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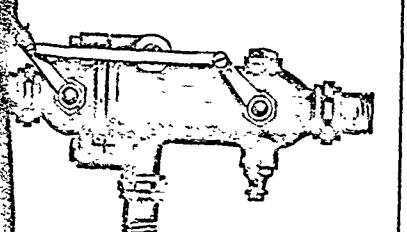
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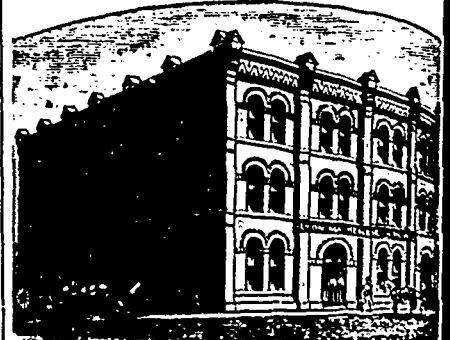
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, MARCH 17 1885.

NO. 25.

## The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

J. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 17, 1885.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, hotelkeeper, Brandon, has sold out.

A. V. BECKSTEAD, hotelkeeper, Emerson, has been burned out.

HOWAT's pork packing establishment, Brandon, is now in full operation.

CRAWFORD & WOOD, speculators, Birtle, are about to dissolve partnership.

D. CAMERON, of Calgary, has opened a grain and feed store at Medicine Hat.

The steamer "Alpha" will ply on the Assiniboine this season north of Brandon.

C. H. MATHERS, formerly of the *Liberal*, will take charge of the *Neepawa Canadian*.

Work has been commenced upon the Hudson's Bay Co.'s new store at Battleford.

AMOS ROWE, of the *Times* Printing & Publishing Company, Winnipeg, has retired from the Company.

The *Neepawa News* has given notice that it will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for incorporation as the *Neepawa Printing and Publishing Co. (limited)*

THE N.W.C.&N. Co. sawmill at Fort McLeod has been slightly damaged by fire.

THE plans of a handsome business block, to be erected in the spring at Morden, have just been completed by W. D. McLeod.

PATTERSON & GIBSON, furniture dealers, Birtle, have dissolved partnership. F. F. Patterson will continue the business alone.

It is reported that the banking firm of Laferty & Smith, of Regina, will shortly open a branch office at Calgary, under the management of Mr. F. N. Christie.

MESSRS. GRAY & BLOCKADAR, Morden, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by F. C. Gray, who will add to the business boots and shoes.

OUR report of the dissolution of the firm of Goldstein, Zinkan & Co., should have been as follows: Goldstein, Zinkan & Co., general storekeepers, Troy, have dissolved partnership, Zinkan retiring, Goldstein & Beauchamp will continue business at Qu'Appelle, and T. Zinkan will continue alone at Fort Qu'Appelle.

THERE will be an effort made to get a bill passed by our Local Legislature for the equal distribution of insolvent debtors' assets, which will be based upon what is known as the "Creditors' Relief Act." Messrs. Kenneth Mackenzie, A. Mackeand, J. H. Ashdown, R. J. Whitla, G. F. Galt, S. A. D. Bertrand, and G. F. Stephens are working as a committee of the Board of Trade in the interests of such a bill, and have the assurance of the Attorney-General that it will receive the support of the Government and no doubt pass this session.

At a meeting of the Northwest Commercial Travellers' Association, held at the Grand Union Hotel, on Saturday evening. Mr. T. Johnson, the president, announced that the Association had been successful in securing uniform reduced rates of travel for its members over the C.P.R. and other Northwestern lines. A resolution was passed pledging the members to support only the hotels and liveries giving special rates to commercial men; a list of which was to be furnished to each member. A vote of thanks to the C.P.R. for their liberality, and some other routine matters, made up the balance of the business.

A MEETING of the subscribers in Winnipeg of the Bell Telephone Company, has been called for this evening, to consider the rates charged by that company, the result of which will appear in our next issue. Let us hope that the company's charges will be reduced to something like moderation.

THE *Regina Leader*, of the 10th of March, contains the following: "The Fourth" of the month is generally a day of heavy payments when, in many places, the Notaries look forward to Protest Fees. On the 4th of March, out of 42 Notes and Drafts due at the Bank of Montreal, Regina, not one went to protest. This speaks for itself, as to the healthy basis on which business stands in the Queen City.

SOME people have not yet given up the hope of getting a bankruptcy act passed during the present session of the Dominion Parliament. Hopes are now expressed that the Select Committee of the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbotts, will report a bill in time for it to pass the House this session. The Montreal Board of Trade have some hopes of a bill being passed, and have requested the co-operation of the officers and members of the Winnipeg Board in their efforts. The co-operation of the press here is also asked.

