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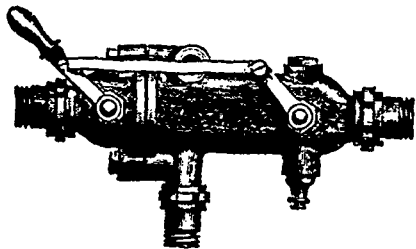
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It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada
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Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.

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Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who
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PRICE \$35. Will last for years.

Contracts for either supplied with promptness and
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ONTARIO APPLES
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SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special Designs fur-
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WHOLESALE**Hardware AND Metals**
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IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half Bbls. and Bbls.

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40 L. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisins
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25 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,
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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, OCTOBER 27, 1885.

NO. 5

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, OCTOBER 27, 1885.

CARSON has erected a blacksmith shop at Moosomin.

A LARGE hotel is being built at Shellmouth by G. Boulton.

MRS. GEO. AGNEW, Dominion City, is opening a general store.

W. A. MEIKLE, livery keeper, Calgary, has gone out of business.

G. F. R. HARRIS has opened a private banking office at Emerson.

WARD BROS., grocers, Winnipeg, have sold out their business to Roberts Bros.

THE Merchants' Bank has closed up the business of their branch at Emerson.

LEASK & ROSE, general merchants and druggists of Brandon, have assigned in trust.

PREST & Co. are about to open a wholesale crockery and glassware house in this city.

THE Headlight Oil Co. have recently opened up in the oil and lamp goods business in this city.

THE M. & N. W. will open their telegraph line for commercial work about the first of next month.

HERRIOTT & McCOLLOCH of Plum Creek have erected an elevator of 25,000 bushels capacity, which is run by steam power.

D. J. McLEAN, grocer, Winnipeg, has been closed out by landlord's warrant. Stock is advertised for sale on 28th inst.

GEO. H. ROGERS & Co., Winnipeg, have purchased the stock of Robt. McDowell, general storekeeper, Rapid City, at 40c on the \$.

LETTERS patent have been issued to N. Boyd, J. D. Carscadden, Jno. Peck, G. R. Crowe and J. J. Burrows as The Selkirk Lumber Company.

A REPRESENTATIVE of Bradstreet's mercantile agency has been in the city for the past few days and likely to open up a branch office here.

JOHN OSBORNE has purchased the stock belonging to the estate of Wm. Stephenson, hardware and tin dealer, Winnipeg, for 58½c on the dollar.

WM. TAIT & Co. have purchased the St. Boniface woolen mill. Machinery is to be at once erected for making the capacity double that of the old mill.

H. SHOREY & Co., wholesale clothiers, who have closed their warehouse here will in future have an agency only at this point. Mr. S. O. Shorey returns to Montreal to-day.

JOHNSTON & Co. have purchased the grocery business of Blaiklock & Co., Emerson, and will carry on a general business. Blaiklock has opened out in the grain and provision line.

It is rumored that H. A. Strong is applying for the position of Emerson immigration agent in this city, and that a petition in support of his application is being signed by a large number of our leading and most prominent citizens.

THE deposits in the savir bank last month amounted to \$531,581, an excess of \$67,039 over the withdrawals. The total amount of the deposits at the end of September was \$15,473,669, an increase of \$1,720,750 over the total at the end of September, 1884.

McCAUL, McNICOL & RILEY, of Regina, are about to commence the erection of a roller mill of 100 barrel capacity in that town. The machinery has been ordered through Robert Muir & Co. of this city.

THE committee appointed to look into the financial condition of the town of Emerson have completed their labors. Their report shows that as a compromise, they have got the creditors to agree to waive all other claims for the sum of \$120,000 payable in twenty years.

AT Shoal Lake on the M. & N. W. R'y building lots are being rapidly disposed of, and large quantities of lumber are being received for building purposes. A Mr. Marshall is going to build a large storehouse for grain. A blacksmith shop is to be built by one King and a carriage shop by a Mr. Simpson.

WORK has been resumed on the Regina and Long Lake Railway. The grading is finished to Long Lake and track laying is being pushed forward at the rate of a mile a day. A working staff of seventy men and twenty teams is employed at present, and it is expected that the road to Long Lake will be completed within ten days.

D. L. MCKENZIE, grain merchant of this city, intends commencing at once the construction of a storage elevator in Winnipeg of at least 75,000 bushels capacity, which he intends to have ready for receiving grain about the middle of December. It is by no means settled that the other elevator of 100,000 capacity, which the council refused to bonus, will not be proceeded with this year.

SOME of the party who went to the Northern shore of Lake Winnipeg on the preliminary survey of the Hudson's Bay Railway have returned to Winnipeg, and they report that a discovery has been made of a waterway for craft of six or seven feet draft extending North fully 150 miles from the lake, the only break being at a point where a lock and a canal of half a mile long is all that is necessary to complete this valuable channel of navigation. Major Jarvis is now exploring along its banks and may make further discoveries before he returns. Evidently the difficulties of a Hudson's Bay outlet are fast disappearing.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

N. Tripp, bookseller, Forast, has sold out.
 D. G. Bingham, grocer, Aylmer, has sold out.
 Wm. Hans, grocer, Guelph, baliff in possession.
 A. Miller, harness maker, Hemilton, has gone away.
 A. Gow, saw miller, Wallacetown, has gone away.
 H. A. Duggan, grocer, London, advertises to sell out.
 H. Henderson, photographer, Kingston, was burned out.
 George Black, general storekeeper, Millgrove, is selling out.
 Freeman Green, of the Progresstown carding mill, is dead.
 H. Armstrong, grocer, Napanec, has sold out to Geo. Ham.
 W. D. Coober, butcher, London, has gone to United States.
 John Young, carriage maker, St. Thomas, was burned out.
 McAlpin & Robinson, pump makers, Barrie, were burned out.
 Mills Bros., dealers in hats and furs, Kingston, were burned out.
 C. F. Rich, harness maker, Hamilton, was sold out by baliff.
 Felix Shaw, dry goods dealer, Kingston, partially burned out.
 A. W. Levy, shoemaker, Mitchell, has sold out to Cole & Thorne.
 Peter Gillies, wagon maker, Galt, has sold out to J. H. Winters.
 R. A. Allan, general storekeeper, Glen Tay, has assigned in trust.
 W. E. Thompson & Co., druggists, Mutawa, have assigned in trust.
 Hearn & Co., dry goods merchants, Ingersoll, have assigned in trust.
 Bowman & Co., general storekeepers, Barrie, have assigned in trust.
 E. B. Wade & Co., furniture dealers, Port Arthur, have sold out.
 E. Galbraith, general storekeeper, Princeton, has sold out to D. Ross.
 Welland Printing and Publishing Co., limited, Welland, have sold out.
 Thomas Wilson, saloon keeper, Toronto, was sold out to Walter Over.
 A. M. Brock, watchmaker, Kirgston, stock slightly damaged by fire.
 J. Henderson & Co., stationer, Kingston, were slightly damaged by fire.
 H. Wolfe, general storekeeper, Mildmay, has sold out Holtzman & Weiner.
 J. F. Schillar & Co., dealers in lacaps, Toronto, have sold out to Harvey & Truax.
 J. R. Kestell & Co., druggists, Waterford, have sold out to J. E. York & Co.
 Turnbull & Nicholson, painters, Toronto, have dissolved; Nicholson continues.
 O'Hearn & Glynn, tinsmiths, Toronto, have dissolved; J. Peter O'Hearn continues.
 Taylor & Kennedy, tailors, Toronto, have dissolved, H. A. Taylor continues alone.
 Gilbert & Lighthall, furniture dealers, Picton, have admitted O. C. Hubbs, under the style of Gilbert, Lighthall & Hubbs.

H. Munro, publisher, Orangeville, has admitted — Bellamy into partnership, under the style of Munro & Bellamy.

Anning & Moxen, foundrymen, Picton, have dissolved, J. Anning retires; D. J. Baker admitted under the style Moxen & Barker.

The following were burned out at Dutton: A. N. C. Black, banker; Hockin & Poolo, general storekeepers; Henry Lane, general storekeeper; Chas W. Hodder, banker; J. C. Price, dealer in fancy goods; S. Wilson, tailor.

QUEBEC.

J. B. Duret, tobacconist, Montreal, is dead.
 Felix Gougeon, grocer, St. Henri, has assigned.

Louis McIver, general storekeeper, Robinson, is dead.

Antoine Dupuis & Son, traders, Quebec, have dissolved.

Morriset & Germain, traders, Quebec, have dissolved.

Bellow & Co., lead miners, Montreal, have dissolved.

Emile Rabat, restaurant keeper, Montreal, has assigned.

Antoine P'ante, general storekeeper, St. Eugene, has assigned.

James Stewart, printer and publisher, Montreal, has assigned.

C. O. Bourdeau, dealer in hats and caps, Montreal, has assigned.

Chas. Potvin, general storekeeper, Roberval, is offering to compromise.

