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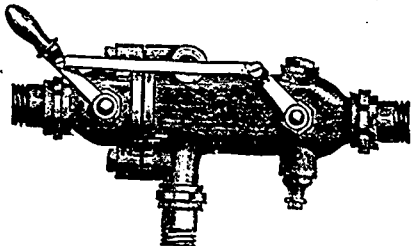
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The Commercial

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. II.

WINNIPEG. APRIL 15, 1884.

NO. 31

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.

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JAS. E. STEEN,
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WINNIPEG, APRIL 15, 1884.

THE Edmonton *Bulletin* says oats sell there at \$1 a bushel this spring.

R. DIXON, general storekeeper, Calgary, has sold out his business to Rowe & Co.

WM. MOORE, hotel-keeper, High Bluff, has given up business and gone farming.

L. N. SOPER, dealer in music and art goods, Winnipeg, is about to give up business.

WALSH BROTHERS, a new firm have opened business as general storekeepers at Moose Mountain.

GEORGE MOTHERWELL, Milford, has sold out his hotel there to William Leadbeater, formerly of the Albion, Brandon.

S. ALCOCK & Co, have bought out the Excelsior Brick Work, from Benoit & Co., and will carry on the business in future.

THE Winnipeg Board of Trade meets to-day, when the question of grain elevators for the city will be brought up and discussed.

THE publication of the *Qu'Appelle Record* is suspended, and it will henceforth be amalgamated with the *Moosa Jaw News*.

WADDELL & BROWN, general storekeepers, Milford, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by John Brown.

McKAY & WOOD, general storekeepers, Pilot Mound, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by McKay alone.

ROBERTS & SOMERSET, general storekeepers, Wapella, have dissolved partnership, and the business will be continued by Arthur Roberts & Co.

T. J. E. SCOONES has opened up with a jewelry stock at the old stand of Carruthers & Brock on Main street, and has named his place Goldsmith's Hall.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK, insurance, financial and manufacturers' agents, have moved their offices from Main street to the corner of Owen and Rorie streets.

THOMPSON BROS. & FORREST, jewellers, Winnipeg, have completed their dissolution arrangements, and the business will in future be carried on by C. F. Forrest.

THE work of ballasting and fixing up along the C.P.R. lines is expected to commence during the current week. About eight or ten gravel trains will be started out on the work.

KILPATRICK'S planing mill in the north end of the city was burned down on Thursday evening. The fire made a clean sweep of the place, which was only partially covered by insurance.

THERE is a rumor that the S.S. *Campana* will leave Collingwood for Port Arthur to-day. Should she get through during April she will have accomplished an early trip across Lake Superior.

RADIGER & Co., dealers in wines and liquors, have opened up business in the old stand of William Campbell. E. F. Radiger, who formerly owned the business there will be manager for the new firm.

THE report in our last issue of the dissolution of the firm of Grifflin & Deninson, general storekeepers, Minnedosa, was a little premature. Arrangements for such are under weigh but are not yet concluded.

N. BAWLF has removed his grain warehouse to the corner of Princess and James streets, where he will carry on a wholesale business only. His brother, D. Bawlf, will carry on the retail business at the old stand on Main street.

THE Grand Union Hotel, Winnipeg, has been undergoing a thorough renovating, and opens again to-day, with E. S. Frink, an experienced hotel man from Chicago as manager. James Bathgate will remain in charge of the office department.

THE Red and Assiniboine Rivers have been rising rapidly during the past few days, and it is expected that a break of the ice will take place to-day. The steamboat *Cheyenne* is frozen to the bottom near the mouth of the latter, and the water has risen above her hurricane deck.

A COMPANY of English capitalists have taken hold of the business of the Northwest Lumbering Company, and the name of the concern is changed to the Northwest Timber Co. to suit English ideas it may be supposed. There will be no change in management, and Messrs. T. H. Carman and J. H. Bell will still be found in charge.

THE firm of Bell, Lewis, Yates & Walsh is now changed into the Dominion Coal, Coke and Transportation Co. (limited). The new company will be composed of J. L. Lewis, Major Walsh, F. A. Bell, G. H. Lewis, A. G. Yates and others, and its capital will be \$500,000 paid up. They will have their docks at Cleveland and Port Arthur, and yards in Winnipeg and other Northwestern towns. Their business will be a gigantic one, and already they are taking contracts for summer delivery in this city at \$10.75 a ton for anthracite coal, and \$9.50 for bituminous. The charter of the Company has been granted by the Dominion Government.

THE case of Stewart v. Selter *et al*, was heard before Justice Dubuc, and a jury, on Thursday last. Plaintiff claimed \$5,060 damages from the Sheriff of the Central Judicial district, on the ground that that officer had made a wrongful seizure of his goods. The facts in the case are, that Stewart had purchased a stock from one Finlay, whose going out of business was under rather shady circumstances, and to the loss of his creditors, two of whom, believing Stewart to be a party to the fraud they complained of, instigated the action of the sheriff. After evidence had been heard and counsel addressed the jury, His Lordship delivered his charge, and the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, \$1,000 damages.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Hay & Co., grocers, Strathroy, have sold out.
 E. A. Smith, drugs, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Peter Bratzen, mason, Bothwell, has absconded.
 H. C. Hilborn, hotel, Berlin, has sold out to R. Holden.
 William Young, baker, Clinton, has been burned out.
 —. Edwards, blacksmith, Ottawa, has given up business.
 L. Goldrich, fancy goods, Toronto, has given up business.
 G. L. Gross, grist mill, Tyendinaga, has been burned out.
 J. W. Butler, hotel, Hamilton, has removed to Brantford.
 John Tytler, builder, London East, has gone out of business.
 Thomas P. Hayden, grocer, Prescott, has assigned in trust.
 James Scott, general store, Alfred, has assigned in trust.
 J. Galloway, grocer, Brantford, has sold out to A. E. James.
 Charles Beck, tins, Garafraxa, has sold out to William Taylor.
 Pipwell, Lawry & Cook, grain, Beeton, have been burned out.
 Wiman & Co., wool merchants, Toronto, have been burned out.
 Thomas Chinn, hotel, Brooklin, has sold out to J. B. Woodruff.
 Charles Zeran, general store, Attwood, has given up business.
 Gallagher & Ryan, fruit, Toronto, have dissolved partnership.
 G. A. Weise, dry goods, Lindsay, has sold out to S. S. Ritchie.
 Thomas Wilson, hotel, Picton, has sold out to William Ostrander.
 Mrs. J. Kelly, hotel, Brighton, has sold out to McDonald & Brown.
 Mitchell & Ryan, saloon, Toronto, have sold out to Samuel Steveland.
 John Stevenson, of the Napanee Brush Company, Napanee, is dead.
 Stuart & Macpherson, wholesale grocers, Hamilton, have dissolved.
 James Somers, groceries and liquor, Gananoque, has assigned in trust.
 Ball & Kirby, commission agents, Toronto, have dissolved partnership.
 N. C. Ginchrist, general store, Cambridge, has sold out to D. C. McBain.
 F. Smith, agricultural implement agent, Attwood, has removed to Listowell.
 Ackford, Son & Dwyser, undertakers, Hamilton, have dissolved partnership.
 J. C. Miller, of the Parry Sound Lumber Company, Parry Sound, is dead.
 Michael Williams, butcher, Burlington, has removed to Hamilton to keep hotel.
 Jones & Wilson, knitting machine, Toronto, have sold out to Toronto Hosiery Co.
 Climie & Temple, grocers, Copleston, have dissolved partnership; Climie continues.
 Johns & Jewell, seeds, Oshawa, have dissolved partnership; W. Jewell continues.

Hagarty & Grassott, shippers, Toronto, have dissolved partnership; J. H. G. Hagarty continues.

Payno & Gardner, printers, London, have dissolved partnership; Frederick M. Gardner continues.

A. Davis & Son, tanners, King, have dissolved partnership; E. J. Davis continues under same style.

Ashly & Co., gents' furnishings; Baillie & Bro., printers; and Dr. Clark, Kingston, have been burned out.

W. & B. Pratt, shoes, Ottawa, have dissolved partnership, B. Pratt continuing and William Pratt going into wholesale.

QUEBEC.

Joseph Dion, baker, Quebec, is dead.

Charland Leon, dry goods, Sorel, has assigned in trust.

D. McKenzie, grocers, has sold out to J. Stewart.

T. Masse, general store, St. Cesaire, has assigned in trust.

Jacques & De Blois, books, Sorel, have assigned in trust.

Lavigne Maxime, general store, Hull, has assigned in trust.

J. T. Tetrault, general store, Marieville, has assigned in trust.

Onesime Monette, contractor, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Louis Rouillard, general store, Tingwick, has assigned in trust.

