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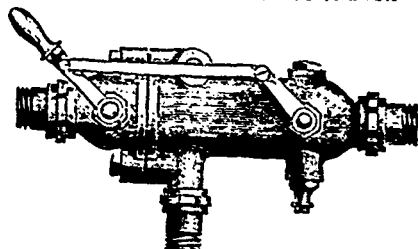
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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3.

WINNIPEG. SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

NO. 1

The Commercial

A 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 \$1.00 a year in advance.

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Office, James St. East

J. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

JAS. SIMON, hotel, Emerson, has moved to St. Pie.

JOS. HOWSON, livery, Emerson, has opened a branch at Grctna.

J. R. SUTHERLAND & Co., saw mill, Winnipeg, has been burned out.

CHESTER & SCHOFIELD, produce and commission merchants, have opened up at 532 Main street.

THE Northwest Publishing Co. have opened their office at 232 Main street, with J. M. Leet as manager.

FEROS, SHAW & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg and Port Arthur, have closed their Port Arthur Branch.

THE Ogilvie Milling Co. will have grain buyers at thirty six stations in Manitoba and the Northwest Territory this season.

BRUNDRITT & Co., produce and general commission merchants, have opened up on the corner of McDerrott and Arthur streets.

THE Neepawa flour mill has again resumed operations after being thoroughly overhauled and a number of improvements added.

WM. LOGAN & Co., bankers, Carberry. Wm. Logan of this firm is opening a private bank at Seafort, Ontario, and has admitted H. Crowe into partnership at this point.

SCONES & WOLF, auctioneers, Winnipeg, have removed from the Harris block to the old Royal Exchange hotel, corner of Main and Water streets, where they will have much better accommodation for their increasing business.

FRED COCKBURN has purchased a stock of furniture and opened up at the old T. N. Scripture stand on Portage avenue, Mr Cockburn was formerly associated with Bishop & Shelton, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with that success which his industrious habits entitle him to.

DELIVER received \$50,000 bus. of wheat last week, three-fourths of which graded No. 1 hard and about 15 per cent No. 1 northern. But few cars graded rejected or condemned. The inspector has found but one car of hot wheat in all arrivals this season. The shipments by lake were 236,000 bushels.

THE failures in the United Kingdom and Ireland for the week ending August 30 reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette* numbered 86, as compared with 205 and 185 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 71 failures, as against 189 and 169 in the weeks specified: Scotland had 13, as against 14 and 12, and Ireland had 2, as against 2 in 1883 and 4 in 1882.

AT the recent meeting of the Flax Supply Association of Ireland, held in Belfast, Mr. Ewart, M. P., the president, in his speech called attention to the continuous decrease in the acreage of flax, and said that he could not but reflect upon the strangeness of the fact that the manufacturers of Ireland, the best flax-producing country in the world, were so dependent upon foreign supplies. He stated that of the flax required for their 300,000 spindles not one-third of the quantity was produced in that country. But 89,197 acres were planted in flax in 1884, against 95,943 in 1883, and the acreage was decreasing yearly.

ON October 1st, the following new post offices will be opened in Manitoba and the Northwest: Boakvien, 16, 23, 2, w 2, Chas. E. Boake, Assiniboia; Saskatoon, 28, 36, 5, w 2, J. H. C. Willoughby, Assiniboia; Edgeby Farm, 12, 18, 15, w 2, Wm. C. Cameron, Assiniboia; Caumore, in the mountains, Wm. Jenkins; Lenox, 34, 12, 4, w, C. H. Spence, Manitoba; Kintrac, 20, 21, 1 w 2, W. H. Minninnick, Assiniboia.

THE *London Labour News* of September 6. reported the labour market as in practically the same condition as in the preceding week. Work in many collieries was very unsettled, and in several districts the men were still on strike. In the iron trades work was very slack and low wages were the rule. The strikes of the ship-builders, engineers and joiners still continued, and the disputes in the glass trades remained unsettled. Work in the building industries and the boot and shoe trades was very brisk, and railway building was generally active. In the textile trades some branches were busy and full time was the rule, notably at Halifax, Leeds and Bradford. The weavers at Oldham were still on short time, and the prospects of a revival seemed very doubtful. The minor industries throughout the country were not very active. Agricultural operations continued active.

THE *Pittsburg Dispatch*, in its report of the glass trade of that city, showed business to be very dull, considering the lateness of the season. There were various reasons given for this depression, the presidential canvass coming in for its usual share of blame; but the main reason for this dullness may be found in the stringency of the money market in the west, where a large quantity of the production of Pittsburg is sold. The numerous strikes both east and west caused many building projects to be delayed or abandoned, thus diminishing the demand for glass, and causing dealers to order cautiously and sparingly. The glass works in and about Pittsburg have nearly all lighted their fires for 1884-85, and it is expected that with the large building operations now going on all over the country the market will assume a better tone than it has had in some time. The number of factories engaged in glass-making in Pittsburg is fifty-four, and the annual products is estimated at \$6,000,00.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Daniel Rice, hotel, Orwell, is burned out.
 J. Campbell, tailor, London, is burned out.
 H. G. Ruby, fruit, Midland, is burned out.
 Wm. Rogers, hotel, Midland, is burned out.
 D. T. Gillis, general store, Duart, is burned out.
 J. W. Hastings, jeweller, Midland, is burned out.
 Phillips & Co., tins, Midland, are burned out.
 H. A. McCartney, drugs, Midland, is burned out.
 J. A. Stafford, butcher, Midland, is burned out.
 J. W. Slaven, drugs, Midland, is burned out.
 D. Howis, hotel, Midland, is damaged by fire.
 C. A. Phillips, hotel, Midland, is damaged by fire.
 J. Swift & Co., dry goods, Watford, has sold out.
 T. Lewis, sash factory, Trenton, is burned out.
 Richard Scott, hotel, Minden, has sold out to A. Brooks.
 Samuel Beemish, hotel, Bothwell, is about closing up.
 C. Ernst, general store, New Hamburg, is burned out.
 Geo. Strathern, jeweller, Midland, is damaged by fire.
 D. H. Williamson, tailor, Midland, is damaged by fire.
 E. D. Grundy, baker and grocer, Ridgetown, has sold out.
 George Bilton & Co., soda water, Hamilton, have assigned.
 Robt. McKenny, hotel, Kincardine, has sold out to Roo Bros.
 W. K. Murphy, painter, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Chas. Clark, grocer, Thessalon River, has given up business.
 J. W. Lawler, general store, Thessalon River, has assigned in trust.
 Marrion Bros., general store, Stoney Point, have assigned in trust.
 Hugh D. Rutherford, general store, Millbank, has assigned in trust.
 Moreau & Leger, clothing, Ottawa, have dissolved. J. B. Moreau continues.
 J. S. Lambert, furniture, Aylmer, has changed style to Lambert & Lowe.
 R. Sylvester, agent implements, Lindsay, his store has been damaged by fire.
 Partley and Welsh, general store, Stoney Point, has removed to Tilbury Centre.
 W. G. Van Staden, & Co., Pubs, etc., Strathry; the sheriff is in possession.
 Campbell and Robb, general store, Wallace town, have dissolved. Robb continues.
 A. Astmus, tailor, etc, Tavistock, his stock is advertised for sale by auction on the 30th inst.
 J. F. McAllister, dry goods, Napanee and Deseronto, has sold out his Deseronto business to W. H. Meagher.

Levi McCormick, wagons, Kilwin, is out of business, and is succeeded by Wm. Jarvis.

McCandless & Crawford, grocers, Toronto, have dissolved. Crawford continues under style of G. W. Crawford.

QUEBEC.

Bedard & Co., boarding house, Montreal, have dissolved.

Morgeon & Fils, general store, St. Adore, have dissolved.

J. B. Carhonneru, dry goods, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

L. N. Bertrand & Frere, hardware, Quebec, have assigned in trust.

Napoleon Proulx, general store, potash and P.M., Namur, has assigned in trust.

Poirier, Galt & Co., the Montreal mailing and delivery and general agency, have dissolved.

