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**GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.**

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

**COPP'S STOVES**

A full line of these celebrated  
COOKING STOVES AND RANGES  
now on hand.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

437 Main St. near new Post Office,  
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Manufacturers of

**Choice Havana Cigars,**

361 Main St., WINNIPEG.

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

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Largest Stock in Canada to Select From.

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**EAST AND WEST INDIA PRODUCE**

—AND—

**GENERAL GROCERIES,**

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**THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA**

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Capital, - - - - - \$1,250,000.  
Reserve, - - - - - 100,000.

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Winnipeg; A. C. Matthews, Dun, Wiman & Co., Win-  
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**TEES, WILSON & CO.**

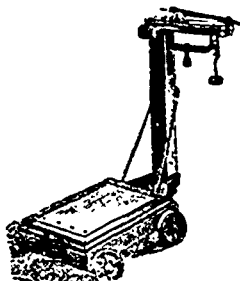
Wholesale Grocers and Tea Merchants,  
66 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

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**BRYCE & COMPANY, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg**  
Agents for Manitoba and Northwest Territories.

**GURNEY & WARE,**

Manufacturers of  
Platform Scales—all sizes.  
Millers and Grain Scales.  
Hopper Scales—40 to 600 bush



Hay, Coal and Stock Scales.  
Grocers, Counter and Union  
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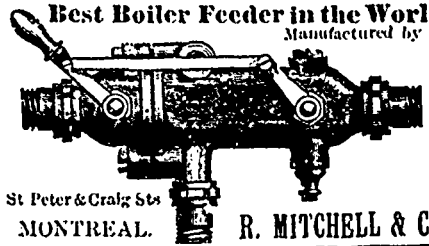
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Acknowledged to be the

**Best Boiler Feeder in the World**

Manufactured by



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**Commission Merchant,**

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**GROCERY BROKER !!**

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Jas. Simpson, Jr., Montreal.

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AGENT—Paul Heinemann, Japan Teas, New  
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Eng.; Walkerton Grape Sugar Refining and Starch Co.;  
F. W. Fearman, Meats also Canned Fruits and Sundries

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DEALERS IN STOVES AND

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IMPORTERS OF

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**BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,**

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,  
Millwrighting,

**GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,**

All Kinds of Machinery.

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Wholesale Commission Merchants

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STORAGE, Bond or Free Lowest Rates of  
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consig-  
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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE.

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Dealers in

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IN STORE AND ARRIVING.

Choice off-stalk Valencia, London Layers boxes and  
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finest Dehes in Fancy Cartons. Sultanas, Loose Musca-  
tels, Persian Dates. Figs in 1lb, 10lb and 50lb boxes.  
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Teas in chests, half chests, caddies and 1lb fancy papers.

PROVISIONS.

HAMS, BACON, CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, ETC.

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At Closest Prices. Samples Mailed. <sup>1/2</sup>ca**G. F. & J. GALT**

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**E. F. Hutchings,**  
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SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather &amp; Findings, Trunks, Valises, &amp;c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

I have the largest assortment of goods now ready for  
SPRING TRADE there are West of Chicago. Mexican,  
Californian and Cheyenne Saddles of my own manufacture  
on improved principles. Also a large line of English sad-  
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Store: 569 Main Street.

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Manufacturers of 1

**Fine Cigars,**

MONTREAL.

Our Brands: { RELIANCE &  
TERRIER.

Are unsurpassed by any in the Dominion

Ask your Wholesale Merchant  
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OPPOSITE C. P. R. DEPOT,

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STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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**Lyman Brothers & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE**DRUGGISTS,**

Every requisite for the Retail Trade

CONTRACTORS OUTFITS  
PROMPTLY SUPPLIED.**TORONTO.****LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

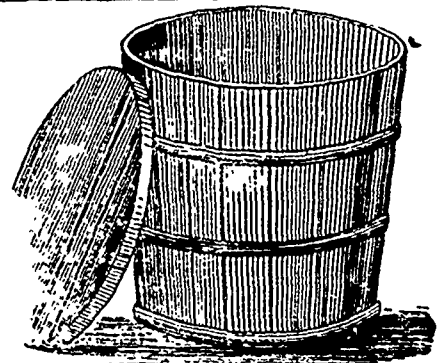
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Geo. D Wood,  
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Hamilton, Ont**GEO. D. WOOD & CO.**

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**Hardware & Metals**

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER STREET EAST, and  
35 & 37 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,**WINNIPEG.****Tin Lined Butter Tubs,**  
**Chase & Sanborn's Coffees**

FOR SALE BY

TURNER, MACKEAND &amp; CO.,

35 BANNATYNE STREET EAST, . WINNIPEG.

# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, MAY 27, 1886.

NO. 35

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

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

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 25, 1886.

Mrs. BENOIT has opened a millinery store at Wapella.

P. MCKENZIE will open a blacksmith shop at Clearwater.

G. J. CHAMBERS, hotelkeeper, Shoal Lake, has sold out.

D. EVANS, tailor, Emerson, has gone to British Columbia.

J. HEIMAN, liquor dealer, Emerson, has moved to Morden.

COOMBS & STEWART, Brandon, contemplate giving up business.

MACHINERY for the cheese factory has arrived at Shoal Lake.

J. WALTON will open a carriage and blacksmith shop at Edmonton.

C. F. POWELL has opened a stock of general merchandise, at Solsgrith.

A. V. BECKSTEAD, hotelkeeper, Emerson, will go to Devil's Lake, D. T.

The new International Hotel at Wapella, erected by Ashton, is now open.

H. G. HENDERSON, general storekeeper, Minnedosa, has moved to Solsgrith.

THOS. CARNEY, hotelkeeper, Emerson, has been succeeded in business by James Dowswell.

JERMYN & BOLTON, saw and grist mill, Minnedosa are reported to have dissolved partnership.

FULLERTON & ROSS, dry goods dealers, Manitou, will likely open a branch store at Pilot Mound.

J. GAMBLE, JR., and H. B. Hughes will start a bakery and confectionery business at Macleod, Alberta.

S. DOWNING, boot and shoe dealer, Port Arthur, has opened a branch store at Fort William.

J. TOTTLE, livery keeper, Stonewall, has gone into the hardware business in partnership with J. Lawrence.

J. CAMERON, of Minnedosa, has received the contract for putting up fences along the line of the M. & N. R'y.

It now appears probable that the C. P. R'y. Co., will extend both of their southwestern branches this summer.

NELSON ZIMMERMAN, a small clothing and furnishing dealer of Winnipeg, has assigned in trust to Donald Fraser.

CARBERRY & NIXON, warehouseing, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. J. Carberry will continue the business.

A FIRE in the cellar of W. D. Pettigrew & Co's hardware store, Winnipeg, last week, was extinguished with slight loss.

OGLIVIE & Co. shipped 100,000 bushels of wheat from Lake Superior ports in one tow of barges, last week, besides several consignments by single steamers.

ANOTHER weekly paper has made its appearance in Winnipeg. It is called the Advertiser and seeks to be nothing but an advertising medium. The paper is distributed free, though the first issue contains more reading matter than can profitably be given away gratuitously.

The railway committee at Ottawa have rejected the bills incorporating the Rock Lake, Souris and Brandon Railway, the Alberta Railway, and the Portage la Prairie and Lake of the Woods railway.

E. J. LAWRENCE and party left Calgary last week for the Peace River country, 500 miles north of Edmonton. They took with them machinery for the H. B. Co.'s steamboat to run on the Mackenzie river, also machinery for a saw and grist mill.

The Manitoba Northwestern R'y Co. have decided to change the route of their railway and deflect the line in a more southwesterly direction. A branch will be run from near Birtle in a northerly direction, through the country originally intended for the main line.

New finds of gold quartz have been made in the Rat Portage district, said to be richer than anything heretofore discovered. However in mining matters the latest discovery is always the richest, and until this very latest one has been further tested it would be rash to place too much confidence in the ultimate result.

JAS. HAY & Co., furniture manufacturers, Woodstock, Ontario, have purchased the property on Main Street, Winnipeg, belonging to the estate of Bishop & Shelton and now occupied by the furniture house of Wishart, Bishop & Co. The sale does not include the warehouse and property on Fort Street, but it is understood that the Woodstock firm are negotiating for that portion of the estate also. They will open a branch in Winnipeg at once. Wishart, Bishop & Co. will move to new premises.