Payette & Frere, fruits, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

Alderic Corbeil, general store, St. Jerome, has assigned in trust.

P. Amesse & Co., founders, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

St. Pierre & Payment, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

William McNally & Co., drain pipes, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

A. Trudeau, general store, Windsor Mills, has sold out to Charron & Racicot.

John Armstrong, grist and saw mills, Wellington, has sold out to T. B. Rider.

A. Blumenthal & Bro., clothiers, Montreal, have dissolved partnership; Abraham Blumenthal continues.

Charles Martin & Co., wholesale colors and paints, Montreal, have dissolved; Henry J. Tellier and E. E. Rothwell continue under style of Tellier, Rothwell & Co.

Seymour, Bruneau & Co., manufacturers' agents, Montreal, have dissolved; M. M. Seymour continues under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. H. Moreley, general store, Sydney, has assigned.

George E. Calkin, commission, Kentville, has assigned in trust.

M. A. Davidson, tailor, Halifax, has admitted A. E. McManus as partner; style is now Davidson & McManus.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Timothy O'Connell, stationer, Moncton, is away.

John Bell, jr., general store, Chatham, has been burned out.

Mrs. G. A. Tapley, milliner, Grand Manan, has been burned out.

Forbes & Ferguson, dry goods, Moncton, have dissolved; Forbes continues.

Ouilliet & Lequere, tinsmiths, Shediac, have dissolved partnership; P. Ouilliet continues.

Deboo & Hornbrook, general store, Sussex, have dissolved partnership; Deboo continues.

Depression in Paris.

The accounts of industrial depression in Paris and the large number of laborers and artisans reported out of work there excited the curiosity of a correspondent of the *London Economist*. Most of the statements made public had come direct from the complaining class, and it was a matter of some conjecture as to whether they could be corroborated by independent examinations. The octroi duties levied on food and drink are an indication of earnings, and if but half of the "laboring class" were employed the octroi receipts would indicate it. The receipts from wine, beer and spirits declined from 65,673,000 francs in 1881 to but 62,267,000 francs in 1883, a decline which it is noted might be explained by the decreased tax on wine in 1882. The receipts from flour declined from 30,412,000 francs in 1881 to 29,892,000 francs in 1883. But the decline in the death rate of Paris within a year, in the absence of any special sanitary reason therefor, is taken as evidence of some numbers of laborers and others having returned to the province within a year, which would account for the decline in food tax receipts. Savings banks deposits gained over 2,000,000 francs in the last quarter of 1883 as against 1881, and the gross amount of loans by the state pawnshops (Mont de Piete) gained nearly 3,000,000 francs in 1883 as compared with 1881. The number of business failures in Paris also has remained nearly stationary; 1,654 in 1881, 1,696 in 1882, and 1,615 in 1883. These facts do not make good the claim of an industrial crisis. The trouble in the carpenter trade was caused by a strike for higher wages, which was refused. The bulk of the work to be done was sent to the provinces, and the strikers are consequently feeling the effects of their ill-advised action. The logical outcome of a protective policy when carried out is found in the concluding feature of the industrial trouble: "Some of the men demand that a tax should be put on made-up work brought from the provinces to protect the Paris workmen from this competition."

Freight Rates.

The drop in wheat caused a slight boom in ocean freight rates, the market being livelier than for weeks and higher. The following rates, reported by Henderson Bros., agents of the Anchor line, were current on the New York market during last week:

Ports.	Flour, per 100 lbs.	Wheat, per bu.
Liverpool	8.44c	4.0c
London	14.06c	7.0c
Glasgow	14.06c	6.0c
Leith	14.06c	9.0c
Bristol	14.06c	7.0c

Shipments from New York last week were 55,337 bags and 2,500 bbls. flour, and 160,292 bus. wheat.

The Chicago trouble continues and rates to the east are badly demoralized.

H. Shorey & Co.,
 WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
 —AND—
 Mantle Manufacturers,
 32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
 54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,
 — MONTREAL
 No 33 LOMBARD STREET,
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North Western Planing Mills
 Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
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 Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
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CITY PLANING MILL,
 Manufacturers and Dealers in
 All kinds of Sash Doors, Mouldings, etc.,
MILL AND FACTORY,
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 Steam Cabinet Works,
WINNIPEG.
 We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted
 to us with dispatch.
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City Roller Mills.
D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in
ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,
 In the following Grades:
 Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra.
 Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, APRIL 15, 1884.

SETTLERS WANTED.

A few weeks ago the people of Winnipeg and other towns of Manitoba protested loudly and clearly against the foolish resolution of the late Farmer's Convention, warning farmers from coming to this province, asserting, as a reason, that farming here was not a paying undertaking to engage in. The terrible injury to the Northwest which it was prophesied would result from this foolish action has gradually diminished, until its terrors are now but little heeded. In fact, most sensible people have come to the conclusion that the Convention in passing such a resolution, were only following to some extent the eccentric advice of a president of a Granger meeting held in one of the Western States a few years ago, which was for the farmers to raise less grain and hogs and more hell, if they intended to secure their rights from the Government. The following of such an advice did not depopulate the Western States, now will the senseless resolution of the Manitoba farmer check the settlement of this fertile prairie land.

Farmers, and especially farmers in a struggling condition do some strange things at times, and it is wonderful how people, from whom better might be expected, often follow their foolish example. The Farmers' Convention have warned their own class not to come out here. Our esteemed contemporary, the *Free Press*, in an editorial in its issue of the 5th inst., completes the warning by advising none but farmers to come to the Northwest. The intending emigrant from the Old Country, after reading both pieces of advice, must be in a similar fix to the aged bachelor who divided his attention between the gushing young maiden and the rather elderly widow. The former, to make him look young, plucked the grey hair out of his head; and the latter, to produce an opposite effect, plucked out the black ones. After having his head plucked as bald as a bladder of lard, neither would have anything to do with him, and he died a bachelor.

It is not our intention to plod through in company with our readers the column and a quarter of rubbish which the *Press*

has published on this subject. After stating that Canada has more working men than there is, or ever was employment for, the Northwest is treated to the following special dose:

"We have repeatedly said before, and again reiterate, whatever Government agents and Government advisements may say to the contrary, that there is room, in the Northwest at least, for none but farmers with sufficient means to enable them to enter at once on the cultivation of the soil. Of laborers, mechanics, tradesmen, clerks, accountants, teachers and professional men we have enough and more than enough already; and all new comers belonging to any of these classes must either go idle or force those already here to do so."

The experience of the past four or five months in Winnipeg is cited as proof of the wisdom of the above advice. Now, that there has been considerable forced idleness prevailing in the city during the past winter no person can doubt. But to select the dullest period in the history of the city as a basis on which to form a judgement is, to say the least, a powerful economizing of the truth. But, allowing this unfair comparison, the statements of the *Press* are a long way from the truth. An examination into the cases that have called for charitable assistance during the past winter goes to show that those who could be included under the head of mechanics, laborers, tradesmen, and, in fact, those accustomed to daily labor of any description, have formed a very small proportion of the number, and, in almost every case, when such received assistance sickness was the direct cause of destitution. There have, however, been scores of the very class the *Press* calls for, who have been a burden. Men who came with some means and squandered it in dissipation or gambling speculation, and, during a time of trade depression, such as few new countries have ever passed through, became to a great extent public charges. These, and other aristocratic loafers, who have spent the small funds they were possessed of, looking for remunerative employment suitable to their tastes, birth or education, have made up the bulk of the individuals who have received charitable assistance during the past winter, and to such we say, stay at home, or go to any country but the Northwest, for this, above all other lands, is one where man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he who is not sparing of that sweat is sure of success, even should his

beginning here be a penniless one. The Northwest requires no idle speculators or ornamental loafers, but its unbounded, undeveloped resources offer a rich reward to the industrious.

The *Press* says, none but farmers with sufficient funds to enable them at once to engage in the cultivation of the soil are wanted, while at the present time in the middle of agricultural depression, one of the greatest drawbacks farmers experience is the scarcity of farm laborers, even when higher wages are offered for them here, than in any other part of this continent. If our contemporary will only figure up the average wages of mechanics in this city for the past three years, it will be found that few, if any cities in America can show as high an average.

It is astonishing to what suicidal extremes a journal with a fixed political creed will carry its abuse of the political party it opposes, and the article in the *Press* is an unique specimen of the perversion of logic, sense, and even self-interest, to which such a policy can be carried. It reminds us somewhat of the Irish farmer, in Kansas, who always voted the straight Democratic ticket, because there never was a plague of grasshoppers heard of, until the Republican party got into power.

CAUTIOUS BUYING.