Leon Lambert, general storekeeper, Halifax, is offering to compromise.

Nantol. Lamoureux & Co., restaurant keepers, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Lalonde, hotelkeeper, Montreal, advertises furniture for sale by auction.

G. N. Bradant, general storekeeper, Vaudreuil, is offering to compromise.

Dwauc & Co., dealers in agricultural implements, Montreal, have assigned.

B. L. Nowell & Co., manufacturers of fertilizers, Montreal, have dissolved.

McDougall, H. swell & Co., druggists, Montreal, advertise business for sale.

E. Shutan & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal, have obtained an extension.

Miss E. Desbiens, general storekeeper, Chicoutimi, is offering to compromise.

C. T. Picard & Co., wholesale jewellers, Montreal; J. B. St. Aignan admitted partner under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Edward Fales, Wilmot, has assigned.

J. M. Dunn, jeweler, Port Lorne, has assigned.

Chas. E. Everett, general storekeeper, Plympton, has assigned.

Patterson Foster, general storekeeper, Ogilvie's Warf, has assigned.

Crocker & Brooks, general storekeepers, Freeport, have assigned.

A. Kirk & Co., general storekeepers, Antigonish, have dissolved.

McKenzie Bros., druggists, Parraboro, are advertising to sell out.

F. E. Scurrah, confectionery manufacturer, Acadia Mines, has gone away.

Mrs. F. S. Fuller, general storekeeper, Acadia Mines, has removed to Spring Hill.

Spinney, Baskins & Co., hardware merchants, Yarmouth, have dissolved, Edgar K. Spinney continues in his own name.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coll Bros., soap manufacturers, St. John; premises damaged by fire.

Geo. H. White & Co., general storekeepers, have dissolved; new firm formed composed of G. H. White and Jas. Titus, style now Jas. Titus & Co.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Grieve & Bremner, dealers in supplies, Trinity Bay; Alex. Bremner of this firm dead.

Careful Buying Advisable.

The travelling salesman are to take the road now shortly to exhibit samples and take orders for spring goods. It is the business of the drummer to sell goods; to sell all that they can safely sell; and whether on salary or commission, a good man will try his best to make his orders large as possible. All merchants know the drummer, how seductive and plausible; how difficult it is to escape him sometimes, even when it seems doubtful whether any addition to the stock is needed, or when it looks as if the varieties might be too numerous and the quantity too large; but even knowing that, merchants often buy more than on sober, second thought, their judgment will justify. Manufacturers and jobbers know that prosperity of the retailers' business is essential to the increase of their own, and they therefore recognize the bad policy of overstocking which inevitably results in loss. What we would say therefore to retailers is: "Buy with care and caution." If you have been dealing with a good square house whose goods suit your trade, keep your orders for it, even if its salesman does not get around to see you as promptly as you think he might, but be careful to buy on the safe side; styles change more rapidly now than a few years ago, and if a retailer has accidentally overstocked himself with tooth-pick toes at high prices and broad ones come into style again, he will be obliged to sell his narrow toes at a loss. One of the most absolute essentials of success in mercantile business is the prompt and profitable disposition of odds and ends, remnants and shop worn goods. It is well for all retailers to adopt some regular system of closing out at intervals, all such stock and begin each season if possible with nice, fresh, showy goods. Of course retailers all know this, but a reminder will not come amiss. Now is a good time to push off as much of the light stock as possible.

It is not likely that there will be very great improvement in the retail trade this winter, but the probability is that it will be fairly profitable to all careful buyers. Very many people have been wearing their shoes longer than they usually do, during the summer and fall, from motives of economy, but all such will have to buy new as the bad weather comes on, and the retail trade will at once feel the stimulus.—*Leather Gazette.*

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
For such Factories, and are prepared to furnish tenders
at any time for the

Furnishing and Equipment
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,
11 McWilliam St. East, WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills

Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms Orders attended to promptly.

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.
Customs Government Bond in Building
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D. L. Mackenzie,

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Onsignments solicited and liberal ad-
vances made on same.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,
WINNIPEG.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 27, 1885.

EPIDEMICS AND COMMERCE

Our own continent like Europe has at times scourges in the way of disease, but like that continent they are as a rule confined to its Southern portions, and seldom make much havoc in Northern latitudes. Cholera has time and again swept the Mediterranean shores of Europe, as has yellow fever the portion of this continent swept by the breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, but the deadly effects of both seem to be mitigated as they travel Northward, until they finally disappear in the frosts of more Northerly temperatures. There seems to be one disease, however, which no temperature will guarantee immunity from, namely small pox, and which the keen breath of winter seems only to fan into greater force. At present Montreal is suffering from such a visitation, the terrors of which, like most others, are no doubt magnified by distance and seem greater in other places than to the residents of that unfortunate city.

Our duty is to look to the effects of such scourges upon commerce, and these are under the most favorable circumstances very depressing. Only those who have undergone a quarantine after a sea passage from some infected country can fully comprehend how epidemics paralyze trade between maritime nations, and those of us who have come North from some Southern State where yellow fever existed, will remember during life the tantalizing delays, and suffocating disinfecting process we were subjected to before being allowed to go at liberty in a Northern town or city. All these are no doubt very necessary precautions, and the burden they are upon personal travel furnishes an index to how trade must be affected by a similar cause.

Travellers from Montreal are now having their full share of these very necessary annoyances, and yet the trade of that city is suffering far more from other circumstances, which seem as unnecessary and as unfounded as can well be imagined. For instance the scare about goods shipped from that city have reached a point where even the ludicrous is overstretched. We understand that throughout Ontario the sale of Montreal furs, clothing, boots and shoes and such like has for a time

almost ceased. Competitors from Toronto and other cities are taking pains to fan the small pox scare into as big a flame as possible for their own selfish ends, and have succeeded so well, that it is now not uncommon to find a country dealer in hardware and metal goods, who assures his customers of immunity from small pox by placarding in his store "No Montreal goods sold here." The absurdity of such a state of affairs may well draw the smile from those, who are able to measure the small pox infection which a hay fork or a bar of iron can carry around with it.

Medical men are probably the greatest alarmists about disease contagion, as many people have experienced. In the office of THE COMMERCIAL some two years ago an employee afflicted with prairie itch was declared to have small pox by two medical men of standing, and on the strength of their diagnosis, every one in the establishment from the publisher down to the devil had to be vaccinated. No doubt but professional gentlemen have contributed much towards the Montreal small pox scare, but we have yet to hear of medical men telling the world that contagion can be carried in pig lead, iron frying pans, coal oil lamps or crockery and glassware, and many of them have declared that there is scarcely a line of new goods by which it can be carried from one place to another. That their statements are not credited and acted upon is no doubt due to the fact that commercial travellers are as a rule more persuasive individuals than doctors.

Some people may infer that we advocate the doing away with all precautions for the prevention of the spread of small pox into other places than Montreal. On the contrary we advocate the adoption of the most stringent measures, but we also advocate their taking a sensible form. While people are afraid of Montreal goods bringing small pox with them they are daily meeting in other cities men who have come direct from that place, and who are capable of carrying with them more contagion than ten car loads of general merchandise, and all the protection the people have from the possibility, and even the probability of contagion with such men is a scab on each of their arms and a certificate of vaccination in each of their pockets, which may be more or less of a protection to the party in possession of them, but none whatever to those who come in contact with them.

Does it ever occur to the people who are so unnecessarily scared that the scab on a Montreal frying pan, or a certificate of vaccination on a web of Montreal fustian would be as effectual a preventative as when attached to individuals, which means simply that they are no preventative at all. But if we are to measure the accepted ideas about small pox contagion by the actions of the many, the medical men of Montreal can apply their vaccination tactics to merchandise, and besides making a profitable addition to their practice they will save the commerce of the city. If they will not protect distant purchasers from contagion they will at least ponder to their nonsensical fears.

As has already been hinted by a Winnipeg daily journal, with the opening of the all-rail route from Montreal here, there is great danger of small pox appearing among us, but there is not the slightest danger of its being brought here in consignments of merchandise. It has a thousand times more chance to be brought here by individuals with vaccination certificates in their pockets and scabs on their arms, and in our efforts to check its spread this should be kept steadily in mind. There is no necessity for our inflicting un-called-for injury on commerce, and when by encouraging a foolish and groundless fear we paralyze the trade of Montreal, we strike a heavy blow at the commerce of Canada.

DAILY BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

As will be seen in the report of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in another part of our columns, there is a movement on foot to establish daily meetings of the Board for the conduct of grain, provision and other transactions, and there is every reason to believe, that the movement will soon take practical shape.

