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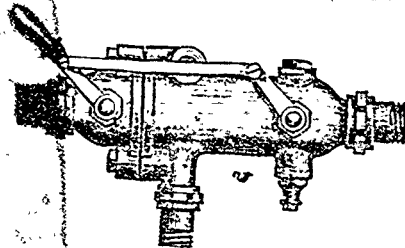
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 3.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

NO. 9

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.

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WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

THE new elevator at Moosomin is completed. J. A. BRONGEST, has sold out his saw mill at Waubeesh.

A. J. MUNROE, hotel keeper, Winnipeg, has sold out his business.

THE steamer *Victoria* has laid up at Rat Portage for the winter.

MR. J. T. BLOWEY, of Nelson, is removing his business to Morden.

G. COWLES, butcher, Winnipeg, has sold out his business to N. Slaveu.

THE general store of L. L. COLLINS, St. Boniface, has been burned out.

A. KEEPING, grocer, Winnipeg, has sold out his business to one Neelands.

THERE is some talk of opening a pork packing establishment at Brandon.

J. E. WELLS, publisher of the *Moose Jaw News*, has sold out to J. H. Ross.

WILLIAMS & HOWARD, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by W. T. Howard.

THE private banking firm of Moffat & Caldwell, Winnipeg, have given up business.

LAST ear Thunder Bay froze over on the 13th of November; this year it was one week later.

THE C.P.R. are sinking a shaft at Crawford, and it is reported that they have struck a seam of coal.

It is reported that the Dominion land office is shortly to be removed from Nelson to Manitoba.

THREE trial lines have been run on the M. & N. W. Ry. to Shell River, 150 miles west of Minnedosa.

E. H. SCOTT, dealer in drugs and stationery, Moose Jaw, has his stock advertised to be sold by the sheriff to-day.

DUN, WIMAN & Co. have moved their Winnipeg offices to the new Forrest block over the Ottawa Bank on Main street.

THE last boat of the season will leave Port Arthur on the 25th of this month unless there is an extension of time, as the 18th, first fixed upon.

LAY & SUTHERLAND, general store keepers, Fort Qu'Appelle, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Sutherland & Atherton.

THE Lake of the Woods Mining Co. have secured the co-operation of several Ontario capitalists and expect to be able to keep things on the move all winter.

THE purchasers of Fish Island gold location have commenced sinking the shaft. They have also built several substantial buildings in connection with the mine.

A WINTER time card is being prepared by the C.P.R. The change in time will take place next Sunday. It is also proposed to reduce the number of trains running east and west.

AT a meeting of the council of the Board of Trade held yesterday the report from the committee on bankruptcy legislation was heard and adopted, and action taken to co-operate with the Boards of Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton in securing the passage of an Act next session. The new arrangements about stamping canned goods was also taken up and a committee appointed to draw up and forward a petition on the subject to the Minister of Inland Revenue

ALEX. MOFFAT, of the late banking firm of Moffat & Caldwell, Winnipeg, has been admitted a partner in the financial agency of Drummond Bros. The new firm name will probably be Drummond Bros. & Moffat.

BEFORE lake navigation closes over three-quarters of a million bushels of the wheat crop of 1884 will have been exported from the Northwest via Port Arthur, nearly 550,000 of which has been shipped by the Ogilvie Milling Co. alone. Last year this company shipped out only some 25,000 bushels before navigation closed.

BUFFALO robes, from being the commonest of furs, are likely to become the rarest. It is believed that the only remnants of the mighty herds that once thronged the Canadian Northwest are a few thousand animals, scattered about the vicinity of Wood's mountains. Not a single herd is now to be found upon the prairies of Dakota or Minnesota, where buffalos once wandered in thousands. Last year but 10,000 robes were handled in St. Paul, where in 1881 100,000 robes were turned over, and this year the entire trade has amounted to four robes.

ON Thursday last a rumor went around town that R. Gerrie, one of the leading property owners of Winnipeg, had assigned in trust. The rumor found its way into the columns of the *Sun* but was afterwards contradicted. The sheriff had been in possession of the Princess Opera House owned by Mr. Gerrie, but he had no intention and no necessity for making an assignment. The rumor caused a little excitement around the city as Mr. Gerrie is one of the old time business men of the city and is one of its wealthiest property owners.

FROM Montreal we are favored with the news that a syndicate has been formed in that city for the purpose of purchasing Northwestern grain on a large scale. The Bank of Montreal is said to be prepared to advance \$4,000,000 in the enterprise, on condition that the syndicate work in harmony with the C.P.R. The names of Geo. Stephen, D. A. Smith and Alex. Mitchell are mentioned as being members of the proposed syndicate, the existence and intentions of which it is probably premature to calculate upon as yet. The storage of 1,000,000 bushels at Port Arthur is absurd, unless the grain be spread out upon the rocks there.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

H. Cook, liquor dealer, Goderich, is dead.
Edward Beckett, foundry, Toronto, is dead.
C. J. Ellison, druggist, Sarnia, has assigned.
John Orbison, hotel keeper, Toronto, is dead.
W. B. Abbott, grocer, Essex Center, has sold out.

H. W. East, umbrellas, etc., Toronto, is dead.

L. Bennett, grocer, Mitchell, has moved to London.

Geo. Wineridge, upholster, Hamilton, is reported away.

James Gillean, Windsor, has gone out of the hotel business.

L. Thorne, general store, Seaforth, has assigned in trust.

Armstrong & Wright, general store, Toronto, have dissolved.

L. E. Brown, boots and shoes, Port Colborne, is reported left.

Gibson & Stephenson, confectioners, Chatham, have dissolved.

Charles Bethell, Hamilton, has gone out of the hardware business.

F. W. Meek & Co., druggists, Mount Brydges, have sold out.

R. B. Poulin, general store keeper, L'Orignal, has assigned in trust.

The bailiff is in possession of John Milligan's grocery store, Toronto.

Barber Bros., woollens etc., Streetsville, the trustee advertises the estate for sale.

W. Bailey, Toronto, has sold out his grocery and liquor business to John LeBreeg.

Geo. Sheppard, books, etc., Goderich, has sold out his business to Mrs. H. Cook.

The sheriff is in possession of the Barter Manufacturing Co., purifiers, Toronto.

H. R. Graham & Co., have moved their general store from Port Colborne to Welland.

Bitube & Fitzpatrick, general store keeper, Essex Center, are about dissolving partnership.

W. R. Tudhope, publisher, etc., Gravenhurst, has sold out his drug business to A. P. Cornell.

J. L. McKinnon, grocer, Toronto, the bailiff is in possession and the business is advertised for sale.

The Queen City Malting Co., Toronto, have changed their style to the Ontario Brewing and Malting Co.

Teneyck & Prescore, grocers, Hamilton, have dissolved partnership, Joseph Prescore will continue alone.

Hookaway, Pearce & Co., feathers and fancy goods, London, have dissolved; R. Hookaway will continue the business alone.

J. Hollinrake, general store keeper, Milton, has admitted his son H. J. as partner, the new style is now James Hollinrake & Son.

QUEBEC.

Theophile Brousseau, fish, etc., Quebec, is dead.

Mercier & Beaudry, grocers, Iberville, have dissolved.

Israel Lemay, hotel keeper, Valleyfield, has admitted Jos. Cardinal as partner under the style of Lemay & Cardinal.

Hubert & Fowler, auctioneers, Montreal, have dissolved.

J. T. Lachance, general store, Rivier Gilbert, has assigned in trust.

Louis Paquette, contractor, St. Jean Baptiste, has assigned in trust.

Turgeon & Co., dry goods merchants, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

C. G. Boisvert, general store keeper, St. Zepherin, has assigned in trust.

Alex. Chisholm, livery, Valleyfield, advertises his business for sale by auction.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. W. Gray, harness, Truro, has assigned.
John Dorman, tinware, etc., Halifax, has assigned.

Wm. Hart, general storekeeper, Guysboro, is dead.

D. R. & C. F. Eaton, shippers, etc., Canard, have assigned.

S. H. Shreve, commission merchant, Halifax, has assigned.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tatten & Schofield, millers, Grand Manu, have dissolved; W. E. Tatten will continue alone.