NORTHWESTERN weekly country papers have commenced to reduce their subscription prices to the rates prevailing in eastern Canada, namely \$1 per annum. The publisher of the Qu'Appelle Progress is the first to make the reduction. This price is far below the real value of almost every paper published in the country, either east or west, but the tendency of the times is to give the public cheap reading matter at the expense of the advertiser. The tendency is a good one in so far as it encourages the more general reading of newspapers, but it is doubtful if it be a wise course to be pursued on the part of the publisher.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

W. Esler, grocer, Ottawa, has gone away.  
 H. P. Begg, grocer, London, has assigned.  
 Geo. Glasgow, grocer, London, has sold out.  
 F. Macdonald, grocer, Toronto, has sold out.  
 A. Lininger, hotelkeeper, Sandwich, has sold out.  
 S. Springstead, grocer, Hamilton, has sold out.  
 Wm. Marshall, shoe maker, Lindsay, is dead.  
 N. J. McMurray, butcher, Rockwood, has assigned.  
 O. F. Baker, hotelkeeper, Hespeler, has moved to Galt.  
 W. Amos, dealer in flour and feed, Galt, has sold out.  
 Feek & Kirkwood, plumbers, Guelph, have dissolved.  
 Wm. Gervais, carriage maker, Ottawa, has gone away.  
 T. Sherwood, general storekeeper, Fergus, has sold out.  
 A. T. Colter, general storekeeper, Greenock, has sold out.  
 T. M. Rowland, dry goods dealer, Niagara, has sold out.  
 R. W. Keeler, general storekeeper, Mitchell, has assigned.  
 J. Jackson, general storekeeper, C. C. more, has assigned.  
 D. A. Merrick, dry goods dealer, Toronto, has assigned.  
 Forrye Bros., hardware merchants, Peterboro, have dissolved.  
 E. H. Bennett, general storekeeper, Orangeville, has sold out.  
 Jas. A. Milne, general storekeeper, Stirling Falls, has assigned.  
 Robert Fulton, blacksmith, Egmundville; intends closing here.  
 Northwood & McKay, barley dealers, Chatham, have dissolved.  
 Mrs. McKeon, hotelkeeper, Rat Portage; offers business for sale.  
 R. Keeler, shoe maker, Mitchell; succeeded by his son J. A. Keeler.  
 A. Soanes, dealer in confectionery, Lindsay, was sold out by landlord.  
 Thos. Owen, shoe maker, Loniesborough, has removed to Amberley.  
 A. K. Applegath, dealer in dry goods, St. Thomas; selling off stock.  
 Wm. Campbell, general storekeeper, Lawrence Station, has sold out.  
 John Mott, general storekeeper, Bosworth, has sold out to Jos. Sanderson.  
 Peter Kearney, general storekeeper, St. Augustine; sheriff in possession.  
 Peter Kearney, merchant, Township W. Wawanosh, has assigned in trust.  
 T. H. Hern, dealer in picture frames, Lindsay; stock advertised for sale by sheriff.  
 Carter & Howson, general storekeepers, Teeswater, have dissolved; Howson continues.  
 Latimer & Boulger, hotelkeepers, Ottawa, have dissolved; George Boulger continues.  
 E. J. Thompson & Co., wholesale jewellers, Hamilton, have admitted David Thompson as partner.

## QUEBEC.

P. Poulin, hotelkeeper, Sorol, has assigned in trust.  
 Evans Bros., coal merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Clavette & Sigouin, plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Alfred Fortier, general storekeeper, Capelton, has assigned.  
 Dubord & Co., commissioners, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Cavals & Co., restaurant keepers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 A. E. Edwards, jeweler, Montreal, has assigned in trust.  
 Jacobs & Rittenberg, jewellers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Meunier & Normandin, hotelkeepers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 D. Masson & Co., wholesale grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Laverdue & Barsalon, restaurant keepers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Boxer Bros. & Co., wholesale dealer in crockery, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Jas. Goulden, druggist, Montreal; Jos. Goulden doing business under this style has assigned.  
 The following were burned out in Hull:--  
 L. N. Doiron, jeweller; Dr. L. Duhamel, druggist; Edmond Aubry, physician and druggist; Edouard Landry, baker; Jacques Goyette, hotelkeeper; Jos. Seguin, grocer; J. B. Villeneuve, barber; Jos. Beaudin, physician; Antoine Carriere, grocer; I. Lafeeche, grocer.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Fulton & Crowe, produce merchant, Halifax, have dissolved.  
 Chapman & Archibald, dealers in boots and shoes, Truro, have dissolved.  
 S. Sichel & Co., piano manufacturers, Halifax, have sold out to the Halifax Piano Co.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Hamilton & Mills, general storekeepers, Port Elgin, have dissolved.  
 C. S. Goggin, general storekeeper, Grand Lake, was burned out--insured.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Robertson & Tatlow, real estate agents, Victoria, have removed to Vancouver.

## The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* indicate that the industrial agitation in favor of fewer hours' work daily has largely disappeared elsewhere than at Chicago. At New York it has been a practical failure, while at Chicago the attitude of manufacturers in several leading lines in locking out some 47,000 employes who demanded a shorter working day, promises to arrest the progress of the movement. Supplementary reports to *Bradstreet's* show that within about two weeks there have been strikes at leading industrial centres to secure fewer daily hours of labor aggregating 200,000 employes, that 150,000 have secured concessions without striking, and that not over 42,000 of the 200,000 strikers have secured their ends. This indicates that over 100,000 employes are

working fewer hours per day than one month ago, a small proportion of the total number claiming to be interested. With the favorable change in the industrial outlook general business is reported to have made some advances, notably at such cities as Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria, Omaha and Dubuque, and like advices come from Savannah, Dallas and New Orleans. There is, of course, a marked improvement at Chicago, in part due to the receipt of delayed orders, the total volume being equivalent to an average week's business at this season. At Cincinnati and Milwaukee trade is quiet, labor troubles still having a depressing effect. At St. Louis it is duller and prices are not steady, being shaded notably in dry goods. At the larger eastern cities there is no improvement visible. Philadelphia reports trade sluggish and unsatisfactory. Baltimore advises that it continues checked, and Boston that it is inactive, though there is less fear of interruptions from labor disturbances. New York commercial paper is scarce with rates steady at 4 1/2 per cent. for best names. Mercantile collections have improved at St. Louis, Dubuque, Burlington and at New Orleans, but are slow and unsatisfactory at most other points. Interior money markets are generally easy. The demand at Kansas City has been largely for renewals. Funds are in good request at St. Paul, and commercial paper is offering with increasing frequency at St. Louis. The Chicago money market is quiet. Leading iron markets are duller, and deliveries on contracts continue to be delayed. Prices are weaker. Louisville tobacco receipts are light. Burley lugs are 1/2c higher. The distribution of dry goods has not met expectations, being particularly light from commission houses. Decreased consumption and heavy stocks of sugar depress prices both at New York and London. The consumption of coffee is also light, but the rate of exchange lends some strength to the market. The number of business failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week was 156, against 172 last week, 164 in the second week of May, 1885, 187 in 1884, 166 in 1883, and 118 in 1882. Canada had 30 last week, against 17 last, and 22 in the like week last year. The total in the United States January 1 to May 14 is 4,314, against 5,007 in 1885, a decline of 493 in 134 days, or nearly 5 1/5 failures daily. The total in 19 weeks of 1884 was 4,174, in 1883 was 4,106, and in 1882 was 2,781.—*Bradstreet's*.

## Speculating Clerks.

On this fertile theme *London Truth*, speaking of employes who attempt to speculate with any legitimate savings they may have made, says: "That clerks, with their limited experience and still more limited means, can ever expect to make money by speculating, is one of those things which proves the credulity of the human mind; and those young gentlemen would undoubtedly be saved from a great deal of worry and vexation if they could only penetrate to the actual opinion of the stockbrokers who listen to their parrot-chatter about stocks with straight faces, and good-naturedly consent to be pestered with their unprofitable and trivial ransactions."

# GREENE & SONS COMPANY

WHOLESALE

Furs, Hats, Robes

Gloves, Moccasins,  
etc.

MANTOBA FALL TRADE, 1886.

Men's  
Men's Furnishings

A well assorted stock in ALL LINES.

WAREHOUSE:

617, 619, 621, 623 and 625 St. Paul Street, - - MONTREAL.

## WALL PAPERS!

Wholesale & Retail.

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DESIGNS.)

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.  
Samples sent free on application.

## J. SAUNDERS & CO.,

239 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

## MONEY TO LEND

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

## Western Canada Loan & Savings Co

Head Office, Toronto, WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

Winnipeg Branch, 339 MAIN STREET.

F. B. ROSS  
Manager Winnipeg Branch

## GLINES & CO.,

PRODUCE AND

## Commission Merchants.

All Consignments promptly attended to  
and Prompt Returns made.

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## BOILER PURGER

Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters  
of the NORTHWEST, the

ONLY RELIABLE

preparation of its class made.

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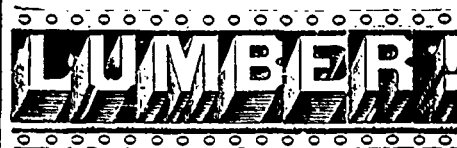
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House Building and Bridge Timber in  
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JOHN MATHER, - MANAGER.

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 25, 1886.

## HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY AID.

It now seems certain that the province of Manitoba will be the leading power in the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway, in so far as granting financial aid to the undertaking is concerned. The Government of Mr. Norquay, if the members thereof had any scruples about shouldering further financial responsibility for this road, has been powerless to stem the tide of popular opinion in the province, and are now committed to a guarantee of four per cent for twenty-five years on bonds amounting to four and a half million dollars, or to get at the matter more clearly, within twenty-five years, the province has to pay out four million and a half of dollars, for we may rest assured that in connection with the Hudson's Bay railway as with all other Government aided lines in Canada, the last cent of aid thus granted will be exacted, no matter how profitable an undertaking the road may afterwards prove. To assume such a burden is no small undertaking for a young province like this, with a population of but little more than one hundred thousand. The aggregate of liability in the matter is just one half more than the Dominion, (or rather the provinces included in Canada before the acquisition of this country) paid in the so called purchase of the lands of the Northwest.

There will no doubt be a few in this province who will blame Mr. Norquay and his colleagues for making such an unusual sacrifice for the Hudson's Bay railway, and in fact find fault with the whole Legislature for supporting the grant. There is however very little fear of any general outcry on the subject being heard, and when the coming election takes place members who have given firm support to the grant will find that their action will materially aid them in securing re-election if they desire it. The magnitude of the undertaking, and the weight of the burden thus assumed by our struggling province, in binding itself for twenty-five years to an annual liability amounting to over one third of its present revenue, will not be found to be objections urged by the bulk of the voters of Manitoba, for on this question of a Hudson's

Bay outlet all differences of party, religion, race and nationality are buried by the people of the Northwest, and actual opposition to it comes only from eastern sources. That Manitoba should be called upon to make such a sacrifice in this way, seems on the surface a hardship. But Manitobans are satisfied that unless they shoulder the heavy burden in the construction of this road, it will not be shouldered elsewhere. That the province will realize liberally in time for all the sacrifice made is beyond a doubt, and the fact that the obligation it assumes is extended over twenty-five years, so that they who in after years will enjoy the benefits of this outlet, will have some share of the burden to bear, is only a wise equalization of this burden. In short Manitoba assumes a burden it should not be called upon to assume, for the potent reason that the Dominion which is entitled to, will not assume it. It is well that no one will have the power to rob the province of the benefits secured by the sacrifice, and we can draw some pleasure from the thought that we are making a long stride towards that position, in which we will have the power to secure measure for measure from those who have forced this and other sacrifices upon us.

## TORONTO'S C.P.R. GRIEVANCE.

Some time ago the *Toronto Mail* sneered at and ridiculed the attempts made by Winnipeg wholesalers to secure relief from discriminating freight rates on the C.P.R. which were crushing out the jobbing trade of the city, and defended the system of railway management, which gave advantages to eastern terminal points. Now the Toronto Board of Trade is asking the interference of the Dominion Government to secure to that city the benefit in freight rates of its being nearer to the Northwest than its commercial rival Montreal. The completion of the Pacific Junction line will place Toronto much nearer by rail to Manitoba than the seaports of Quebec, and the Board of Trade is asking that the principle of paying in proportion to the services received be introduced into C.P.R. management, as it is observed in all other justly organized fields of commerce, and no person outside of the circle of C.P.R. managers can see where it asks for anything unjust or unreasonable, unless probably the *Mail* may insist upon the carrying out of the principle it urged against Winnipeg's com-

plaints. It will be interesting now to note how that daily echo of the orders of an Ottawa administration will stand regarding Toronto's claims. It cannot oppose them and lay any claim to defending local interests, and it cannot defend them and hold to the principle it laid down against this city. But we suppose a principle is a small thing to trample on for a journal which is merely the mouth-piece of a knot of politicians now in power.

Before the Toronto Board is through with its claims now put forward, its members will find that principles of justice and principles of railway, and especially of C. P. R. management are frequently greatly at variance. They will find that a claim put forward on grounds of justice carries but little weight in connection with C.P.R. matters, and eventually they will find that the only means of enforcing justice from such a source is by joining hands with Manitoba in a well organized effort to burst the railway monopoly under which this province suffers, and the evil effects of which Ontario is now beginning to feel.

## THE WHEAT AND FLOUR DUTIES.

The attempt made to secure a repeal of the import duties on flour, meal, corn, wheat and coal by the Hon. Peter Mitchell in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, resulted in failure, as might have been expected. The present Government are too much bound up in protection to allow of the duties being removed from these products, as with the exception of coal and flour, these are the articles which have been placed under an import tariff for the express purpose of making the farmer believe, if he is credulous to do so, that he is sharing in the alleged benefits of protection. Import duty on grain has no doubt the effect of making some farmers believe, that they are thus exempt from competition with the irrepressible yankee, although the low prices of the past year or so have greatly lessened the number of such believers, and few are able to reconcile protected grain raising and lower grain prices than ever existed during free trade days. Three years ago eastern papers were full of alleged letters from farmers showing how protection or free trade, as the writer might judge, had acted favorably or unfavorably upon the price of grain. Most people have now come to the conclusion that



when wheat sells at from 30s. to 35s. per quarter in Liverpool prices are low here, and when it sells from 45s. to 50s. there it is correspondingly high here. But the number is very small now who believe that any other circumstance has anything to do with our grain figures. That all farmers do not see this and clamor for a change is probably due in a great measure to the fact that import duties, while they do no good to the farmer in his grain prices, cannot be said to do him any harm. The tariff on grain is simply an ornamented piece of legislation, as the foreign and not the home market fixes the price of Canadian grain, and as we do not require to import any, it cannot be felt as a burden on any one.

While the Government are by no means willing to part with the imaginary protection to the farmer, they are still less inclined to abolish the import duties on milling products. The millers throughout the Dominion would not object to the wheat duty being abolished, as at times the power of purchasing in United States instead of home markets might be an advantage, and if our railways entered into a keen competition for the carrying of United States grain, the advantage might increase to be of material value to them. But with import duties off wheat, they want import duties on flour; and that is a state of things not likely to be tolerated even by a government pursuing a free trade policy, and not for a moment to be entertained by the present administration.

The motion of the Hon. Peter Mitchell met only the fate to be expected under the present composition of the House, although the vote on it was not a strict party one. In Canada we have not the chance of advocating as they have in Great Britain, the abolition of grain and flour duties as taxes upon the bread of the laborer. Such duties in no way effect the price of the laborer's loaf, and tariff supporters are careful to take advantage of this fact, while to please the farmer, they endeavor to show that it does raise the price thereof, and the farmer is the gainer thereby. It is really wonderful what perversion of logic is necessary in the process of political tinkering, and how smilingly the absurd stuff is swallowed by those who might be expected to have greater powers of perception. But then the business of the politician and that of the showman are similar in many respects, and Barnum has said

that humbugs always paid much better than realities in his line.

### COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION.

It seems that all classes of the Manitoba people, with the exception of the commercial class, are interested in the bill for the redistribution of seats in the Local Legislature, now being rushed through at the far end of the session by Mr. Norquay and his supporters, and the interests of everything but trade have been more or less considered and discussed.

It seems that our legislators are to be increased from thirty one to thirty-five, and should the next house be as hopeful a collection as the present one, the increase will not be for the benefit of the province. Mr. Norquay laid down the principle in introducing the measure, that "regard had to be paid and was paid to long existing divisions", and in carrying out this principle the increase in membership of the house is distributed over constituencies of no trade importance, and as has been formerly the case, a few fossilized holes of constituencies in the Red River valley and outside of the city of Winnipeg can claim greater representation than half a dozen of the most progressive counties of the province. Yet the Minister of Agriculture has the cheek and impudence to inform the House that in the measure representation had been based upon population, a statement which requires only a knowledge of the elements of arithmetic to prove its absurdity. There can be but one opinion among unbiased people about the whole business, and that is that it is a fraud of the most glaring type, and its every clause has been framed with a complete disregard for the representation of the people, and with only one aim in view and that the strengthening of the chances of a return of the present administration to power. That Mr. Norquay and his friends will succeed in making their return to power pretty certain is a settled fact. The majority at their command in the House, are prepared to obey their commands, and echo in the most subservient and Poll-parrot-like manner their "me too" to the most flagrant outrages of justice. But there is even a worse feature than this in the whole matter, and that is that this throttling of the majority of the people to give power to a fossilized minority is applauded by many outside of the House as a piece of commendable political sharp

practice. The standard of political morals has become so low in this, and doubtless in other provinces of the Dominion, that politicians are considered entitled to such latitude in party management, and with a majority of our electors the most unscrupulous stifling of justice is all fair and legitimate, provided it is only used on the side of the party who expresses the opinion.