Within the past few years the sphere of usefulness of our city Board of Trade has been gradually widening, until the institution can no longer be looked upon as an association of men, who meet together, to look after their own interests and those of their fellow townsmen in trade affairs, but as an institution entrusted with the organizing of commercial affairs in such a way, as to benefit the whole province of Manitoba. The city is the commercial head as well as the leading railway competing point in the province, and naturally the greatest efforts at provincial trade organisation

are expected from its business men. The organizing of a system of daily trade meetings of the Board will certainly be a great and wise step to take, as our grain, provision and other products are fast assuming vast proportions, and some central control of their handling is necessary for Manitoba, otherwise this control must go eastward out of the province. The fact that somewhere in the neighborhood of five million bushels of this year's crop of wheat is likely to be exported, and that a large additional local business in wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese and pork will be done here indicates that the Board is by no means premature in entering into the daily business meeting arrangement. We have no doubt, but before the close of the coming year of 1886, the transactions and quotations of these daily meetings will be as eagerly watched and as freely telegraphed over the continent and even the Atlantic, as are those of Duluth, Minneapolis and other grain centres, and that those who are now assisting in establishing them will, ere a year passes, be astonished at the progress made.

But to make those daily business meetings a complete success, and to make them attain their proper value in a provincial sense, they must be widened in their scope, and the interests of others throughout Manitoba be allowed to blend with those of Winnipeg. The practical control of produce and other business of the province are handed to the Winnipeg Board by the new inspection arrangement, and in this branch of the Board's duties or privileges, it is both necessary and just that the voice and views of interested outside business men be heard and respected. We hope therefore in establishing daily meetings for business transactions, matters will be so arranged that such men will be able to take part in them, and use their voice and influence in their management and guidance. By so doing a power of cohesion will be given to the trade sentiments of the whole province, so that their full force can be made felt where eastern aggression requires to be stemmed.

We must close with best wishes for the success of the movement now commenced and hope that it will lay the foundation of an organization in which the full trading power of Manitoba can make itself felt.

HARD OR SOFT WHEAT.

The fact that in 1883 the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest was seriously damaged by early fall frosts, when added to reports of similar damage to much less extent this year, has been made an excuse for the enemies of this country in the east and the United States to circulate the report that hard wheat growing is a failure in the Northwest, and that our farmers will have to resort to raising inferior qualities. Those who circulate these statements are well aware how damaging they are to this country, and how they will serve to divert immigration from it, and on the false principle that all games are fair in business as they are in war, they do not care much about inquiring into their truth, but take them as useful weapons against an opponent, and apply them in the way in which they will be the most effective.

If this crusade against the growing of hard wheat was indulged in by enemies of the Northwest only, there would be nothing extraordinary in the fact, and the means necessary to counteract their slanders could be easily discovered. But unfortunately we have those among ourselves, who have joined in the clamor, and who are loud in their cry for a return to soft wheat raising, asserting as reasons for so doing, that the extra yield of those varieties over that of Red Fife will more than make up for the difference in price. Also that there is almost a certainty of securing a crop of these soft varieties, while there is great uncertainty about so doing with a crop of Red Fife. We believe this fairly covers the objections taken by those in this country to Red Fife raising, and after allowing them their full weight we state, that they are altogether insufficient to warrant our farmers in making such a radical change in grain raising, besides being unsupported by facts.

The statement that farmers are almost certain of a crop of soft wheat in this country, is not born out by the samples of grain which have come to market either this year or in 1883. We can find among frozen grain plenty of soft as well as hard wheat, showing clearly the incorrectness of this statement; and we will go farther and state, that we know of instances this year of fields of Red Fife harvested safe and sound, and others of soft wheat close beside them badly touched with frost, and in searching for a

reason we find that early sowing was the sole cause of safety. The statement of soft wheat advocates is therefore about as convincing as that of the Yankee who believed strongly in lightning rods, because his house was once struck by lightning, but after erecting a rod it was never struck again.

The statement that the extra yield in soft wheat will more than compensate for its lower price may be true and it may not, for we hold that until now we have had no system of grain grading and inspection in this country from which we could draw reliable conclusions upon this question, and the statements of Tom, Dick and Harry about what they bought or sold at, are by far too conflicting to enable us to judge the question fairly, although as advocates of hard wheat growing we have no fear of such a test once it can be properly made.

But to look at this question of "Hard or Soft Wheat" from points outside of immediate profit, will convince anyone in favor of the former. Shall the Northwest "pull down its shingle" so to speak as a hard wheat growing country? and tell to the intending emigrants of the east and the Old World, that in return for the rigors of our climate and other disadvantages, we can only raise such wheat as can be produced in more southern parts of our own continent, in Australia, New Zealand and India? Our prospects for immigration will certainly not be very bright if we do so, and without immigration our future is a blank. The limit of hard wheat raising has steadily moved north during the past ten years, until its southern extremity is now in Minnesota and Dakota, and it is only this fact which makes this country attractive to agricultural settlers. It is well therefore to pause before we commence encouraging soft wheat raising to any material extent, and it would be suicidal to advocate it generally.

If we do have greater danger from early frost in raising hard wheat, experience has shown that we have greater immunity from smut, nine tenths of that drawback being in connection with soft varieties, scarcely one of which are free from it in this country. Besides, while we may at times suffer from frost, other parts of the continent suffer from other causes, and with all our damage this year our crop is far ahead of that of the rest of Canada. If soft wheat advocates expect to avoid all drawbacks in grain raising they are greatly mistaken.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The state of the money market in the city has changed very little since our last report. The volume of commercial paper going to discount during the week has probably been a little less than it was the week previous, and as it usually is during the latter part of each month. The banks have plenty of funds on hand and there are no one but are anxious to secure more commercial business than they now have, although they are all still cautious about touching anything outside of traders' business. The marketing of grain has been creating quite a heavy and increasing call for funds, but there is no difficulty in procuring all that is wanted for such purposes, the only difficulty in the way being the lack of storage arrangements, by which unquestionable warehouse receipts could be issued. The straggling and irregular demand for small loans has been light during the week, the circulation of money at present being sufficient for the ordinary small transactions of trade. As yet there is no change in discount rates. First-class paper is still quoted at 8 per cent.; ordinary at 9 to 10, and irregular and one-name 10 to 11. In loans on real estate mortgage there has been a slight increase in the calls from the country, but not so much as some expected. Few farmers have left their fall work as yet and to that the slow increase may be attributed. In the city there has been very little business outside of renewed loans, and there have not been many. The report as to payments of interest is on the whole satisfactory. Rates of interest range from 8 to 10 per cent., although very little business of a safe character is to be had at the latter figure.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There have been few if any circumstances which would cause any change in the state of the city wholesale trade since our last report, and as a natural consequence, there has been but very little change. The same unusually bright weather has kept up, and has been more or less of a drawback to houses in season goods. Still in these lines there has been a little more stir, and retailers have commenced to anticipate a little the demands, which a sudden change in temperature might cause, and no doubt to look forward to such a change taking place at any time. While this slight improvement has taken place, there has been no falling off in lines dependant upon building and out door contracting, as the continued good weather has kept up quite a steady activity in these lines. The staple lines of every day consumption may be said to have undergone no change, the report from all houses connected therewith being one of moderate but steady activity. There can be no doubt, but the fact of farmers being all as busy as they can with fall plowing, threshing and other work has more or less of a quieting effect upon the majority of the wholesale trade by lessening the demands from the country, and that with the advent of really cold weather which has not been felt this season, there will be considerable of a general stir up. Still a complaint is not to be heard, as all are aware of the great value this long stretch of fine weather is to agricultural interests. The report

on collections is of the most satisfactory character, and promises well for the coming winter. Payments falling due have been few and light, but they have been met with a promptitude, which is very pleasing to all concerned. Altogether the wholesale trade of the city has passed through another week of health and vigor, and if sales have been lighter than they might have been in some lines, the cause of the shortage is easily understood, and one which all can well afford to bear with.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There is still a quiet feeling in this trade, and sales during the past week have been at as low an ebb as is possible. There has been practically no demand for machines of any kind, and the season is now too far advanced for any wagon sales. A few country agencies are being supplied with bob sleds, but the calls for these are by no means urgent, but purely prospective. The report from collections shows a steady improvement since our last report, and houses are gradually progressing in the belief that cash returns will be fairly free during the coming winter.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade has been in a state of resigned quietness during the past week. The weather has been such as would stop all demands for winter goods, and the few sales made on prospect have been all the business done in that way. The trade, however, are quite satisfied to wait a little longer for an active turn in affairs. Collections are reported satisfactory, although the payments falling due are few and light.

CLOTHING.