THE failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending October 25, reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 88, as compared with 199 and 226 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 59 failures as against 169 and 205 in the weeks specified, Scotland 16 as against 25 and 19, and Ireland had 3 as against 5 in 1883 and 2 in 1882.

Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.

The general trade situation throughout the United States, as reported by special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, continues without animation. Wholesale merchants and jobbers do not report renewed buying, nor has the very conservative hand-to-mouth method of purchasing been more than maintained. In industrial lines the situation is rather less encouraging. Iron mills at the centers of that industry are running on half time in a number of instances. The trade in textiles at Philadelphia and vicinity is very much depressed, and the enforced idleness among mill employes includes about 15,000. About two-thirds of the Fall River print mills were idle again last week, throwing out 10,000 employes. And through New England, the middle, center and western states from day to day word has been received of stoppages of factories and mills, and of reduction of wages from 5 to 10 per cent. There is no change reported as to the Ohio coal lock-out. The general financial situation continues to present that apparently favorable feature, an enormous excess of surplus funds at the bank, which in reality reveals the amount of capital out of employment, and the accompanying falling off in production. Funds are no longer coming east from the west, and country customers of western banks have ceased sending for money, which foreshadows a check to the rapid shipment of wheat to market. Collections generally throughout the country are slow, noticeably at the west and less so in the

southwest. Iron is dull and unchanged. At Philadelphia 204 tons of Alabama pig iron have been sold at \$18, \$1 to \$2 under asking prices of Pennsylvania No. 1 pig irons, after paying \$4.46 freight from the furnace. This indicates a net price to makers of not much if anything over \$13 per ton. Anthracite coal domestic sizes are firmer but not going off as rapidly as expected. Stocks are heavy. Manufacturing sizes are in little inquiry. Petroleum would have gone lower than it has except for an oversold market. Increased flow from the new gushers (recently torpedoed) started the reaction. Crude certificates closed yesterday at 69½c, against 73½c a week ago, a loss of 4½c per barrel. Heavy receipts, an unprecedentedly large visible supply at this date, a relatively slack exports of wheat, backed by only a moderate demand, let wheat options down this week an average of 2½c per bushel. Cash wheat No. 2 red lost 2½c. Reports from the northwest confirm the previous statements as to the reduced acreage planted to winter wheat. Indian corn has been weak. Stocks are small. Exports are fairly maintained and the visible supply is steadily declining. The options at New York gained ¾c per bushel on the average and cash corn lost 2c. Ocean freights have improved slightly under the better inquiry. Provisions are weaker on the free receipts of hogs, a slack demand and with apathy on the part of packers and operators. Cash lard has declined 5 points on the week. Mess pork declined \$1, to \$15. In dry goods the dullness hitherto prevailing has been in part relieved by a better order trade for small-re-assortments. Production and consumption of textiles continue on a reduced scale, and prices are very low for all fabrics. The exports of cotton continue liberal, and spots and futures have advanced in all markets. The wool trade has been extremely dull, manufacturers generally showing a disposition to hold off for a better business outlook. Prices show little change. There were 178 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week, as compared with 166 in the preceding week, and with 205, 167 and 116 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 82 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 22, a decrease of 10.

Minnesota Lumber Trade.

Seemingly Manitoba is not the only country where the lumber trade is rather sick. In the Western States matters are not a whit better, and the situation in Minnesota is explained in a few sentences by the following portion of a letter of a correspondent of the Mississippi Valley Lumberman; "When I consider the worth of my standing timber, the cost of logging, driving, booming and sawing, I can see no profit in the manufacture business in 1885, and shall do only enough to keep my plant warm. On the other hand I know that the year is not far distant when my stumpage shall advance in price, and unless I can make the advance in lumber I propose to make in the tree." There are men who have been longer in the manufacturing business than this Minnesota gentleman, but some of them could kneel at his feet and learn wisdom.

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Mantle Manufacturers,

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WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTEST.

The present campaign in Winnipeg civic affairs is probably the keenest which has taken place since the incorporation of the city, and its keenness is no doubt due to the fact that for the first time since before boom days the citizens are alive to the necessity for a more general interest in civic affairs than has hitherto been shown. The merits of one mayoralty candidate or another has been closely if not severely criticised during the past two weeks, and the independent elector must begin to feel that he is a much more important individual than he ever has been heretofore.

It is not the sphere of a journal like THE COMMERCIAL to enter into a municipal contest on general grounds, but in the interests of the trading classes we feel it is our duty to take a bold and unequivocal stand in a contest upon which depends so much the prosperity of the commercial as well as other portions of the community.

The course of Winnipeg civic affairs for the past three years is pretty much the same as that of individuals of its citizens. The city has had in its government its period of boom, its period of recklessness, and is now groaning under its period of financial stringency. For the past three years its council has been chosen mainly from the speculative class of its ratepayers, and its affairs have been managed in accordance with the ideas of such men. The cautious, industrious portion of the community have, during that period, been almost without representation, and caution and industry have consequently not been prominent features in connection with its government. Its civic affairs have been managed much in the same fashion, and with very similar results as have attended its speculative rulers in the management of their own affairs. Its exchequer is empty, its debt is burdensome, and its ability to pay its debts must soon be as questionable as is the ability in that respect of those who have mismanaged its affairs, unless a radical change takes place in its system of government.

As already stated, the industrious working portion of Winnipeg's citizens have had but little part in the manage-

ment of its affairs during the past three years, and if a radical change is to be secured the best method to do so is for this class, by unity of action in the forthcoming election, to make their power felt in their own interests. In short, the mercantile, manufacturing and other elements of the workers in the community must be banded together, as upon their efforts must depend the prosperity of the city in future and not upon the schemes and dreams of idle speculators.

The question may be asked, "what party must the industrious business portion of the community support to further their own interest?" although it need scarcely be asked by any one of that class. The Citizens' Ticket is the direct outcome of a movement of the business men of the city, being the result of the action of the Board of Trade, an institution interested more than any other in the welfare of the industrious portion of our citizens, and composed exclusively of active business men. Its unqualified support is therefore a duty incumbent upon every elector who claims to belong to the industrial class, and not to the speculative drones who have for years rested upon this city like a nightmare.

If we look at the nominees at the head of the Citizens' and its opposition ticket, there is no difficulty in deciding which is the ticket of the industrious portion of our citizens. In Mr. Hamilton, the citizens' nominee for mayor, we have an active working member of the Manitoba Bar, and one of our ablest business men, and his fellow nominees on the same ticket are, with scarcely an exception, men engaged in every-day avocations, in which their success proves their ability to manage well the affairs of our city. In Mr. Conklin, Mr. Hamilton's most formidable opponent, we have a representative of the opposite class. Mr. Conklin is undoubtedly a fair representative of that crowd of speculators, who by calculating upon the energy and industry of others, have expected to grow rapidly wealthy without industry or application, but who have signally failed in so doing. We do not question but Mr. Conklin has carried through all his speculative transactions an honest intention, but at the same time we assert without fear of contradiction, that his management of his own affairs displays a record of recklessness and unpardonable blundering such as the most muddled huxter of our mer-

chants who reached insolvency during our late depression would be ashamed to acknowledge. His course in his own affairs has been one of "make or break," and we have no proof before us that in his management of our civic affairs his course would be characterized by any more moderate course. Among his associates on the same ticket can be found several followers worthy of such a leader and some of the worst sheriff-proof dead beats in the city of Winnipeg. There may be enough of the speculative loafer and indolent bummer elements on our voters' list to give considerable support to such a ticket, but the industrious electors, and especially the mercantile portion of them, cannot support it without becoming traitors to their own best interests.

But the coming election must be regarded as a test of the confidence of the electors. The Citizens' Ticket is the first appeal ever made by the merchants, manufacturers and financiers of the city to them. They have had a few years of government by a mixture of speculators and men who have reached wealth without labor and by mere accident. They have not profited nor prospered much under such rule, and now the active business men of the city ask that they have an opportunity of looking after the city's affairs. That they will manage civic affairs in the interest of their own class we do not attempt to deny, but when they do so they will work in the interest of those who are ever the leaders of progress and prosperity in any growing city. It takes neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet to predict that on the night of the 8th of December civic power will have passed from the hands of those who have for years abused it, into those of men in whom the citizens can place more confidence.