Dixon, Sons & Co., commission agents, Montreal, have admitted Thos. W. Elam as partner; style is now Dixon Sons & Elam.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Henry C. Fixott, physician, Arichat, is dead.
 Thos. Gough, liquors, Halifax, has sold out.
 Watt & Fraser, harness, Pictou, are burned out.

A. C. Redden, organs, Wolfville, is burned out.

Prirose Bros., Drugs, Annapolis, have sold out.

Anthony Dobson, tinware, Guysboro' is away.

Mack & Flendel, lumbermen, Lehave, have assigned.

A. E. Dauphinee, grocer, Lunenburg, is out of business.

D. N. Murray & Co., harness, Pictou, are burned out.

J. R. McDonald, grocer, Pictou, was damaged by fire.

A. C. Hutchinson, Yarmouth, has sold out to John A. Craig.

Bigelow & Donalds, mineral waters, etc., Amherst, have dissolved. J. E. Bigelow continues.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Thos. F. Granville, grocer, Indiantown, has assigned.

Hungary's New Export Route,

From late issues of Austro-Hungarian milling journals we compile the following in relation to the new Arlberg railway:

Dealers in grain in the chief towns of Switzerland, Southern Bavaria, Vorarlberg and the Tyrol are busy in devising plans to accommodate themselves to the expected increase in business on the completion of this new railway.

This line, in a word, will bring Switzerland and Hungary into direct business communication, and by divergent routes the towns of the Tyrol and some of those in Bavaria will become the chief grain and flour storage and distributing point for south Germany, Feldkirch for west Switzerland and Vorarlberg, Innsbruck for the Tyrol and Romanshorn for Switzerland. This road will connect with lines extending into and through France, and thus a trade route to western Europe will be formed. Lindau, in Bavaria, and Bregenz, in Vorarlberg,

standing on or near Lake Constance, are western termini of this Alpine route, and from thence, across the lake, merchandise will be transported by shipping to the town of Constance, from whence, westerly, railway traffic is again resumed. Cheaper tariff rates are hoped for than by old routes. All the towns interested have of late been very busy in erecting elevators to aid in carrying on the expected increase of business, and a good trade is confidently looked for. Many towns in South Hungary, that have until now been prominent in grain dealing, are likely to lose at least some of their prestige, since so much trade will run into new channels.—*Northwestern Miller*.

False Representations.

The case of Newell vs. Randall, decided by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, arose upon an action brought by the plaintiff to recover certain goods which had been seized by the defendant, as sheriff, as the property of one Bauman. It appeared that Bauman applied to plaintiff's traveling agent to purchase certain goods on credit, that the agent requested Bauman to state how he stood, and that the latter answered that he had \$3,000 in his business, consisting of merchandise and book accounts and \$300 in cash. This statement being submitted to the plaintiff he upon the strength of it shipped to Bauman the goods which he had ordered. It appeared also that at the time the statement was made Bauman was indebted in his business to the amount of \$2,100, a fact which he omitted to state. The question was whether the property in the goods passed to Bauman or whether the sale was voidable at the election of the plaintiff. The latter view was taken by the court, which in affirming judgment against the defendant said: It is doubtless the general rule that a purchaser, when buying on credit, is not bound to disclose the facts of his financial condition. If he makes no actual misrepresentations, if he is not asked any questions and does not give any untrue, evasive or partial answers, his mere silence as to his general bad pecuniary condition or his indebtedness will not constitute a fraudulent concealment. But this was not a case of passive non-disclosure. The object of the agent's inquiry clearly was to ascertain Bauman's financial condition and ability to pay. Bauman's statement was in response to that inquiry, and when he undertook to answer he was bound to tell the whole truth, and was not at liberty to give an evasive or misleading answer, which, although literally true, was partial, containing only half the truth, and calculated to convey a false impression. . . . Concealment of this kind under the circumstances amounts to a false representation.—*Bradstreet*.

The first case of quarantine under the new regulations occurred last Tuesday at Emerson. Forty-six head of young cattle belonging to Jackson and Roberts, of Regina, came through the States from Ontario, and after being inspected by Dr. McFadden, were admitted and placed in quarantine at the government farm, three miles down the river, where they will have comfortable quarters and the doctor's best attention. They will have to remain in quarantine sixty days.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

ANOTHER YEAR.

With this issue, THE COMMERCIAL enters upon the third year of its life, the first number having appeared on the 3rd day of October, 1882. How much it has accomplished during the past two years in its work of organizing the scattered elements of trade which existed in the Northwest at the time of its birth, our patrons have the best right to judge. That it has filled a sphere of usefulness, we have the confidence to assume, and that it will continue to do so in the future is our honest determination. Although the time since its first appearance has not been one of trade prosperity, the patronage extended to it, we take as proof, that our efforts in the interests of the commercial classes of this country have been realized and appreciated. Launching the journal at a time when the collapse of inflation had fairly set in, the prospect during the first year was far from being bright, while the depth of depression which had been reached when the second year was entered, made the prospects still less encouraging. Yet through these two years we have received from the commercial community of the Northwest an amount of patronage and encouragement, much more liberal than we could have expected under the circumstances. It may be a fact, and we have strong reasons to believe that it is, namely, that the time of commercial trial assisted us in demonstrating the necessity for such a journal as THE COMMERCIAL in the Northwest. But our days of depression are over in the Northwest, and the outlook for trade is brighter here today than it is in any other portion of Canada, while trade affairs are certainly in a safer state. If, therefore, THE COMMERCIAL started out on its first year in face of crushing contraction, and entered upon its second amid the deep gloom of depression, with its emerging into the third, the commercial horizon is clear and bright, and the journal, we may confidently hope, will, with the interests it represents, go onward and upward in the way of progress and prosperity. The days of prophecy are past, but it takes neither a

prophet nor the son of a prophet to predict that when THE COMMERCIAL has entered upon the fourth year of its existence, the retrospect will have many more bright points to view than it now has, while the future will show even less reason for anxiety, or doubt, than it does at present.

STOCK YARDS WANTED.

There are yet living in Winnipeg those who remember the days when, if a resident killed a good fat hog, a division among his neighbors of portions of it was a social duty incumbent. But the butcher has long ago abolished that neighborly practice, and the city market has been the scene of sales, alive and dead, of thousand of hogs and cattle. "Ever dog has his day" is the old saying, and it looks as if the butcher's day of handling the live stock affairs of this vast country are nearly at an end. It is gradually dawning upon people here that the production and marketing of live stock must soon become a question second only to the production and marketing of wheat.

It must be plain to any person who attempts to make any forecast of the wants of the Northwest, that some system of organization for marketing and in other ways handling the live stock of the country upon a scale of magnitude not yet attempted, must soon be made. The production of hogs has already reached such proportions that two companies are organized in the city of Winnipeg for the business of pork packing and curing, and there is every prospect that both will find field enough for doing a large business. But this is only one step in the right direction, and one that necessitates others. Away on our western prairies and around the base of the Rock Mountains a growing business in cattle ranching is going on, and added to this we have the increase in stock raising among the farmers of this province and the territory of Assiniboia, and these are progressing with such rapidity that an eastern market must soon be found for their productions. No doubt but Winnipeg will continue to be a market of importance in this respect, but the live stock production of the Northwest will in two years be far beyond the wants of this city and the towns in this province. There must, therefore, be some point selected for a central market, and we see no reason why Winnipeg

should not become that market. It only requires the provisions by its citizens of stock yards and other necessary arrangements to secure the location of such a market here, and the value of the same is much greater than most people are aware of. During the present month the Allan line steamship *Nestorian* arrived in Glasgow from Quebec with 386 steers and 131 sheep, having carried this cargo across the Atlantic without the loss of a single animal. With such means of safely shipping live stock across the Atlantic there is no saying to what proportions this trade will grow. In fact it must soon go beyond the producing power of the eastern provinces, and Manitoba and the Northwest Territories will be called upon for supplies. A central live stock market in Manitoba will then become as much a necessity as a central grain market, and proper yards and other accommodation will require to be provided for the same. Unless they are provided this trade must be carried past us and made to enrich some town of Ontario. Locate this market at Winnipeg, and, as in grain, live stock will have a choice of routes to the east, and the competition such choice will cause. Besides, in the event of a railway to Hudson's Bay, a third route to Europe would be opened, and one where navigation through cool northern waters would enable us to place live stock in the English market in much better condition than they can be when shipped from an Atlantic port. In the shipping of fresh meat we would have the same or even greater advantages, and for a considerable portion of the year it might be possible to ship even without refrigerators by this route. Such advantages would undoubtedly draw a large share of the United States shipments of this class, and greatly add to the traffic of our Canadian railways. Such are the advantages in export matters to be gained by proper preparations for the cattle trade of the Northwest. But for the proper supply of our home market the establishment of stock yards here is necessary. Some people have suggested that Winnipeg can be supplied with fresh beef slaughtered on the ranches out west, and shipped to the city in refrigerator cars. This is quite feasible, but it would not give us our meat in the same condition as if it was slaughtered here, and the difference in freight between shipping alive and shipping slaughtered beef would be more

than made up by the market which a city like this furnishes for the offal which on western ranches would go to loss.