But to come to the commercial aspect of the redistribution, or rather the gerrymander bill. There is no attempt to give even one out of the four new members to a constituency, where a commercial representative could be elected, although the commercial interests have certainly made much greater progress during the past five years than those of agriculture. Nor is there even an attempt at grouping of some of the new towns of the province in such a manner, as to allow of some kind of trade representation in the new House. Only in the city of Winnipeg is there any opportunity of securing representatives of that kind, and we find that this city containing one-fourth of the population of the province, and almost as large a proportion of the assessable property, is allowed two out of the thirty-five representatives. Commerce therefore can have in the next Manitoba Legislature only a little less than one-seventeenth of the membership of that body, although those connected with trade, number at least two-fifths of the population of the province, and represent an equally large share of its assessable property. During the past two sessions of the Local Legislature men in trade felt keenly the want of commercial representatives there, and quite a few deputations from trading interests have had to go and beg from a Legislature containing scarcely a member who has any common interest with traders, relief from unpardonable injustice inflicted upon them, and we might add they had as a rule to plead in vain. Still now when trade representation is ignored in a redistribution measure, men engaged in it let all go by default, and ensconce themselves behind their old party prejudices. Some prominent business men in this city are afraid to press for increased commercial representation, for fear of increasing grit or tory representation, as the case may be, thus placing their prejudices before their real interests. Such men are fit subjects for pity, we will not say contempt.



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Trade Auctioneers and Commission  
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Have REMOVED to

**5 McDERMOT STREET WEST**

Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,  
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Auction Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing  
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**Every Wednesday & Thursday,**  
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**STEPHEN NAIRN,**  
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Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest  
rates to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.

**MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.**

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Accountants, Auditors, Commercial and  
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COR. PORTAGE AVENUE AND FORT STS.,  
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Special Attention given to **INSOLVENT MATTERS**  
**ESTATES IN TRUST** carefully and economically  
administered. **COLLECTIONS MADE.**

**Sparkling Lager Beer ! !**

Is now ready for the market at the

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

**Fine Stock Ales a Specialty**

**EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT**

In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada

ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,  
North Main Street, WINNIPEG.

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I am prepared to pay the Highest Market  
Price for

**HIDES !**

PELTS, WOOL AND TALLOW.

LEATHER FOR SALE.

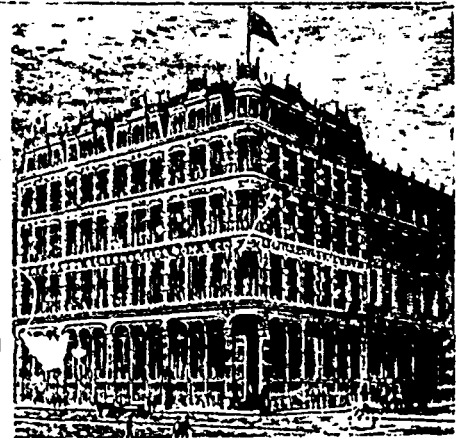
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**GENERAL DRY GOODS,**  
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Special attention given to

**Teas, Coffees, Canned Goods,**  
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Manufacturers of

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Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls  
Etc., Etc

Corner of William and Princess Streets

**WINNIPEG.**

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In monetary circles during the past week the course of events has not been marked by any occurrence of an unusual nature and everything has gone on in the even tenor of its way much the same as for the last month. There has been the usual call for commercial discounts, at the old rates of 7 per cent. for first-class paper and 8 to 9 per cent. for ordinary. Building operations now going on in the city have called forth some demand for money, but a good deal of this has gone to the loan companies. In mortgage loans on farm properties there is very little doing, but in city properties there has been an improved call for funds. A good many old mortgages are being cancelled and new ones taken out. The feeling in regard to city property has improved very much, and risks would now be taken as fair securities which would not have been looked at one or two years ago. Quite a number of changes in the ownership of properties have lately taken place and prices realized have not been far from the probable real value. Of course inflated values have not been realized and there is no present danger of the commercial interests of the city suffering from any abnormal advance in real property.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In wholesale trade circles during the past week there appeared to be a better undercurrent of feeling amongst dealers in some lines, brought about by an improvement in the demand. It would appear that the demand for merchandise has been on the increase and that the aggregate trade of the week has been in excess of the movement for some weeks back. In a number of miscellaneous branches a fairly active season has been enjoyed, mainly felt in those lines influenced by warm weather and the commencement of building operations. In staple lines, however, there is little if any improvement to note, and not much appearance of the usual sorting trade. Travellers lately returned from the country report stocks held by retailers as large. The keen competition going on between the large number of additional houses having representatives here this season has had the effect of loading up the country pretty thoroughly with general merchandise, especially in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., and it is now considered certain that many country dealers are carrying larger stocks than they should now have on hand, bought through the temptation of longer credits than have been usually given here. This will account for the backwardness in the sorting trade. Collections have not improved and the feeling in this respect is rather stringent.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Some dealers report that spring trade in cross plows, harrows, seeders, etc., now over for the season, has been heavier than last year, while others have experienced a slightly smaller trade. A conservative estimate would place the aggregate spring trade at a fraction under last year. But while this has been the case, it is also certain that the season will prove a more profitable one to dealers than last year. Business has

been conducted in a more economical way, and trade has been done on a cash basis to a greater extent than previously. Stocks have also been lighter, and there has been a general desire shown to abstain from pushing trade in canvassing. It is therefore clear that a much larger trade could have been done had business been pushed with the energy usually shown in the implement line. The trade in harvesting machinery promises well, and a fair number of orders have already been taken. There is little doing in the way of collections, and payments not made by the first of April usually stand over till fall. One favorable feature is found in the fact that a good many old accounts of several years' standing have been settled up this spring.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been no change in this branch. Business remains very quiet and with only a light sorting trade for the season. Collections about an average.

## CLOTHING.

One house reports a fair sorting trade and also an excellent start made in orders for fall delivery. Other dealers have not experienced much improvement yet. Collections have been slow.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Dealers have enjoyed a healthy increase in the call for their goods, and a fairly satisfactory trade has been done during the week, though there has been nothing like a rush of business. Collections have also been fairly good.

## DRY GOODS.

In this staple line the week has continued about the same as the previous one, which means that business has been very slow. The season is now well into the time when a fairly brisk sorting trade should be doing, but so far there has been little encouragement to dealers from this source. Travellers now on the road report stocks heavy throughout the country and little broken as yet. Each one of the host of travellers now drumming the count will do something, and the number and quantity of orders taken by any particular one must therefore be light. Many of the travellers can hardly pay expenses. Collections are rather slow.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade continues about as usual and prices are still unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphin, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c; American camphor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; sulphur, roll, \$2.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, 6 to 7c.

## FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Dealers are having a quiet time in this branch at present, and travellers on the road have been making light returns. Collections fair.

## FISH.

Some fresh Lake Superior white were in the market, but the quantity was limited and was soon exhausted. Other fresh water varieties are confined to river fish. Fresh sea fish are in good supply. Prices are as follows. Salt white, \$4 per bbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per oil; salmon, \$17 per bbl, mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per lb; fresh sea fish are quoted: cod 8c, haddock 8c, halibut 16c, shad 16c, flounders 12c, lobsters 19c.

## FRUITS.

Dealers have had a brisk country trade, probably induced by the near approach of the 24th of May holiday. Some new consignments of apples have been in this market, and these have sold at from \$2 to \$4.50 per bbl. Fancy apples bring \$5 and some are held higher. Bananas are now in good supply. Strawberries have been brought in by retail dealers in limited quantities. Quotations are as follows: California Oranges, \$6.50 per box, Sarento, \$7.50, Blood oranges, ½ boxes, \$4 to \$4.50. Apples fancy \$5 to \$6; Bananas \$4 to \$5.50 per bunch. Messina lemons, \$8.00; valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4.00 to \$4.25; black crown \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 15c for raw; figs 18c to 20c.; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

## FUEL.

Prices for coal and wood are unchanged as follows: poplar \$3.25; to \$3.35; oak \$5.00 to \$5.50; tamarac \$4.50. Prices are for lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50, and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Blacksmiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. Galt coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

## FURNITURE.

About the only thing which may be said about this branch is that trade is very quiet and apparently not likely to be otherwise for some time. Collections slow.

## FURS.

Considerable movement has been going on in furs and consignments have now commenced to come in freely for the season. So far consignments have been largely composed of lynx, which appear to be very plentiful this year. Prices for lynx have been easier. Otter and beaver have not come in much yet. Rats are very scarce this year. Cable advices state that prices for most leading furs are easier.