CERTIFIED SEALED PACKAGES.

The trading community of Canada are accustomed to receiving some strange notices from the several departments of the Government at Ottawa and are at any time prepared to hear of some novelty which they are compelled by law to adopt in the management of their business, not a few of which novelties are about as unbusiness like in their provisions as any insipid and unpractical Government clerk can well imagine.

The customs department have a singular spite at canned goods, if we are to

judge by the heavy and absurd import duty which is levied upon them, and it seems as if the kindred department of Inland Revenue has caught a little of the infection and was determined to badger and bother dealers in these goods as much as lay in the power of the department. The following amendment to the Weights and Measures Act of 1875 (plastered and ornamented in true department style with notes and marginal jottings until it remembers one of Sir Benjamin Backbite's "neat little rivulet of prose, meandering through a meadow of margin") has been circulated freely of late among merchants who handled canned goods:

"2. Every hermetically sealed package of canned goods, such as fruit, vegetables, fish and the like, shall have the weight of the contents of the tin, can or package containing the same, legibly marked on it: and any packer or other person found guilty of selling or exposing for sale such goods in any such tin, can or package, on which the weight of the contents is not marked, or on which such weight is misrepresented, shall for the first offence incur a penalty of two dollars for each such tin, can or package, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of not less than three nor more than twenty dollars for each such tin, can or package."

Importers of such goods had better look out as some fine morning they may find that a car load or two of such goods, packed by some Yankee Canning Co. who are not instructed in Canadian weights and measures, has been seized just as they were about to take delivery of them. What a dandy penalty they would have to pay for the blundering ignorance of the Yankee packer. Just imagine a car lot of alleged two pound tins with a penalty of two dollars on each. Only about \$25,000 to duff up to satisfy the majesty of Canadian Inland Revenue law.

It is undoubtedly the duty of every Government to protect as much as possible its people from being defrauded. But the above order which goes into force on the first day of January next must have been framed upon the supposition that such an implement as a pair of scales did not exist outside of the departmental offices, or if they did exist elsewhere, purchasers of canned goods were in blissful ignorance of how to use them. The whole arrangement is simply a piece of unnecessary and unprofitable machinery, the effect of which can only be to bother and annoy traders, and will afford after all no protection to the consumer.

But there is another tail hung to this new order of things. In the Inland Revenue, as well as the Custom Department, the civil servant who detects and traps the breaker of the law receives half of the penalty inflicted. Were the penalty imprisonment no one would grudge the reward, but when it is left in the power of a civil service underling, to have a trader mulcted in a penalty of thousands of dollars, for a piece of trivial negligence for which the trader may not be personally responsible, and to share with his superiors a portion of the penalty thus extorted, the tyranny as well as the absurdity of the law is made plain.

In other departments of the Government near relations of departmental chiefs have been making fat things of late out of seizures liable to penalty, and it is just possible, that some prominent individuals in the Inland Revenue begin to think, that they have not been getting a fair shake, and are entitled to have a finger in such a profitable pie.

CREDIT AND MORALS.

In the present day there is a decidedly strong tendency in measuring a man's commercial reliability to entirely ignore his moral standing, and to judge of his morality by his bank account only. Commercial morality, is thus bound down to ability to pay, while its theology is purely trinitarian and is confined to the three persons of the the godhead, dollars, dimes and cents. Instances do turn up, however, where a little calculation, made upon an older code of morals, would have turned out more profitable and the necessity for relying a little upon these antiquated tests, is no doubt keenly felt at present by some of the creditors of M. B. Wood, late wholesale wine and liquor merchant, of Winnipeg. The mercantile career of this young man although extending over only two years has undoubtedly been a dashing one. Starting in without much mercantile experience, but with the fixed idea that he was born to be great, to procure credit to an amount usually refused to men whose reputation would stand closer investigation, was to him very little trouble, and results have shown that how to meet obligations falling due was also to him a matter of little concern. The commercial circles in which he did business never for a moment inquired into his moral standing. The fact that while he was living in luxury with a woman whose company was shunned by

those of her sex, who laid any claim to respectability, while a respectable and industrious wife and a promising young son were neglected by him and actually struggling for existence, was never taken into consideration by those who pressed credit upon him. His female associate was reputed to have wealth, the results of years in a line of life not sanctioned by the rules of either commerce or morality, while the resources of less questionable friends were also stated to be at his disposal. Fudge! moral inquiries were sheer nonsense under such circumstances. Mr. Wood was a man of first class commercial, and considerable social standing in the eyes of many. He became an office-bearer of the Winnipeg Licensed Victualers Association, and of that centre of horse flesh morality the Winnipeg Turf Club, for Mr. Wood had a soul above small things.

But there came a change. Mr. Wood found himself embarrassed, and his embarrassment developed to his gentlemanly heart that estimable feeling of filial affection. His mother was one of his heaviest creditors, and a writ in her favor for \$19,000 was quietly issued, and as quickly as possible a judgment and execution secured. Then Mr. Wood's filial heart beat freely. His mother was saved, but the long string of outside creditors, and among others his struggling wife and child, were badly left. What a struggle between commercial rectitude and filial affection? and who will hereafter doubt the power of love to a mother?

But Mr. Wood was unusually careful of his mother's interests, as we find him purchasing goods freely up, almost, if not to the very day she issued a writ against him, and within two weeks of judgment being granted he offered to purchase a \$4,000 stock of wines and liquors on 30 and 60 day's time, while almost at the same time he was signing and swearing to an affidavit in the case of his wife's suit for alimony, which stated that he had lost \$8,000 in his business during the past year. His course was certainly an eccentric one to say the least, but we suppose filial affection will account for it all. Whether his disappointed creditors will accept that explanation remains to be seen. One thing is certain, and that is, they would not be in their present unpleasant position had they adopted the antiquated test before giving him credit, and his case is a strong proof that a man's moral character should be one of the leading tests before granting him credit.

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Sparkling Lager Beer !!
Is now ready for the market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
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.
REDWOOD BREWERY,
The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS
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Campbell, Spera & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
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Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls,
Etc., Etc.
Corner of William and Princess Streets,
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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

During the past week there has been a great amount of talk about an early easing up of financial affairs in this country owing to the settlement of the United States presidential question, but as yet matters are rather stringent in connection with mercantile affairs. Banks, while they are prepared to attend all demands of regular discount lines, are in no way inclined to undertake any new or irregular business, and parties outside of that circle recognized as regular customers, have more or less squeezing to make ends meet. The regular mercantile demand for discounts has been fairly active during the week but has been promptly met at the banks. Considerable difficulty, however, has been experienced by traders wanting small loans at short dates which may be taken as an index that the banks have no loose funds notwithstanding their claims to have abundant resources. Rates of discount have not changed and are: 8 per cent. for first-class paper; 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for irregular business. In loans on real estate mortgage business has been rather slow. Farmers have been too busy to pay attention to matters of this kind, and on city property the number of loans asked about have been few. Altogether business in this branch has been anything but active but with the return of snow and sleighing more inquiries from the country are looked for. There are now no companies who are not looking for new business if it is of the right class, and funds for mortgage loans are undoubtedly abundant. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has produced very few changes in the state of the wholesale trade of the city and the few that have taken place have been trifling. As stated in our last report, lines of goods of every day consumption have been in active demand and houses in these lines report quite an encouraging aggregate of sales. In provision lines in particular, business has been quite lively and promises to hold so for some time to come. In lumber and heavy goods used in building and out-door contracting, matters have been very quiet, and a winter-like feeling has been general with houses in these lines. In regular season goods matters have been decidedly flat although there has been a little ripple of activity in a few instances caused by the return of cold weather and snow, and in other lines dependent upon holiday trade there has been a little life. Altogether, however, season goods have been slow and no material improvement is looked for during the balance of the year. Travellers in most lines are now at home, the only exceptions being those who are out with samples of spring goods, and from those reports are not of the most encouraging description, and their work for the balance of the year promises to be uphill, as country merchants are very shy about buying so far ahead. The report from collections is rather a mixed one, a few houses placing them very slow while others report very good. Taken altogether the report is quite as good as that of the previous week, and so far

November has been quite an improvement upon October. Taken altogether the week has not been a very active one in wholesale circles, but it has been quite as much so as can be expected at this time of the year when trade is fairly on the lull between two seasons.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The actual machinery sales of the past week are nil, there being no demand of any sort, except near the end of the week when the reappearance of snow brought out a few calls for sleds and cutters. In most cases supplies of these have been shipped to country points weeks ago but a few unfilled wants have been discovered during the past week. There is as yet no preparation being made for commencing canvassing operations with the opening of January and some houses have intimated their intention of holding back for a month longer next season. Collections are reported coming in with comparative freedom although there is quite a proportion lagging behind.