Looking at this question from any point we can see the necessity for the providing of stock yards here, and we can also see where they would be of great value to the city. Therefore we say, the time is close at hand when some move will have to be made in this direction, and it cannot be made too soon.

INSOLVENCIES OF THE PAST QUARTER.

At present every circumstance seems to develop something that adds brightness to the prospect in the Northwest, and the record of business misfortunes for the past three months is no exception to the rule. Indeed the figures in connection with the same are the very strongest proofs that can be brought forward of the return of prosperity in this country.

The figures we now give we take from the reports of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co., mercantile agency, so there can be no suspicion of their being cooked for appearance sake. These reports show that we have had in the Northwest, during the past three months, only seven insolvencies, the aggregate liabilities of which are \$49,804, and their estimated assets \$34,760, showing a discrepancy of only \$15,054. Such a record for a new and wide country like this, with over 2,800 trading institutions doing business therein, is probably without a parallel in this continent, when we consider that it is only one year since we were in the convulsions of trade collapse. A year ago this week THE COMMERCIAL recorded the insolvencies of July, August and September, 1883, as follows: Number of insolvents, 87; aggregate liabilities, \$1,458,000, estimated assets, \$794,000; showing a discrepancy of \$664,000. We may be pardoned now if we place these two sets of figures together, and in the words of Hamlet exultingly exclaim, "Look on this picture and on that." Yes, the trading classes of the Northwest might be pardoned if they indulged in a more demonstrative display of their satisfaction at having passed the last point of danger, and glided into the smooth tide of prosperity. They have carried a load for nearly two years, but they have carried it safely and successfully, and, having laid their burden down, they can pursue their way lightened and cheered.

It will, no doubt, interest our readers

if we give a table of the different quarters' insolvencies from the beginning of 1883 to the present date, as the figures show plainly the quick descent into depression bordering on panic, and the equally rapid rise into prosperity, until at present time no portion of the Dominion can boast of as safe and prosperous a state of affairs as we now have.

1883.	
Insolvencies.	Aggregate Liabilities.
1st qr. 47.....	\$400,000
2nd " 45.....	596,000
3rd " 87.....	1,458,000
4th " 53.....	415,000

1884.	
Insolvencies.	Aggregate Liabilities.
1st qr. 32.....	\$283,360
2nd " 17.....	174,200
3rd " 7.....	49,884

There is an old saying, that we should not shout until we are out of the wood. But the traders of the Northwest may shout lustily, as their shout need not have the tone of gratitude in it, for they found few friends in their time of adversity, and in many cases the bitterest and most oppressive enemies in the financial institutions which should have aided them in their struggles.

As there were useful lessons to be drawn from the black record of a year ago, so there are the same to be taken from the bright one of to-day. We may blame real estate speculation or anything else we like for the troubles we have passed through, but everything blamed will be found to be a product of that policy of relying upon the resources of others. Funds were thrust upon people here in days of inflation and ruthlessly withdrawn in times of depression, often in open violation of the most positive agreement to the opposite. It is no wonder that people were reckless during the former period, and still less so if they were despondent during the latter. But the severe treatment compelled them to adopt a policy of self-reliance, and to their own firm adhesion to the same they may attribute their rapid recovery from perilous times. They have certainly no outside influence to thank for it. Therefore let all their efforts in the future be based upon self reliance

The worst enemies the Northwest has had in its time of depression were those connected with the country, who should have been its friends. But a great amount of injury has been done to the coun-

try by the press of Eastern Canada, and a large proportion of the injury thus done was no doubt unintentional. Journals who published damaging reports in this way have now an opportunity to publish others of a different character, and it is only fair that they should take advantage of the same. All this country requires is a fair representation to the world and its prosperity is a certainty. As matters now stand the worst defamers of the Northwest to be found in the east must admit, with the general manager of the Merchants' Bank in his annual statement speech, that Manitoba may recover from its depression sooner than Ontario did in 1857.

OUR CROPS.

As the reapers and binders have almost ceased working, and threshing machines are now commencing their work, reliable reports as to the state in which the harvest has been gathered in can now be received, and these give reason for congratulation and satisfaction. The bulk of the wheat crops have been secured in good condition, and the small portion of it which can be rated as injured, is but slightly so. That some wheat will be slightly bleached is beyond a doubt, and that at very rare intervals a sheave in a slightly sprouted condition may be met with is true, but cases of the latter are so rare that there are whole municipalities in which one could not be found. What slight damage has been done is attributed to the rains which prevailed during the last week of August and the first two of September. Yet we must not conclude that these rains were an unmixed evil. On the contrary, they will put thousands of dollars in the pockets of our farmers. Six weeks ago it seemed as if the late oat crop was going to turn out a total failure throughout the entire country, but the rain during the last week of August improved this crop so much that the gain thereby will ten times cover all the damage they did to wheat. As if every circumstance was in the favorable combination, we are now at the close of September, and not a sign of frost has made its appearance, so that we have now safe a heavy late oat crop, which, six months ago, seemed only to be fit to be plowed under. When we take this into consideration, we may look upon the late rains as a blessing in disguise, and the improvement in root crops has also been great owing to these same rains. Taken altogether we have every reason to be very grateful for a safe and abundant harvest, and let us hope, that it is only one of many to come.

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

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 (SUCCESSORS TO A. G. B. BANNATYNE)

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Publishing Comp'y
 J. M. LEET, Managing Director.
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 Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls,
 Etc., Etc.
 Corner of William and Princess Streets,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In monetary circles in the city the general feeling of improved prospects has been felt, and a much more hopeful tone has been produced. It cannot be said that there has been much increased activity in any department of financial affairs, but there is a general belief that finance must share in the improvement which trade has experienced. The demand for commercial discounts has not been heavy, but there is strong evidence, that with the opening of October there will be a decided change for the better. Banks still profess to hold to cautious tactics, but it is questionable if they will hold to them very long, as safety is now reached which will warrant a much more liberal policy, than has been followed for the past twelve months. Although there has been a scarcity in the circulation of money, owing to the fact, that crops are not yet moving to market, complaints have been very few in that respect. Rates of discount have not changed, and are: first-class paper 8 per cent., ordinary 9 to 10 and promiscuous discounts and one name paper 10 to 12. In loans on real estate mortgage there has been during the week a slight improvement, but the amount of business done has not been heavy. Still the prospect is good for an improvement is looked for as soon as crops begin to come to market. Already a few payments of overdue interest on farm loans have been made, and an increase in payments will certainly soon take place. Rates of interest are not changed, the range being from 8 to 10 per cent., with the prospect of a few choice investments being made soon at 7.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The report from the wholesale trade of this city for the past week forms a striking contrast to that of the week previous. Our last report stated that a feeling of weakened confidence was general owing to the unfavorable harvest weather, and the feeling was probably more intense than any one is now willing to admit. Ten days of continued bright weather all over the country has had a wonderful effect, and a grumbler is now a scarce individual to find. On the wholesale trade of the city the effect has been magical, and leaves room for an almost sensational report, were we inclined to indulge in that material. In lines of season goods there has been a complete transformation, and even orders from the country which had been previously cancelled by the purchasers have been again ordered to be forwarded. A large share of the country retailers have had orders placed for weeks, subject to conditions, that goods should not be forwarded until written for. All week's instructions to fill these have been coming in, and wholesalers have been pressed to keep up with the orders, and have been compelled to work after hours to get goods out. In provisions and other staple and every day lines the improvement has been felt, but not to the same extent. Building lines have also felt its effects, and hopes of a few weeks' more activity are generally expressed. Even fancy lines have made quite a start, and houses in this line express the belief that their