A NUMEROUS deputation of Winnipeggers waited yesterday morning upon Attorney-General Hamilton regarding the passing of a bill amending the Land Transfer Laws, so as to introduce the Torren's system of transfer by registered certificate. Mr. F. B. Ross, who acted as spokesman of the deputation, pressed upon the Hon. gentleman the necessity for the passing of such an act during this session of the House, and drew attention to the promise of the late Attorney-General that the Government would this session make it a measure of their own. A committee composed of Judge Taylor, Judge Killam, Messrs. C. J. Brydges, W. B. Scarth, J. H. Brock, J. S. Ewart, T. B. Ross and E. G. Conklin, M.P.P., was appointed to draft a bill and have it ready for the legislature as quickly as possible, the Attorney General promising that every effort would be made by the Government to have the bill passed this session.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

W. S. Smith, jeweler, Guelph, suspend rating.

John Hays, shoes, Luther, has assigned in trust.

John Stinson, fruit, glass, etc., Toronto, is dead.

D. N. Charlebois, grocer, Ottawa, has compromised.

G. E. Williams, general store, Gesto, has assigned.

Peter Barnhart, hotel, Galt, has sold out to F. Frey.

James Gibbons, tailor, Cayuga, has assigned in trust.

L. C. B. Smith, photos, Guelph, has assigned in trust.

James McCabe, cattle, Thorold, has assigned in trust.

T. Jenkins, second-hand store, Toronto, has sold out.

Wm. Bernie, hotel, Durham, has sold out to J. Lyons.

Peter O'Reilly, shoes, St. Thomas, has been closed up.

G. R. Besserer, tobaccos, Ottawa. Bailiff in possession.

Philip Pottruff, fruit, Hamilton. Sheriff in possession.

Peter McRae, grist mill, Renfrew, is offering to comprise.

Miss Hovenden, millinery, Toronto has given up business.

Raymond & Thorn, hats, London, is offering 50c in the \$.

W. G. Harrison, general store, Alvinston, has sold out.

W. G. Walker, confectioner, St. Thomas, has assigned.

J. G. Stark, furniture, Niagara Falls. Sheriff in possession.

T. C. Gagnier, cigars, etc., Toronto. Bailiff in possession.

Robert Bennett, hotel, Georgetown, has assigned in trust.

E. McTavish, shoes, etc., Lindsay, has assigned in trust.

A. D. Freeman, general store, Listowel, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. W. Kennedy, millinery, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

Jas. Wright, flour and feed, Hensall, is retiring from business.

Mrs. A. Piddington, books, Toronto, has sold out to B. B. Toye.

D. Morrow, shoer, Goderich, is selling off; giving up business.

H. J. Bickle, harness, Dungannon, has sold out to D. G. Bickle.

E. B. Shaver, shoes and clothing, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

J. C. Worthington, general store, Mattawan, has assigned in trust.

Clanridge Bros., grocers, Sheburne, have sold out to F. Deitch.

J. Becker, general store, New Hamburg, has sold out to D. Becker.

Semmens Bros., coffin manufacturers, Hamilton, have dissolved. Arthur W. Semmens and James J. Evel continue under the old style.

Shaw & Selby, real estate, Toronto, has sold out to J. R. Adamson.

Ramsay & Robinson, bakers, Toronto, have dissolved, Ramsay retiring.

Joseph Laroque, general store, Clute au Blondeau, has compromised.

C. C. Denoit, general store, Dungannon, has compromised at 60c in the \$.

The stock of John Smith, clothier, Ottawa, has been sold at 50c in the \$.

The stock of John Blyth, dry goods, Ottawa, has been sold out at 50c in the \$.

Groff & Christie, dry goods, etc., Galt, have dissolved. T. Christie continues.

The stock of G. E. Williams, general store, Gesto, has been sold by the trustee.

The estate of M. B. Faugher, general store, Aurora, has been sold at 67½c in the \$.

Paterson, McKenzie, & Co., wholesale millinery, Toronto, have assigned in trust.

S. Mason & Son, dry goods, Bowmanville, are offering to compromise at 70c in the \$.

Thomas Plunkett, agent for agricultural implements, Dungannon, is giving up business.

McFarlane & McClellan, general store, Sutton, has been dissolved, each continuing alone.

J. & D. Currie, liquors, Goderich, will give up business here 1st May and move to Brantford.

The estate of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Company, Oshawa, has been sold under mortgage.

The Canadian Patent Brush Company, Windsor, have dissolved, and D. A. McDonel continues alone.

Walter Woods, brooms, Hamilton, has admitted as partners J. M. Little and William Woods, under the style of Walter Woods & Co.

## QUEBEC.

J. B. Laurion, tins, Joliette, has sold out.

Larive & Fils, fish, Montreal, have dissolved.

L. H. Desjardins, jeweler, Montreal, is dead.

Nap. Picard, hotel, Lachine, has obtained an extension.