One of the most reliable signs of a safe state of mercantile affairs throughout a country is a disposition on the part of country traders to buy cautiously and buy light. When such is the policy of purchasers, sellers generally conclude that goods sold will be paid for without any trouble, and even this feeling fixed in the minds of people produces a confidence, which, of itself, does much to guide trade in a safe channel. When this satisfactory symptom is apparent after a time of trade depression and casually, its effects are naturally more beneficial than under ordinary circumstances, and, indeed, it is often the first reliable sign of returning safety, and frequently brings the first ray of hope when all other tests only result in the most unpromising blackness.

Among the numerous evidences of returning trade prosperity in the Northwest, none are more apparent than that of cautious buying. The era of recklessness is now a thing of the past beyond all doubt, and not even a relic of its demoralizing tendencies seems to be retained in trade

circles. It is interesting to hear the reports of wholesale merchants on this point, and note their satisfaction. One reports orders numerous but small in the aggregate, although by no means so in variety. Two years ago, he says, we would have been inclined to slight the orders that now come by mail, and are thoroughly welcome, but we feel satisfied now when we fill such, that we will be paid 100 cents on the \$ for our goods, and, after all, the money to be made by a small and safe trade will be more than we have realized from the heavy but reckless business of the past two years. This opinion is only one of many similar ones, and goes to prove that both wholesale and retail merchants throughout this country thoroughly understand each other, and are equally determined upon avoiding such blunders as both have fallen into in the past.

In avoiding past blunders, there is always a danger of making new ones by running to an opposite extreme, and it must be admitted that in Northwestern trade affairs such a danger really exists at present. In a new and rapidly developing country recovery from a time of depression is always much more rapid than in an old country, and the rapidity with which confidence has spread through trade circles here during the past two or three months, would indicate that our state of convalescence is about as marked in its symptoms as any that ever took place on this continent. Already the extent of our immigration is beginning to astonish most of us, and there is little doubt but every step of progress we may make during the present year will be equally astonishing in its extent. It may be under such circumstances that trade preparations will be found during the coming summer much short of trade demands. In short, that the quantity and variety of merchandise distributed over the country will be insufficient for the demands made upon it. Such a state of affairs is not at all unlikely, and after all there is no one connected with trade affairs in the Northwest but earnestly wishes that such may be the case. That there might be some inconvenience throughout the country, and especially in the far west and new points, under such circumstances we will not attempt to deny, but the inconvenience or even embarrassment would not be an unpleasant feeling. Few traders in the country but have erred more or less on the

reckless side during the past year or so, and there are equally few who would not enjoy the novelty of erring for once on the safe side.

UNITED STATES TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Those persons who were in hopes of seeing the United States Congress during the present session making some decided steps in the direction of free trade, must feel rather disappointed at the results of legislation so far, and the prospects of any during this session. There was undoubtedly good reason to expect that tariff legislation would receive a good share of attention, after what was accomplished last year in that direction. The bill then passed, although sufficiently cautious in its changes to scarcely commit its supporters to any policy, was clearly a declaration that the extreme high tariff rates in force for over twenty years were now unsatisfactory, and reductions in many directions were necessary, if the state of public feeling was to be considered and acted upon. With the recess during which to consider the matter, and the freedoms with which the press of the United States discussed tariff reform, it might reasonably have been expected that something of a more definite nature might be accomplished this session. When, however, we note that congressmen have to ask a renewal of the suffrages of their constituents during the coming fall, and that the election of a president and vice-president must take place in November next, there need be no difficulty in comprehending the reasons for inaction. Neither parties or individuals care about making any decided move upon so important a question in view of being called upon to answer for their action within a few months at the bar of the popular voice. Those who expect to be returned to Congress know how fickle is public opinion upon such questions, and how easily it may be perverted and misled to the injury of their chances of re-election; while those who do not expect to be returned have no desire to undertake the arduous work of seeing a tariff bill through, and prefer leaving it as a bone of contention for the new Congress. Even in the event of a session prolonged away into the summer months, there is but small chance of a tariff bill being passed this session.

After making full allowance for the skirmishing policy followed by both great parties this session, there can be no doubt but the coming Congress will introduce

some sweeping tariff changes. Since sectional feeling and the prejudices left as relics of a civil war have lost their power in politics, the question of tariff reform is the only one on which two parties in the United States can take decided issue. The nation has no war policy, for which its people may be thankful, and political differences must be based upon the mode of developing the country's resources and building up its industries, and the question of tariff lies at the very foundation of this work. That practical and to some extent successful attempts at its solution will be carried out during the next four years, there is no reason to doubt, for the people of the United States are a practical people, and the legislation of their country, although at times misguided by strong popular feeling, tends steadily in a practical direction. It is pleasing too, to notice how this great question is gradually ceasing to be a cry of either of the old political parties in the country. In the ranks of both Republicanism and Democracy there exist the widest differences of opinion, and the question is gradually settling down to one, on which the great bulk of the national representatives will be guided by local considerations rather than party ties, and each representative will as a rule act in the interests of his constituents. The wider such a feeling spreads, and the more general it becomes, the more thoroughly will the interests of the country be considered and attended to. The tariff question affects the interests of every constituency in the United States either one way or other, and when the interests of these are jointly considered without the interference of outside party influence, there need be no fear but sensible conclusions will be reached, and the general interests of the whole country well attended to.

It is out of place for a foreign journal to advise a policy for a country, but THE COMMERCIAL has no hesitation in saying that the United States has reached that position in industrial progress when even on the argument of strong protectionists a policy of reducing tariffs will be found a national benefit; and the indications are clear that the great body of the American people have begun to realize the fact. The United States no longer furnish the granary from which European supplies must come, and if exports of agricultural products fall off, a policy that will reduce the cost of production, and raise the country to a manufacturing export position, is certainly a policy aiming for the true greatness of the country.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The anxiety which was apparent in connection with commercial monetary affairs about the opening of this month has died away almost entirely during the past week, and matters are now down to an almost uninteresting state. The demand for commercial discounts keeps active, but the volume is not so heavy as some people predicted it would be during this month. Still, it has so far been much heavier than during March. Banks have no difficulty in attending to all the business of this class that comes to them, and more could be handled. Rates still range from 7 to 9 per cent. for first-class paper, and ordinary all the way from 9 to 12. Small loans at short dates are being made at \$12, and in a few instances at a lower rate; the demand in this line is quite heavy, and has to find a considerable portion of its supply from private sources, still there is no great difficulty in securing such at the rate quoted by parties in good standing, and money for general investment is becoming more plentiful by far than it was even a month ago. Loans on real estate mortgage are in steady but not heavy demand, and rates have not changed, the range being still from 8 to 10 per cent. During the past ten days payments of interest have improved a little, and the complaints in this line are fewer. Altogether, monetary affairs in the city are in a healthy state, and if there is a little of a slow feeling, there is no doubt but that will disappear in a great measure as soon as navigation opens.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Wholesale mercantile affairs in this city have not undergone any marked changes during the past week. There has been the steady volume of business going on, with sales in staple and new season goods rather increased in quantity, while fancy lines have been steadily showing increased activity. There are some lines of season goods in which the first spring rush is over, and sales are much lighter than they were two weeks ago, but even in these lines business is far from being dull, and quite a volume of sales is expected to keep up until the sorting trade sets in. In several lines most travellers have returned from their first spring journeys, and some talk about starting out for sorting orders during the coming week. These knights of the road report work much harder this season than last, owing to the cautious buying of country merchants, but all are hopeful that the season's trade will improve as it advances. There is still the heavy demand for goods from Calgary and other points near the Rockies, and Port Arthur and other points on Lake Superior have added considerably to the sales of the week. Collections in some branches are reported rather slow, but few express any dissatisfaction. There is a general impression that some nursing of customers will be necessary during the summer, and with the improved state of the money market in the city, there seems to be little objection to doing so to a limited extent. Other reports place collections very encouraging, and one or two houses report a little enthusiastically on this point. Anyhow, there is no uncertainty or uneasiness, and as

the season advances, collections as well as sales may be expected to grow gradually easier.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The thoughts of an unusually sudden advent of spring having in some measure disappeared, the rush and bustle in this line of business have somewhat subsided, and time to fill orders has been secured. Business holds steadily good at country points, and calls for more spring machinery are still being received. This week will probably close the demand for such, and already preparations for the shipping of harvesting goods are beginning to be made. As the season advances the hope gains ground, that the sales of this year will be fully equal to, if not in excess of those of last. Collections are still slow, but if anything, improved during the past ten days.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The report from this branch of trade is still bright, and rather inclined to be enthusiastic in its tone. The sales of the week have been liberal, and there is as yet no sign of any falling off. The country business has been specially lively, while the city trade has been steady. Collections are reported as rather easy, although a few short renewals are still met with. Altogether, this trade is in a very satisfactory state at present.

CLOTHING.