FOOTS AND SHOES.

Matters have not been very active in this line during the week, although the return of cold weather wakened up a little sorting trade. The aggregate of sales, however, has not been heavy and the dull season has practically set in. Collections are reported fair to good.

CLOTHING.

Quietness has been almost unbroken in this trade during the week and even the few orders for sorts which came in were of the most trifling description. Travellers are out upon the road with their spring samples but so far they have made but little headway, and some houses hint that this year December would be early enough to open up this trade. Collections are reported moderately good.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this line has not been very active during the week and would be actually dull were it not for the demand for goods for holiday season which has set in. Fancies are therefore the live in demand, while in staples sales have been few and light. Collections are reported a little harder to make than they were a few weeks ago.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch business has been very slow during the week, the only steady demand being for a few trifling fancy lines. Sorting orders in staples have been few, and the trade has settled down into the conviction that quietness must reign until the spring trade opens. There is not at present even a stray report of a little hectic rush such as sometimes occurs even in a dull period. Collections are reported fair but not so good as during the previous week.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In these lines there has been during the week a slight ripple of activity, caused by the approach of holiday times, but the trade generally has been quiet. The country demand has subsided for a season and all the business doing is in fancy lines for the city trade. Collections are reported rather slow.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The fish business has not yet entered upon its winter activity and the demand during the

past week was from local sources only. Jack fish are quoted at 4c and white fish at 7c. Oysters are more plentiful and have eased off in price a little, quotations now being: standards 40c; select 50c. As soon as the rivers and lakes are completely frozen over, which promises to be very soon, the export trade in fresh fish will doubtless set in.

FRUIT.

Since the return of cold weather the trade in green fruits has fallen off greatly, and for the first time since the opening of summer business, the trade has had a really quiet week. Collections are reported slow and not at all as good as could be wished. The only additions to the variety on the market are double crown raisins at \$4, and triple crown at \$4.50. There have been no changes in prices of other goods. In a few days the first consignments of Florida oranges ever sent to Manitoba will be on the market. Apples are quoted at \$3 for fall, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for choice winter. Fancy Montreal Famusee have advanced to \$5. Dried fancy sliced are worth 17c in 50 lb. boxes. Almeria grapes are worth \$8.50 to \$9.50 per bbl.; Oregon pears, \$5 to 5.50 a box; Jamaica orange, \$12 a bbl.; Messina lemons, \$7.55 a box; figs, 16 to 20c per lb; cocoanuts, \$10 per 100; filberts, 12 to 14c per lb; walnuts, 18c; almonds, 20c; pecans raw, 15c, roasted, 20c; pecans, 16 to 17c; Brazil nuts, 14c; raisins are quoted: London layers, \$3.75 to \$4; ordinary layers, \$3.25 to 3.40; satans, 12c per lb; loose muscatels, \$3.40 to 3.50; black baskets, \$3.25; cartons in 4 boxes, \$3.50; old valencias, \$2 to 2.25; old currants are quoted at 6½ to 7c, and new 8½ to 9c.

FUEL.

Like the thermometer, this trade has been going up and down with the temperature of the weather during the past few weeks but the regular winter demand may now be considered set in, and there has been considerable activity during the past week. Coal is still quoted at \$12 for anthracite delivered; \$11 for bituminous, and \$7.50 for Saskatchewan lignite. Wood is quoted in round lots: poplar, \$3 to 4 a cord; tamarac, \$3.50 to \$4.50 on track.

FURNITURE.

There has been as yet very little improvement in this trade. Business has been decidedly quiet during the week and even the city retailers have been complaining very much. Wholesale business has amounted to very little. Collections are reported stiff and not at all encouraging.

GROCERIES.

Although this trade cannot be called quiet, business during the past week has not been anything like so active as it was during the early part of November. Collections are also reported less encouraging. In prices of staple goods there have been very few changes although an upward tendency is apparent owing, no doubt, to the increased freight rates of winter going into force. Sugars are quoted: yellows, 6½ to 7½; granulated, 8c; Paris lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees still range: Rios, 14 to 17c; Javas, 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 34c. Tea, still range as follows: Moyone gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans.

25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

This trade has reached a very low ebb during the past week. In general hardware business has been exceedingly quiet, while in metals sales have been confined to a few lines of roofing and other finishing material. Altogether matters have been very slow. Collections are reported far from as good as they could be wished. Although closed navigation is now settled in prices of staple goods have not advanced yet but are expected soon to do so. Quotations now stand as follows: Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13; Canada plates \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut rails, \$3.55 to \$3.75.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Towards the close of the past week there was a slight revival in this trade which still continues but the aggregate of the week's sales has not been heavy. Collections are reported slow to fair. Prices of staple goods still stand as follows: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; BZ calf, \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; BZ kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 35c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

The business of the week has been light, scattered and far from satisfactory. Sales have been confined to a few small lots and these have been made at very low prices. Preparations for going into camp are now being made and the business of the season may now be considered over. Mills are all closed down.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Everything has been quiet in this trade during the past week and dealers now look forward to three months of inactivity. There has been no change in prices of goods, and the following quotations still represent values, although they are in a great measure nominal: Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw sea in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.30 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine quantities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 72c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The report from this trade is on the whole good for this time in the season. Sales both in the city and country have been liberal during the week, and the only complaint heard is of a slowness in collections which are expected to improve now that snow and sleighing has returned.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business has been steadily improving in this

trade but is not yet very active. The holiday trade is now in full swing and that has added life to business. Collections are reported fair to good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The number of reliable houses in this trade is now limited, and from these the report of the past week is not an overly bright one. A fair average of sales have been made, but collections are by no means free. Prices of goods have not changed 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, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases. Old Tom gin, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Isle Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; port, \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$2.52; W.F.L. five year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been considerable activity in the grain trade during the past week, and the extension of time of shipment via Port Arthur to the 28th inst. created another crush to get as much as possible forwarded to the east before the close of navigation. Between what has been received at the mills and what has been forwarded to the east, the week's receipts of wheat have been in the neighborhood of 120,000 bushels, and the total shipments of the season up to the close of lake navigation will be somewhere about 750,000. To the grain shipments to the east must be added some fifteen cars of flour, so that the exports of the week have been heavy. Prices of all kinds of grain stand where they were a week ago, but in a few days when shipping by all rail and winter freight rates commence, wheat will doubtless drop in price quite a little. In provisions the business of the week has not been quite so heavy as the previous one but is still up to a fair average. There have been several changes in prices, meats being on the

downward move, and dairy products tending upwards.

WHEAT.

No. 1 hard is still wanted at 66 to 68c and not yet too plentiful; No. 2 is worth 63 to 64c; No. 1 regular is scarce and nominal at 64c; No. 2 is plentiful and quoted at 59 to 60; No. 3 is worth 53 to 55; and neglected all the way from 40 to 50c according to sample.

OATS.

The demand is still active and holders are hanging to the prices given in our last report. Car lots have sold during the week at 38 to 40c.

BARLEY.

Some dealers are beginning to wonder if there is any quantity of barley held in the country, as but little has reached here as yet and the receipts have been of poor quality, selling from 30 to 35c.

FLOUR.