fall trade has fairly set in. The last of the overcautious feeling has now disappeared, but it has not done so until the last doubt about the safety of the crops was wiped out. Retailers all over the country have held to the cautious course as long as a doubt existed, and now, that they see their way clear, they are taking a more spirited course. As yet the report from collections has not yet improved much, the movement of grain to market not having set in yet. But wholesalers are satisfied to wait a little now that matters are safe, and there is every reason to think that with the opening of October a marked improvement in this respect will set in. Altogether the wholesale report of this week is the most encouraging we have received during the present year, and it is to be hoped that it is the first of many such reports.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The sale of threshing machines still continues in this trade, and the fine weather of the past week has brought out a demand from some unexpected localities. The plow trade also keeps well up, and the sales of the season are promising to be heavy. No other goods are selling, and a few weeks more will finish the sales in these two lines. Collections have not improved very much, but there is already some inquiry about undue paper, which indicates that cash returns will soon commence to come in. The trade all state that the business of the season has been beyond their expectations, and in some goods all demands have not been supplied.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

All is life and bustle in this line, and wholesalers have had hard work during the past week to get orders filled with promptitude. Some country retailers have supplemented their first orders by goods ordered by mail, and wholesalers are well satisfied with their sales. Collections are not too free yet, but under the circumstances cannot be complained of very much.

CLOTHING.

The murmuring report in our last issue has died away in this trade, and the most conservative of wholesalers now feel satisfied that they have entered upon a safe and good season's business. Sales during the week have been liberal, and the demand for filling of conditional orders placed weeks ago has caused quite a little bustle in the sending out of goods. No improvement has taken place in collections, but a much more happy feeling is general.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

A good steady business in staple lines has been done during the week, while the demand for fancies has been much more active than formerly. Wholesalers speak in the most hopeful manner, but acknowledge that there is still room for improvement in collections.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesalers in this staple branch now acknowledge that the fall trade is now in full swing, and the past week has been one of steadily increasing activity. Orders by mail have been coming in from country dealers who have held off from buying all this and last

month, and the over cautious feeling which lasted so long has disappeared. It is well known that the country is hungry for goods, and although the filling of orders is now being rushed as much as possible, a new demand may be expected before October has advanced very far. In fact the trade of the season will doubtless be scattered well over the winter.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been very little change in this business since our last report, and any that has taken place has been for the better. A good steady trade has been done during the week, with a little more activity than we reported in our last issue.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

This trade has shared in the general improvement of the past week, although our last report was rather hopeless. Fine weather usually affects this branch, especially the fancies, and the past ten days have aided much in the work of improvement. Wholesalers have sent out a great quantity of goods during the week, and have still heavy lists of orders to fill. Collections are reported exceedingly good for the season, and much better than could be expected.

FISH AND POULTRY.

Business in this line has been rather slow during the week, supplies from Lake Winnipeg have been sufficient to supply the demand. Lake Superior trout are coming in in fair quantities, and are rather slow sale at 12½c in a small way. Game is plentiful at 25 to 35c per pair for ducks, and 45 to 55c for spring chickens. Fowl are worth from 40 to 50c each.

FRUIT.

Business in this line has been active during the week, but prices have been declining. Arrivals of apples have been of good quality as a rule. Receipts have been so heavy lately that it has been hard to tell where values may strike the bed rock. Present quotations are: Apples, \$3.50 to \$4.50 per barrel; California pears \$6 to 6.50; white grapes \$8 and Tokys \$9 per crate; tomatoes \$3 per bushel; crab apples \$7.50 per barrel; peaches \$5 to \$5.50 per crate. No change in dried fruits.

FUEL.

Trade in the fuel line is still rather slow. The warm weather of the past week has had a tendency of restricting sales to a certain extent. Saskatchewan coal has been in active demand at \$7.50 delivered. Poplar wood \$4 to \$4.50 per cord. Tamarac \$5 to \$5.50. Anthracite coal is quoted at \$10.75, and bituminous \$9.50 per ton on track.

FURNITURE.

Trade in this line has shown but little change during the week. The enquiry, however, has been made more urgent which shows that country dealers are bear of goods, and that business will be first class in the near future.

GROCERIES.

There is no change worthy of note to report during the past week. Trade is reported fair, and collections all that could be desired. Prices of staple goods are about the same, and there is nothing new to report. Quotations are as follows: Sugars, yellows, 6½ to 7½; gran-

ulated 8½c; Paris lumps 9½c. Coffees, Rios, 14 to 17c; Javas, 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 34c. Tea, Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is little change to note in this line. Trade is still getting a little slower for heavy goods, but there is a lively demand for stores and light hardware. Prices of staple goods are unchanged, and quotations are as follows: Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13; Canada plates \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 p.; 100 lbs; cut rails, \$3.55 to \$3.75.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Trade is still quiet in this branch of business. Country dealers are slow in ordering, but the fine weather of the past few days has had a wonderful effect on merchants, in making their fall purchases. Prices have not changed, and quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 55c; B Z calf, \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip, 55c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 55c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 34c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

Business in this line is still rather discouraging. Some merchants report a fair trade, while others speak very discouragingly. As the season is far advanced, there is no doubt but business will be slow for the coming winter. Outside centres of trade gives no encouragement for anything else.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Trade is still good in this line. Orders are coming in freely from the country, and the home demand is fair. Collections on the whole are very satisfactory. Prices are unchanged, and quotations are as follows: Harness leather, 33 to 36c per lb; colla. splts, 27 to 33c; sheep skins, \$5.50 to 11.50 per doz., according to quality.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Dealers are still dissatisfied with the fall trade so far. The last few days, however, shows quite an improvement, and the expectation is, that from this out business will be much better than reported the past few weeks.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Trade in this line has been much better than reported last week. Still there is room for improvement. Prices have undergone but little change, and quotations are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 67c per gal.; boiled, 70c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead,

genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

There is no change to note in this line. A fair trade has been transacted, and prices are about the same as quoted a week ago. Collections are reported very good. Quotations are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts., \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dabois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gr, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-lla Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica um, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne--Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moe and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Munan, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte Blanche-quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; port \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 p. rectified, in wood, \$2.52; W. & L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$3.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat is coming in in fair quantities, and as a rule not in good condition. Oats are still scarce and prices are firm at former values. Hog products are without any essential change.

WHEAT.

Car lots are arriving freely and prices are slightly lower than a week ago. Winnipeg quotations are entirely too high to suit outside markets. Quotations are this week: 80c for No. 1 hard. As a rule the bulk of the offerings are in bad condition, consequently prices range from 65 to 80c, according to sample.

OATS.

No new oats on the market so far. Old oats are in good demand at firm prices. Quotations are: 40 to 45c in car lots for choice grades, and the expectation is that those prices will hold firm until after harvest.

BARLEY.

No offerings and no demand, consequently no quotations.

FLOUR.

Millers have no wheat to grind save for their local customers. Shipments are out of the question at present. Prices for round lots are

unchanged and quotations are: Patents \$3.00; strong bakers', \$2.60; XXXX, \$2.20; and superfine, \$1.75.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There is no surplus on the market for shipment. Prices are firm at \$12 for bran and \$14 for shorts per ton on track.

POTATOES.

Car lots are coming in freely, and, as a rule, in fair condition. Prices are declining, and the supposition is that they will still go lower. Those in good condition are selling fairly well at 30c in round lots, but it must be understood that this is a fancy price.

EGGS

are in good demand, and prices although not quotably higher are very firm. Quotations are 20 to 22c for strictly fresh.