This trade still keeps quiet, although since our last report sales seem to have improved somewhat. Still there is none of the activity which a turn of sharp winter-like weather would be likely to bring. Payments falling due have been too few and light to make a collection report a guide, but general satisfaction is expressed with cash returns.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade the business of the last week is stated to have been moving along in a fairly steady way, with a good average of sales, the principal trading being in staples. There was also some demand for fancies and lamps. Collections were fairly good.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this trade the business of the past week has been moving along in much the same way as in our last report, sales made being up to the average. Collections were quite fair.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Business in this line still keeps moderately active, and has maintained during the past week the improvement mentioned in our last report. There has been considerable demand for both staple and fancy lines, but there is no rush or bustle of any kind. Collections are also stated to have been quite satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple trade there has been but very little change during the past week, and what little there has been is for the better. There has been a slight increase in sales, and although the volume is still far from heavy, there is a

general feeling of satisfaction among wholesalers and a confident belief that there is still quite a business to be done in winter goods. The report on collections shows payments coming in with a regularity which furnishes a marked contrast to the same time last year or the fall of 1893.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week has been rather quiet, owing to a falling off in the local demand. The supply of Lake Winnipeg white fish has been stopped for a period of about ten days that being the close season. There is a surplus in stock which sells off at 5 to 5½¢ for round lots and 5½ to 6¢ for small quantities. The supply of Lake Superior trout is keeping up for which there is a good demand and is being sold off at 8¢ a lb. The fall catch of salt white fish is beginning to come in pretty freely and usually sells at 4½¢ per lb in 100 lb barrels for round lots. The supply of smoked white fish is also good and is bringing 8¢ a lb. The first of the fall salt sea fish should be in the market in the course of a week or so. Quotations remain as follows: smoked white fish, 8¢ per lb; Scotch herring, 35¢ per 7-lb box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; salt fish—Labrador herring, per half bbl, \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; white fish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

In this line business during the last week is reported to have been very good, sales made being up to the average. The first of the seasons' winter apples have arrived, and are selling at \$3.25 to \$3.50. Some dealers are also placing a good many car lots of these in western towns which go out direct to these places without transfer here. Malaga grapes continue selling off at \$8.25 to \$8.50 a barrel; California pears, at \$4.25 to \$4.50; Ontario grapes, at 10 to 15¢ a lb, southern cranberries, at \$10 a barrel. Palermo lemons at \$6 to \$6.50 a box. Apples are worth \$3.25 to \$3.75 according to quality, and some do not bring more than \$3. The variety of nuts continue to be sold off as follows: Grenoble walnuts 20¢ a lb; S.S. almonds, 20¢ a lb; filberts 12½¢ a lb; Texas pecans, 16¢ a lb; and peanuts 15¢ a lb.

FUEL.

In this line the business of the past week is reported as having been very good, the aggregate of sales made in that time being fully up to the average. The principal business doing was in orders for coal for future delivery. Sales of this are made at \$7 for anthracite and \$7 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville and Pittsburg bituminous. Galt mine coal is selling at \$8 per ton delivered. Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this branch business during the past week shows an improvement on our last report, there being a very fair demand from the country, while in the city also matters have been decidedly better. We do not hear of any single car lot orders having been filled. Collections are also reported to have been much better than during the previous week.

GROCERIES.

In this staple trade business still maintains its even flow, and a state of moderate activity is kept up. Some improvement is looked for as the season advances, but there are no complaints heard about the present state of affairs. Prices of staple goods are still unchanged, although the eastern quotations and present freights from there would warrant an advance in several articles. An upward movement may therefore be looked for any day. Quotations are: sugars, yellow 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, lump 10½ to 10½c. Coffees, Rio 13 to 15c, Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c pan-fired Japan 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this branch business during the past week in the heavy lines and metals does not show much change from our last report the demand for these lines having continued very fair the bulk of orders being from the country. In light hardware affairs is the first part of the week were rather dull, but brightened up towards the close. Prices have not changed any the dealers quotations are now as follows: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.25 to \$3.35; 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, \$3.00 to \$4.50, according to grade, iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality, bar-iron, \$2.50 to \$3. per 100 lb.; shot, 6 to 6½c a lb.; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line business is stated to have been fairly good during the past week, the bulk of orders filled being to supply the country demand. In the city affairs still keep rather quiet. Collections are reported to have been satisfactory. Prices of goods have not changed any, dealers' quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; American oak sole, 60c.

LUMBER.

In this trade there has been very little stir during the week and matters have been moving in a slow uninteresting way. There has been a limited demand for finishing lumber for buildings now in course of construction, and the hope of a city elevator being constructed at once has put the whole trade on the tip-toes of expectation. The only activity of the week has been with the firms handling sash, the approach of winter causing quite a demand for storm sash.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week is stated to have kept up fairly well especially in filling orders for the country, there being quite an active demand from western points, for building purposes, which appears to be quite lively there at present. In the city a dullness still prevails. Collections were very good on

the whole. Prices of goods have not made any change, the following being the quotations: Linsced oil, raw 72c per gal., boiled 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 25c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$8.75; No. 2, \$6.25 and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade business is reported to have been quite active during the first day or two of the week, but the demand since appears to have slackened down some. Collections are also said to have been slow.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch the business of the past week shows some improvement on our last report, there being a more active demand from the country. In the city affairs appear to be rather quiet. Collections are also stated as good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business is stated to have been somewhat improved during the past week, owing to a more active demand in the city. In the country affairs appear at present to be rather dull, orders from there being few. Prices have not made any change, the following being the dealers' quotations: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50 Bisquet, DeBouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upward. Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The wheat market this week shows a decided improvement on our last report, both in the amount of business put through and the quantity and quality of the wheat received in this city, the movement having become quite general all along the lines of railway. Large shipments are being sent to eastern markets, and this is likely to continue for some time as orders from these parts are coming in very freely, all available surplus after supplying local demands here being forwarded there. The supply of oats is still scarce and not sufficient for the demand which has been good this week. Barley is in the same fix, there not being enough on hand to fill all wants. In flour business during the week has been fairly active, principally in shipping to the east, affairs in the city are quite lively and some good orders for western points are filled now and again. In provisions a fairly active trading was done with prices holding their own. Butter also was quite active with prices unchanged, although there is something of a scarcity in the better qualities just now. There is still a considerable surplus of old but-

ter in stock, but this is gradually being worked off.

WHEAT.

The business of this market shows a decided improvement on our last report, both in the volume of sales made and the quantity of grain received, receipts of which are now very heavy and increasing each day. Considerable quantities are being shipped daily to eastern markets, from where orders are coming in freely, which indicate that a good business in Manitoba wheat with eastern cities will be transacted this season. Mills are now working to their full capacity. A decline of 1c has taken place this week evidently due to the heavy movement which has set in. The following are now the millers' and dealers quotations for this city: No. 1 hard 82c; No. 2, hard, 77c.; No. 1 Northern, 77c. No. 2, 72c.; No. 1 regular 67c.; No. 2, 62c.; No. 3, 59c.; and rejected 45 to 53c according to quality.

OATS.

In this market there is at yet very little doing. The supply received here during the past week has been light, and though some heavy lots are moving along the line there is evidently not enough in this city to supply the demand which at present is stated to be very good. Owing to the scarcity prices are decidedly firmer, quotations being firm at 25c.

BARLEY.

The business of this week does not show any improvement on our last report, because, although the demand at present is good the supply is light, there not being enough in the city to fill all wants, prices are therefore decidedly firm at 35c.

FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week is reported to have continued fairly good. Some very fair shipments to the east are being made, all surplus left over after supplying local demands are sent to eastern markets. In the city there is also a very fair trade doing and to the west trading is also good though no great activity exists at present. Prices are not changed since our last report, the following being the millers' and dealers quotations: patents, \$2.55; strong bakers \$2.25; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There is no change in this market to report. The business of the past week has been fairly good, with the aggregate of sales made up to the average. Prices have not made any change, the following being the dealers quotations: for bran \$9 per ton on track, and shorts \$10 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market a very fair business is reported for the past week. The supply has kept up and there has been a good demand. Prices are quoted from 25 to 30c.

EGGS.

Business in this market during the past week has been rather quiet, sales were light owing to a scarcity of supplies, there being but little strictly fresh in stock. Prices are consequently decidedly firmer, quotations now being from 22 to 24c.

CHEESE.

In this market business is reported to have been fairly good during the last week. There has been a good supply of Manitoban cheese on hand for which the demand was fair. Prices are unchanged, quotations being from 9½ to 11c according to quality. Ontario cheese appears to be entirely out of the market.

BUTTER.

In this market business during the past week has been very good, the aggregate of sales being up to a fair average. The supply of the better qualities is still rather scarce and the demand is quite active, but prices have not made any change, quotations being as follows: for

gill edge, from 10 to 18c; medium, 11 to 13½c; and old from 5 to 7½c. There is still a considerable quantity of old butter in stock, but this is gradually being reduced.

BACON.

A very fair business in this market is reported for the past week. The demand has been steady and active with a good supply to fill all wants. Prices are unchanged, Manitoba dry salt being quoted at 9 to 10c, and Ontario at 9c; breakfast bacon and rolls at from 12 to 13c.

HAMS.

In this market the business of the last week is also stated to have been very good with a fair average of sales. Canned hams are about out for the season, these being replaced by plain smoked hams which are held at 13½ to 14c. There is a good supply of green from the last in stock which are selling off at 13c.

MESS POPC.