There has been another drop in prices again, Patents being now quoted at \$2.50; strong bakers at \$2.20; XXXX at \$1.80 and superfine \$1.40 to \$1.50. The local demand still continues active, and western points still require quite a supply.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Although the local demand is still good, prices have dropped. Bran is now quoted at \$9 a ton on track and shorts at \$11.

POTATOES.

The return of cold weather has cut off receipts considerably, but the stock in the city is liberal and prices still range from 30 to 40c for round lots.

EGGS.

The supply is steadily growing scarcer and prices are going upwards. The quotation near the close of the week was 30c.

BUTTER.

Importers have been laying in stocks of fine eastern and with the return of cold weather prices are on the upward move. Eastern creamery now ranges from 28 to 30; eastern townships dairy from 25 to 26c; prime Manitoba, 22 to 23c; medium grades, 16 to 18c; low grades, 10 to 13.

CHEESE.

Like all other dairy products cheese is going upwards. Prime qualities are now quoted from 15 to 15½c.

BACON.

There has been another decline in prices during the week. Dry salt is now quoted at 12c. Clear smoked is practically out of the market and scarcely asked for.

HAMS.

Prices have been easier since our last report, while the stock in the city has been steadily increasing. Good to choice smoked are now quoted at 15½ to 16c.

MESS PORK.

This article is easing steadily down in price. The regular quotation now is \$20, with \$19½ offered for jobbing lots.

MESS BEEF.

This article remains unmoved in price, being the steady quotations, sales having been very few.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Although the past week on 'change has been marked by a larger volume of trading than during the preceding one, there is a general complaint of dullness, and prices show no sign of advancing. Receipts were heavy, and when shipments were fair, there was a large amount left to be handled by dealers, who are working very hard these days to keep out of deep water in the shape of a flood of wheat. Much trouble is experienced with the railroads in getting

wheat to the mills, one dealer citing the fact that it took him four weeks to get a car moved half a dozen blocks from yard to mill. Others tell similar stories, and there is much talk about invoking the authority of the Chamber to effect a reform in this matter. Farmers in the north are still reported to be selling freely, and this is also true on the Hastings & Dakota road in the James river valley; but in southern Dakota and eastern Minnesota the marketing is not heavy.

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

Wheat. Highest. Lowest. Closing 1883:				
Nov. 21.				
No 1 hard	69½	69	69½	98½
" 2 "	65	63½	63½	91½
" 1 "	59	58½	58½	87½
" 2 "	55	53	54	84

Futures were weak, No. 1 hard, December, closing at 70c, January at 71, February at 72c and May at 79, to 79½c; No 2 hard, December, 63½c; May, 72½c. Coarse grains were weak, No. 2 corn closing at 36 to 38c, and No. 2 oats at 24 to 26c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been very dull, bulk bran closing at \$6 to 6.50 per ton, and shorts at \$7 to 8.

FLOUR—The market is dull and prices lower, though the demand is such that it enables millers to oppose reductions point by point. Many are working on large orders recently taken which will keep them busy for some time, and the growth of their trade in new regions leads to a hopeful view of the situation. Nearly all speak of a growing demand from the south, and it is certain that the active efforts recently made to secure a truce of this trade have borne fruit. Export trade is steady in volume but firm, and advancing freight rates, both inland and ocean, have tended to weaken the confidence of European buyers, who are becoming more cautious. The weakness and low prices of millstuff are rather discouraging features of the situation, but the rapid approach of winter gives promise of some improvement in this direction soon. Otherwise millers have little confidence in a change for the better before the holidays. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.50 to 4.80; straight, \$4.20 to 4.40; first bakers', \$3.35 to 3.75; second bakers', \$3 to 3.25; best low grades, \$1.75 to 2.25 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

A tendency to curtail the flour production of Minneapolis, for a long time so very large, is becoming apparent. For two weeks now there has been a loss of a few thousand barrels, and it is evident that the falling off will be even more marked for the current week. The productions last week was 141,000 bbls—a daily average of 23,500 bbls—against 146,000 the preceding week, and 66,000 bbls for the corresponding week in 1883. The loss in output last week was due to a slight shortage of water power for a few mills and short stoppages from sliding accidents in others. But more important factors are now entering into the situation, which are likely to cut down the productions of the mills somewhat, for a time

at least. One of these is a depressed flour market. Many of the mills, however, have orders ahead which will insure their steady operation for some time. Anchor ice has begun to give trouble, and on Wednesday morning nearly all the mills had their water racks and wheels clogged up so that one to three hours were lost by each. Until the river is frozen over, which may not be for some time yet, this ice is liable to cause more or less trouble. The needed flush boards on the west side dam will be placed in position this week, by which the shortage of power will probably be overcome. There are two mills, with a combined daily capacity of 1,200 bbls, that will get in less than three days' work this week, while another mill of 500 bbls capacity will be shut down Saturday for two weeks, to make repairs. Millers say that should the present depressed condition of the flour market continue, they will ease off the output of their mills. While this would have quite an effect on the production, there is little probability that it will very soon get much below 20,000 bbls daily.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Wheat, bush	960,000	1,092,700	517,200
Flour, bbls	550	650	750
Millstuff, tons.	48	552	67

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Wheat, bush	155,698	258,000	185,500
Flour, bbls	157,698	158,091	152,829
Millstuff, tons.	3,494	4,096	3,511

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Nov. 17.	Nov. 10.
No. 1 hard	877,331	852,598
No. 2 hard	40,165	28,768
No. 1	1,206,435	1,161,350
No. 2	129,877	162,818
No 3
Rejected	18,675	28,902
Condemned
Special bins	718,510	648,659
Total	2,991,002	2,883,095

	ST. PAUL.		
	Nov. 19.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 4.
In elevators,			
bus.	560,000	286,000	201,000

	DULUTH.		
	Nov. 19.	Nov. 10.	Nov. 4.
In elevators,			
bus.	1,875,000	2,913,000	1,560,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On Monday a moderate speculative business was done, the opening sales about the same as the closing figures on Saturday, but the feeling was generally weak, ruled steady for a short time, sold up a fraction and closed selling December about ½c lower than Saturday. Corn was quiet and weak, closing 1½c lower than

Saturday, the report of heavy receipts to-morrow causing it. Oats were but little, if any, in demand, with lower prices quoted for all grades. In pork the trading was barely up to a moderate volume, but a strong feeling prevailed in lard and for January and February the market closed from 2½ to 5c higher than on Saturday. Quotations were as follows:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.72	\$0.72½
Corn	41½	37½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.50	..
Lard	7.00	6.87½

On Tuesday wheat was fairly active and the feeling unsettled and weaker, closing weak under rumoured failures in Liverpool; the visible supply showed an increase of from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bus. The feeling in corn was unsettled and prices lower, influenced by cold weather and prospects of large arrivals, but closed stronger. In oats a fair demand existed and prices remained about the same as yesterday. Pork was somewhat unsettled and prices fluctuated considerably. A fair speculative business was done in lard, but the feeling was weak during the greater portion of the session.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.72	\$0.72½
Corn	42½	37½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.25	..
Lard	6.92½	6.75

On Wednesday only a moderate business was done, the shipping demand being light and exports from foreign markets were smaller than yesterday, the market closed about a ½c lower than yesterday. There was a good shipping demand for corn, but the speculative demand was not as good as yesterday and trading generally was slow. Oats were again dull and quiet with November delivery in fair demand and a trifle better. The offerings of pork were moderately larger with the demand fairly active, and only a moderate business was done in lard with little or no change.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.72	\$0.72½
Corn	41½	37½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.25	..
Lard	6.87½	6.75

On Thursday wheat was in good demand, the market opened strong and remained so to the close owing to reports of damage to crops in Kansas by insects. Corn opened weak with but little demand, closing lower than yesterday by ½c. No change worth notice occurred in oats. Pork firm and in fair demand, market opening quiet but closed at from 5 to 10c higher and firm. Lard in fair demand.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.72½	\$0.72½
Corn	41½	36½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.25	..
Lard	6.95	6.97

On Friday wheat opened quiet and steady with but little change from yesterday. Corn was weaker owing to increased receipts. Oats heavy and for near options declined. Pork active, fluctuated a good deal, but closed steady, prices about the same as yesterday. There was a good demand for lard at the opening but declined towards the close and remained steady.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.72	\$0.72½
Corn	39½	36½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	11.25	..
Lard	6.55	6.70