On the whole, the report from this trade for the past week is good. Country orders from both east and west have been numerous, and travellers now out are sending in good returns. There is, in fact, scarcely anything to complain of in the matter of sales, and although collections are reported a little slow, there is no feeling of uncertainty or want of confidence expressed.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There is no change to report in this trade, and matters are moving along in a steady and regular way. The demand for fancy goods keeps slowly increasing, showing that business is becoming much more hopeful among retailers. The demand for goods does not show the activity of a year ago, but the season improves as it progresses, and wholesalers express both satisfaction with and confidence in the prospects. Collections are reported moderately good.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple line there has been a slight lull during the past week. The first orders of the spring are now filled or nearly so, and until the sorting trade commences, there will be something of a rest. This is not expected to last very long, however, as purchases all over the country have been light, and already some retailers have shown an inclination to duplicate orders for staple goods. Although the opening spring business has been light, it is confidently expected that the whole season's trade will average well, and the business, which is usually concentrated within one month will be scattered over two or three. The report from collections is not the brightest of the week. Considerable renewing has still to be done but wholesalers seem satisfied with this, and consider matters are now in a state of perfect safety.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade is reported as rather uneventful in this line. The volume of business doing is about a good average, and there are no other marked points to notice. Collections are in the same state, and are reported as nothing to complain of.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

In this trade there has been a falling off in sales during the past week, but business cannot be called dull. First spring orders for the country are now filled, and while the present unpleasant state of streets exists in the city the trade here will not be heavy. Collections for the week are reported the best of any week in 1884, and altogether very encouraging.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The fish trade of the past week has been very light indeed, all export business having ceased for a season. There has been nothing but the local demand during the week, and that has scarcely been heavy enough to base wholesale quotations upon. The variety on the market has been very limited, being confined to jack and white fish, and Findon haddocks in smoked goods. There is really no demand for loads of jack, and while 2c may be quoted as the average price, the figure is to a great extent nominal. The demand for white fish having fallen off, there has been an easing off in prices, and 7c is now the general quotation. Findon haddocks are quoted at 11c. Oysters are getting scarce, and are now quoted: selects, 55c; standard, 50c. There has been no poultry on the wholesale market, and no quotations can be given.

FRUIT.

There has been the same lively demand for fruit during the past week which has existed during the month of April. The variety of green fruits has increased slightly, and other additions are expected in a week or two. The novelties are coconuts at \$10 a sack; bananas at \$5 to \$8.50 a bunch, according to size; and tomatoes at \$2.25 a box, and small boxes at that; walnuts from 15c to 17c, and filberts at the same price. Apples are no scarcer, and, although quoted at \$7.50 will probably reach \$8 by next week. Oranges are still quoted at \$6.50 a box, and lemons from \$6 upwards. Peanuts, pecans and Brazil nuts are still to be had at 15c to 17c. Raisins and other dried fruits are scarce, and quotations are nominal until navigation opens.

FUEL.

In wood fuel prices have not changed much during the week, and the demand has been steadily on the decrease. Poplar in car lots sells all the way from \$3 to \$4, and tamarac from \$4 to \$5. Coal is not much wanted at present, and has not changed in price as yet. With the opening of navigation a heavy decline will take place, and contracts can now be made for summer delivery of anthracite on track at \$10.75c.

FURNITURE.

There is a good healthy feeling in this trade, and during the past week a liberal wholesale business has been done. Port Arthur has been making liberal demands, and far western points have helped much to swell the volume of business. There are at present good hopes of a steady business during the summer.

GROCERIES.

Business in this line has had rather an even flow during the past week, and the general report is one of satisfaction with what has been done. The sales have been fully equal to those of the previous week, and collections are reported fair to good. There have been no changes in prices during the week. Sugars still hold their sluggish tendency, and teas have lost their buoyancy. Coffees range the same, and there are no other marked symptoms in connection with other goods. Sugars are quoted, yellows 8½ to 9½c; granulated 10 to 10½c. Paris lumps 11½ to 12c; Coffees still range 15 to 18c for Rios; Javas 22 to 27c; teas have about the former range, Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; now season's Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The general hardware business has made rapid improvement during the past week. Building operations are livening up all over the country, and material for the same is in active demand. Collections are also reported considerably improved. It is impossible yet to give reliable quotations in staple goods in view of the advent of summer freights. The stocks of these in the city are not very heavy, and will probably be all required before navigation opens.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The same hopeful feeling pervades this trade as reported in our last, and business is quite lively all round. There has been no change in prices. Quotations are as follows: 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 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

The report from this trade is one of steady improvement. Sales during the week have been quite heavy, and are expected to continue so from this time forward. There is as yet no reliable scale of prices that can be published, and quotations depend in a great measure upon the extent of the order to be filled, and the terms of payment, cash down being certain of bottom prices. The prices at which the city contracts for lumber will doubtless form a rock-bottom basis. There is no word of the mills in the city starting up yet, but with the probability of the river opening in a few days, we should have them at work by the beginning of May.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been a slight improvement in the tone of business in this line during the week, although the volume of sales has not increased much. Business is expected to stir up very considerably with the opening of farming operations. Collections are reported fair.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The same lively feeling continues in this trade, and spring's business may now be considered at its best. There have been scarcely any changes in price, a reduction of 3c a gal. on linseed oil being the only noticeable one. Quotations of staple goods are as follows: linseed oil in

bbls, raw, 74c 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 from 25c to \$1, according to quality; calcined plaster, \$4.50 per bbl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, stocks light and assortments broken; first break plates are quoted at \$2.75.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been a little change for the better in this trade during the past week, but there is still great room for improvement. Sales have increased a little, and there has been a slightly easier feeling in collections. Quotations of goods are unchanged, and 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. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$3.50 to \$6.50; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$5.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Caol-Ila 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; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass' ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The past week has been a very quiet one so far as grain movement is concerned, although oats have been in lively demand for local consumption, and have advanced considerably in price. Provisions have held steady in price, although there has been a weaker feeling in meats in sympathy with the drop in Chicago and other packing centres. The volume of business in this city has been quite heavy, and dealers speak very hopefully of the prospects at present.

WHEAT.

Receipts for the week have been light, and millers having a liberal stock on hand, are not disposed to pay the fancy prices that have been given for fine hard wheat of late; they now offer 80c for No. 1 hard, and once the demand for seed wheat is over they will get plenty at

that figure; poorer qualities are less sought after now that warmer weather is approaching.

OATS

have been in lively demand during the week, and prices have gone up to 30c, and even higher figures have been paid for small lots by consumers.

BARLEY

is not asked for, and the little that reaches town is of poor quality, and sells at low prices to be used for chopped feed.

FLOUR.

The local demand has been heavy during the week, and car lots for western points are becoming frequent shipments, and no falling-off is anticipated for weeks to come. There have been no shipments east during the week, and that trade will not commence again until navigation opens. Prices are patents, \$2.80; strong bakers', \$2.50; and superfine, \$2.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

As spring advances the demand gets firmer for these products, and is expected to continue so until grazing is available. Quotations are, bran \$8 per ton, and shorts \$10 on track.

POTATOES.

The supply of these gets more liberal as spring advances, but the demand keeps growing also; good lots find ready sale at 50c, and poorer ones at 45c.

EGGS.

The supply on the market is becoming every day more liberal, and the stock in the city is now considerable; prices during the week have been about 23c on the average, although quotations as low as 22c have been made; a further decline is expected during the next two weeks.

BUTTER.

There has been an active demand for butter during the past week, and prices have held firm in better grades; in fact there is a scarcity of fine qualities and this accounts for the firm figures. Creamery is still worth 28c, and first-class dairy from 24c to 27c; sales of poor qualities have been made during the week all the way from 13c to 22c.

CHEESE.

The quotations for fine quality is still 16c, and there is a good demand at that figure.

BACON.

Although no perceptible change has taken place in prices, there has been an easier feeling during the week. Dry salt ranges from 13c to 14c; smoked, from 14c to 15c; spiced rolls, 15½c to 16c; and English breakfast, 16c to 17c.

MESS PORK.

There has been an easier feeling during the week, and the steady quotation is now \$23.50, while \$23 has been quoted for large lots.

HAMS.

The business done during the week has been liberal, and prices have not changed, quotations still ranging from 17c to 18c.

MESS BEEF.

There has been no change in prices, \$18 being the steady quotation, while the demand has been fair.

SEEDS

have not changed in price, quotations being: Timothy seed per bushel, 45 lbs, \$4.30; clover, large red, \$18 per bushel of 60 lbs; Alsike, \$18; white Dutch, \$18; Lucerne, \$14.50 per bushel of 28 lbs, and flax seed, \$2.50.

CHICAGO.

The Chicago markets during the week have been nervous and subject to severe fluctuations.