Not much change is noticed in this market this week, business is stated to have continued fairly good with sales aggregating a fair average. Prices have not made any change, quotations being from \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

MESS BEEF.

In this market the demand has been fairly active during the past week, the amount of sales made being up to the average. Prices are the same as in our last issue, as follows: \$14.50 to \$16 per barrel.

LARD.

Business in this market has kept fairly well during the past week, there having been quite a good demand. Prices are unchanged, quotations for eastern refined being at \$2.40; and for the native product from \$2.25 to \$2.40.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market the business of the past week has shown a slight improvement, but transactions are not very heavy yet as the receipts are still light. Prices are quoted as follows: \$5 to \$5.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The reaction and heavy decline in prices which followed the advance and activity of the previous week, caused the past six days to go on record as the dulllest of the month on 'change. A bearish feeling was manifested, but it was not strong enough to develop the activity which might have prevailed had there been more confidence on the short side. The abundance of false indications of late have rendered traders here extremely cautious, except at the bucket shops, which are generally well filled with small fry and seem to be doing a heavy business. The heavy increase in the visible supply, and reports of the raising of the ear blockade on most of the railroads on the Minneapolis belt, which means heavy receipts here for the next fortnight, are not calculated to encourage heavy dealings. Nervousness, anxiety and distrust seem to be felt on all hands, and there is nothing reassuring in advices from other markets. The local prophets are all silent, for a wonder. It is generally admitted that the time has come when farmers who have been holding out for higher prices must begin to sell their wheat in order to meet maturing obligations. This promises to bring out, for the next month or more, what we have not yet had, a steady flow of grain, heavy enough to steadily and rapidly increase the visible if it be not checked by a great increase in the export and milling demand. The week's receipts were large, and the ship-

ments indicated a growing demand from outside, much wheat going as far as Ohio.

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

				Oct. 22.	1884
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.		
No. 1 hard.	94	90	90	72	
" 1 north'n	90	86	86	68	
" 2	85½	82	82	63	

Futures were weak and declined 4 to 5c on the week, No. 1 hard, November, closing at 90½ December at 91c and May at \$1; No. 1 northern November, 86½c, No. 2 northern November 83c and December at 84c. Coarse grains were quiet and dull, corn closing at 41½c to 42½c, oats at 26 to 27c, barley at 54c to 55c and rye at 48 to 49c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been quiet and weaker bulk bran at \$7.00 to \$7.50 and shorts at \$9.25 to \$10 per ton.

FLOUR.—The decline in wheat has caused flour buyers to halt and wait. There is little diminution in production and shipments keep pace with it, owing to the coming advance in freights. The demand for patents is not so large and other grades are selling rather better, but at present there is no real demand for any grade. Millers fight hard against concessions, but cannot effect large sales without more or less shading.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.00 to \$5.30 straights \$4.70 to 5.00; first bakers', \$4.00 to 4.35; second bakers', \$3.50 to 3.75; best low grades, \$2.25 to \$2.50, in bags; red dog, \$1.60 to \$1.75 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Once more the mills have forged ahead of all previous work. Last week they touched an output very little below the 30,000 bbl goal. This was accomplished, too, with one mill of medium size wholly idle. The flour production of the week was 177,800 bbls—averaging 29,033 bbls daily—against 171,108 bbls the preceding week and 146,000 bb's for the corresponding time in 1884. This is an actual gain over the heaviest work done last year of 25,000 bbls for the six days, and to a large extent is attributable to the rapidity with which new wheat may be ground. As more of the new crop is used, the greater seems the capacity of the mills. New wheat is gradually going into large or exclusive use, and as millers become acquainted with it they are more favorable in their expressions. For the current week, two mills with a combined capacity of 1,300 bbls, have been cut off—one from damage by fire and the other for repairs—so that an even 20 are the number left in operation. They are uniformly doing heavy work, but it is more than likely that the output will fall off somewhat. Millers have begun to talk about shutting down, and say that that will be the only course left for them to take, especially if freights are advanced at the close of navigation as is usual. They claim that they are now not more than clearing themselves, and that flour must either go up or wheat

go down before there can be any incentive to keep their mills in operation.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Oct. 22.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 6.
Wheat, bus ..	1,606,940	1,354,080	1,527,680
Flour, bbls ..	475	824	560
Millstuff, tons	59	42	111

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Oct. 22.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 6.
Wheat, bus ..	108,640	173,040	104,720
Flour, bbls ..	107,453	176,547	159,003
Millstuff, tons ..	6,089	4,549	5,266

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.
No. 1 hard ..	1,270,035	1,104,108
No. 2 hard ..	30,642	42,571
No. 1 ..	69,016	195,160
No. 1 Northern ..	710,807	460,393
No. 2 ..	7,436	6,436
No. 2 Northern ..	419,102	302,849
No. 3 ..	14,075	11,549
Rejected ..	82,054	44,338
Special bins ..	794,776	593,453
Total ..	3,398,028	2,762,359

	ST. PAUL.		
	Oct. 21.	Oct. 14.	Oct. 7.
In elevators, bush ..	763,000	741,000	742,000

	DULUTH.		
	Oct. 19.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 6.
In store, bush	1,306,825	1,588,592	1,374,245

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The past week has been one in which bears have had some satisfaction for the squeezing they have had of late. The attempt to carry the load of old wheat coming to market, along with the daily receipts has been too much for those who were determined to hoist prices, and the tendency all week has been steadily downward. There has been no absence of exciting war telegrams from Europe, while under ordinary circumstances would stimulate a bullish effect, but they seemed powerless to stop the downward move. Early in the week there appeared a general disposition to sell, and this was more or less apparent on to its close. From Monday morning to Thursday's close the drop on wheat had been fully three and a half cents, and only then a slight reaction set in, which had but little effect before the week closed. Corn was in sympathy with wheat all week, and declined and recovered with it though not in so marked a degree. Pork and lard were also inclined to be weak, and finished the week at considerably lower figures than they commenced it at. Although the week's markets were depressed, although there were no fluctuations sufficient to cause any real excitement.

On Monday the wheat market opened in a quiet and spiritless manner the feeling being

weak and unsettled, this not being in any way improved by dull cables and an advance in consols. Every dealer seemed to have a little wheat to sell, and the free offerings soon told heavily on the market, as shortly after the opening prices dropped 1c and at the close the feeling remained in a very weak state. Corn opened firm under the influence of bad weather, but weakened later in sympathy with wheat and on the large estimated receipts due tomorrow. Oats were quiet and featureless, and though the pork was well supported, owing to an absence of speculative orders on outside account business was very slow and dull. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.88½
Corn	42½	40½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.37½	8.37½
Lard	5.95	5.92½

On Tuesday the wheat market was very nervous and unsettled from the opening owing to a weakness which was partly caused by unfavorable reports by cable of foreign markets, and an increase of over 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, a rapid decline set in. Later on private cables announced a decline in consols, and the market quietly reacted, but increased offerings and free selling of long wheat weakened it again, the close being weak. Corn showed some activity late in the session and oats were dull all through. Pork though also dull showed a slight advance. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88
Corn	41½	39½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	8.45	8.45
Lard	6.00	5.97½

On Wednesday there was a fairly active business in the wheat market but the feeling was again nervous and unsettled. The opening was at yesterday's closing figures, but under more free selling fell off some, but on buyers taking hold freely the market started up. Reports that the Minneapolis millers had reduced their buying prices 2c and that deliveries in the Northwest were heavy again turned the market down, the weakness finally becoming very quiet. Corn was weak owing to liberal receipts, and sympathy with the depressed feeling in wheat. Oats more quiet and easier, and pork with quite active trading ruled weaker. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.85½
Corn	40½	39½
Oats	24½	25½
Pork	8.25	8.25
Lard	5.90	5.90

On Thursday the wheat market opened weak and lower, nearly all of the advance made yesterday having disappeared. The weakness encouraged the local scalping crowd to sell, but somebody appeared to want all that was offered, and the sellers commenced to buy back their property. Corn was firm and values unchanged. Oats quiet, and pork steady with prices a shade higher. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.85½
Corn	40½	39½
Oats	24½	25½
Pork	8.27½	8.27½
Lard	5.92½	5.87½

On Friday the wheat market opened ¼c under yesterday's closing and showed rarely signs of further weakness. Cables were quiet and there also appeared to be an absence of any exciting or disquieting rumors. Outside influences seemed to be bearish and the natural course of the market downward, there was also a report that Minneapolis had reduced the price of certain grades of flour and that production was to be curtailed, which was not without effect. Corn was very quiet and in oats trade was lifeless. Pork did not change any. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	85½	86½
Corn	41½	39½
Oats	25	25½
Pork	8.27½	8.27½
Lard	5.90	5.87½

On Saturday there was a further downward movement in wheat, while corn was unchanged and lifeless. Pork and lard were both weak and lower. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.84½
Corn	41½	39½
Oats	25	25½
Pork	8.17½	8.17½
Lard	5.87½	5.85

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The active feeling noted in our last report has continued with a generally easy feeling all round, although quite a number of the leading stocks changed hands at higher figures. Loan and savings stocks were actually dull with bids about ¼c under holders figures. Miscellaneous stocks were also dull and featureless. The closing bids of Wednesday, Oct. 15th, and Oct. 21st, which are subjoined, will show the tone of the market.