BUTTER.

The demand has improved somewhat during the past week. Trade is still rather slow, however, but fancy grades are much firmer than quoted in our last issue. Medium and inferior are still unsaleable. Quotations are: choice dairy, 20 to 25c; medium, 16 to 17c; and inferior, 10 to 12½c.

CHEESE.

Quite an improvement is apparent in this product during the week. Dealers are confident that values are on the upturn, and are holding for better prices. Quotations are: 14c for choice September.

BACON.

Dealers report this trade as rather slow. Collections also are not so good as reported in our last issue. Quotations are as follows: dry salt, 13½c; spiced rolls, 16c; and English track pork, 17c.

MESS PORK.

Quiet and unchanged at \$22.50 per barrel in round lots.

HAMS.

There is no change to report in this trade. Business is still active and prices firm at last week's quotations, namely: 17 to 17½c in round lots.

MESS BEEF.

Trade is fair in this product with; prices about the same. Quotations are \$17 per barrel.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been rather weak since our last report, and at the close showed a decline of 1c, but the volume of trading has been large. Receipts were very heavy—in fact about the largest ever known here, and the strength of the market was shown by the slight effect of this fact on prices. The conclusion reached is that the crop must be much greater than has been estimated, or that farmers are marketing freely.

The general agent of the Millers' association thinks that the weather has kept wheat back more than any other cause, and that farmers will sell freely as soon as the roads are dry and the weather settled. He says his advices indicate that the damage to the crop by rain has been greatly overestimated, and expects to

see plenty of good dry wheat for the year's consumption. The crop is now secured and the thresher is busy everywhere.

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

Wheat. Highest. Lowest. Closing. 1888:				
Sept. 19.				
No. 1 hard	79	78	78	\$1.03½
" 2 "	75	74	74	.97½
" 1 "	68	67	67	.91
" 2 "	65	64	64	.89

Old wheat sold at 92c for No. 1 hard and 85 to 86c for No. 2 hard. No. 1 hard seller October was bid for at 79c and December at 82c, without sales.

Coarse grains were quiet. No. 2 corn closing at 55c, and No. 2 oats at 25 to 26c.

MILLSTUFF—Is plentiful, weak and lower, bulk bran closing at \$7 per ton and shorts at \$10 to 11.

FLOUR.—The demand for old flour continues good, and this being the only noteworthy feature of the market at present. The mills which have been using new wheat, or a liberal mixture of it, have not yet heard from the flour shipped which contained it, but are confident that it will give complete satisfaction. Export trade is confined to dealers who have a regular trade in our flour and to a light business in consignments. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$5 to 5.25; straights, \$4.40 to 4.80; first bakers, \$4 to 4.40; second bakers, \$3.25 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2 to 2.25, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.70, in bags.

The mills on the falls are now running strong, but not yet up to the maximum, though they are likely to attain that position before another week. The flour production last week was the heaviest since last fall, and gives promise of growing until equaling if not surpassing any previous record. The total output last week was 119,555 bbls—averaging 19,881 bbls—against 76,640 bbls the preceding week, and \$7,000 bbls for the same week last year. With ample water power and an abundance of wheat, the mills are warming up to their work, and in a few days will be turning out the last barrel they are capable of. Out of the twenty-two mills in the city, twenty started on Monday on the week's work, and another was to resume operations Thursday. Next week's output will not fall much short of 135,000 bbls, and it may go over that figure. A good demand for old flour is about the only noteworthy feature of the flour market. Export trade is confined to dealers who have a regular trade in our flour and to a light business in consignments.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Sept. 24.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Wheat, bush...	901,600	610,960	445,760
Flour, bbls....	738	898	625
Millstuff, tons..	73	12	36
	SHIPMENTS.		
	Sept. 24.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 9.
Wheat, bush ..	38,050	37,520	52,520
Flour, bbls	124,335	57,777	36,669
Millstuff, tons..	2,739	1,791	938

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
		Sept. 22.	Sept. 15.
No. 1 hard	.. ..	54,871	131,001
No. 2 hard	.. ..	73,097	49,512
No. 1 ..	.. ..	208,635	247,886
No. 2 ..	.. ..	87,168	56,766
No. 3 ..	.. ..	10,759	19,926
Rejected	.. ..	54,622	54,257
Condemned	.. ..	....	....
Specie bins	.. ..	40,288	21,590
Total	.. ..	529,440	580,879

With the amount in store at the transfer elevator, which is not included in the above table, the stock is brought up to 654,098 bus.

ST. PAUL.			
		Sept. 24.	Sept. 17.
In elevators,			
bus	61,000	63,000	36,000
DULUTH.			
		Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.
In elevators,			
bus	1,204,130	1,502,860	361,057

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

A fair speculative business has been transacted in the market during the past week. Wheat has been rather quiet, and fluctuations have been confined to a very narrow range. Corn, on the contrary, has been very excited and at one time touched as high as 80c for September or cash, towards the last of the week after shorts had been thoroughly squeezed. Values declined 10c from the top price. Hog products were steady with but little change in values. On Tuesday closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.75½	Oct., \$0.77
Corn,	" 74	" 57½
Oats,	" 25½	" 25½
Pork,	" 16.50	" 16.00
Lard,	" 7.50	" 7.55

Wednesday wheat was but little traded in, corn being the chief centre of attraction. Values were higher, and fluctuations were rapid and were so much so that it required heavy margins to satisfy commission men. Provisions were without material change. Quotations at the close were:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.75½	Oct., \$0.76½
Corn,	" 77	" 58½
Oats,	" 25½	" 25½
Pork,	" 16.75	" 16.30
Lard,	" 7.50	" 7.50

On Thursday the markets were stronger all round. Corn especially reached the highest point it has reached this season. Hog products were in good demand at somewhat higher prices. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.75½	Oct., \$0.76½
Corn,	" 80	" 58½
Oats,	" 25½	" 25½
Pork,	" 16.75	" 16.30
Lard,	" 7.50	" 7.50

On Friday the corn bubble burst, and prices rapidly declined until 72½c had been reached then reacted, and after several fluctua-

tions closed weak, with a tendency towards still lower prices. Hog products were firm and a trifle higher. Closing quotations were:

Wheat,	Sept., \$0.77	Oct., \$0.77½
Corn,	" 73	" 57
Oats,	" 25½	" 25½
Pork,	" 16.50	" 17.00
Lard,	" 7.47½	" 7.50

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The market is still tending downward, chiefly owing to the unsettled condition of U. S. stock markets which are nervous and unsettled since the recent heavy failure. Closing bids on Wednesday, as compared with those of the week previous were as follows:

		Sept. 10.	Sept. 17.
Montreal	.. ..	188	185½
Ontario	.. ..	110½	160½
Molsons	.. ..	..	..
Toronto	.. ..	174½	171½
Merchants	.. ..	110	108½
Commerce	.. ..	120	117
Imperial	.. ..	125	126
Federal	.. ..	50½	52
Dominion	.. ..	190	188
Standard	.. ..	112½	112
Hamilton	.. ..	110½	114
Northwest Ls'	.. ..	48½	44½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

There is little change to report in this market. New grain is coming in very slowly, and the prices offered for it are not satisfactory to producers, hence it is predicted that trade will be slow until better prices prevail. When that will come to pass no one can tell. Stocks here are now very small, and stood on Monday as follows: Flour, 750 bbls; fall wheat, 37,535 bush; spring wheat, 37,535 bush; oats, 500 bush; barley, 17,501 bush; peas, 1,487 bush; and rye mol.; against on the corresponding date last year: flour, 300 bbls; fall wheat, 46,139 bush; spring wheat, 20,215 bush; oats 450 bush; barley, 31,525 bush; peas, 1,090 bush; and rye, 341 bush.

WHEAT.

Offerings are still very light and buyers and sellers are apart in their views regarding views. Prices rule about as follows: fall wheat, No. 2, 78c, No. 3, 75c. Old No. 1 spring, is offered at 90c, but 86c is the best bid that can be got. New No. 2 is fair, sale at 80 to 82c on the street. Fall sold at 81 to 82½c; spring at 86 to 87c; and goose at 68 to 70c.