## GROCERIES.

A fair average movement has been going on in groceries. Domestic canned goods continue firm and prices tending upward. Tomatoes are now quoted at \$3.75. Sugars hold firm. Teas steady. Collections fair. Prices are as follows: yellow 7½ to 7¾c; granulated 8¾c; lump 9½ Cofees, Rio, 12 to 13½c; Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suoy young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hysoa 25 to 50c; Season's congons, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sugar, cane, \$2 to \$2.20; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

## HIDES.

Prices rule steady and unchanged as fol-

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

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

Dealers report a moderate to fair demand for their ware, and slow collections. Prices are: quoted 1c higher. Quotations are as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

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

#### LUMBER.

The call from the city continues fairly active and in excess of the trade doing at the same time for two years back. Since the completion of seeding the demand from the country has improved and is expected to increase steadily.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

A better movement has again set in, but trade is still on the quiet side, the weather having been too wet to induce much of a demand. Quotations are as follows: turpentine 80c; lused oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.00 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, head-light, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine, 7.50; No 1 \$7.00; No 2, \$6.50 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A good trade is reported in the demand for manufactured goods. In saddlery hardware and harness sundries there is only a light trade at present. Collections are slow.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The immediate trade doing is of moderate proportion and not as brisk as last month, which is said to have been the best month for two years. Collections easy.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

Scarcely any movement in this branch, and little business looked for until the new licenses have been granted. Quotations are: Gooderman & Wort's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennesy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.50 to \$10.00; Martell and Henney's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Farmers have now concluded all their spring seeding and planting, and having put their premises in order are once more at liberty to give attention to other pursuits. Nothing more can now be done but to leave the fields of grain to nature to complete what has already been done under such favorable conditions. This being the case farmers have been giving their attention to hauling in grain once more, and during the past week a moderate quantity has been delivered at points throughout the province. Buyers have been replaced at some points from which they were withdrawn during seeding time. The weather has continued most favorable for the growing crops, and parties who have lately returned from trips throughout the country give glowing accounts of the condition of the crops. Along the railways the prairie is now covered with waving grain. Prices have held steady in all grains. Provisions have been in better demand and at firm prices.

#### WHEAT.

Deliveries by farmers at provincial points have been fairly large for the season, and now that spring work is over, it is likely that the balance of the surplus wheat in the country will be marketed within the next few weeks. Some shipments of No. 3 damaged wheat have been made and the demand for this quality has been greater. The wheat in store at Lake Superior ports has been moving out rapidly since the opening of navigation, and stocks have now been considerably reduced. Elevators and warehouses throughout the province have also been well emptied of stocks held before the commencement of seeding. Prices have been very steady during the week. At provincial points a good sample of hard wheat would bring about 65c. On track here prices are as follows: No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c.

#### FLOUR.

The export flour market continues very quiet. A deputation of millers waited on traffic manager Kerr, in regard to the tariff on flour via the lakes, which is 11 cents higher this year than last season, while the tariff on wheat remains the same. The millers claimed that they had been buying wheat and manufacturing flour with the expectation of shipping at the same rates as last year, and that on this account they had paid higher prices for wheat than they otherwise would have done. With the low prices prevailing in the east for flour, they would be compelled to close down unless the old rates were restored. The difference in the tariff on wheat and flour practically amounted to a discrimination in favor of eastern millers to that extent. It is understood that the rates on flour will be reduced 5c, or within 3c of the wheat tariff. In the meantime a number of the mills, both city and provincial, have either closed down or are running on half time, and production has therefore been greatly curtailed. Prices here for small lots are unchanged as follows: patents, 2.45; strong bakers, \$2.15; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.10 to \$1.20.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

Steady and unchanged at \$10.25 for bran and \$11.25 for shorts.

#### EGGS.

Receipts still come to hand liberally and prices have been easy. Consignments will not now bring over \$ to 9c.

#### OATMEAL.

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

#### POTATOES.

Offerings continue fairly liberal and prices about the same as previous quotations, at 25 to 30c.

#### CHEESE.

Receipts continue to come to hand more freely and the supply is now in excess of the demand. Prices have gradually declined and at the close of the week consignments would not bring over 9 to 10c. Another drop to 8c is expected.

#### BUTTER.

Early in the week prices held the same as reported for the previous week, but later more liberal receipts depressed the market and prices fell away to 17 to 18c for choice rolls. The feeling continued easy and prices tended downward to the close, some lots of new rolls not bringing more than 15c.

#### OATS.

There has been very little doing. Car lots were not wanted and would not bring over 24 to 25c. Stocks in the city are quite large enough for all demands.

#### BARLEY.

There have been no transactions in this grain for some time, and it is doubtful if there is any quantity left in the country.

#### BACON.

There has been an improved demand at steady prices. Dry salt has sold at \$½ to \$¾c, smoked 9¼ to 9½c, rolls 11c, breakfast bacon 11c, old dry salt 7½c.

#### HAMS.

Have been in better demand, principally from the city trade, with prices firm at 12½ to 13c.

#### MESS PORK.

Easier and quiet at 14.50 to \$15.00.

#### MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

#### LARD.

No change to note in prices. Quotations are: \$2.10 per pail; or 9½c per lb for tierces.

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Offerings have been limited in extent and taken by lutchers at 5½ to 6c.

#### DRESSED MEATS.

Hind quarters of beef are quoted at 9½ to 10c and full carcasses at 7 to 8c. Mutton is firm at 14c and veal higher at 16c.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

The local market has been comparatively dull, the past week, the weakness elsewhere causing our operators to move with caution, but toward the close there was a better feeling in certain circles, owing to a well defined impression that the heavy and continuous decline had reached a point where a considerable reaction is to be expected. Nothing very definite has developed, however, to strengthen this impression. It may be said that the heavy decrease in the visible was to a great extent unexpected, but if it had any effect on prices, it was a depressing one. As a bull argument it came too late to have effect. Estimates which sound wild are being made on the next decrease, but should it reach the top figures published, its effect is problematical, owing to the conservatism everywhere displayed. The times are undoubtedly ripe for a sudden turn and a moderately large upward movement, but the

situation is too complicated to admit of any definite estimate as to its inception or scope. A further decline would not be surprising, but wheat is too cheap to count on this as a probability.

Crop conditions in the spring wheat states have never been better than now at this season. The plant has grown steadily, but the cool weather has prevented that rapid growth which results in too much straw, and a fairly good season will guarantee the largest and best crop of spring wheat ever raised.

Receipts have been quite large, and shipments above those of any week for some time.

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

	May 20.				1885.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing		
Wheat, No. 1 hard..	77	75	75	92½	
No 1 north'n	74	72	72	89	
" 2	71	69	69	86	

Futures have been quite active, the decline being about the same as in cash wheat, June 1 hard closing at 76 and July at 77½. Coarse grains have been in fair demand and firm, corn closing at 33 to 33½, oats at 32 to 33c and rye at 49 to 51c, all by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Has been weak and lower, bulk bran closing at \$6.25 to \$6.75, and shorts at \$6 50 to \$7 per ton.

FLOUR.—While buyers have apparently decided that flour is cheap, and are taking it more freely than for some time, the success they have met with in fighting for concessions has been so good that they continue the same policy, though with less vigor. Millers are not meeting them more than half way, however, and some complain that the demand is unsteady and not encouraging. The demand for Bakers' is a trifle lighter, while that for other grades shows some improvement, and this is a relief to the general market. Export inquiry is better, though at 2 to 3d. below the views of millers. Domestic demand is fairly active.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.35 to \$4.60; straights, \$4.10 to \$4.30; first bakers', \$3.35 to \$3.60; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10; best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 280 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 19lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Nearly the full active milling capacity of Minneapolis is now in operation. The only mills idle being four, none of which have run very regularly for some time. The output last week showed a slight increase, and it will undoubtedly be still more augmented this week. The total product of the mills for the week ending Saturday was 120,700 bbls.—averaging 20,112 bbls.—against 116,000 bbls. the preceding week, and 132,920 bbls. for the corresponding time in 1885. One more mill with a working capacity of 1,760 bbls. was started up Monday, making a total number of 19 mills in operation to-day, with a maximum capacity of over 29,069 bbls. The daily production is well toward 23,000 bbls. The warmer weather causes the wheat to grind "tough," and the

milling capacity of a given amount of machinery is much below what it was last fall, which accounts for the difference between the maximum and working capacity. Most of the mills have a considerable number of orders ahead, and are making all the flour they can comfortably. There is some inquiry for flour reported, though at slightly lower prices, and more or less orders are being accepted. Some millers look upon the milling situation more favorably than for some time, and not a few express their belief of being able to run their mills steadily for some time.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	May 18.	May 11.	May 4.
Wheat, bus	421,300	443,300	510,400
Flour, bbls	375	575	245
Millstuff, tons	82	104	12

	SHIPMENTS.		
	May 18.	May 11.	May 4.
Wheat, bus	149,550	99,205	105,600
Flour, bbls	103,750	93,500	105,129
Millstuff, tons	4,014	3,608	3,207

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	May 17.	May 10.
No. 1 hard, bus..	1,797,795	1,747,902
No. 1 northern, bus	1,268,476	1,265,504
No. 2 northern, bus	555,695	528,770
No. 3,	5,340	6,805
Rejected	33,095	33,855
Special bins	795,431	933,238
	* 4,455,832	4,516,074

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

	ST. PAUL.		
	May 19.	May 12.	May 5.
In elevators—			
bus	955,000	960,000	982,000

	DULUTH.		
	May 17.	May 10.	May 3.
In store, bus. . .	6,491,390	7,114,308	7,440,485
Afloat, bus. . .	—	124,521	124,521
Total, bus. . .	6,491,390	7,238,829	7,565,006

—Northwest Miller.