	Oct. 15.	Oct. 21.
Montreal	200½	105
Ontario	107½	110
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	185½	189
Merchants'	115½	118½
Commerce	126½	128½
Imperial	124	127
Federal	95	97½
Dominion	201	—
Standard	115½	—
Hamilton	125	—
Northwest Land	40½	—

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The week has been a rather quiet one in grain matters, and prices have been decidedly marked. Sales have been light, and buyers in no way eager to take hold, at the same time receipts have been heavy and the stocks on hand steadily increasing. Holders are therefore increasing their loads, and must if they secure what prices they ask, be prepared for a tug with

buyers. In provisions business has been steady and active, with the stock in no particular line of goods increasing much. Although sales have been so free, there have been no changes in prices worthy of note, but in almost every article, quotations have remained remarkably steady.

WHEAT.

Matters have been slow, and the tendency lower in prices. Sales have been light, and quotations in a great measure nominal. No. 1 fall was quoted 87c; No. 2, 85c and No. 3, 83c. No. 1 spring 88c; No. 2, 86c and No. 3, 84c.

OATS.

There has been a rather steady demand during the week with prices moderately steady. Prime old hove sold at 34c, while now were offered from 32 to 33c.

BARLEY.

This is the only grain in which there has been any movement, and prices of better grades have been firm and inclining upward. No. 1 has sold at 68 to 70c; No. 2 at 64 to 65c, and No. 3 extra 60c.

RYE.

No offerings, and equally little demand. Even nominal quotations are difficult to reach.

PEAS.

Receipts on the street have been liberal during the week, but no sales of car lots are reported. Prices are nominal at 59 to 60c.

POTATOES.

Prices have been moving upward during the week, although offerings have been fairly free. Car lots have been quoted at 52 to 55c.

EGGS.

Receipts light and unequal to demand; prices are firm at 18c for lots.

BUTTER.

Business remains in the condition of last week, the local consumption for choice dairy being good, and all offered sells readily at 15 to 16c in large lots and 17c for small quantities; medium store-packed remains quiet under free offerings, with sales of lots at 11 to 12½c. Inferior grades have still no call.

CHEESE.

Is firm and with a fairly steady demand is stronger and selling at an advance; dealers are not inclined to buy at the rise although some sales have been made at 8 to 9½c for choice in round lots and 10c for small lots of very fine. Medium remains slow at 7 to 7½.

BACON.

Supplies scarce and a big margin between buyers and sellers. New meats have been offering including new Cumberland at 8½; there is a fair movement in rolls and bellies at 9 to 10c.

HAMS.

Are about finished, small lots of new have been selling at 11½ to 12c, old canvassed have been going quietly at 11c.

LARD.

Has been in active demand with tierces held at 5c; tinnets, 3c; and pails at 9½ to 9c. Stocks very much reduced with prospects of prices advancing.

APPLES.

An abundant supply of good fall are selling at \$1.25 to \$2 per barrel; wind-falls from 50c up. Winter stock not yet offering.

POULTRY.

In good supply at following figures: fowl, 35 to 45c; ducks, 50c to 65c per pair; geese 60c to \$1; and turkeys 12c per lb.

Commercial Summary.

The more moderate movement of general merchandise reported throughout the country to *Bradstreet's* last week maintains the proportions then noted. The volume of business continues in excess of that reported at a corresponding period in 1884, though in some lines below that in October in 1883. Merchants at the larger business centers are inclined to consider the situation as satisfactory, and in some instances the future of trade is regarded very hopefully. The conservative attitude of buyers joined to evident increased requirements on their part, is believed to promise a fair amount of business, and with the coming cold weather renewed purchases are confidently looked for. At Boston there is a steady trade, and the general tone of the market is firm. Dry goods at eastern centers are quiet compared with the earlier autumn. Interior merchants are well stocked and re-orders are few. Agents are said to be making deliveries on past contracts. The movement of wool at seaboard markets is considerable compared with last year, but is much less than in September. Speculations are out of the market, and manufacturers have withdrawn also, many of the latter having obtained supplies for eight or ten months. Prices are sustained. At Philadelphia the business activity is said to be fair, though less noticeable in several lines. The season being late leading dealers say they are well satisfied. Iron, however, is a shade weaker at Philadelphia. Prices at none of the markets are changed. The demand is about as last reported except at the west, where there is an improvement. Southern furnaces in some instances are sold out for the season's delivery. At Chicago the trade movement has declined but is still good. There is a noticeable demand for New York bills, and currency from the east has been ordered west, although exchange rates do not favor it. The shipments of currency and of gold to the country have been free, but are declining. Mercantile discount demands are increasing. In Ohio the election excitement and stormy weather has checked business, though Cincinnati and Cleveland advices are not unfavorable. At St. Louis, notwithstanding a reaction following the close of the exposition, there is said to be a healthy demand for goods. The interior request for funds at that point is declining. Wheat advanced 2c. per bushel during the first half of the week, but a portion has been lost since. The foreign demand is no better, the large supplies at chief markets on both sides of the Atlantic preventing the leading wheat importing countries from realizing the extent of crop shortage. The advance in prices in the United States for ten days past was based on the higher prices paid by millers at the northwest, aided in part by speculative buying. Indian corn is only moderately firm at the slight advance made. Flour is higher and relatively very firm, with holders' views more advanced than those of importers'. Hog products are dull speculatively, with not much prospect of a movement either way at present. Hog receipts are free, and the export demand is dull. Petroleum stocks above ground decreased over 400,000 barrels in September, and an advance

of 6c. has been made. The movement of grocery staples for the week has been only moderate. Dairy products have further improved. Cotton declined sharply on the late government report reporting a probable crop 6,700,000 bales. There were 164 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 179 the previous week, and with 209, 180 and 141 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 78 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 17, decrease of 8.—*Bradstreet's*.

An Insurance Case.

A recent decision of the Court of Appeal in the case of McLaren vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company is of decided interest, inasmuch as it bears upon a matter which came up at a former general meeting of underwriters, who are now in session at Ottawa.

The fact of this case we understand to be as follows: In the beginning of 1883 a policy of insurance was granted the claimant in the case, a merchant in Port Arthur, for \$1,000, upon a stock of general dry goods, the declared value of which was \$6,000. In June of that year a fire broke out in the Queen's Hotel in that village which resulted in the total destruction of the building and as it was thought that the adjoining building, containing goods insured, was in danger, they were removed, without any loss save that they were tossed about and damaged by rough handling. The general agents of the company were telegraphed to the effect that slight damage to the stock has been sustained and asked for instructions. As it was thought the claim at most would be trifling, the local agent was directed to secure the services of a competent and disinterested party to act with some one appointed by the assured to assess the damage. To the astonishment of the agents the value of the stock was discovered to have been increased from the \$6,000 formerly stated, to \$14,500 upon which sum the assessors made the very liberal allowance of 10 per cent having taken surely a generous view of the matter, when by their own showing, no damage had been sustained by the property other than as before stated. Falling back upon the statutory condition (No. 5) of the policy which so definitely prescribes that in case of the removal of property to escape conflagration the company contribute ratably to the loss and expense of such removal, no question was raised as to the assessment but a cheque was issued for the company's proportion. This cheque was promptly refused and the claim of \$1,000 placed in the hands of a Toronto legal firm for collection. Instead of allowing it to go before a special jury, it was agreed by the solicitors on both sides to submit the case for decision by Judge Osler. This decision when rendered was adverse to the company and it was subsequently affirmed by the Court of Appeal.

These decisions were based upon two cases into which statutory conditions do not enter. In the first case quoted, claim was made for goods lost, and in the second for goods injured and stolen. In the case now under consideration no claim was made under either head,

which makes it difficult to see the bearing upon any one of its points of the case quoted.

By the advice of their solicitors the defendants declined to press the case beyond the Court of Appeal unless the associated companies would unite and make of it a test case, for, as it was very properly observed, it is not the violation but the misinterpretation of an important condition that is at issue. To bow to the decision of the Court of Appeal is to virtually admit as a precedent what may be used to the companies' detriment. They, however, declined to entertain the proposition of the Commercial Union Insurance Company and payment of the claim has been made.

The general feeling now is that the Commercial Union should have been sustained by the other companies in its efforts to maintain in its integrity a condition, the justice of which, in the course of many years' experience of some of our ablest adjusters, has never been called in question.—*The Monetary Times*.

Board of Trade.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the board room, Ryan's Block, the chair being occupied by Mr. L. M. Jones, in the absence of the president and vice-president.

