluctuations were somewhat wide, ranging nearly 2c, and cash got down as low as 71. The close, however, was at the top, and 3c higher than yesterday. August closed at 75½c. The feeling in pork was steadier and trading rather active. Closing prices were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.72½	73½
Corn .. .. .	-	34½
Oats .. .. .	-	27½
Pork .. .. .	8.82½	8.82½
Lard .. .. .	6.12½	6.17½

**TORONTO.**

**STOCKS.**

The leading bank stocks have maintained a steady tone during the week, and the changes in quotations for June 16, as compared with 9, as will be seen by reference to the closing bids on these dates, have been slight in every particular, where the change is to either a higher or lower quotation. For Northwest Land shares 73½ was asked. Manitoba loan was offered an 100, with 92 bid. Closing bids for June 16, as compared with June the 9, were as follows:

	June 9.	June 16.
Montreal .. .. .	208½	207
Ontario .. .. .	115½	115
Toronto .. .. .	199	199½
Merchants' .. .. .	123	122½
Commerce .. .. .	121½	123
Imperial .. .. .	133½	134
Federal .. .. .	109	108
Dominion .. .. .	207½	208
Standard .. .. .	126½	126½
Hamilton .. .. .	133	134
Northwest Land .. .. .	70	72½
C.P.R. Bonds .. .. .	105	-
do Stocks .. .. .	-	-

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

The grain market here during the past week has maintained its previous state of dulness and inactivity. Indeed, the dulness that has been characteristic of the situation for some time back has seemed to grow in intensity and has at last reached a state of actual stagnation, seldom if ever paralleled before. The unsettled state of outside markets has completely unnerved local dealers, who seem to have decided to sit still and patiently await developments, without even speculating on the final outcome. Stocks have held nearly stationary and on Monday were as follows: Flour 2,125 bbls; fall wheat, 210,111 bushels; spring wheat, 157,597 bushels; mixed wheat, 5,559 bushels; oats, 8,118 bushels; barley, 16,231 bushels.

**FLOUR.**

There has been no improvement in the flour market, and sales were at low prices. Spring extra sold at \$3.10, and patents at \$3.75. Superior extra would not have brought over \$3.50 at the close; extra \$3.40 and spring extra, \$3.00. Holders generally asked 5 to 10c more.

**WHEAT.**

The feeling has been dull and easier, and although holders offered at lower prices, yet few sales were made and bids were usually below prices that would be accepted by holders. No. 2 fall was offered at 78c, other grades were not heard of.

**OATS.**

Have been in more liberal supply and the demand has been quieter in proportion. White sold at 34c on track and mixed at 33c.

**BARLEY.**

No offerings have been made in car lots. Loads on street will not bring over 50c.

**PEAS.**

Quiet and steady at 58 to 59c.

## POTATOES.

Have declined in receipts and were quite hard to obtain, causing an advance in prices. Cars of early rose sold at 60 to 65c on track. On the street prices were from 65 to 75 per bushel.

## APPLES.

Have been nearly out of the market. Small lots sold at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl.

## EGGS.

All offered have been taken at 11 to 11½c for round lots, with rather lights offerings.

## BUTTER.

There has been a marked falling off in receipts of box lots of rolls, but tubs have come in rather more freely. Rolls have brought from 12 to 13c, and occasionally 14c for extra choice, with common as low as 10c. White in tubs has been slow at 10c, and fair yellow at 10½ to 11c, and 12 to 13 for good. Some inquiry has been heard for shipping lots, but stocks were not on hand in quantities for that purpose.

## CHEESE.

Prices for small quantities for local trade have held fairly steady at 8 to 8½c for small lots.

## PORK.

Quiet and steady at \$13 to \$13 50.

## BACON.

Quiet and held firmly. Long clear in tons and cases sold at 7 to 7½c. Cumberland was slow at 6½c for green and smoked at 7½ to 8c. Rolls 8½ to 8½c; bellies 10½ to 11c.

## HAMS.

Smoked sold at 11½c for small lots and 12 in large quantities. Pickled sold at 10c.

## LARD.

The demand has been principally for small pails, which have sold at 9 to 9½c according to quantity. Large tins have sold at 9c.

## HOGS.

Offerings light and insufficient for the demand. Prices have held firm and higher at \$6.75 to \$7.