Scotch Fife.

A Canadian paper, evidently at a loss to find matter for its many columns, gravely announces that Scotch fife wheat has become worthless and calls for a "thoroughly good spring wheat" for the farmers of Ontario. This paper says that "the days of the old fife, with its fine quality, heavy yield, and remarkable ability to resist the parasitic enemies of the grain crops, are looked back to with regret. That wheat, at first, seemed to have lost none of its characteristics by transference to Canada; but like other varieties away from certain conditions of climate and soil, it deteriorated, and in many localities fife is not now cultivated." The latter statement is undoubtedly true, but the cause is to be found in the fact that farmers have abandoned fife because, after long cropping, the soil became exhausted and they tried new and soft varieties in the hope of getting

larger yields. It has been demonstrated that no wheat grown on this earth is so free from disease of every sort as Scotch fife, that with careful selection of seed, proper care of the soil and wise rotation in cropping, it will yield well for an indefinite period. This being true, we deny that Scotch fife has deteriorated and affirm that it is the best and most reliable variety of spring wheat known on this continent. Farmers or newspapers taking an opposite view merely expose ignorance which should be concealed.—Northwestern Miller.

Prices Then and Now.

There are still persons who cherish the delusion that the prices of farm products have either declined or not much improved, while manufactured articles have increased in cost. This delusion came partly from the almost universal belief that the golden age was during our grandfather's time, and partly from the false statements in the doctrinaire prints. If we go back seventy years, and compare prices then with prices now, the delusion disappears. The prices of what the farmer had to sell then and what he has to sell now, as well as the price of farm labor, will be found in the subjoined table:

	1816.	1886.
Wheat, per bushel. . . . .	\$0.44	\$0.99
Oats, per bushel. . . . .	.15	.41
Corn, per bushel. . . . .	.20	.46
Barley, per bushel. . . . .	.25	.80
Butter, per pound. . . . .	.12	.32
Cheese, per pound. . . . .	.16	.10
Eggs, per dozen. . . . .	.05	.12
Cows, per head. . . . .	15.00	50.00
Hay, per ton. . . . .	5.00	17.00
Straw, per ton. . . . .	4.00	15.50
Sheep, per head. . . . .	.75	2.00
Farm labor, per month. . . . .	8.00	18.00

As this would be an imperfect showing without a comparison of prices for some of the articles the farmer must buy, we append the following table:

	1816.	1886.
Steel, per pound. . . . .	\$0.17	\$0.12
Nails, per pound. . . . .	.12	.04
Broadcloth, per yard. . . . .	16.00	4.00
Wool blankets, per pair. . . . .	15.00	7.00
Cotton cloth, per yard. . . . .	.30	.12
C. lico, per yard. . . . .	.25	.06
Salt, per bushel. . . . .	\$1.00 to \$4.00	15 to 25c.

It will be seen that the cost of farm labor has increased rather more than 100 per cent. But the selling price of farm products has increased all the way from 100 to 400 per cent. At the same time the cost of most of the staples the farmer must buy has decreased from 20 to 50 per cent. Were we to compare the dwellings of the farmers of to-day with those of the farmer of even fifty years ago, it would be seen that he is not only able to live better and more comfortably but quite willing to do so. If we examine his tool house, we shall find single implements there worth the entire lot his grandfather owned and thought sufficient.—Philadelphia North American.

Montreal wholesale merchants are moving to have a court established for the investigation of customs cases, and to do away with special agents.

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**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO.**

Wheat again got down to a lower range of prices and trading for the first three days of last week was done at about 1c under ruling prices for the previous week. On Thursday a gain of about a cent was recorded, and a somewhat better feeling prevailed during most of the balance of the week. To all appearance the situation has not materially changed from what it was one week ago, though crop reports have not been quite as favorable as for the previous week. However, nothing very authentic has been reported in regard to damages to crops, and it is evident notwithstanding the diminished area sown, the excellent condition of the growing crops promises a much larger yield than last year, unless serious damage yet results over a wide extent of country, something not at all impossible, though hardly probable after so late a time in the season. The principal bull argument is found in the larger decrease in the visible supply as last reported, and the decrease for the current week promises to be still further augmented, judging from the export movement during the week. The decrease in the visible supply for the week ending May 15th was 2,306,397 bushels, leaving the total visible supply for the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains at 39,590,501 bushels, as compared with 40,921,933 bushels on the same date last year. This showing is the most encouraging feature for the week, and should the improvement in the export movement continue, stock will be considerably reduced by the time new wheat commences to come in, which will allow of the commencement of next fall's trading at better values than can now be expected. However the opinion seems to be pretty general that values must reach even a lower basis than present ruling prices, in view of the expected increase in the crop of 1886. Corn and oats have shown few features of particular importance. Provisions have ruled quiet and easy.

Wheat opened on Monday at Saturday's closing prices, but the tone was dull and spiritless. An estimated heavy decrease in the visible supply and less favorable crop reports failed to strengthen the market to any noticeable extent, and prices steadily declined from the outset. June dropped off 1/2c, July 1/2c and August 1c, where prices remained for a time, and then declined 1/2 to 3/4c all around. The last decline was brought about by a report from New York that there was no sale for the wheat that had reached there by the Erie Canal on Sunday. Just before the close of the morning session a slight rally occurred, on the report of the engagement of vessel room for 135,000 bushels of wheat. In the afternoon wheat was again weak. Corn broke 1/2 to 1c, under pressure to sell. Oats were also easier, showing a loss of 1/4 to 3/8c, in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were dull and without special feature. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.74 1/2	\$0.75 1/2
Corn .. .. .	35 1/2	36
Oats .. .. .	28 1/2	28
Pork .. .. .	8.77 1/2	8.77 1/2
Lard .. .. .	5.95	5.87 1/2

Wheat broke 1c on Tuesday right at the opening, June going down to 74 1/2c, July 76 1/2c and August 77 1/2. There was a rush to sell and nobody to buy, and consequently the market was entirely without support. It was reported that a bucket-shop syndicate had thrown 1,000,000 bushels of wheat on the market, for the purpose of freezing out a numerous army of country speculators, who had followed their margins down to 75 to 75 1/2c. This report was believed in by many, who see in it the reason for the steady decline in prices, in spite of the more favorable conditions developed of late in the export movement. When the pressure was taken of the market advanced, with heavy trading on the up grade. In the afternoon wheat was firm on the report of sales for export in New York. Corn opened weak, but speculative influences sent prices up 1/2 to 3/8c, with a partial decline later. Oats were steady. Provisions were firm throughout. Sales of pork were made at an advance of 12 1/2c but the afternoon prices were lower. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.74	\$0.75 1/2
Corn .. .. .	35 1/2	36 1/2
Oats .. .. .	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pork .. .. .	8.77 1/2	8.77 1/2
Lard .. .. .	5.95	5.95

Wheat opened weak on Wednesday and 1/2c lower, but this proved to be about the bottom for the day. Prices soon advanced 1/2c on the report that 235,000 bushels had been taken for export. Later it turned out that the amount was much less than first reported, and prices again weakened. The market held firm for the balance of the day, on an estimated decrease in the visible of from 3 to 4 million bushels of wheat and flour for the current week. Corn was fairly strong in a speculative way. Oats steady. Provisions were weak and trading rather active. Receipts of hogs continue heavy. Closing prices were:

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.74 1/2	75 1/2
Corn .. .. .	35 1/2	36 1/2
Oats .. .. .	28 1/2	28 1/2
Pork .. .. .	8.60	8.60
Lard .. .. .	5.92 1/2	5.95

On Thursday the market showed a stronger tendency and considerably activity was observed. There was a considerable range in prices and closing figures were at the top. Cash sold from 74 1/2 to 75 1/2c, July closed at 76 1/2c. Pork was again weak and lower, closing at the bottom. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	75 1/2	76 1/2
Corn .. .. .	36 1/2	—
Oats .. .. .	28 1/2	—
Pork .. .. .	8.47 1/2	8.50
Lard .. .. .	5.90	5.90

Wheat was again fairly firm on Friday, during the early portion of the morning session, but later a decline set in, and the close was lower than yesterday. There was a considerable range in prices, May selling from 75 1/2 to 76 1/2c. July closed at 76 1/2c. In pork there was a light range in prices and the feeling was generally quiet and easier. Closing prices were:—

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.75 1/2	76 1/2
Corn .. .. .	—	—
Oats .. .. .	—	—
Pork .. .. .	8.50	8.50
Lard .. .. .	5.90	5.92 1/2

On Saturday the markets were steady as is usually the case on that day, and at the close prices were very slightly changed as follows:

	May.	June.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.75 1/2	76 1/2
Corn .. .. .	36 1/2	—
Oats .. .. .	28 1/2	28
Pork .. .. .	8.55	8.55
Lard .. .. .	5.92 1/2	5.92 1/2

**TORONTO.**

**STOCKS.**

The feature of the stock market here last week was the general decline in bank stocks, in sympathy with the decline in the Bank of Montreal stocks. The only bank not showing a decline, as compared with one week ago, was the Standard. Assurance stocks were firm and higher, British and Western each selling up 4 points. Northwest Land was held at 75. Closing bids on May 18, as compared with May 12, were as follows:

	May 19.	May 12.
Montreal .. .. .	215	207 1/2
Ontario .. .. .	115 1/2	115
Toronto .. .. .	201 1/2	196
Merchants' .. .. .	124 1/2	122
Commerce .. .. .	122 1/2	121 1/2
Imperial .. .. .	137 1/2	133
Federal .. .. .	112 1/2	109 1/2
Dominion .. .. .	259 1/2	209
Standard .. .. .	124	124 1/2
Hamilton .. .. .	135	132
Northwest Land .. .. .	72	73 1/2
C.P.R. Bonds .. .. .	103 1/2	—
do Stocks .. .. .	—	64 1/2

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

The grain market has been very unsettled and irregular, in sympathy with outside markets. Local dealers were at a loss just what course to pursue, and generally concluded to await further developments. In provisions trading has been backward and prices steady.

**WHEAT.**

There has been very little trading in wheat during the week in the face of the unsettled condition of outside markets. Prices have held little more than nominal as follows: No. 2 fall \$0 to \$1c, No. 3 fall, 79c, No. 2 spring \$2 to \$3, No. 2 red winter, \$2 to \$3c.

**FLOUR.**

There has been practically nothing doing in flour and prices are quoted the same as last week, at \$3.65 for superior extra and, \$3.55 for extra. Patents \$3.90 to \$4.25.

**OATS.**

The offerings continue in excess of the demand, and prices are weak. A car of light sold at 31 1/2c on track.

**BARLEY.**

The market is dull, and prices purely nominal.

**PEAS.**

There is very little doing, and prices are nominal at 59 to 60c for No. 2.

**RYE.**

The market is weak, sales being reported at equal to 53c here.



## POTATOES.

Offerings have been abundant and prices weak. Early rose sold on track at 40c and white varieties at 55c.

## APPLES.

Nothing doing in car lots. Small lots have sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.00.

## EGGS.

Offering continue fairly liberal and are taken steadily at 11 to 12c for case lots.

## BUTTER.

Receipts of large rolls have continued to come forward freely, and prices have been on the decline. Choice large rolls sold at 13 to 14c, and fair at 12 to 13c. Choice dairy in tubs brings 16c and store packed 12 to 13c.

## CHEESE.

New cheese has been in fair supply and in small lots brought 10 to 10½c, with sales of 50 boxes and upward at 9½c. Old is nearly out of the market.

## PORK.

Dull and steady at \$13.50 for sir all lots.

## BACON.

Has held steady in price and the demand limited. Prices were as follows:—Long-clear in tons and cases fairly active at 7½ to 7¾c; Cumberland inactive at 6½ to 7c, and sweet pickled at 7½ to 8c. Snot rolls in good demand at 8½ to 9c; bellies at 10 to 11c, and boneless at 11c, with some old offered at 7½ to 8c. Large lots could have been obtained at a shade under quotations.

## HAMS.

Hams have been scarce and in good demand. Smoked sold in lots of 50 to 100 at 10½ to 11c. Smaller lots brought ¾c more.

## LARD.

Large pails have sold at 8½c and small pails at 9 to 9½, according to quantity.

## HOGS.

Have been readily taken at \$6.50 to \$7 for all offered.

## Movements of Business Men.

Wm. Elliott, of John Elliott & Sons, returned to London, Ontario, last week.

Jos. Bartles, manager Standard Oil Co., returned from St. Paul last week.

Mr. Glines, of Glines & Co., commission merchants, was confined to the house for a week from the effects of a severe cold. He is now around again.

W. D. Pettigrew & Co., wholesale and retail hardware dealers of this city, have presented the firemen with \$30 in aid of their benevolent fund, as a recognition of services rendered.

## Manitoba.

PARRISH, of Parrish, Hanbary & Co., grain dealers, Brandon, lost about \$800 by fire last week, by the burning of a building used as a warehouse.

A DEPARTATION of millers waited on traffic manager Kerr, of the C.P.R., on Tuesday last, and urged a reduction in the freight tariff on flour from the Northwest and Montreal.

THE saw, shingle and planing mill at Boissemain, owned by S. C. Smith, was destroyed by fire on Sunday of last week. The loss is placed at about \$6,500, without insurance.

THE Brandon Assessor finds the population of that place to be 3,116, against 2,087 last year, a gain of 29. During the year there have been 24 births and 33 deaths registered. Of

the population there are 370 married males and 378 married females, and 793 single males and 577 single females. The assessment is \$5,816,530—\$1,316,690 real estate, \$251,040 personal property and \$4,248,800 for buildings.

## Recent Legal Decisions.

AGRICULTURAL CONTRACT — MEANING OF "NET PROCEEDS."—A stipulation between a planter and his manager provided that the latter should receive as compensation for his services one-third of the net proceeds of the crops raised by him. The Supreme Court of Louisiana held, in the case of *Gomez vs. Levy*, that the net proceeds must be construed to mean the proceeds realized from the crops after the deduction of all charges and outlay, such as costs of cultivating, of saving, of shipping and of selling the same. In such a contract, the court further ruled, a stipulation that the manager or employe is to share in the losses of the enterprise could not be construed as including the loss of working animals by death from natural causes.—*Brulstreet's*

## A Large Business.

Alfred Krupp owns probably the largest business in the world dependent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen occupy more than five hundred acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,605, the members of their families 45,776, making 65,381 persons supported by the works. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four sea steamers, and there are connected with his Essen works 42 miles of railway, employing 28 locomotives and 883 cars, 69 horses, with 191 wagons, and 40 miles of telegraph wire, with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatuses. The establishment possesses a grand chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic atelier, a printing office, with three steam and six hand presses, and a book-binding room. The establishment even runs a hotel in Essen.—*Exchange.*

## How Rain is Produced.

Did it ever occur to the reader that there is just as much water in the air above him on a clear, bright day as on a cloudy or rainy one? Rain does not come from somewhere else, or if it is wafted over you by the wind from elsewhere, the water that was over you is simply wafted on to some other place. What is said above explains this. Water is absorbed in the air above us at a certain temperature, and it becomes insensible. Cool that air by a wind draft of cooler atmosphere, or by electrical or chemical influences, and the moment the air becomes cooler it gives up some of the watery particles that were insensible or invisible at the higher temperature. These small particles thus given out unite, and when enough of them coalesce, abstract the light and show as clouds. When enough of them unite to be too heavy to float in the air, they begin to descend; pair after pair of them come together until a raindrop is formed. One of these minute rain drops is made up of millions of infinitely small watery particles,

As passing over the tops of mountains is cooled down so that it gives up a good deal of the concealed watery vapor, and hence little rain falls in the region along the ice side of such mountains. This is why so little rain falls in Colorado, and in other places north and south of that state. The prevailing winds blow from the west, and the cool tops of the Rocky Mountains lower their temperature, and thus take out the moisture that would otherwise fall in rain.

## Can A Human Being Become Petrified?

A medical journal, in an article on petrification of the human body, says: "Petrification of the body of a warm blooded animal never has been known, and it is quite safe to say, never has taken place. The condition of the body which leads to such a misconception is not that of petrification, but of saponification. It is explained that nitrogenous tissues give off ammonia, and this, attacking the fats of the body, produces adipocere, a hard form of soap." A gentleman at the New Orleans fair saw a barrel of pork labeled, "Pork floating in the Mississippi river in an advanced state of petrification." Being skeptical as to the capacity of rocks to float, he chipped off a piece and found that the hog, like the human being under like circumstances, had merely turned to adipocere.

## Raisin Making in California.

The grapes are purchased on the vines, some by actual weight, others by estimating the crop from weighing the product of every tenth vine. The grapes are picked by crews of men under experienced foremen, and are placed in trays or wooden frames, which are piled on top of each other in wagons and taken to the scales, weighed and then taken to the drying grounds. These consist of about sixty acres of land, smoothed and cleaned like a brick yard, and the grapes are spread out in long rows to dry in the sun. Ten days or two weeks from the "laying down" is usually about the time required to dry them, and then those thoroughly cured are taken up and put in the sweat boxes. Probably one-third are not yet cured, and those are turned over and placed in narrow rows until the action of Old Sol has made them ready. The enormous quantity of grapes handled by one firm can be estimated when it is known that at one time this sixty acre plot was covered, and a portion of it has been covered the second time. Teams are continually coming and going, and a small army of men are employed to take off the grapes and keep the teams on the move. Many women and girls are also employed picking up the loose raisins which have fallen from the stems. The trays are of a number and capacity to hold three hundred tons of grapes. Another thing which catches the eye at the drying ground is the preparation made for possible rains, in the shape of rolls of oil paper stacked up in all directions. This paper is in sheets about four feet in width and sixteen feet long, prepared to withstand rain by dipping it in boiled oil.