OATS.

are offered freely, and selling at slightly lower prices. Car lots on track are fair, sale at 33 to 34c for choice qualities.

BARLEY.

Scarcely any offerings of new barley on the market as yet. Prices consequently are hard to arrive at. No. 2 has brought 62c extra; No. 3 from 56 to 58c. Street receipts are fair and range from 50 to 73½c.

EYE

has sold on the street at 61c, but so far no car lots have been offered.

PEAS.

Nothing offered and no price named for car lots, but it would be fair to state that about 64 to 65c would be about the value. On the street receipts were small and 65 to 66c was the ruling price.

POTATOES.

Car lots have been offered freely, and there is more disposition among dealers to operate. Prices range from 40 to 45c. Street prices are firm at 50 to 55c.

BUTTER.

Choice grades are still in active demand both on local and shipping accounts. Offerings

however, are very small, and the opinion is that farmers are holding the bulk of the crops for higher prices, as country dealers hold but very little. A few small lots of choice have changed hands at 14½ to 17c. Medium and inferior are offered freely but without purchasers. Street receipts are small and prices firm at 22 to 25c for pound rolls, and 16 to 19c for tubs and crocks.

CHEESE

steady and unchanged, with small lots of fine selling at 11 to 11½c.

EGGS

are in good demand at firm prices. All offerings are quickly taken at 16 to 16½c. Street receipts are small, and prices range from 17 to 19c for strictly fresh.

PORK.

The scarcity of bacon has led to an increased demand in mess pork, but so far there has been no advance. Small lots range about \$21.

BACON.

Stocks have run very low and are firmly held. There were two cars of long clear; smoked sold at 11c; tins and cases of green have been going at 11½ to 11¾c. Cumberland is practically out of the market. Rolls are scarce and firm at 12½ to 13c, and bellies at 14c.

HAMS.

There were two car lots of canvassed changed hands at 16c, but it could not be repeated at less than 15½ to 16c. Pickled is worth 13c.

LARD

quiet and unchanged at 11 to 11½c for imported, in small lots.

POULTRY.

Receipts are increasing. Turkeys have sold at \$1 to 1.35, and geese at 70c each. Fowl are rather easy at 46 to 60c, and ducks at 55 to 75c per pair, according to quality.

APPLES.

Plentiful and weak. No rail lots are moving. Street receipts have sold at \$1 to 1.25 for poor, and \$1.50 to \$2 for good to choice.

New York Correspondence.

There is no mistaking the course of events, or, rather, of prices of wheat, and for those who regard prosperity as inseparably connected with "dollar wheat," it may be said metaphorically—and in some instances really—that "the evil days have come." This must prove true in fact, at least to those who are inclined to back their faith in much higher prices with their money, for the course of quotations is still downward. The some-time-ago "rash prediction" of mine in these columns that 75c at Chicago was in prospect in the near future, appears to have been nearly if not quite realized, and the den of bears at the city, as reported in the daily papers, vigorously signaled their delight at the depression. Here in New York there is less excitement regarding the course of wheat price than there has been previously since harvesting. The impression prevails that a new era of low prices for that cereal is being inaugurated—just as in iron, steel, cotton goods, wool, oil, in stock and other property or representatives thereof. Within two years there has been a decline in the price of food and clothing (raw) staples, in prices of the more useful metals, and in fact of all articles of necessity, ranging from 15 to 30 per cent. It is only necessary to fully recognize this, to realize this, to learn why wheat is

selling at New York from 30 to 33c per bushel less than one year ago. Of course the increase in size of the world's harvest has had much to do with the price of wheat, but given good crops—with "plenty in sight," as the statistician put it—and "hard rock" figures, that *ignis fatuus* which the speculators have been chasing so long, must now lie lower than can be gauged in flush times.

It is amusing to listen to the various interpretations put upon the depressed prices of wheat. The politicians, some of them, have gotten hold of the subject, and are predicting political disaster to the republicans at Michigan and Iowa and Wisconsin, consequent upon the presumable pressure the low prices will exert on the pockets of the farmers. I do not refer to this with any intention whatever of imputing lack of good faith to the democratic editors and speculators who talk this way, but to show you the effect which the price of wheat can have on the mind of even a professional politician. To be sure, I read a day or two ago that the farmers in Wisconsin and Illinois, and in other portions of the great wheat belt are becoming more used to the current low prices and that they are shipping their grain more freely. This antagonizes the view taken by political editors and by some political observers hereabout, who still think that many wheat growers will become so disgusted with unremunerative prices for their wheat that they will attribute the trouble to the present party administration and bolt the ticket next November. This sounds silly, I know, but I give it to you just as it is argued in reputable journals here and by men who ought to be able to give the farmer credit for more discernment, be the latter republican or democrat.

While on this topic, too, it will be well to recall the fact that with almost all staple goods proportionately as much cheaper than last year as is wheat, that the grower thereof will be enabled to buy as much cotton goods, or as many pairs of boots and shoes, as much woollen cloth, as much tea, sugar, coffee, and as many implements with his grain selling at 75c at Chicago as he would a year or more ago when it was worth 25 or 30c more.

The produce exchange (where it has been awfully hot during the week) has taken measures to make railroad deliveries on guaranteed certificates good on contracts when stamped "held on storage," the same as railroad deliveries from elevators, having a free delivery afloat. This was recommended by a minority of the committee on grain and of the committee of five appointed to confer with the former, and on Friday at a meeting of the grain trade on the floor of the exchange it was referred back to the joint committee with instructions to prepare a rule in accordance therewith. This will give the West Shore road, which is now a thorn in the side of the New York Central and Erie, because of its persistent cutting of rates and refusal to enter the pool, an equal footing with the east and west trunk line roads centering here. The West Shore has no elevator, and has to hold the grain brought here in cars on the track until delivered. The roads having elevators hold the grain on storage, and

the new rule will permit the West Shore to deliver the grain "held on storage" on terms of equality with the other railroads. For the benefit of such of your readers as may be interested in grain shipments to New York, I enclose this clipping from the New York Produce Exchange Weekly, bearing on the subject as it now stands:

"Railroad elevator receipts of grain held on storage, having a free delivery afloat, tendered upon contracts, shall be delivered without allowance by seller of customary half weighing and elevation, and such delivery shall carry an additional half of one cent per bushel in lieu of the customary charge of half weighing on regular warehouse receipts, in order to equalize the value of railroad and regular warehouse grain. On all deliveries in store (or elevator), buyers shall be entitled to the day of tender and the three following work days, without regard to weather, free of charge of storage, and in addition thereto to any unexpired portion of a term of storage."

The market for wheat options to the 12th went off about 4½c. Indian corn lost more headway than was believed likely and a good many little fellows who were "long on corn" were nipped. The "bucket shop" habitues, as in the case of petroleum also, believing implicitly in the "deal" of the bulls for a corner, had invested heavily, which makes Mr. Bucketshopkeeper correspondingly happy. The agricultural bureau report as to wheat comes in between bell wind and bear water with its total of 500,000,000 bus. Its addendum that all other totals are untrustworthy and not based on sufficient data may be true—or may not—but strikes a good many here as in excessively bad taste. Those from whom I heard the criticism have been so rude as to add that the agricultural bureau reports in the past have not been sufficiently near the actual outturn to warrant the assumption of so much monopoly in the matter of information. The practical security of the corn crop is conceded, and the Washington bureau reports mention 1,800,000,000 bus as the probable yield. "Uncle" Rufus Hatch says 2,000,000,000, but "Uncle" Rufus is always hot or cold, never at an intermediate stage. Flour is weak, the drop in wheat leaving it no basis for gain in the absence of more than a moderate demand. Concessions were more noticeable yesterday (Saturday) than previously, owing to the continued depression in wheat and corn.—*Northwestern Miller.*

Prices Here and in England.