After the reading of minutes and other preliminaries, the secretary read report from Messrs. D. H. McMillan and Geo. J. Maulson, the grain examiners who represented Manitoba at the meeting in Toronto for the selection of grain standards for the year. The report stated that arrangements had been made for the different standards of regular grades, and that provision has been made for the recognition of three qualities of frosted wheat. The report also contained a suggestion that all cars "plugged" (as the term for secreting inferior grain in the bottom is called) should lose one grade from the average of the car.

On motion of Mr. Ashdown, seconded by Mr. Redmond, the report was adopted, and its suggestions recommended to be carried out.

The following gentlemen were then put forward, balloted for, and elected members of the Board: Messrs. P. Gallagher, W. Georjesson, J. A. Tees, M. Bull, W. Hespeler, George Purvis and W. C. B. Grahame.

Mr. J. B. Mather brought forward the matter of inconvenience and annoyance caused to importers in this city through the present Collector and Surveyor of Customs, and the matter was spoken very strongly upon by Messrs. Tees, Thompson, Powis, Ashdown and others.

On motion of Mr. Ashdown, seconded by Mr. Powis, the following resolution was unanimously carried:

That, inasmuch as many complaints have been made regarding the arbitrary and unwarrantable conduct of our customs authorities here, in their dealings with the commercial community, be it resolved, that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to inquire into and report on the whole subject at so an early meeting of this Board.

A discussion on the question of freight rates on grain to the east was engaged in by Messrs. Clark, McBean, Redmond, Hutchings, G. F.

Galt, Ashdown, the chairman and the secretary, and a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen was appointed to wait upon Mr. Van Horne and impress upon him the necessities for lower rates on wheat, oats and barley to the east during the coming winter. Messrs. E. L. Drewry, G. F. Galt, J. H. Ashdown, L. M. Jones, E. Powis, Jas. Redmond, A. Strang, D. K. Elliott, A. McKeand and H. S. Westbrook.

The question of a daily board meeting for the conduct of grain provision and other transactions was discussed by Messrs. J. H. Ashdown, the secretary and others, and Messrs. A. Strang, D. K. Elliott and the secretary were appointed a committee to see what arrangements of this nature could be made.

The subject of Mr. Shorey, vice-president of the board, leaving the city permanently for Montreal was discussed, and the secretary instructed to forward the following address from this board to him:—

To S. O. Shorey, Esq. Vice-President Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade take this opportunity of expressing to you the deep regret that the business arrangements of your firm necessitate your leaving the city for Montreal, there to make your permanent home.

The members of this board feel that in losing you from among the number of its leading business men, the city of Winnipeg is losing one who has taken a prominent and active part, and rendered valuable services, in the building up of its trade and the organizing of its commercial affairs, and who has labored willingly and zealously in furthering its best interests in every other respect. But they feel most keenly that to this board the loss will be greatest, and that one will be taken from the number of its members who has ever been among the most active, persevering and self-sacrificing upon its membership role. One who as a simple member was ever ready to respond when duty to the board called upon you, and who, as its vice-president, has built up a record which in time to come will stand out prominent among those who have done so much to further the commercial interests of Winnipeg.

While we thus express our regret at parting with you, we draw comfort from the fact, that while you may not be with us, you will still be one of us; that your name will still remain upon our roll of membership, and that your business interests and aims will still link you with us. Further that you may often in future visit our city, and take part in the proceedings of our Board.

It is thus with feelings of regret mingled with one tinge of comfort and satisfaction, that we express to you our most hearty wishes for your prosperity and happiness in your eastern home, and through all the remainder of your useful life.

Signed on behalf of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The Secretary gave notice, that at the January meeting he would move an amendment to the By-Laws, which would provide for a Treasurer as an officer of the Board distinct from the Secretary.

After a few more matters of detail the Board adjourned.

Recent Legal Decisions.

IMPROVEMENTS—REPAVEMENT—CONSENT OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.—An additional width of flagging ordered by a city to be laid on a sidewalk already paved is a repavement within the rule requiring a petition of a majority of the property-owners along the lines of improvements even though the existing width is left undisturbed, according to the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the matter of the petition of Smith.

PARTNERSHIP—NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—As to persons who have never had any business transactions with a firm, notice by publication in a newspaper, published at the place of business of the firm of its dissolution or the withdrawal of a member, is sufficient; but as to those who have had previous dealings with it, actual notice or its equivalent must be shown to protect the retiring member from liability for debts subsequently incurred in the firm name. *Meyer et al vs Krohn et al.*, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois.

ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS—MONEY PAID BY MISTAKE.—When an assignee for the benefit of creditors has by mistake paid over to a creditor a portion of the proceeds of the property assigned to which a preferred creditor was in fact entitled a county court has power under the General Assignment Act (New York), upon petition of the creditor entitled to the fund and upon notice to the one receiving it, to order the latter to return the amount received to the assignee, to be by him paid out as directed by the assignment. So held by the New York Court of Appeals in the matter of Morgan.

INSURANCE—PROPERTY IN TRANSIT—SUBROGATION.—Where one, without fraudulent intent insures property in transit, the carrier's receipt for which contains a clause subrogating the carrier to the rights of the shipper as to insurance in case of loss, such clause does not of itself destroy the liability of the insurer where the shipper at the time of taking the receipt was ignorant of its containing such a clause, and where the insurer did not seek to read such receipt before insuring. So held by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case of *The Jackson Company vs The Boylston Mutual Insurance Company.*

SALE OF REAL PROPERTY—MISREPRESENTATION.—The owners of a distillery desiring to sell wrote, in answer to a letter of inquiry, a letter describing the property, and added: "If you will run out and see property and its suits we can probably come to satisfactory terms." The person to whom this letter was written examined the property several times, taking with him an experienced distiller, and then purchased it. The Superior Court of Kentucky held (*Smith vs Fowler*) that the purchaser was not in a position to claim speculative damages because the water supply was not as great as represented in the letter written to him, but that that letter was manifestly intended to induce the purchaser to come and see and act on his own investigation as he did.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY—PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO TRANSMIT MESSAGE.—The case of *The Western Union Telegraph Co. vs. McGuire*,

decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana, arose out of an action to recover a statutory penalty for refusing to transmit a message. The defendant company set up that the plaintiff was a transient person or stranger, that his message required an answer, and that a by-law of the company, which plaintiff refused to comply with, required pre-payment or deposit in such a case. The court held that it was fairly inferable that the sender of a message was to pay for the answer, that the telegraph company had a right to proceed on this natural inference and take reasonable measures to obtain compensation for its services, and that a rule requiring a transient person to deposit the amount legally chargeable for an ordinary message was reasonable.

FORGERY—CHANGE OF DATE ON CHECK—BANK'S LIABILITY.—The question, what is such a material alteration in a check as to constitute forgery and render a bank liable for payments made on the altered instrument, was involved in the case of *Crawford vs. The West Side Bank*, decided by the New York Court of Appeals. It appeared that on April 20, 1882, the plaintiff, intending to be absent for some time on April 22, drew a check for \$700 payable on the West Side Bank, payable to the order of his book-keeper, put it in his safe and told the book-keeper that it was there, and that if he, plaintiff, was not back by noon of the 22nd to take it, endorse it and procure the money on it from the bank and use it in plaintiff's business. The next day the book-keeper changed the date of the check from the "22d" to the "21st," procured the money on it from the bank and absconded. The plaintiff brought suit against the bank to recover his balance on deposit. The bank defended, arguing that the loss for the payment of the check must fall on the plaintiff, that the bank was only bound to know the signature of its customer, that it was proper for it to pay the amount for which the check was originally drawn; that the alteration was not a material alteration, and consequently did not affect the validity of the check; that as the book-keeper was Crawford's clerk the receipt of the money by him bound Crawford the same as if it had been paid to him personally, the book-keeper being his authorized agent, and that the plaintiff was negligent. The plaintiff contended that as the change of date made the check payable a day earlier it was a material alteration which constituted a forgery and made the check void, and that being void, it was no authority to the bank to pay the money, and that on the question of negligence the plaintiff could no more have prevented the alteration than he could have prevented a complete fabrication of the check, the parties having had a right to rely upon the criminal laws of the land to prevent the commission of such crime. The Court of Appeals decided that the alteration was a forgery, and that the altered check was no authority to the bank to pay the money, and therefore gave judgment absolute to Crawford against the bank.—*Bradstreet's.*

EVIDENCE—BANKING—AUTHORITY OF CASHIER.—In a suit against private bankers of a city or town upon a note given by their clerk and

cashier for money borrowed by him in the firm name and appropriated to his own use, in which the cashier's authority to give the note is put in issue, evidence of the custom of bankers at such place to borrow money on time is proper as tending to show that the borrowing of money was within the scope of the ordinary and customary business of the defendants. So held by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of Crain et al vs. The First National Bank of Jacksonville, reported in the Chicago Legal News.