## A Voice from the North.

The Edmonton *Bulletin*, a paper published in that far Northwestern Saskatchewan country, though diminutive in size, is by no means so in ideas, and its columns sometimes contain as much common sense condensed into a few inches space as may be found in the broad pages of some more pretentious journals. The following from its columns is a sample:—"For parties who put up to be sharp business men the members of the board of trade of the good city of Winnipeg seem to have very great difficulty in seeing through a ladder. The city is agitated about discriminating freight rates over the C. P. R. The board of trade and city council have had delegations make pilgrimages to the feet of the great Van Horne respectfully praying him to deign to consider their pitiful case and out of his great and merciful heart grant them relief by giving lower proportionate rates to Winnipeg than to points further west. The mighty Van Horne speaks them fair, because it is his interest to do so. He also holds up the rates, because it is his interest to do so. And he will continue to do likewise as his interest requires. Which will be until Winnipeg becomes a competing point of rival railway systems. Which will never be as long as Winnipeg men sit down and snivel and beg and pray and submit to political exigency instead of taking active measures to secure connection with competing lines in the States. Which will never be as long as they allow their allegiance to a political

party to dominate their common sense. But disallowance stands in the way. So it will until the Winnipeg people either swoop it out of the way or get around it. There was a time not many years ago when Winnipeg was offered the advantage of being made a competing point by the Northern Pacific. The sharp Winnipeg men saw that their interest lay in debasing themselves under the feet of the C. P. R. instead. They did it. And now they are paying for it. And paying for it alone. These discriminating rates are the funeral of Winnipeg. They are the life of wholesale trade in towns west. The next time Winnipeg men get the chance of a competing line they will probably take it. But they have taken several years to learn this much. Which a basswood man should have known without being told. The *Bulletin* editor, however, makes a mistake, which he has probably been led into from reading country papers, when he states that Winnipeg asked for lower rates than points farther west. As has already been explained several times in *THE COMMERCIAL* and by the board of trade circulars, the only demand was that Winnipeg be placed on an equal footing with Montreal, or in other words that discrimination in favor of the latter city be removed. The *Bulletin* editor is also far astray when he says: "These discriminating rates are the funeral of Winnipeg. They are the life of wholesale trade in towns west." It would be difficult to see how wholesale trade in towns west of Winnipeg could prosper under the same conditions which retarded growth here, for the discriminating rates in favor of Montreal and against Winnipeg also operated proportionately against wholesale trade west of Winnipeg.

## Clerk or Merchant.

A desire to get on in the world may be very laudable, but it is a great mistake to suppose that one cannot get on unless he goes into business for himself. There never was a greater delusion, and it is one that has brought bankruptcy to many a man who went into business for himself rather than be an employee living in comfortable circumstances.

For a number of years past the profit in most kinds of business have been of a very precarious nature, and many a merchant would have been willing to exchange his profits with those of some of his clerks. Employees are apt to forget that there are years when their employers absolutely lose in their business, and a heavy profit in a favorable year scarcely makes the thing average. But the large profits of a good year is what the employee bears in mind, and imagines that is what he can do when he gets into business for himself.

But the reality is far different from the expectations, and at the end of a year the new merchant finds that what he has drawn for his own living is so small that had it been offered to him as wages he would have scorned to take it. We have known young men who were getting from \$13 to \$18 per week go into business for themselves, and the exigencies of the case required that they should put themselves on a weekly allowance of \$7 each. Of course, such self-denial is an excellent indication for future

success, but it emphasizes the point we would make, that a man is often much better off to remain an employee than to start in business for himself. Let well enough alone is a very good rule to follow. It is better to save a few hundred dollars as an employee than to save nothing and work much harder for the sake of being at the head of a business. It is vanity alone that causes many to leave a good position in order to see their names on a sign over a store door.—*St. Louis Grocer.*

## The Lumber Area.

The superficial area of the United States is, outside of the District of Columbia and the Indian Territory, 1,856,000,000 acres. There are 44,555,000 acres in forest, 285,000,000 acres of improved and 1,126,000,000 of unimproved and waste land. At the present rate in which the forest is disappearing, the timber cannot be expected to last longer than 20 to 25 years. In Michigan, the greatest lumber producing state in the Union, the first saw mill was planted about fifty years ago. At the time it was estimated that there were 150,000,000,000 feet of white pine standing in the forest of the State. The estimate for 1885 is 35,000,000,000 feet, which it has disappeared at the rate of 2,300,000,000 feet annually for fifty years. The estimated amount cut into lumber in Michigan in 1884 was 5,100,000,000 feet, board measure, which is about one-sixth of the whole amount cut in the United States for that year.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