The market opened strong on Tuesday, and advanced 2c under free buying orders, and shorts trying to cover; transactions were very large. Corn, in sympathy, was stronger; provisions were steady but not quotably higher. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Apr., \$0.79	May., \$0.83½
Corn,.....	" 46	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 27	" 31
Pork,.....	" 16.12½	" 16.20
Lard,.....	" 8.20	" 8.35

On Wednesday trading was active and the feeling throughout the day was unsettled; the market opened stronger under repetition of stormy weather and liberal buying; corn did not follow the advance in wheat, but was heavy and lower. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Apr., \$0.79½	May., \$0.84½
Corn,.....	" 45½	" 50
Oats,.....	" 27	" 31
Pork,.....	" 16.10	" 16.20
Lard,.....	" 8.20	" 8.35

On Thursday the demand for wheat was active and values were higher and closing strong; foreign advices were more unfavorable. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Apr., \$0.81½	May., \$0.85½
Corn,.....	" 45½	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 28	" 32
Pork,.....	" 17.00	" 17.25
Lard,.....	" 8.50	" 8.60

No board on good Friday. On Saturday the markets were again stronger under liberal buying orders, and more favorable foreign markets which were reported higher. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,.....	Apr., \$0.81½	May., \$0.86½
Corn,.....	" 46	" 50½
Oats,.....	" 29	" 32½
Pork,.....	" 17.10	" 17.35
Lard,.....	" 8.55	" 8.70

MINNEAPOLIS.

Apparently sympathizing more than heretofore with outside markets, prices on 'change have steadily declined during the past week, hard wheat falling 2½c per bushel and closing weak. There was but little demand for any grade. Receipts were fair, but were not quite equal to consumption and shipments, there being an increase in the latter, so that stocks were reduced about 35,000 bushels.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during last week, with Wednesday's closing prices:—

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$0.98	\$0.96½	\$0.96½
" 2 ".....	94	92½	92½
" 1 northern..	89	87½	87½
" 2 ".....	84	82½	82½

No. 1 hard for May opened at \$1.00 and closed at 98½c. No. 2 hard for May opened and closed at 94½c.

The coarse grains were inactive and weak, No. 2 corn closing at 58c; No. 2 oats at 30c, rye at 50 to 52c, and barley at 35 to 52c according to grade.

MILLSTUFF.—Has gone down in sympathy with wheat, bran closing at \$8.50 per ton in bulk, o.t., and shorts at \$10 per ton.

FLOUR.—Despite the unfavorable influence of the heavy decline in wheat, there is a feeling among millers that flour must not be allowed to

sink below its present level, and all seem disposed to stand firm and make no concessions. The situation is a peculiar one in many respects. The quantity of hard wheat is fixed and cannot be affected by fluctuations in price. The same is true of No. 2 red winter, which is not lower in the middle and western states, though other grades are away down and weak. Buyers of flour reason that cheap wheat must cheapen flour, but under present conditions this rule cannot work except as to the medium and low grades, choice Minnesota spring and western wheat flours being in an apparently strong position. Thus while the demand is and may for some time continue light, the general feeling is that with a lessening production and a display of backbone by millers, there will come a change for the better. The smaller mills seem to be in better shape to meet the emergency than the large ones. Wheat receipts promise to be very light here for the next few weeks.

Flour is moving slowly, with buyers languid. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are nominally as follows:

Patents, \$5.75 to 6.25; straights, \$5.25 to 5.75; first bakers', \$4.50 to 5.00; second bakers', \$4.15 to 4.40; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.75; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

Now that our millers are no longer troubled with low water, they have a new grievance, and that is a depressed flour market. This has resulted from the demoralized condition of the wheat market, and throws the times of low water rather in the shade. While the most of the mills are now in operation, a number of them are liable to shut down very soon if the situation does not improve. Many of the mills are at present working on orders which they had ahead before the break in wheat occurred and as soon as these are filled, a quite general suspension of operations is not improbable. Owing to the Pillsbury mills being shut down election day, and accidents occurring in others, the output of flour last week did not show any notable increase over the previous week, the production amounting to 105,540 bbls—17,590 bbls daily—against 103,480 bbls the preceding week. It is doubtful that the production will reach as high a figure this week, possibly showing a large decrease.

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	April 9.	April 2.	
In elevators, bus.	2,486,365	2,520,640	
ST. PAUL.			
	April 9.	April 2.	
In elevators, bus.	1,021,000	1,062,750	
DULUTH.			
	April 8.	April 1.	
In elevators, bus.	2,500,429	2,477,830	
Afloat	242,603	242,603	
Total	2,743,032	2,720,433	

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

RECEIPTS.		
	April 7.	April 1.
Wheat, bush.....	451,000	576,000
Flour, brls.....	4,830	3,375
Millstuff, tons.....	1,102	72

SHIPMENTS.

	April 7.	April 1.
Wheat, bush.....	58,000	69,500
Flour, brls.....	96,896	106,150
Millstuff, tons .. .	2,835	3,226

—Northwestern Miller.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has been dull and lower. There is no buying unless by Board room operators to sustain the market. Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	April 2.	April 10.
Montreal .. .	102	100
Ontario .. .	103½	103
Molsons
Toronto .. .	183	179
Merchants .. .	114	..
Commerce .. .	126	124
Imperial .. .	138	137½
Federal .. .	137½	133½
Dominion .. .	200	196½
Standard .. .	114	115
Hamilton .. .	117½	118½
North-west Land .. .	59½	55

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The local dullness still continues, little offered, and inquiry very light; outside markets give little encouragement to holders of flour here, still stocks on hand are certainly small, and with backward weather for the growing crop prices may change quickly. Stocks stood on Monday morning as follows: Flour, 2,635 bbls.; fall wheat, 94,469 bush.; spring wheat, 103,208 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 133,258 bush.; peas, 49,706 bush.; rye, nil bush.; against on the corresponding date last year; flour, 9,090 bbls.; fall wheat, 383,970 bush.; spring wheat, 124,340 bush.; oats, 200 bush.; barley, 147,691 bush.; peas, 14,379 bush.; rye, 19 bush.

WHEAT.

The demand from millers has been less active during the past week than in the preceding one, yet values seem to have been well sustained; No. 2 is still wanted at \$1.07, and No. 3 fall at \$1.04; spring sold the latter part of last week at \$1.10 for No. 1 and \$1.08 for No. 2 on track; market closed fairly steady at quotations; street prices stood at the close about 95c to \$1.05 for fall; from \$1.08 to \$1.11 for spring, and 74c to 80c for goose.

OATS.

Car lots are in good demand at former prices; sales were made at 38c on track on Friday and Monday, and at 37½c to 38c on Tuesday, market closing easy; street prices are 40c to 41c.

BARLEY.

The demand is good but receipts are very light; No. 1 sold last week at 75c f.o.c., but was subsequently held higher; No. 2 sold on Friday at 70c f.o.c., on Saturday at 72c, and on Tuesday at 73c f.o.c.; extra No. 3 at 65c f.o.c., market closing firm; street receipts small, and values from 60c to 75c.

RYE.

Nominally unchanged, and quotable at about 60c.

PEAS

are in good demand at steady prices; car lots of No. 2 are worth 75c; street receipts are light and quotable at about 75c.

FLOUR.

There has been really no movement to report in Canadian flour during the week, though some American has changed hands on p.t. Canadian superiors are still quoted at \$5, but no sales reported, and there is no doubt that with wheat in the United States 25c to 30c below what it

is here, their millers will be able to undersell those of Canada. The market closed exceedingly tame.

POTATOKS.

Car lots are in fair supply, and prices are fairly steady at 70c on track; street receipts fair, and prices are easier at 75c to 80c per bag.

BUTTER.

Receipts of choice dairy are still small and insufficient for the local supply, and prices are firm for this grade, being quotable at 19c to 21c, inferior grades are plentiful, and worth from 10c to 12c; new rolls, of good quality, have sold readily at 18c to 19c; street receipts are small; pound rolls have sold up to 27c, and inferior from 20c to 22c.

EGGS.

Receipts are reported fair, and prices are not quite so firm, closing at 14½c to 15c for round lots, street receipts selling at about 17c.

CHEESE.

Small lots of fine are saleable at 14c to 14½c, while some poor qualities have been selling at 13c, with the total movement small.

PORK.

Nothing doing; the few barrels sold have gone off at \$21, market closing dull and lower.

BACON.

Dull and lower in sympathy with outside markets; the inquiry is light; holders still ask 10½c for car lots of long clear, and 10c for Cumberland; rolls quiet and unchanged at 11½c to 12c and bellies at 13c for small lots.

HAMS.

The demand has improved; smoked has been going off in lots of 100 and 150 usually at 13½c and in small lots at 14c.

LARD.

Very quiet, but lots of 50 and 20 tinnets have sold at 12½c, and small lots at 13c.