Two carloads of paper and fifty barrels of oil have been used this season, but as yet it has not been found necessary to use the paper.



When properly dried the grapes are taken up and put into sweat boxes, probably 75 to 100 pounds to the box, and hauled to the packing house, where they are piled from the floor to the ceiling in the front room. They are left here some ten days and passed through a sweating process, the object being to equalize the moisture contained in them. When placed in boxes some are much drier than others, but when ready for the packer, the intention is to make them, as nearly as possible, equal and uniform in that regard. Four layers are placed in a box, and each layer is weighed by the packer, and the whole must make exactly the twenty packages required. When a box is filled the packer takes it to the scales near the door, presided over by an expert in the business, who carefully weighs and examines it, and if all right, is carried to the next room, where it is nailed up and the corners smoothed off, and it is ready for shipment. Particular care is exercised in grading and weighing.

The most of the packers are Chinamen, and as usual they soon become experts at the business, putting up from ten to twelve boxes a day. White men fill all the responsible stations, it evidently being considered necessary to keep a close and vigilant watch over the "heathen" to keep him from resorting to "ways that are dark." Occasionally a box goes back to the packer and is upset on his table, as a gentle reminder that first-class work must be done all the time.

The box lids are branded by a powerful cylinder press run by horse power, and it is rather amusing to a printer to watch the modus operandi of this coarse grained printing. Checks are used in every department, a packer receiving a check for each box delivered at the scales. The work promises to last until Christmas or New Year's before the whole crop is disposed of, but the favorable weather which the raisin-makers have been blessed with will facilitate their operations, and if it continues for another month they will have the most of the work done.—*Exchange.*

### Florida Strawberries.

The strawberry men are handling more money than the orange men, and will for some years to come. Yesterday's shipment, from this place reached the respectable aggregate of 1,752 quarts, for which there was paid \$178 for transportation. The New York dealer C. S. Darling, owns four refrigerator cars, which are hauled for him by the F. R. & N. Co., for the special accommodation of the strawberry men. The car yesterday was full—about 5,000 quarts—when it left this station on the noon passenger train. A visit to the large plantations of Messrs Shipmen, Lewis & McCulley, Noble, Stafford, Knickerbocker and many others, discloses a high state of activity. The price obtained for the first shipments—\$1.50 a quart—of course does not prevail yet, still they are getting 40 to 50c clear of expenses, which pays pretty well. The productiveness of the plants is astonishing. I counted on a single plant in William Fisher's beds, 138 berries and fertile blossoms. On a patch containing 2,444 square feet (52x47) Mr. G. Mattison picked yesterday 40 quarts, of which he shipped 27 quarts,

The pre eminent fact in all this matter is that it is mostly young orange groves which are producing these yields—a fact full of encouragement to men of small capital. I do not see why the combined orange and strawberry system should not become as celebrated as the "tulle culture" of North Italy, which consists of Mulberry trees and grape vines growing in rows, with wheat in the strips between. The strawberry will pay current expenses and make the living, and the orange would come in as the resource for old age.—*Bradford Times-Union.*

### British Trade Situation.

In discussing the commercial and financial situation and outlook, the *London Daily News* takes a more hopeful view than for some time past. This is based first on a moderate but apparently healthful and steady revival in the volume of imports after a period of contraction following a period of excessive importation; second, on the likelihood that the "overtrading," begun in 1882, has had time to correct itself in the reaction which has followed it; and third, because "stocks of various articles are reduced." The latter applies particularly to cotton and wheat, and will, it is believed, soon apply to timber stocks.

### The Bear Side.

The bear side of the wheat market has been the winning side for so long that it is perfectly natural for the majority of traders to assume that there is no such thing as a marked advance in prices among the probabilities. A few desperately angry bulls have been working for a long time to gain a following sufficient to enable them to retrieve heavy losses, but although they have called to their aid resources and expedients which in other seasons would have proven effective, it can not be said that they have accomplished anything. The result is that the bears are gaining strength and confidence and are now flushed with the success of the raid which they have just made. The country is full of wheat, mills are idle or doing light work, and with an ordinarily good summer the new crop will be an abundant one. These are the bear factors. To support the other side and enable it to win, we must have bad weather over large areas, at or before harvest, a foreign war, or a very heavy foreign demand for our wheat and flour during the next two months.—*Northwestern Miller.*

### The British Policy Breaking Down

The prostration of British agriculture is not the result of a single bad season, as there seems to be a disposition in British official circles to represent. The causes are far-reaching. Wheat production in the Kingdom may or may not decrease 25 per cent this year; there have been many similar predictions, though none of them have been quite realized; but it is the fact that within ten years the decline in production of food has been very great, and the dependence of the British population upon foreign sources of food supply has steadily and greatly increased.

In looking for the causes, it is impossible to

ignore such facts as were presented by Mr. Wallace in a recent publication; for instance, that fully 1,000,000 workers had been withdrawn from agricultural production within a comparatively limited period and gathered to suffer in cities. This change has been going on in good seasons and in bad. It is due primarily to the land laws of the kingdom, which make it impossible for the tiller of the soil to acquire that permanence of tenure and to secure that equity in treatment which are necessary to the prosperity of his industry. It is due, second to British modes of taxation, which are framed with the free-trade idea of making Great Britain supreme in manufactures, and which therefore seek cheap labor and cheap living at any sacrifice. In consequence, the burdens borne by the holders and actual cultivators of the land are disproportionately heavy. It is especially due in no small degree to direct and fatal competition to which British monometallism and the development of industry in India by British capital and the building of railways have subjected British farmers.

In short, the free-trade policy of Great Britain, in all its phases, having been intended for the development of manufactures is proving the ruin of British agriculture. The story would not be complete without mention of the great prostration of British manufactures also. In denying to those manufactures a healthy and growing home market, and making the prosperity of the Kingdom wholly dependent on foreign markets for British manufactured products, that policy has been striving to resist and thwart those natural laws which incite every nation to develop and diversify its own industries, which tend to build up the cotton manufacture in India and the cloth manufacture in Germany and the iron and steel manufacture in the United States. British laws cannot resist or appeal the laws of nature. Hence it is, that the British policy tends to inevitable decay, as well for British manufactures as for British agriculture.—*New York Tribune.*

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**Hand Grenades for Extinguishing Fire.**

A number of German servants have been recently engaged in investigations into the manufacture of these new weapons against fire. One of the first grenades put on the market was found to contain some free carbonic acid gas — under feeble pressure a considerable sediment of carbonate or bicarbonate of soda and a liquid containing in solution common salt and chloride of ammonium, also sulphate of ammonium. Since this was made, however, the composition has been simplified, and Dr. Geissler has made the following three analysis. In Heyward's hand-grenade the bottle was found to contain a yellowish, slightly turbid aqueous liquid, containing in solution 15.7 per cent. of chloride of magnesium, with the usual impurities of crude salt. The contents weighed 760 gram 450 gram 1 pound. In Hardeu's hand-grenade the contents weighed 555 gram. This was a yellowish, somewhat turbid aqueous liquid, containing in solution 19.46 per cent of common salt, and 8.88 per cent. of chloride of ammonium. In Schoenberg's "Feuertod" the contents weighed 440 gram and was a slightly turbid, almost colorless liquid, containing 1.66 per cent. of carbonate of soda and 6.43 per cent of common salt. In connection with this subject two formulae are given in the Pharmaceutische Centralhalle by Dr. Eng. Dietrich. Both are intended to extinguish fire, one by with drawing or consuming oxygen, the other by coating the combustible objects with a protecting crust. The former, or "dry fire extinguisher," is made as follows. Nitrate of potassium, powdered, 59 parts; sulphur, powdered, 36 parts; charcoal, powdered, 5 parts, and colcothar 1 part. These are dried thoroughly and then mixed and fitted into pasteboard boxes, each holding about 5 pounds. Through an orifice in the side a fuse or quick match is fixed, which extends some four inches inward and 6 inches outward, and fastened on the outside. These extinguishers are intended for closed rooms, and are said to act automatically. Dr. Dietrich says that he has tried them, and found their effect excellent. The liquid fire extinguisher is made of chloride of calcium, crude, 20 parts, common salt, 5 parts, and water 75 parts. This solution can be thrown into the fire by a hand pump or in ordinary bottles. The burning portions become incrustated and cease to be combustible. With these receipts persons could very well make their own solutions and keep them in convenient places, together with hand pumps for projecting the liquid.



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