American "refrigerator beef" was offered in the London market a few days ago at less than 10½ cents. The despatch called attention to the old subject, many times discussed, of the comparative cost of living in Great Britain and the United States. An earnest effort to solve this question was made in the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and Labor for 1884, which embraces most valuable information collected by agents of the Bureau in many towns in Great Britain and in this country. These reports have come to be a recognized authority in the discussion of such questions. Their author, Mr. Carroll D.

Wright, is a man of remarkable zeal and care in the collection of statistics, and his reports have been found singularly free from bias or misrepresentation. It is therefore well to call attention to some errors of importance in the report which has just appeared. These arise, in part from a defect of method, and in part from an attempt to get at the retail prices of articles. The method is defective because it pays no attention to the relative importance of the articles quoted. Thus, in the computation of the cost of groceries, a slight excess in the cost of soap exceeds twice over the difference in the cost of flour. The attempt to get at the retail prices as a test of the cost of living is so palpably a mistake that it seem strange an accomplished statistician should have fallen into it. Any man or woman can find retail prices varying anywhere from 20 to 100 per cent., at any store in this one city. Location on a corner or otherwise, in a good neighborhood or a poor, character of the custom upon which the dealer depends, the treatment of customers in respect to credit; these and many other circumstances affect retail prices so greatly that it is beyond human power to make a comparison of them that is not liable to error.

The actual cost of living is fully as great in Great Britain as in the United States, if one lives as well, has the same food and clothing, the same shelter and enjoyments. Measured in prices, with due regard to the relative importance of articles, the cost of living is higher in Great Britain than here. But an item which can not be definitely measured, and which is exceedingly small for the working classes, though large for some others, viz., the cost of personal service, is very much higher in this country than in Great Britain. The class of expenditure in which the greatest difference exists is for meats. At the end of August, dressed beef cost in London from 9 to 15 cents, in this city from 6½ to 11 cents; veal in London from 15 to 16 cents, in New York from 8½ to 12½ cents; mutton from 10 to 17 cents in London, from 6 to 8½ cents here; lamb from 17 to 19 cents in London, against 7 to 10 cents here; pork from 9 to 12 cents in London, against 6½ to 8½ cents here. Poultry ranged more than 100 per cent. higher in London. The average of a large number of quotations there gives 46 cents for the lowest and 60 cents for the highest grades, while fowls here were selling from 20 to 22 cents. As for packed meats of all kinds, inasmuch as American products are largely sold in the English markets, and at prices generally below the cost of English or Irish packed meats, it is evident that the cost of living, if a family be supposed to consume the same quantity and the same kind of meat on each side of the water, would be much greater in England. In fact, the difference in cost of meats, as a whole, is a little over 40 per cent.

Another item in which there is a considerable difference in cost is breadstuffs. The freight charges make a difference here; thus, on No. 2 red winter wheat costing 88½ cents in New York in August, the freight was six cents or about seven per cent. of the cost, while interest, insurance, profits of dealers, the cost

of loading and cost of unloading, and even more, so that on the same day No. 2 red winter wheat was selling in Liverpool at \$1.05. On corn, the freight alone makes a difference of nearly 10 per cent. Hence prices in London do range higher for breadstuffs, butter, cheese, and other products which are largely imported from this country. Although the consumption there is not mainly supplied by American imports, these form so important a part of the supply as to influence the general market.

To many, it will seem most remarkable that the cost of vegetables is generally so much higher as it is in England than in this country. Both potatoes and other vegetables range much higher at all seasons, as far as one can judge from the numerous quotations given of prices in different English markets. It must be remarked, too, that the cost of transportation from the interior markets, to London or Liverpool, is on the whole greater than the cost of transportation from the interior of this country to New York. Nowhere in the world is food moved a greater distance by rail as cheaply as it is here.

It is generally supposed that in the cost of manufactured products there is a great difference in favor of the English consumer. At many times in the past there has been. But the depression of manufactures has pushed prices in this country so low that there is now comparatively little difference, as to very many articles, between the quotations here and in England. Woolen goods of the coarser and cheaper kinds, cotton goods generally, hardware, and especially tools and implements, boots and shoes, and most manufactures of wood, are now so cheap that the consumer fares nearly as well in this country as he could in London. In some forms of iron and steel and manufacturers of metal, however, the difference is still very wide. Moreover, it is to be considered that the low prices here are unusual, and cannot be expected to continue, because manufacturing establishments in every direction are suspending production.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

At the North Pole.

From press reports we extract some facts of general interest regarding this unknown land.

"In December the temperature sank from 50° to 65° below zero, and so remained for days at a time, but even in that weather the cook's favorite amusement was dancing bare-headed, bare armed, and with slippered feet, on the top of a snow drift. During the day the men dressed in ordinary outside clothing, but their blankets were very heavy.

"The quarters were heated by a large coal stove, the average heat maintained being 50° above zero. Playing checkers, cards, and chess, and reading were the amusements of the evening. The life was said by Lieut. Greeley to be far from a lonely one, and many of the men said they had never passed two happier years than those spent at Fort Conger. On Oct. 15 the sun left them for 135 days, and a twilight, varying from half an hour to 24 hours, succeeded. For two months it was so dim that the

dial of a watch could not be read by it. On April 11 the sun came above the horizon and remained there 135 days, giving the party a great sufficiency of midnight sun. During three months the stars were visible constantly. Over everything was dead silence, so horribly oppressive that a man alone is almost tempted to kill himself so lonely does he feel. The moon would remain in sight for from 11 to 12 days at a time.

"The thermometer registered on June 30, 1882, the highest temperature at Lady Franklin Bay which they knew during their stay. It was 52° above zero. The lowest was in February, 1883, and was 66° below zero. In this February the mercury froze and remained solid for 15 days, so intense was the cold. The electrometer, an instrument used to ascertain the presence of electricity, was set up; but to the astonishment of Lieut. Greeley, not the slightest results were obtained.

"In the course of the tidal observations made a very interesting fact was discovered, that the tides at Lady Franklin Bay came from the north, while those at Melville Bay and Cape Sabine came from the south. The temperature of this north tide is 2° warmer than that of the south tide at Cape Sabine. Why this was Lieut. Greeley would not venture to state. He used in measuring the ebb and flow of the tides a fixed gauge, an iron rod planted in the mud. The average rise of Spring tides at Lady Franklin Bay was found to be eight feet. At Cape Sabine the highest rise 12 feet. Surf was only observed twice during the two years. At Lady Franklin Bay the average temperature of the water was 29° above zero, or 3° below the freezing point.

"Sir George Nares reported in 1876 that no shadow was cast by the aurora, but Lieut. Greeley says that he distinctly observed his shadow cast by it. There were no electrical disturbances save those manifested by a rumbling of distant thunder, heard twice, far away to the north.

"Of fish there is a wonderful scarcity. Perhaps the greatest surprise to the expedition was the taking from Lake Alexander, a fresh water lake, 15 feet above the sea level, of a 4-pound salmon. From the bay or sea only two fish were taken during the entire two years, and very few are to be found north of Cape Sabine. The vegetation at Lady Franklin Bay is about the same as at Cape Sabine and comprises mosses, lichens, willows, and saxifrage. Snowstorms are, of course, most frequent, and rain falls very rarely. The highest velocity of the wind was registered during a terrific snow-storm, 70 miles per hour.

Lockwood's trips to the north in 1882 and 1883 were productive of the most valuable results. Standing, on May 19, in each year where Dr. Hayes had formerly stood at about the same days, Lockwood, from an elevation of 2,000 feet using his strongest glass could discern nothing but ice packs. Here it was Dr. Hayes claimed to have seen his open polar sea. On the trip of 1882 Lockwood reached the highest latitude ever attained—82° 25' north.

This was about 300 miles directly north of Lady Franklin Bay, but to get there he traveled over 1,000 miles, the open water and broken packs frequently causing him to retrace his steps 50 miles. Lockwood soured the sea both years between Cape Bryant and Cape Britannia, but could not touch bottom with 135 fathoms of line. Markham a few years before, about 100 miles to the west, got bottom at 72 fathoms. Lockwood found at his furthest north about the same vegetation as at Lady Franklin Bay, but no signs of a polar current or open polar sea. In 1883 he was stopped near Cape Bryant, 125 miles from Lady Franklin Bay, by an open channel extending west to the coast of Grinnell Land. The width of this channel varied from 200 yards to 5 miles, but on the north ice packs extended as far as could be seen with a glass.