APPLES

A few barrels of fancy brought \$4.50, but \$3.75 to \$4 is all that is safe to expect for the quality called "choice"; street receipts are light and worth \$3.25 to \$3.75.

POULTRY

are very firm and in good demand; fowl are readily taken at 80c to 90c per pair, and turkeys at from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for hens, and up to \$2.25 for gobblers, or 16c to 17c per lb.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples are quiet and steady, round lots are worth \$3; oatmeal, per 136 lbs, \$4.25 to \$4.30; cornmeal, in small lots, \$3.40 at \$3.50.

No Indian Wheat for Scotland.

In England for some years now, there has been a large consumption of all kinds of Indian wheats, chiefly for mixing with other sorts. But to India, Scotland is a closed door. Some little wheat, indeed, has forced its way here, says a Scotch contemporary, but it has not found acceptance with the millers; though the kinds brought seemed likely enough to answer their purposes. In Scotland, the home baked loaf of England is unknown. Equally unknown is the fine small bread, with its crisp, toothsome crust all round, so universally found in France and all over the continent. The general run of bakers' bread in most of the large English towns, particularly on the east coast, is of a quality and look not to be found in even the poorest localities at home. Scotch millers have, therefore, but a limited outlet for the soft, colory flours

which Indian wheat might assist them in making, and which sell so largely in England, Ireland and elsewhere. Bread in Glasgow is so shapely in form, with more skin than crust, so fine in quality, and now so largely made by steam machinery, that flour at once strong and white is required, and the requirement is at present most readily met by Hungarian or American spring wheat flours. Hungarian wheat is never seen here. Millers who are competing for the bakers' trade use, therefore, American wheats mainly, or such Russian descriptions as possess similar properties; and, until a change takes place in the relative cost of these, or until the style of bread now prevailing is modified or passes away, they will probably continue to do so. There is no other course open to them, nor, it must be said, is the present tendency toward the use of a loaf less colory, though equally nutritious and with more flavor, even with the recommendation of greater cheapness, and backed, moreover, by the approval of the doctor. Therefore it is that Indian wheat finds no favor in Scotland. California is under the same ban, though extensively used everywhere else. Even home-grown wheat is out of favor, and much of it has to make its way over the border. Some day India may become to Scotland what it already is to England—a useful addition to its existing source of supply; but it seems in vain to expect more.—*Northwestern Miller.*

The Great Break in Wheat -- Cause and Effect.

Wheat has been an outcast for more than a week. Almost everybody has had an innings at showing contempt for the altitude of its price and has seized an opportunity to sell it short. The mild mannered decline near the close of the preceding week was not thought to presage the avalanche which followed. The past week opened with moderate declines. By Tuesday evening 2½c per bus had been lost since the close on Saturday, and the optimistic bulls at this city evidently thought prices had gone off far enough, for on Wednesday the market here, under free bids, moved up a little. It was not long, however, before the news came that Chicago had been transformed into a genuine "bear garden," and that no one there wanted to own wheat. Chicago is the Mecca of grain speculation—even as is Oil City that of petroleum. New York speculators did not require a kick to guide them, but proceeded to sell wheat as thoroughly short as possible. Transactions were very heavy, the daily average being doubled. It is not saying too much to note that the bull party here were demoralized. For the time being they forgot that the statistical position of wheat indicated higher prices—but recognized that the actual position of wheat was resulting in lower and lower prices. Fifteen minutes after the ebb in the tide set in there was no bulls recognizable. The momentum in the opposite direction had become so great that both factions kept it company. In this manner wheat dropped 3½c between the close on Tuesday and that on Wednesday.

The memorable day should not be passed over without reference to the commendable promptness with which the "visible supply" statement

(New York produce exchange official report) was brought out. It is bulletined regularly on Thursdays, and brings the reports down to Saturdays preceding, thus allowing Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays on which to receive advices from the eighteen cities at which stocks and shipments therefrom (to obtain quantities in transit, etc.) go to make up the New York report of the visible supply. How long it takes to get advices on these points (presumably aided by the telegraph) deponent knoweth not, but certain it is that the value of the weekly statement, which is generally anticipated by about 24 hours, would be greatly enhanced if it was furnished more promptly. This week the exchange statisticians showed what they could do when they set themselves out to do it, and bulletined the visible supply statement on Wednesday, instead of a day later, as usual. It showed (exclusive of stocks at St. Paul and Minneapolis, of course) 672,540 bus decline in wheat from March 15 to March 22. The increase of Indian corn in sight was 570,252 bus. Ordinarily the reported falling away of nearly 700,000 bus in domestic stocks of wheat would in itself constitute a very respectable bull lever. It might have helped to obstruct the downward rush in prices, but it did not. The *Herald* noted that the advance publication of the visible supply statement was "a surprise to the trade." Another journal hoped its appearance on Wednesday, now that it had been proven that it could be done, would be regular. The quantity of wheat on passage March 27 rather spoiled the visible supply statement. While the quantity in sight on shore had declined 672,240 bus, that on passage had gained 480,000 bus, leaving a net visible supply of but 192,240 bus less than one week previously. The gain in stocks of Indian corn in sight was 570,257 bus, and the increase of the quantity on passage was 1,000,000 bus, a total gain of 1,570,257 bus.

The collapse in wheat is explained most readily, of course, by those who happened to be on the short side of the market when the crash came. To me, however, the real cause of the obstinacy, the heaviness of quotations this season as compared with last, must be found in the dual position of the bull party since the first of August last—neither of which is likely to prove true. In any event the course of prices has given both a most decided veto.

Wheat has averaged 10c per bus less than in 1882-3. The crop of the past season was 84,000,000 bus short as against that preceding it. The bulls at first insisted that the deficiency was 100,000,000 bus, and not a few made these figures 120,000,000 bus. We were therefore to have only enough for very moderate exports, indeed, for home consumption, seeding, the arts, and to save a small surplus.

But this did not prove to be true. Furthermore, the grain exports to the U.K. from Russia and India was neither expected nor, at first, credited. Our crop (1883) is but 84,000,000 short, and we carried over 40,000,000 (some say 60,000,000) bus from the year before. This points to say 44,000,000 bus shortage in total supplies in the current season as against that of 1882-83.

The second view taken by the bulls, and which has been assiduously preached, is that the

supplying of the food requirements of the United Kingdom by India, Russia and Australia, cannot concern us, as all our wheat will be wanted at home before the new crop comes in. The Government report on the quantity of wheat in the farmers' hands March 1 was taken to substantiate this. Let those believe in the accuracy of reports of stocks of grain in farmers' hands (weole country) who care to.

Too much betting on each of these views of the wheat market has resulted in piling up supplies and in overstraining the situation. Something had to give; something did.—New York correspondence *Northwestern Miller*.

Harvest Time.

The grain harvest, by reason of the climatic differences between the several zones and the varying seasons resulting therefrom, must be done in very different times in different parts of the earth. This fact is well-known, but nevertheless, there are very few who are aware that the harvest season comprises no less than three-fourths of the whole solar year and that there are really only two months in the year during which no grain is harvested in any part of the globe. Beginning with January we find that the crops are gathered in, during this month, in Australia, New Zealand, the greater part of Chili and in some belts of the Argentine Republic. In February the harvest begins in the East Indies, continuing throughout the month and ending in March. Mexico, Egypt, Persia and Syria harvest in April, and in May the northern part of Asia Minor, China, Tunis, Japan, Algiers, Morocco, and Texas. In California, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Sicily and some of the southernmost departments of France, harvesting takes place in June. In the month of July the crops are harvested in France, Austria-Hungary, South Russia and the greater part of the United States, after which Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and finally Denmark fall into line during August. At last during September, it is harvested in Scotland, Sweden and Norway, in the principal part of Canada and in Russia. Even in October harvesting frequently takes place in the northern part of Finmark. Consequently it is only the months of November and December that are entirely free from harvest work.—*Translated for the United States Miller from "Der Walzen Mueller."*

The Supply of Breadstuffs.

There is no present reason why the crops of this year should not be good, and early reports from the agricultural districts state that wheat is giving fair satisfaction, no damage having been suffered by the winter sowings. A good deal of farm-work has been done, and all that the farmers appear to want now is dry weather for spring sowing. Sheep are reported less valuable than last year, and this appears to be due to the better season and the absence of rot among sheep, while the lambing is spoken of satisfactorily.

In France, the reports are that the agricultural outlook promises as well as on this side, but, as in England, vegetation is found to be too forward. In Austria, colder weather is reported, and that gives satisfaction, as checking a too

rapid progress of vegetation. In fine, Europe, under fair conditions in the future, may, it is to be hoped, produce a good and early harvest. But the chief danger to be feared lies in the signs of over-rapid growth, which might lead to irretrievable damage, if succeeded by biting frosts. With drying winds now and an absence of later frosts, the next harvest in England, among other European countries, should be not only good but early.