INDORSER—SECURITY—WAIVER OF DEMAND AND NOTICE.—An indorser of a note does not by taking security from the maker waive demand and notice of non-payment, according to the decision of the Rhode Island Supreme Court in the case of Whittier vs. Collins, reported in the Albany Law Journal. The court said that the current of authority did not sustain the position to the contrary assumed by certain of the text-book writers and added: "The general rule of an indorser's liability is so well understood in commercial circles that no exemption should be engrafted upon it which is not required by reason or necessity. Indorsements of negotiable paper have become such a necessary part of business affairs that the rules relating to them should be as simple and stable as possible. If they should be hedged about with unreasonable or unnecessary exceptions the plain man would become bewildered, and the law, instead of showing a straight path of conduct, would entangle him in a thicket of unexpected liabilities. Why should the receipt of security make an exception to the rule that an indorser is entitled to notice of non-payment?"

* * * An indorser, receiving no notice of non-payment, may think the note is paid, or may be wrongly informed that it is paid, and surrender the security, only to learn later, if this were the doctrine, that he has waived notice, and is still liable without his security. Again, the security he supposed to be worthless. Moreover, if the fact that the indorser would eventually lose nothing is to affect his liability, the solvency of the maker, from whom the indorser could eventually recover, might be shown, with equal reason, as a ground to hold the indorser liable. The liability of the indorser is not dependent upon his ultimate loss or reimbursement, but upon the rules of mercantile law, and hence it does not depend upon the fact of security or no security."

General Notes.

The Cochrane Manufacturing Co. have had premises on Market Square refitted for a branch office for the Province. When the completion of the new Massey building, the foremost implement men of the Dominion will have their offices all fronting on the square.

MERCANTILE failures in the Dominion for the three months ended with September, number 254, with liabilities amounting to \$1,911,000, compared with 227 failures, showing liabilities of \$4,112,000, for the corresponding quarter of last year. For the nine months of this year the failures aggregate 944, with a trifle over seven million dollars of liabilities, against 979 with liabilities of over fourteen millions in the same period last year.

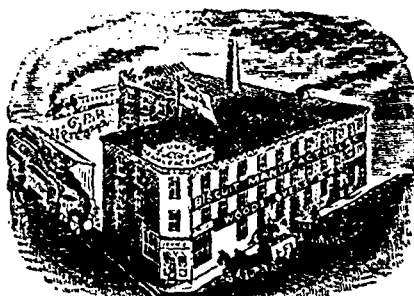
THOS. S. FLEETON,
Manufacturer of
Choice Havana Cigars,
361 Main St., WINNIPEG.

In order to introduce my home manufactured cigars to the trade of the Northwest, I will send one half box of each of the following three brands to any dealer sending me \$5: Fleeton's A 1, Key West and Grand Discovery. Seven half boxes, all different brands, for \$10. Sent C.O.D. if preferred. They are all choice brands made from the finest leaf tobacco, and far superior to the ordinary imported 10 cent. cigars.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGIST
350 Main St., WINNIPEG.

Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.

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Manufacturers of
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Factory and Office—corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle Streets,
WINNIPEG.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,
Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PLASTER.
GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.

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Benny, MacArthur & Co., Importers of Shell and Heavy Hardware, Montreal.
Peck, Benny & Co., Manufacturers Cut Horse and Clinch Nails, Railroad Spikes, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Brads, etc., Montreal.
Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tanned Paper, Montreal.
Colin McArthur & Co., Dominion Wall Paper Works, Montreal.
Jas. W. Tester & Co., Manufacturing Confectionery, Montreal.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

N. BAWLF,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Grain, Flour and Feed
Special attention given to
GRAIN EXPORTS.
Cor. Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

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OIL AND COLOR MERCHANTS.

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MONEY TO LEND.
MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER F. LEE, Manager.
Winnipeg Branch, Cor. Portage Av. & Fort St
F. B. ROSS,
Manager Winnipeg Branch

NORTH AMERICAN
Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P., President
WM. McCABE, F.J.A., Managing Director.
Special attention is called to his Company's
Semi-Tontine Investment plan of Insurance.
Wm. R. GRUNDY, Manager Manitoba and N. W. Dep't,
Office: 302 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.
Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.
OFFICE:—Corner King and
Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.
A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong
Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot
and Pear Barley, Crabsan Flour, Cracked
Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Bar-
ley.
Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.

Canadian Pacific Railway
(WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP
GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
7.15 p.m.	Lv 2 Winnipeg 3 Ar	7.10 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	12.45 a.m.
7.35 a.m.	Brandon	4.30 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	Savanna	12.43 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	St. Arthur 2 Lv	9.15 a.m.
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
8.30 a.m.	Lv 2 Winnipeg 2 Arr	6.30 p.m.
1.05 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4.00 p.m.
1.20 p.m.	Brandon	1.45 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	Elkhorn	11.00 a.m.
5.30 p.m.	Moosomin	7.45 a.m.
6.45 p.m.	Broadview	6.15 a.m.
9.00 p.m.	Qu'Appelle	3.45 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	Regina	1.00 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	Ar 3 Moose Jaw 4 Lv	11.15 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	Lv 6 Swift Current 7 Ar	8.55 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	Maple Creek	8.45 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	Medicine Hat	12.45 p.m.
12.45 a.m.	Calgary	7.10 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	Ar 6 Canmore 9 Lv	2.30 a.m.
1.50 p.m.	Lv 12 Laggan 12 Ar	6.45 p.m.
7.25 p.m.	Paliser	1.50 p.m.
3.00 a.m.	Ar 11 Donald 12 Lv	3.45 a.m.
6.10 a.m.		6.35 p.m.
12.01 p.m.		2.10 p.m.
4.00 p.m.		9.55 a.m.
		7.00 a.m.
GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
3.30 p.m.	Lv 1 Winnipeg Ar	11.10 a.m.
7.25 p.m.	Ar Dominion City	7.10 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	Ar Emerson 1 Lv	6.30 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	Lv 1 Winnipeg 1 A r	8.30 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	Morris	5.35 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	Rosenfeldt	4.40 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	Ar 1 Greena 1 Lv	3.25 p.m.
4.25 p.m.	Ar 2 Rosenfeldt 2 Ar	4.00 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	Morden	1.10 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	Ar 2 Manitou 2 Lv	11.15 a.m.
GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
4.00 p.m.	Lv 9 Winnipeg Ar	7.50 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	Ar West Siski 3 Lv	7.00 a.m.
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
9.30 a.m.	Lv 0 Winnipeg Ar	3.00 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	Stov. Mountain	2.00 p.m.
10.55 a.m.	Ar Stonewall 9 Lv	1.30 p.m.
GOING S. W.		GOING S. E.
9.30 a.m.	Lv 10 Winnipeg Ar	6.00 a.m.
10.40 a.m.	Headingley 10	5.00 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	Ar End of Track 10	
	Ar M'n. S. W. B. 1 Lv	2.30 p.m.

Trains west of Canmore subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Dining stations
1 Daily. 2 Daily except Sunday. 3 Daily except Monday. 4 Daily except Saturday. 5 Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. 6 Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 7 Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 8 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 9 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 10 Mondays and Wednesdays. 11. Thursdays. 12. Fridays.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard Time. Between Brandon and Canmore on Mountain Standard Time. West of Canmore on Pacific Standard Time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President. ROBERT KERR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Or to ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL.

The CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & St. PAUL R'Y

Is the Fast Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Milwaukee, via La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all points in the Eastern States and the Canadas.

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in the North-west.

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines at the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any class except at St. Paul and Chicago.

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

R. MILLER, Gen. Manager; J. F. TUCKER, Asst. Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 8:00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, 400 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. J. A. McCOSKILL, Trav. Pass. Ag't., Minneapolis, Minn. F. BOYD, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Ag't., Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.15 p.m. and 8.15 p.m.; and St. Paul, 2.00 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 8.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.35 p.m.

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED).

THE STEAMER "MARQUETTE" & "ALPHA,"

Of the above Company will commence to make Regular Trips between ST. VINCENT and WINNIPEG on the Red River.

FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Parts of City. Lake Steamer Service for PRINCE ALBERT and EDMONTON will commence on Opening of Navigation ANDREW ALLAN, President. WM. ROBINSON, General Manager. C. S. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. F. A. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

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Now completed between FARGO AND ORTONVILLE,

Is prepared to handle both FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAFFIC with promptness and safety. Connecting at Ortonville with the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul system the Fargo and Southern thus makes another GREAT TRUNK LINE to all Eastern and Southern States. The People's Line is superb in all its appointments, steel rails, elegant coaches, and its rates are always as low and time as quick as other lines. Two Through Passenger Trains daily each way between Fargo and St. Paul without change, connecting at Union Depot, St. Paul, with all eastern and southern lines. When you GO EAST or COME WEST try the Fargo and Southern.

Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7.50 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8.00 a.m. and 5.20 p.m.

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Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago; also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best travelling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

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They run two solid trains daily from Chicago to Buffalo, crossing Suspension Bridge and passing NIAGARA FALLS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, with through Pullman Cars to New York without change. SOLID TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND DETROIT.

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