"The only sea animals seen by Lockwood at 83° 25' were the walrus and seal, and, strange to say, the walrus is not to be found at Lady Franklin Bay. At 83° 25' the deflection of the magnetic needle was 104 degrees west more than one quarter of a circle.

'Lieut. Greely, when asked as to his ideas upon the probable results of arctic explorations, said: 'I do not think the pole can be reached unless every circumstance hitherto found to be unfavorable should prove favorable to the party attempting to reach the pole. If it is to be done at all it will be done by way of Franz Josef Land. It could never have been reached by the Jeannette's route. That there is an open polar sea I am well-nigh certain. This is proved by the ice drifting out of Muske Bay and Spitzbergen in midwinter, and the northern drift of the polar pack experienced by Pavy and Lockwood in 82° 33'. Men can stand two winters very well at Franklin Bay, but physical strength rapidly deteriorates. If we had had every supply and necessary of food we could have lived perhaps eight or ten years at Lady Franklin Bay.'"—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Extent and Resources of Great Britain.

Those who are looking for statistics may find some rather striking figures in the address recently delivered by Sir Richard Temple on "Economic Science and Statistics" before the British Association at Montreal. On this authority it appears that the area of the British Empire is eight and a half million square miles. Including countries politically under its control, such as Egypt, Zululand, and Afghanistan, the total amounts to ten million square miles, or one-fifth of the habitable globe. One-quarter of this area has been topographically surveyed. The total coast line is 28,500 miles, with 48 large harbors. Only one-fifth of the area is cultivated or occupied.

There is room enough in Canada and Australia to support a population of 200,000,000. The total population of the empire amounts to 315,000,000, of which 93,000,000 are Anglo-Saxons and 188,000,000 are Hindoos. The annual revenue amounts to £203,000,000, of which sum £89,000,000 come from the United King-

dom, £74,000,000 from India, and £40,000,000 from the colonies and dependencies. Only one-tenth of the total revenue is derived from land taxation. The holding local taxation the revenue £261,000,000, and amounts to £1 5s. 4d. per head per annum. The number of men trained to arms amounts to 850,000, about 700,000 of these being of the fair or dominant race. The defensive armaments by sea and land cost £41,000,000 annually, which is less than that shown by any great state in the world except the United States. There are 560,000 policemen in the empire, 1 to every 571 inhabitants and to every 16 square miles. There are 246 war vessels and 30,000 merchant ships manned by 370,000 sailors. The factory steam power in the world is represented by 7,500,000 horse power; of that total 2,250,000, or about 30 per cent. is British.

If the main elements of national industry be taken together—namely, commerce, manufactures, mining, agriculture, carrying trade, and banking—the total £2,000,000,000 and upwards annually is about the same for the United Kingdom and the United States. But the United States is advancing the fastest, and are already passing ahead. There are 675,000 persons convicted annually of crime in the empire, of which number more than nineteen-twentieths pertain to India. The number of paupers in the United Kingdom under relief amounts to 1,000,000, or less than one-thirtieth of the population, and the cost of their maintenance is £10,000,000 sterling annually. In regard to the Post Office, the letters posted annually in the world are 5,200,000,000; of this total 1,500,000,000, or 34 per cent. are in the British empire. Respecting education, there are 5,250,000 pupils at school in the United Kingdom, 860,000 in Canada, 611,000 in Australia, and 2,200,000 in India, making a total of 8,921,000 pupils in the British empire.—*Scientific American.*

The Boston Dry Goods and Clothing Market.

Jobbers of dry goods at Boston report rather more activity this week than last, but commission merchants see no particular improvement. The conviction that better demand is soon to arise within a few months is almost universal. It is agreed that the jobbing trade throughout the country is poorly stocked, and with population increasing and excellent crops, a livelier movement from first hands at no distant day is generally anticipated. "Jobbers," says one prominent commission house, "have absolutely nothing," and with the return of autumnal weather the trade is unmistakably encouraged. For at least six months jobbers have bought cautiously, save in particular lines for which there has been a special demand, and they seem likely to adhere to that practice. But with a considerable diminution of production and some slight increase in the enquiry at retail counters the business is held to be getting on a firmer basis. No line of goods can be singled out as in noteworthy demand, save, perhaps, all-wool plaids, and particular styles of dress fabrics. Worsted are moving well.

The outlook for cassimeres is said, in some quarters, to be better than at any time for six months, but the gain is yet to be realized by the mills. Nothing new is to be observed among cotton goods, except that the resumption of full production has tended to ease the market. Print cloths are noticeably weaker than ten days ago. Domestic are perhaps held a little more firmly than of late.

Clothing dealers as a rule are well pleased with the prospect for the fall trade. "The outlook," one of them says cheerfully, "is brighter than the backlook." Prices are low, but the movement of merchandise is large, both east and west, and the aggregate of sales is on the whole satisfactory.—*Bradstreet's.*

RECEIPTS of grain at Brandon have been quite liberal during the week. As a rule it is in fair condition. Prices average from 65 to 75c.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

AS JW. POMPSON, President. C. F. SISE, Vice-President
C. P. SCHAFER, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence. This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company.

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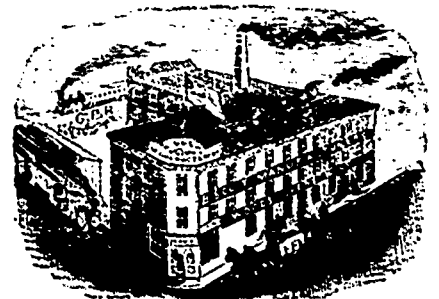
N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution and for damages for infringement and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

Dissolution of Partnership.

On and after the 1st of September, 1894, the partnership existing between J. P. DILL, and H. CROSS, General Merchants, in the Town of Wolseley, N.W.T., is dissolved. The said J. P. DILL will assume all liabilities contracted by the said DILL & Cross and collect all debts due to the firm.

Witness my hand and seal, this 1st day of August, 1894.
J. P. DILL,
H. CROSS.

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 Will be held
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 During SEPTEMBER and OCTOBER
 At their warehouses
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 at 2 p.m. each day, large consignments of
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WINNIPEG.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after July 23th, 1921, Trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Going East st.
7:37 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 5:15 p.m.
10:33 " Portage la Prairie	2:50 "
2:31 p.m. Brandon	11:00 a.m.
9:00 " Broadview	2:45 "
3:05 a.m. Regina	10:20 p.m.
5:45 " Moose Jaw	7:45 "
1:01 p.m. Swift Current	1:00 p.m.
7:20 p.m. Maple Creek	7:10 a.m.
11:45 p.m. Medicine Hat	3:45 a.m.
1:30 p.m. arrive Calgary	leave 3:50 p.m.

Three trains a week will run west of Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Pot train will leave Calgary Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrive at Winnipeg Tuesdays, Saturdays and Mondays. Daily trains will run between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw.

Going East	Going West
7:20 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 17:00 a.m.
11:50 p.m. Hat Portage	1:05 a.m.
4:55 a.m. Barclay	5:05 p.m.
2:30 p.m. arrive Ft. Arthur	leave 3:15 a.m.

Going South.	Going North.
7:35 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive 6:40 a.m.
10:50 p.m. Emerson	4:00 a.m.
18:40, 9:15 a.m., leave Winnipeg	arrive 4:00, 7:00 p.m.
10:30, 11:55 a.m., Morris	1:20, 5:55 p.m.
11:40 a.m., Greta	1:00 p.m.
5:03 p.m. Manitou	3:30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitou Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, returning next day.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:20 a.m., arriving at Stonewall 10:30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10:55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1:30 p.m. and Stonewall at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5:40 a.m.; returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8:50 a.m.

- Daily.
- Daily except Mondays.
- Daily except Saturdays.
- Daily except Sundays.

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Express trains leave Chicago at 11:20 a.m. and 9:50 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6:45 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

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