This brings us to a consideration of the supply of breadstuffs, for it is obvious that, if the season be early, we can rub on with less stocks on hand and less dependence upon supplies from abroad than if the harvest were to be late. The difference of a month in the date of harvest means a difference of a million or two quarters of wheat—that is to say, we could reach the end of the present season with so much less home-grown wheat in hand, or in view, provided the harvest began in August instead of September. What actual stocks in the United Kingdom amount to at the present moment we can only state approximately. But the fact that imports of wheat from abroad in February were greatly checked, presumably by the low prices of this market, makes it almost certain that, instead of the excessive stocks of wheat and flour known to be on hand a month or two ago, the stock in the hands of inland farmers, and of merchants in London, Liverpool, and other ports, is now not abnormally large. Since the beginning of the present season our imports of wheat from abroad have been a million and a half quarters less than during the corresponding six months of the season 1882-3. From the statistics of sales of English wheat, which have been made up for 187 towns, against those of 150 towns last season, it does not appear that the deliveries from farmers at home have greatly increased. On the whole we should say that stocks, both of home and foreign breadstuffs, in this country are about the same as last year. Meanwhile, the quantity of wheat on passage is now 357,000 quarters less than in March, 1883. A great deal, of course, depends on the weather, not only in Europe, but in America; still, the supplies available are so large that any considerable advance in price seems to be as yet out of the question. Crop prospects both on the Atlantic side and on the Californian side of America, are so far good. The visible supply of wheat in America is 4,000,000 quarters, against 3,000,000 quarters a year ago. India is always a "dark horse," and no thing more definite can be said than that forward business in India is small, and that the quantity on passage is reduced. As to Australia, we said in our issue of March 8th that the supply available for Europe is this year estimated at 2,300,000 quarters, or ten times as much as in 1883. On the whole, then, unless the weather turns adversely during the next month or two, the prospects of supply are very good indeed.—*Toronto Mail*.

The Chicago Commercial Situation.

The situation of the money market presents few new features of striking interest. Bankers report a slight increase in the requests for loans from mercantile and other leading lines of business, outside of grain and provisions circles, but

the gain from the former is equalized by a decline in the latter, the outward movement of such articles being more than equal to the fresh receipts, and as a result there has been an increased liquidation at the banks by makers of paper who secured advances on warehouse collaterals. The supply of loanable funds is ample and choice paper and collateral loans are readily placed at 5 to 6 per cent. New York exchange is quoted between bankers at par and demand good. The offerings however, are larger and as property is beginning to move forward to the seaboard lower rates are expected to follow the increased supply of shippers' bills. Documentary sterling on London is scarce and firm at \$4.85½ to \$4.86. The soft weather has materially stimulated trade of nearly every description and the past few days have, so to speak, witnessed increasing activity all along the line. Owners and masters of vessels are anticipating an early resumption of lake navigation between this and local and eastern points, and are preparing for active operations. The attendance of country merchants is larger than at any preceding time this year. The mails also bring a large increase in the number of orders for goods, and package dealers and jobbers report a heavy trade in staple and miscellaneous dry goods, the stores of the latter being literally full of buyers, who are making very liberal selections, the volume from northwest showing the most marked increase. Country merchants feel greatly encouraged at the fine weather, as they think the prospects for crops will stimulate the farmers to buy goods. The millinery, notion, fancy and furnishing goods houses are doing a largely increased trade, and a better business is reported in hats, caps, clothing, boots and shoes. The hardware houses are doing a good business, and a further increase is reported in the jobbing trade for bar and structural iron, which is passing into consumption more freely. The pig iron houses report a good order trade, but there are no changes in the situation of the market, and a general review of the trade situation develops that the sales of nearly all lines of goods are at present considerably in advance of the aggregate for the entire month of March last year. But while fine weather has stimulated the mercantile trade, it has been the reverse of favorable for holders of grain. Values of wheat have melted before the sunshine almost as rapidly as the snow, and at no time in years has the market been more demoralized than since the opening of the week the closing figures to-day showing a depreciation of 6c per bushel. The decline is the more remarkable from the fact that there is an increasing export demand, but nothing seems able to restore confidence in futures while the crop prospects continue to improve as at present. Corn is weak and dull and provisions neglected. [Chicago, March 26.]—*Bridgestreets*.

ARTIFICIAL cork is among the recent German inventions. The method of production consists in mixing powdered cork with starch and water and kneading the mass while boiling hot until it is thoroughly mixed. The substance is then poured into molds for forming the articles, and afterwards dried at a high temperature. The material is described as quite light, and possessing non-conducting properties.

General Notes.

SOME surprise is expressed by dry goods men that the cotton goods market fails to respond to the advance in the raw article. It is now pretty apparent that the drouth of last summer cut the crop short nearly 1,250,000 bales, compared with 1882 and 1883.

The *Dry Goods Bulletin* review for the week says business continues light and unsatisfactory. There has been too much crowding of manufacture, and the Southern makers of cotton goods have called a meeting at Augusta, Ga., April 3, to devise means of curtailment to avoid the evils of a glutted market.

In the lead production of different countries, Spain still holds the first rank, the amount reaching some 120,000 tons in one year, or one-sixth more than America, which comes next on the list, while Germany follows with 90,000. Of Spain's total production, some 67,000 tons are derived from one district, that of Linares, in which more than 800 miners are registered.

Glucose.

The enormous proportions attained by the glucose industry in the United States, and probably some disquieting rumors that have found currency concerning the wholesomeness of the product, appear to have induced the American Commissioner of Internal Revenue to ask the aid of the National Academy of Sciences in investigating the subject. The Academy entrusted the inquiry to a committee, which has recently reported its opinion that the processes at present employed in the manufacture of sugar from starch are unobjectionable, and leave the product uncontaminated; that the starch sugar thus made and sent into commerce is pure and uniform in composition, and contains no injurious substances; and that although possessing, at most, only two-thirds of the sweetening power of cane sugar, nevertheless, starch sugar is not inferior to it in healthfulness, no evidence having been met with that maize starch sugar, either in its normal condition or when fermented, has any deleterious effect upon the constitution, even when taken in large quantities. It is estimated by the committee that the industry in the United States gives employment to twenty-nine factories, which together represent a capital of \$5,000,000, consume about forty thousand bushels of maize daily, and produce "glucose" and "grape sugar" to the value annually of \$10,000,000.

Antiquity of Luminous Paints.

The luminous paints, of which so much was written a few years ago, and for which a great future was prophesied, appear to have been known many centuries ago to the Chinese. The *North China Herald* has an article on the subject, stating the Emperor Tai Tsung, who flourished toward the tenth century of the Christian era, received a picture which was luminous at night. The picture represented by night a cow lying within a fence; while by day the cow appeared as browsing outside the inclosure. His majesty asked for an explanation from his ministers, but they were not better informed than

he. At length some explained that the effect was produced by mixing South Sea pearl paste with a pigment which at night became luminous, and that the day picture was attributed to the genii, while some denied its existence altogether. The author of the article shows by extracts from Chinese writers of three centuries ago that the tradition of the art had not died out.

MINNEDOSA.

The benefits derived from regular railway communication have been forcing themselves more and more upon the notice of the people here and the daily increasing traffic has helped to inspire a large degree of confidence in the future of this town; already we are receiving a share of the immigration and the M. & N. W. railway have had to provide an additional passenger coach for the regular train.

With an energetic and active class of farmers located around us on the best of prairie soil, everything is now favorable for a rapid but steady and healthy progress, and we have abundant evidence that this will be the order of the season; there is not, as in some places, any rivalry between different parts or sections of the town, but with business streets already well established in a central location, all outside arrangements radiate from these, the City Fathers work together in harmony for the best interests of the place, and in making public improvements they keep in view the principle, "the greatest good to the greatest number."

Negotiations are now going on between the Council and the lumbering firms for the immediate construction of several miles of plank sidewalk, and the Town Engineer is at work ascertaining the proper grades for the principal streets, which will be further improved as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The shipment of grain from this point has been to some extent hindered by reason of insufficient storage accommodation; this disadvantage will be this season swept away by the building of a large elevator on the railway grounds.

Mr. George Harvey, of Winnipeg, is in town, with a view to building on his Mill street property opposite the Grand Central hotel.

A large store and workshop for S. Fairbairn, furniture dealer, is to be erected on Main street near the bridge.

The frame building formerly occupied by S. Hartford & Co., grocers, has been sold to make room for a block of stores to be erected by Jas. Jermyn; the purchaser, Mr. Roche, will at once remove it to one of his Main street lots and fit it up for a shop; Mr. Jermyn has had plans prepared for a handsome residence on Minnedosa street, this will be commenced at once, and when completed, his present residence on Main street will be re-arranged as a drug store and dwelling for Mr. John K. Patton. Adjoining this Mr. Rigney, formerly of Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, has opened a wholesale liquor store.