On Saturday wheat opened quiet with but small demand, closing with but little change from yesterday's quotations. Corn in fair demand. Oats steady with but little demand. Pork unchanged. Lard opened steady and closed firm.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.72½	\$0.72½
Corn	39	36½
Oats	25½	25
Pork	11.25	..
Lard	6.55	6.70

**TORONTO.
STOCKS.**

The stock market of the past week has been remarkable principally for the small amount of business done. The gap between sellers and buyers has been widening, and to reach figures for selling was simply impossible in the case of some stocks, there being at times 2 to 2½ between sellers and buyers. Quite a number of the leading bank stocks are considerably lower than they were a week ago, while some less popular stocks have advanced a little. Federal, for instance, has advanced somewhat, while Northwest Land Co. has shown considerable firmness. These points cannot be taken as very marked indications of the market tendencies, as the limited amount of business done and the gap between offerings and bids makes quotations in some instances to some extent nominal. The closing bids of Wednesday, Nov. 12th and 19th gives an idea of what changes have taken place, and are as follows:

	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.
Montreal	159½	155½
Ontario	107	104
Molsons
Toronto	172	172½
Merchants	109½	106½
Commerce	116	117½
Imperial	128	128
Federal	43	44½
Dominion	184	184
Standard	111½	111
Hamilton	117½	114
Northwest Land ..	38	39

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The grain market of the past week has been remarkable for dullness, the quantity of business done being exceedingly limited for this season of the year. There is practically no export demand for wheat or any other grain, and holders have recognized this fact and are offering lightly but after all in sufficient quantity for the demand. Prices have naturally weakened and a lifeless feeling is general except in barley for which the local demand has been quite active, while the supply of fine quality lots has not been too liberal. In provisions the feeling has also been weak. Meats show a decidedly downward tendency, and as packing progresses lower figures are expected. In dairy products alone has there been any firmness, and even in these there is not the steady upward tendency general about the opening of winter.

WHEAT

Buyers are shy and holders seem unwilling to part at present prices in hope of an export de-

mand springing up. No. 2 fall has been selling at 74c, and No. 2 at 72c; No. 1 spring at 73c and No. 2 at 71c; No. 3 and grade were scarcely asked for.

OATS.

Although the demand has not been active prices have held firm owing to the limited receipts. Car lots of prime white have sold at 32c and mixed at 31c.

BARLEY.

Although the market has been irregular in its workings prices have held up to our last week's quotations and a fairly active demand continues. No. 1 sold freely at 70c; No. 2 at 66c; No. 3 extra not so freely at 53 to 59c, and No. 3 slowly at 52 to 53c.

RYE.

No car load sales reported, and prices are ruled by street receipts which range from 59 to 60.

PEAS.

No car lots have been offered although asked for. Prices are therefore nominal, bids being 59c for No. 2.

POTATOES.

There have been no changes in prices since last report although offerings have been abundant. Car lots have sold from 37 to 38c.

BUTTER.

Receipts have been on the increase and prices have been steady. Even prime qualities have been more plentiful and equal to the demand. Prime lots have sold at 19 to 20c; medium in tubs at 13 to 15c, and in rolls at 15 to 17c. The lower grades are not quoted and not called for.

EGGS.

Round lots of fresh have been taken eagerly at 20c, while less desirable packed lots have sold quite freely at 18c. Receipts are falling off.

PORK.

There has been an unsettled feeling all week and sales have been mostly of small lots. The average quotation has been \$16.

BACON.

The feeling has been steadily growing easier and prices are slightly lower. Long clear is now worth 9 to 9½c, and Cumberland 8 to 8½c. Rolls are worth 11c.

HAMS.

like all other meats are easier. Smoked have sold as a rule at 13c but a few lots brought 13½c.

LARD.

The feeling has been quiet and prices are somewhat easier. Pails and tins sell at 10½ to 11c.

POULTRY.

Dressed turkeys have sold at 9 to 10c a pound, and geese at 5½ to 6½c. Ducks are worth 40 to 60c a pair, and fowl 30 to 40c.

APPLES.

Inferior lots still sell at 95c to \$1; good to choice, \$1.25 to 1.75, and choice winter packed, \$2 to 2.25.

Bank of Montreal.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ending 31st ult., was issued on Tuesday. An increase in circulation and a decrease in deposits are shown. The profits of the half year, \$663,000, added to the balance of profit and loss, shows a balance of \$569,000 after payment of dividend, which is a smaller balance than at the same time last year. The earnings were \$30,000 less. There is a decrease in loans and discounts, while "over due debts secured" show an increase of \$50,359; and

over due debts unsecured an increase of \$47,974. The amount held in specie and Dominion notes is increased by \$1,300,000. Following are some principal items:

	Oct. 1893.	Oct. 1894.
Circulation	\$6,352,508	\$7,031,258
Deposits without interest	7,293,917	7,874,011
Deposits bearing interest	13,134,192	12,489,000
ASSETS.		
Loans and discounts ..	\$29,748,049	\$28,501,648
Overdue debts secured ..	181,431	231,487
Overdue debts not secured	257,816	305,750
Gold and coin	2,101,246	2,829,000
Government demand notes	2,364,346	3,589,666

A Word with the Country Dealer.

We make no apology for calling to the memory of the retail store keeper certain matters which, if he attends to them now, may make a great difference in his balance sheet when the New Year comes.

Are you a holder of grain, of wool, of bottles of furs? and are you asking Montreal or local importers for time on your notes until you sell this produce at a profit? If you are, would it not be better to realize upon it now, and settle your account?

Are you tempted by some genial commercial traveller to give him an order this week for a line of cottons on which seven months may be had? If so, would it not be wiser to refuse to speculate on future prices? Better stuck, we should think, to four months term and buy what you need, only.

Have you many outstanding accounts? If you have, let nothing delay your making them out and pressing for payment. It is desirable at the time of low prices for many staples have cash in hand so that you may buy to the best advantage when you see prices begin to rise.

Are your expenses too large in proportion to the business you do? Do rents, taxes, light, clerk-hire, and family outlay exceed the profit you make on your annual turn-over? If they do, you may fairly begin to ask whether as a merchant, your usefulness is not gone.

Do you know how much stock you have in your store? Are there not dark corners, neglected drawers, dusty shelves, whose contents your clerks know little of and yourself nothing about? Ah! the live store-keeper is the one who has the fewest old, rusty, tossed and neglected goods. Better get rid of such stuff at once than let it cost you more than it is worth.

Are you arranging for stock taking at the end of the year? Be sure you don't take it at prices beyond its value.

Are you insured?
Do you keep a record of your notes?
Do you check your invoices?
Do you keep an order book?
Are you trying to sell for cash?
Is there any fire protection in your place?
—Monetary Times.

Recent Legal Decisions.

INSURANCE POLICY—STATEMENT OF LOSS.—

Where an insurance policy contains a stipulation, as a condition precedent to the right of action of the insured for damages for loss, that a statement of the loss be furnished by the insurer, and there is no proof that such statement has been made, the insured cannot recover, according to the decision of the Texas Court of Appeals in the case of the Fire Association of London vs. Miller et al.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—PROHIBITION.—

The case of Foster vs. The State of Kansas ex rel. Johnston, decided by the United States Supreme Court on Monday last, arose upon a suit brought by the Attorney-General of Kansas against Foster, who was county attorney of Saline county, to remove him from office because he had neglected to prosecute persons who sold intoxicating liquors in the county in violation of a statute of the state known as the prohibitory liquor law. Foster appealed to the Supreme Court from a judgment removing him from office upon the ground, among others, that the prohibitory liquor law was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the court below, declaring that the question as to the constitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law had been already decided adversely to the defendant's contention.