## Not Altogether Encouraging.

That President Smithers of the bank of Montreal does not take a hopeful view of the future of wheat growing on this continent, may be gleaned from the following extract from his speech at the annual meeting of the bank. "The future is a sealed book, and it is idle to attempt to penetrate far into it: it is wisely hidden from our view; as in all things, so in banking. The most that we can do is to indicate what seems probable from the present standpoint. It is little better than a waste of time to speculate about the crops at this season of the year; so far, they promise well, and they may be ever so promising up to a certain point; but still they are liable to all sorts of—I will not say accidents—but contingencies, such as rust, insects, drought, or the reverse, but worst of all, early frost in certain sections, sometimes destroying in a single night our most cherished hopes of a bountiful harvest. But assuming that the country is favored with a good crop, in these latter days the matter does not end there. Given a good crop, the next question that arises is—what about a market? Formerly a good crop was looked upon as a panacea for all our troubles; but of late years the production of wheat has been so much increased, and the competition with other countries has become so keen, that prices in the English market have fallen lower than ever before. In the case of India it is an unequal contest, the extremely low prices to which silver has fallen enabling that country to lay wheat down in England at a price with which it is nearly, if not quite, impossible to compete; and it looks as though

wheat growers on this continent will have to depend largely upon home consumption for a market, rates usually ruling higher in Chicago than in Liverpool."

### Ready for the Struggle.

If the worst comes and the milling trade must pass through a struggle for existence (which is as unlikely as that the cotton, or iron, or any other line of staple manufacturing should do so) then it will be a question of the survival of the fittest. In that event the United States has long odds in its favor. Its mills are better equipped, better managed and better operated. It is the fountain head of milling invention, and anything new and valuable must be first used here with the attendant advantages following its first use. Its wheat is better, most reliable and the supply is greater than any other country enjoys. Its millers have as much capital and incomparably more energy and pluck than those of any other country. Its transportation facilities are better and cheaper than any other land enjoys, and in all things we are better prepared for a war of extermination than any other country whatsoever. We do not anticipate it, but if it must come, we do not shrink from it. Our cause is just and we are prepared to abide by the result of the wager of battle.—*North-western Miller.*

### The Fur Trade.

A Montreal dealer writes about furs as follows: The buffalo has now practically disappeared, and the next to follow will be the beaver. These skins will not likely be ever again a drug in the market, and the feeling now among the trade is to buy and hold beaver. The muskrat—that poor relation of the beaver—will thrive in every swamp, and its power of reproduction is equal to that of any inferior race, consequently there is no fear of a scarcity of these. The only trouble is that they are not worth catching. Red fox, skunk, mink and coon live and thrive in the vicinity of farm yards—these we shall always have, at varying prices according to the caprices of fashion. Bear, lynx, fisher, wolverine, although holding a little further remote from civilization, will doubtless keep their own for many a day yet, but the tendency in these will be to decrease as the Northwest becomes populated.

It is a strange fact that the average annual collection of furs is as great now as at any time during the past fifty years or more. Many people think that the quantity is steadily decreasing. Such appears not to be the fact with the exception of the buffalo and the wolf that lived upon him, who have both practically disappeared. There is an annual crop of furs taken off the country with as much regularity as the hay crop, and the probability is that it will long continue so."

### Grinding the Farmers.

It takes two bushels of corn to pay for transporting one bushel from Nebraska, Kansas, and western Iowa to the great receiving markets. When the price was higher the farmers didn't kick with concerted vigor, but now that values

have settled the share that goes to the producers is whittled down to the end of nothing, and a long, loud and deep growl goes up from all that part of the country that lies west of Chicago. The transportation magnates keep right along, however, not only demanding the lion's share but planning to still further increase the chain of serfdom upon the agricultural classes. They are creating pools to choke competition between carriers and otherwise developing schemes of oppression. They claim that they are losing money, and that they are forced to resort to these unlawful measures to increase their revenues or go to the wall. The aim of the monied interests behind the giant corporations is to cement the railways into one solid, compact system, through the operations of which they can tax the industrial, agricultural and commercial interests "all they can stand." It remains to be seen how long the sovereign voters of this country will be content to work for the railroads and surrender the fruits of their toil to a master whose cupidity is never satisfied. The storm that is gathering in the west may one of these days burst upon the whole country. When it does we will see the railroads carrying the product of the fields and workshops for just money enough to pay a fair interest on the money it cost to build the line.—*Chicago Daily Business.*

### Your Cash Book.

Are you keeping a cash book? We know that many retail grocers do not, and yet this is one of the most essential books for you to keep. Every cash transaction you make should appear in a cash book, excepting the separate items of petty sales, and the amount of those should go in with the receipts at night as "petty sales." Many dealers enter the total money receipts for the day, whether from accounts or from cash sales, in their cash books as "cash sales" for the day. We do not think this good book-keeping. Cash receipts from accounts on one's ledger are not "cash sales" by any means, but are simply settlements of credit sales, and should be entered in the cash book as money received from the different parties on their accounts, and then you have a record that shows plainly where you got the money which makes up the cash receipts for the day.