The hum of the Douglas flouring mill is heard once again; McDonald & Lamont have taken a three years lease and will make extensive improvements.

Linklater & Deslauriers, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE

MANUFACTURERS OF
GALVANIZED IRON CORNICES.

Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

520 & 522 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

ANDR. ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISK, Vice-President
C. P. SCLATER, 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, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company,

NO. 12 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL,
OR FROM

MR. F. G. WALSH AGENT, WINNIPEG.

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.

The partnership heretofore existing between G. C. Read, G. M. Donaldson and J. F. Wood, under the name of Wood & Co., General Merchants, Keswatin Mills, was dissolved on March 11th, 1881. G. C. Read accepts all liabilities of said Company, and will carry on the business in future.

A Rare Chance for Oil Makers.

A COMPLETE RUN OF

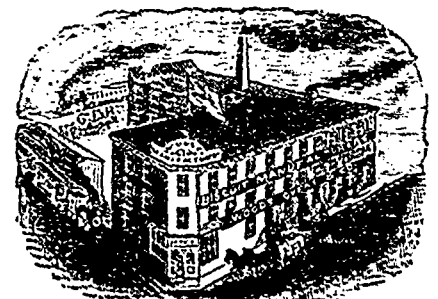
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FOR SALE CHEAP,

adaptable to steam or water power, comprises CRUSHERS, CHASERS, CONVEYORS, SIFTER and SCREENER, DRYING PANS and PRESSES.

The whole in Complete Running Order. Can crush and press 75,000 to 100,000 bushels of seed per annum. For full particulars and terms,

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**BISCUIT—every variety. Brooms.
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The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for Price List.

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Factory and Office—Corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle
Streets, Winnipeg.

James Park & Son,
PROVISION MERCHANTS;

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,

Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned and Preserved Meats
Of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the Trade.
41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street West, and 95 Front Street East,
TORONTO, ONT.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.
Packing House and Head Office: 121 & 123 Front St. East,
TORONTO, ONT.
Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

CARL KAUFFMAN,
Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant
SPECIALTY:
Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.
42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

EDWARD TERRY,
PORTLAND, KEENS' and THORALD CEMENTS.
PLASTER PARIS.
Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,
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KILGOUR BROS.
MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes, Twines, etc., etc.,
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(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

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Receive prompt attention.

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To lend at Lowest Current Rates.

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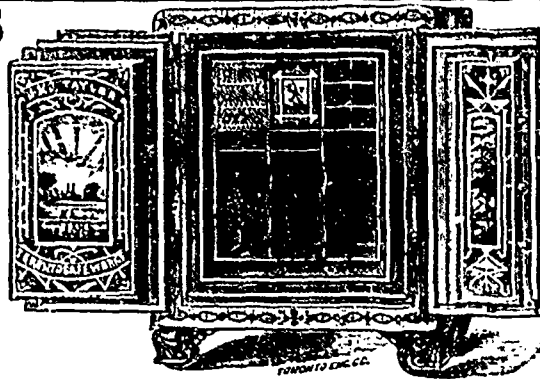
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\$500,000

TO LOAN
At Lowest Current Rates.

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G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

VARNISHES AND BRUSHES,

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Oil, Lead, Paint, Color and Varnish

Manufacturers, and Importers of

English and Belgian Window Glass, Plain and Ornamental Sheet, Polished, Rolled, Rough, Cathedral, Etc., Etc.

Dealers in Plaster, Cement, Brushes, and Painters' Supplies generally.

All Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

269 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

CHAS. T. ROACH, Manager.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD \$2,500,000

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A. F. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company, Winnipeg.

A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
R. H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

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THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
WINNIPEG.

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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 Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

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Grain and Flour Exporters

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Office: Cor. Main and Post Office Streets
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C. W. GIRDLESTONE,
INSURANCE & GENERAL AGENT.

Royal of England, capital and assets,	\$34,000,000
City of London, England,	10,250,000
North-West Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba,	500,000
Life Association of Canada,	200,000

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Insurance.
CUNARD AND ANCHOR STEAMSHIP LINES,
Passage Tickets Granted.

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OFFICE: - McArthur Block, cor. Post Office and Main Sts., next door to Federal Bank,
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GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
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FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.
LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.
Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Feb. 18th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going West.		Going East.
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	7.15 p.m.
10.00 " " Portage la Prairie		4.50 " "
1.25 p.m. " Brandon		1.45 " "
7.15 " " Broadview		7.15 a.m.
3.15 a.m. " Regina		11.20 p.m.
6.30 " " Moose Jaw		8.30 " "
3.30 p.m. " Swift Current		11.30 p.m.
10.40 p.m. " Maple Creek		4.30 a.m.
2.40 a.m. " Medicine Hat		11.40 a.m.
6.45 p.m. arrive Calgary	leave	8.00 a.m.

Only two trains a week will run west of Brandon, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays and Thursdays; train leaving Mondays will have Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Train leaving Thursdays will have Sleeping Car attached and will run to Moose Jaw only. Returning train will leave Calgary Thursdays, and Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays, arriving at Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays. Daily trains with Parlor Cars attached will run between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Going East	leave Winnipeg	arrive	Going West
7.30 a.m.	Portage	8.30 p.m.	
1.55 p.m.	Portage	11.40 a.m.	
8.55 p.m.	Barclay	4.54 p.m.	
11.40 a.m.	arrive Pt. Arthur	leave	1.30 p.m.

There will only be three trains per week to Port Arthur. Leaving Winnipeg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and return from Port Arthur on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There will only be one through train to Port Arthur with Sleeping Car attached, leaving Winnipeg every Tuesday, and will leave Port Arthur for Winnipeg every Thursday.

Going South.		Going North.
8.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	7.00 a.m.
10.50 p.m. " Emerson		4.10 a.m.
11.00 p.m. " St. Vincent		4.40 a.m.

17.40, 8.15 a.m.,	leave Winnipeg	arrive	5.15, 8.00 p.m.
10.50, 11.15 a.m.,	" Morris		2.05, 5.30 p.m.
11.50 a.m.,	" Gretna		3.45 p.m.
4.45 p.m.	Manitow		8.30 a.m.

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

7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	3.00 p.m.
10.30 a.m. " Stony Mountain		2.00 p.m.
10.55 " arrive Stony Mountain	leave	1.30 "

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.40 p.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.

Trains move on Standard time.

Trains east of Brandon and west of Port Arthur or St. Vincent, and north of Gretna run on Winnipeg time. Time west of Brandon as far as Gleichen is one hour slower than Winnipeg time. Time west of Gleichen is two hours slower than Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent.
W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager
WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

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, a fifth Through Sleeper to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

J. H. Hilland, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul.
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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 7.40 a.m. has comfortable coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and Horton reclining chair cars.
J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
J. A. McCONNELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.
F. BORD, General Traffic and Passenger Agent.

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11.15 p.m. and 11.30 a.m. arriving at St. Paul at 6.20 p.m. and 8.10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with train running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4.20 p.m. and 3.45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour.
Sleeping cars or night trains.
Trains run on St. Paul time.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1.45 p.m. and 8.45 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. (except Sunday) and 9.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.15 a.m. and 12.45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul or Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake Street and foot of Twenty-second Street. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark Street, south-east corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

This is the popular route from Chicago to Toronto and all other points in Canada. The trains are made up of Splendid Coaches, PALACE, PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS of the latest improvements, and NEW DINING CARS unequalled on the Continent. It is the ONLY LINE between Niagara Falls and Buffalo under one management, and has undisputed advantages for New York, Boston and Eastern Travel.

Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.45 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.

For through tickets, time tables, or full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
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The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Is the short line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, 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 Pullman Sleeping Cars, Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Peoria and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

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

S. S. MERRILL, General Manager.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent.
W. H. DIXON, General N. W. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul, Minn.
CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., Winnipeg, Man.

Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 6.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 6.15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 12.10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1.00 p.m., and Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7.00 p.m., Montreal 9.30 a.m., Toronto 11.45 p.m., and Port Huron 7.45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10.00 p.m., Toronto 12.15 p.m., Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

Will be seen by the following Map to be the most Direct Route between CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.



Having NO CHANGE OF CARS of any class between CHICAGO, PORT HURON, STRATFORD and BUFFALO. The only line running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from CHICAGO to SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK and BOSTON through Canada without change.

This line is becoming the most popular route to all points East, via Montreal and down through the White Mountains, also via Niagara Falls, where its trains pass over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE, in full view of America's Greatest Cataract. During the Summer Season passengers going East have choice of Boat or Rail on the St. Lawrence River, where nature taken its sway and crowned the river with the most beautiful scenery.

Always ask for Tickets via this Line.
GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.
S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.