CARRIER'S LIABILITY—NOTICE OF CLAIM.—

Where a contract of shipment contained an express stipulation that as a condition precedent to the shipper's right to recover for any damages that such shipper "will give notice in writing of his claim to some officer of the road or its nearest station agent," etc., a verbal notice of his claim for damages is not in compliance with the stipulation. Nor does the fact that after his verbal notice the parties "told him to wait a reasonable time and informed him that a member of the company would come and settle with him," amount to a waiver on the part of the company to such written notice. So held by the Texas Court of Appeals in the case of The Missouri Pacific Railway vs. Scott. Such a stipulation as that mentioned above was held valid and binding in the case of Texas Pacific Railway vs. Schrivever, decided by the same court at the same term.

TRADE MARK—SIGN ON STOREHOUSE.—

In the case of Armstrong vs. Kleinhaus et al., decided on the 25th ult., the Kentucky Court of Appeals held that while a party would be protected in the use of a name or sign applied to a storehouse or other building where he had built up a prosperous business, he having appropriated the name or sign and by his skill and energy rendered it valuable, yet where the name or sign thus used was peculiarly applicable to the building, and had been given to it by the owner to describe and designate the place, and the particular kind of business or the person carrying it on there, it should be considered as annexed to the building, and that a tenant being removed from the building could not by reason of the fact that he had built up a prosperous business there under the name or sign annexed to its use by one succeeding him in the occupancy of the building. Under such circumstances the court held in this case that the ap-

pellant had no right to prevent the appellees from using the sign "Tower Palace."

LIABILITY OF TRUSTEE—BANK FAILURE.—

The question of the liability of a trustee for the loss of funds deposited by him in a bank in consequence of the failure of the bank was considered in the case of Norwood, administrator, vs. Hainess et al., decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana on the 30th ult. The court held that a trustee is not liable merely because, instead of undertaking to keep the trust money safely in his own house, he deposits it in a private bank which fails, nor because the bank is weak, unless that fact was known to the trustee or might have been known by the exercise of ordinary prudence and diligence. The question in all such cases, said the court, is: Was the trustee reasonably prudent or diligent in making or continuing the deposit? If so he will not be liable, although the bank was and had been insolvent. Such insolvency will not affect him unless he knew it, or unless it was generally known, or unless there were general rumors injuriously affecting the credit of the bank, which were known to the trustee or might have been known by ordinary prudence. In this case the appellant was held liable for the loss of funds deposited by him in the Indiana Banking Company, it having been shown that the company had been insolvent for five years before its failure, and that it had the reputation of being an unsafe bank, facts which the administrator could have found out by reasonable diligence.

VIRGINIA COUPON TAX CASES.—An attempt was made in the case of Ex parte Crouch, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 10th inst., to obtain a prompt decision by the court of the question of the receivability of the coupons of Virginia state bonds in payment of taxes. It appears that Crouch, the petitioner, insisted upon paying his license tax in coupons, which the revenue officer of the state declined to receive. Crouch refused to make payment in any other way, whereupon he was arrested and held for trial by order of the Hustings Court of the City of Richmond upon the charge of violating the license law. He thereupon applied to the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus upon the ground that he was detained in custody by the state court in violation of the Constitution of the United States, because the statute which prohibits the revenue officer from accepting the coupons impairs the obligation of the contract of the state to receive them, and is on that account inoperative and void by reason of the provisions of the Federal Constitution which precludes the state from passing such laws. The Supreme Court, in a judgment denying the petition of Crouch for a writ of habeas corpus, holds that where a prisoner is in the custody of a state court of competent jurisdiction, not illegally asserted, he cannot be taken from that jurisdiction and discharged by a court of the United States on a writ of habeas corpus merely because he is not guilty of the offence for which he is held. The right of a prisoner to a discharge depends alone on the sufficiency of his defence, and whether that defence is sufficient or not is for

the court which tries him to determine. If in such determination errors are committed, they can only be corrected in an appropriate form of proceeding for that purpose. The office of a writ of habeas corpus is neither to correct such errors nor to take the prisoner away from the court which holds him for trial for fear that if he remains there such errors may be committed. In the case of Ex parte Royall, decided on the same day, the court held that it had no jurisdiction under the form of an appeal or writ of error to review a decision of a circuit court upon a writ of habeas corpus in the case of a person alleged to be restrained of his liberty in violation of the Constitution or of any law or treaty of the United States.—Bradstreet's

Liability of Bank Stockholders.

An important question, touching the liability of the holders of national bank stock, has just been decided for the first time by the United States Circuit Court of Illinois. In the case before the court a shareholder of a bank that had failed was sued by a creditor of the bank. While the suit was pending the shareholder died and the proceedings were continued against his administrator. The latter set up the defence that the liability of a national bank shareholder does not survive against his estate. The court overruled the demurrer. "My views," says Judge Blodgett, "is that Congress intended to give all persons dealing with the bank the guarantee or assurance of this shareholder's liability for the purpose of giving credit to the banks organized under the law. The capital paid in on shares might be lost or wasted by fraud or bad management, but this additional shareholder's liability could not be wasted, but remains as a fund to be resorted to for the payment of debts when the other means of payment are exhausted, and it would certainly very much abridge this security if the liability of a shareholder is to cease with his death. It seems to me to be a liability which survives against the estate of a deceased shareholder."—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

The Condition of the Grain Trade.

An examination of the grain harvests in the two hemispheres should satisfy everyone that the result in general indicates an average crop, while the principal producers, such as North America and Russia, which determine the prices on the markets of the world, show greater and better yields than in the years immediately preceding. India alone has a deficit worth mentioning, estimated at about 20 per cent., but which, in comparison with the gigantic surplus of nearly 80 million bushels secured in the United States, hardly can be taken into consideration in the question of exports and providing Europe with wheat from across the seas.

The period for growth of grain was not very favorable this year, for after the chilly and rainy weather in the latter spring months, rust appeared in most countries during the crystalline period of formation of the berry; and, in consequence, everybody prophesied that this year's crop was to be considered as half lost.

The contrary has happened. With very few exceptions all countries have secured a quantitatively full average crop; but the quality almost everywhere shows traces of the unfavorable condition of the weather during the formative period, as well as of the troublesome rust. "Abundant and poor" is a variation of the well-known expression of Reuleaux's. "Cheap and poor," which may be justly applied to this year's grain harvest, and in this circumstance the principal reason must be sought for the enormous tumbling of prices for all kinds of grain albeit the effects of speculation on this phenomenon is not to be underestimated. When the American grain trade offers its wheat to the European consumers at fabulously low prices for delivery at any time, and accepts the easiest conditions of payment, as has been the case during the last weeks, there must be another factor at work than the large production; there must have existed, on the other side of the Atlantic, a speculation on future options, which finds itself disappointed in its expectations, and is now trying to get rid of its large reserve of wheat at any price, the expected failure of the crop not having occurred.

It is an ever recurring experience that the consumer, in the face of falling prices, discontinues his purchases in the same manner as, at a favorable opportunity, he often supplies his wants for several months in advance. The low prices this year are still harder for the producer, since, after all, the crop is not to be considered very large and quantitatively is much smaller than the one of 1883.—*The United States Miller.*

Building 100 Freight Cars in Nine Hours.

This altogether unparalleled feat was performed in the freight car shops of Pullman's Palace Car Company, at Pullman, Ill., on August 18th. The cars were flat, and formed part of an order for the Vicksburg, Sareveport & Pacific Railway Company, which desired to have them delivered as soon as possible. The task was accomplished without any special extra preparation. The work was "laid out" as usual on Saturday, that is, five sets of wheels and axles were placed on each of the seven tracks used in the work, and materials for each of the cars were placed along the track in the usual manner. When the whistle sounded at 7 A. M. the men sprang to their work. Of the twenty-nine gangs, twenty-eight consisted of four men each, but the best gang was one hand short, because of sickness. The three men preferred to do the work themselves rather than take on a fourth hand. The first complete car was turned at 9:15 A. M., and the first lot of twelve completed cars was pulled out of the shop at 10:40 A. M. The hearty interest felt by all the men in this splendid contest was shown by the cheer which rang along the lines when the first finished lot began to move out of the shop. The writer reached the scene at about 4 P. M. and found the floors being laid on the last two or three of the 100 cars. It is within bounds to say that the whole number was finished by 5 P. M., and by 6 P. M. twenty-four of them were lettered and ready to ship. The remaining seventy-six were lettered and shipped during the next day.—*Railway Age.*

Presence of Foreign Drummers.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat* has the following "Two English commercial travellers from London and a French commercial traveller from Paris have been in the city the past two days selling goods. This is not the first time this year that foreign drummers have come to Davenport to solicit trade. High as our tariff on foreign goods is it does not exclude them entirely. We import large amounts of silk, linen, woollen and worsted goods, cloths and hosiery, and it is these articles the drummers come to solicit orders for. Many English and French manufacturers make a specialty of supplying the American market with certain kinds of fabrics. Heretofore they have sold to New York, and the merchants of that city have enjoyed the monopoly of supplying the rest of the country, but the appearance of foreign drummers in western cities means that the foreign manufacturers are hereafter to avoid the agency of New York and deal directly with their American customers. The latter will have the advantage of about 10 per cent. reduction in prices. The New York importers do not relish the new method of doing business, but are powerless to arrest it."