Also, every payment you make should go into the books, so that you may know to whom you paid money any certain day and be able to show by your cash book, if a creditor disputes the payment of a bill, that you paid it at such a time. You cannot keep these matters any too carefully. For your petty sales, have a block of paper or a slate handy to the cash drawer, if you can't keep a cashier, and make a minute thereon of the amount taken, as you make the change. It will be natural for you to omit something during the day, as you may be in too great a hurry to think to make the memorandum, and consequently your cash should, if it varies at all, run over. If it comes out short there is something that needs investigating; and if very much over and you and the clerks can think of nothing omitted from the petty sales memorandum to account for it, you will know that someone must have paid on ac-

count which you have failed to enter. Balance your cash every day, and then an error of this kind can generally be thought out. Be particular about this cash account, and do not rest satisfied any day until the balance is brought out near enough to correct so you are convinced that there is nothing wrong excepting an omission or two of petty sales. Make your entire force of clerks feel the responsibility of the cash account, and by vigorously investigating every difference between the amount of cash on hand and what the record says there should be, you will make it more difficult for a speculator, if by chance you should get one into your employ, to work his little game. *Ex.*

### The Price of Ostrich Feathers.

The value of ostrich feathers has long been declining until the price of "prime whites" has sunk from £50 to £10 per pound. Indeed, at a sale last month at Cape Town 1,620 pounds of mixed feathers only reached a total of £3,047, values having fallen 15 per cent. from previous sales. This serious depreciation may be attributed to various causes, among which, probably, glutted markets, the dictates of fashion, general depression, and previously exaggerated prices, are the chief. The golden dreams indulged in by the Cape farmers a decade since have been duly dispelled, and they are now returning to their first love, wool-farming, which, during the ostrich craze, had been somewhat neglected. At one time the possessor of a pair or two of breeding birds was supposed to be on the royal road to fortune; and in some few instances fortunes were, no doubt, rapidly made in ostrich farming. Times have sadly changed, and recently farmers have, in despair, actually turned their ostriches loose on the native "karroos" sooner than be at the expense of maintaining them longer in their "camps" at a loss. It may be safely predicted, however, that the feather of these birds can never be entirely out of fashion so long as beauty delights to adorn itself; and it may be hoped that the South African exhibits at the colonial exhibition will stimulate afresh the declining trade.—*St. James Gazette.*

### General Notes.

Imports at Toronto continue to show a steady increase, judged by the board of trade figures for recent months. Estimated by money value, the imports at Toronto in May 1883 were \$1,120,636; in May 1884 they were \$1,259,320; in the following May \$1,181,681, and last month, which is the largest of the four, \$1,328,440.

A number of banks have lately published their annual statement. The bank of Toronto shows earnings of \$250,000. The Imperial shows earnings of \$172,337 and adds to the Rest. The Ontario has added \$15,000 to its reserve. The Federal, besides increasing its Rest to \$125,000, carries a large sum forward. The Central has earned over eleven per cent. on its average capital.

Owing to the fact that Canadian cheese is now preferred in England to that of American, a new feature in the trade, is the establishment of New York houses in Montreal, for the purpose of filling English orders. Many orders now received from the other side call for Canadian goods, and this is one of the principal reasons why the representatives of New York firms are locating here.

**Canadian Fisheries.**

"In the report of the Fisheries Department, which has been brought down in Parliament, the statistics are of interest in view of the present dispute with the States. The report gives the total number of men engaged in the fisheries as close on sixty thousand; to be exact, 59,493. According to provinces, the number are as follows.

Nova Scotia	29,905	Quebec	11,322
New Brunswick	10,185	Ontario	2,716
P. E. Island	3,535	B. Columbia	1,830

These sixty thousand men are employed in 1177 vessels of 48,728 tons measurement, and \$2,021,633 value, and in 28,472 boats, of \$83,257 value.

The official figures of the value of the Fisheries last year are as follows.

Nova Scotia	\$3,283,932
New Brunswick	4,005,431
Quebec	1,719,469
Prince Edward Island	1,293,428
British Columbia	1,078,038
Ontario	1,342,691

\$17,722,970

The most valuable fish to Canada is the cod, of which \$4,536,732 worth was caught last year. The other chief fish were lobster, \$2,613,731; herring, \$2,475,118; mackerel, \$1,504,420; salmon, \$1,152,348; haddock, whitefish, trout, and sardines, from half to quarter of a million worth each. The exports of Canadian fish are, however, of special interest, as the figures show where our greatest trade lies. The Canadian fish exports last year were as follows:

To the United States	\$3,560,731
.. Great Britain	1,543,731
.. British West Indies	1,152,868
.. Spanish West Indies	718,956
.. French West Indies	120,235
.. South America	295,617

Besides these, the most important customers for Canadian fish are Portugal and Italy, taking about \$100,000 worth each. The total Canadian export amounts to a few thousands short of eight million dollars (7,960,001). The total cost of the Dominion fisheries service is given by the report as \$153,215, a small sum for the protection of an industry producing nearly eighteen millions a year, and exporting eight millions.



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