Novelties in Brass Ware.

A few months ago it was believed that fancy brass goods would be in very little demand this season as they have been in the market so long that it was thought that people had become somewhat tired of them. Notwithstanding many new and novel designs were constantly being brought out, they were taken hold of by the jobbing trade with a great deal of distrust as to their stability, and this too in the face of the fact that prices have very much declined within the past year or two, and that this class of goods, therefore, had a better chance of becoming generally popular. But the extremely large sale which brass goods have had this fall has taken the trade by surprise, and it is now thought that they may become more popular than ever. Their increased sale is undoubtedly because of the reduction in prices. People are buying brass ware now who could not afford to do so two or three years ago. With those who have an almost unlimited amount of means, to be sure, bronze is preferred to brass, but the price of the former is about four times greater than that of the latter. A piece of bronze costing, say, \$40 can be bought in brass for \$10 or \$12, and except for those of ultra fashionable tastes, answers just as well, being exactly the same as to quality of workmanship, finish, &c. "In some instances," said a dealer to a reporter of *The Stationer*, "the difference is more striking. Here is a brass pitcher, worth \$85, which in bronze would be worth \$300. The finest brass goods are imported from Vienna, Berlin and Paris, and customers generally prefer the imported to the domestic goods on account of their quality, and also because there is not much difference in the price. It is impossible for domestic manufacturers to compete with foreign makers in respect to quality and fineness of finish, although they do their utmost to imitate the imported goods. To an unpractised eye they

succeed very well, but it is an easy matter for a dealer or connoisseur to detect the difference. A few years ago nearly everything in the shape of fancy brass goods was imported. Eventually their manufacture was taken up in this country, and now there are more domestic manufacturers than you can shake a stick at. This has had the result of reducing the price by 33 per cent. We could not sell the imported goods for the price they are holding at if they were not of a better quality. I am inclined to think that in the end our home manufacturers, however, will drive out of the American market their foreign competitors, from the fact that each season they improve on the quality of their productions, and also because they do not depend so largely on foreign ideas for designs, but are constantly bringing out many novelties."

One who has never had occasion to go through the market for the purpose of acquainting himself regarding the number and variety of fancy brass goods would be surprised, not to say, interested and edified, were he to take the trouble to do so. Articles in brass have multiplied with each season. There are paper baskets, statuary, ash-trays, pocket lanterns, candle sticks, pictures, with frames of brass, *repoussé* ware in panels, with portraits in bas-relief, mantle and wall clocks, card-receivers, stands, book-racks, lamps, thermometers, etc. *ad infinitum*. Brass ware is made to serve a variety of uses, aside from its ornamental character, and stationers and fancy goods dealers now carry in addition to a line of strictly stationery novelties, many articles in the house-furnishing line, such as fancy brass tiling kettles, egg-boilers, wine-coolers, dressing-glasses, cuspidors, umbrella-stands, etc. "On this reason," remarked the dealer already referred to, "why brass ware remains so popular, aside from the reduction in price, is because it is showy and looks aristocratic."

There are a great many novelties this season in brass ware. Tilting kettles are improved not only in their attractiveness and neatness of design, but in respect to their utility. A French novelty of this kind consists of a porcelain cup, tightly covered, mounted in a frame with a spirit-lamp underneath and a glass receiver with siphon attachment. The beverage when it has undergone the process of preparation, flows through the siphon into the glass receiver, perfectly free from drugs, and is delicately flavored as to be fit for the gods. These goods are mentioned because they are largely handled by dealers in fancy goods.

A card-receiver is mounted on legs and has square top inlaid with porcelain with a pretty design in color. The same style of card-receiver also comes with a mirror attachment.

A very attractive thing for the parlor table is a bouletta, which consists of a rod resting on a base of a very pretty design holding up a canopy with a row of glass prisms around the edges and four sconces underneath.

A new style of lamp has a base consisting of a Turkish figure, the whole being brass with a bronze finish. A hall lamp is enclosed in Japanese screens having frames of teak wood.

An elaborate card-receiver consists of a tray with a gonodola mounted on a dolly.

and a call bell in each of the four corners of the tray. This piece is massive and expensive.

Benares ware is the name of a new variety of brass goods which comes from India. It is all hand-worked, and comes in jardinières, vases and card receivers. The same ware comes also enamelled in a style peculiar to Indian productions.

Very beautiful vases are mounted on onyx bases. The vases are decorated with hand-paintings, and range in price from \$200 to \$400. —American Stationer.

How to Cure Mustiness in Grain.

Not infrequently stored grain emits a damp or musty odor, the reason of which, in all cases is a surplus of dampness, and a lack of proper ventilation. If the odor is barely perceptible, it is generally sufficient to shovel over the grain at short intervals, making only low heaps and admitting as strong a draught as possible in the store room. But if there is an intense odor, showing that the deterioration of the seed substance has made considerable progress, it is more difficult to clean the grain, and it requires more energetic means. A process, which often is attended with success, consists in mixing the grain with powdered charcoal. Take finely powdered and sifted charcoal in the proportion of 1/2 per cent. (1/2 bushel of charcoal to 100 bus. of grain), and mix it thoroughly with the grain and as uniformly as possible, and leave it about four weeks before cleaning. If necessary, this procedure must be repeated. —U.S. Miller.

Last Thursday 17,000 bushels of apples, 15,000 boxes of cheese, and 5,000 tubs of butter were shipped from Montreal to England. The shipment of Canadian produce to Europe is increasing every year.

N. BAWLF,

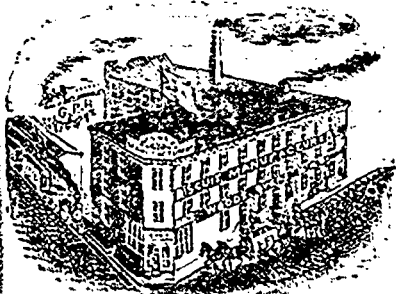
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Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after July 20th 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	6.15 p.m.
10.38 " Portage la Prairie	2.60 "
2.30 p.m. Brandon	10.00 a.m.
9.00 " Broadview	2.45 "
3.05 a.m. Regina	10.20 p.m.
5.45 " Moose Jaw	7.45 "
1.00 p.m. Swift Current	1.00 p.m.
7.20 p.m. Maple Creek	7.40 a.m.
11.45 p.m. Medicine Hat	3.45 a.m.
1.30 p.m. arrive Calgary	leave 3.50 p.m.

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

Going East	Going West
7.20 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	17.00 a.m.
11.50 p.m. Rat Portage	1.05 a.m.
4.55 a.m. Barclay	8.05 p.m.
2.30 p.m. arrive Port Arthur	leave 9.15 a.m.

Going South.	Going North.
8.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	6.40 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson	4.00 a.m.
8.40, 9.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive	4.00, 7.00 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.
11.40 a.m., Gretas	4.00 p.m.
5.00 p.m. Manitou	8.30 a.m.

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same day, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.43 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.

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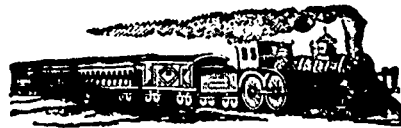
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