A. Rousseau, jr. foundry, Quebec, has been burned out.

Geo. Trudeau, grocer, Longueuil, has assigned in trust.

The Hochelaga Cement Company, Montreal, have dissolved.

Jos. A. Chartrann, grocer, Valleyfield, has assigned in trust.

J. B. Lareau, general store, West Farnham has assigned in trust.

T. W. R. Lapointe, general store, St. Jerome, has assigned in trust.

J. P. Brissette, general store, St. Elizabeth, has assigned in trust.

H. Jouan, dry goods, etc., St. Cunegonde. Bailiff's sale advertised.

Normandin & Frere, general store, River David, have assigned in trust.

T. F. Stoneham, window-shades, etc., Montreal. Bailiff's sale advertised.

Jas. Hoctar & Co., cigar manufacturers, Montreal. Bailiff's sale advertised.

Porlier & Leclerc, roofers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved. Pierre Leclerc has formed a partnership with Godfroi Pelletier, under the style of Leclerc & Pelletier.

J. W. Hannah & Co., wholesale hardware, etc., Montreal, are asking an extension.

Letellier & Dubord, grocers, etc., Quebec, have dissolved. J. B. E. Letellier continues alone.

Panneton & Sauvageau, dry goods, Three Rivers, have dissolved. P. H. Panneton continues.

Alex. Nelson & Co., hats and furs, Montreal, have dissolved. Business continued by Alex. Nelson.

Walter Syme Miller has been admitted a partner in the firm of Rice, Miller, & Co., paper-collar and paper-box manufacturers, Montreal.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

G. N. Fuller, general store, Hantsport is dead.

A. U. Marshall, general store, North Sidney, has assigned.

Thomas McLellan, general store, North Sydney, has assigned.

L. C. Archibald & Co., dry goods, etc., Antigonish, have dissolved.

Jacob Locke & Son, general store, fish, etc., Lockport, have assigned.

G. B. Laying & Co., general store, Vale Colliery, have been burned out.

G. W. Nelson's branch general store, New Annan, has been burned; insured.

Kerr & McKay, tinware, etc., New Glasgow, have dissolved partnership. B. F. Kerr continues.

W. J. Messervey & Co., grocers, etc., Halifax, have dissolved. W. S. Messervey continues.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended February 14, as reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 121, as compared with 110 and 259 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1884 and 1883. England and Wales had 98 failures, as compared with 71 and 232 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 20 failures, as against 29 and 22; and Ireland had 3, as against 10 in 1884 and 5 in 1883.

## The Way to Get On.

President Porter, of Yale College, recently gave this very good business advice to a class of young men whom he was addressing: "You are the architects of your own fortune; rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take in your star self-reliance. Inscribe on your banner: 'Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero.' Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm, and steer your own ship, and remember that the art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Think well of yourself. Stick out. Assume your own position. Put potatoes in a cart, go over a rough road and the small ones go to the bottom. Rise above the envious and jealous. Fire above the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't read novels. Don't marry until you can support a wife. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Make money and do good with it. Love your God and fellowmen. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws."

**H. SHOREY & CO.,**

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32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,  
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WINNIPEG

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 17, 1885.

## MANITOBA BRANCH RAILWAYS.

This is the season of the year, when we hear most about the grievance of Manitoba, as it is also the season for legislation, when the opportunity is open for our Dominion Parliament to redress our wrongs if they are desirous of so doing. Only the political bigot can assert, that Manitoba has not to bear an unjustly heavy proportion of Dominion taxation, and that the national protective policy as it is at present arranged, is not oppressive in its effects upon this province. That the C.P.R. monopoly has the effect of stunting our growth and development as a province, there are few but will admit, while the withholding of our lands from us, a privilege possessed by every other province of Canada is certainly a reason for dissatisfaction. There are other evils which call loudly for redress, and are more or less felt by our struggling settlers, but all sink into insignificance when compared with the one greatest of all grievances, namely want of railway facilities throughout the province. We may for a time suffer under a tariff system, which requires readjustment in its almost every detail before we receive justice: We may continue under the grasp of a railway monopoly, which is a huge load to carry; and we may even allow our lands and other resources to be administered, or rather squandered by an Ottawa Government, whose main objects are to retain power, and find pay for its supporters and parasites, and yet the resources within our boundaries, and the energy and enterprise of our people are such, that we can reach prosperity under all these burdens, could we only secure the necessary branch railways throughout the province to keep pace with the work of development and progress now going on. But Manitoba is bound hand and foot in this respect, and has not the power to help herself, without assuming burdens, which ought to be borne by the Dominion. The Manitoba Southwestern railway, which was at one time the hope of the people of this province, is now firmly in the grasp of C.P.R. monopolists, thanks to the political juggling of the present Ottawa Government; and yet that omniferous corporation that is ever tugging with robber-like pertinacity

and impudence at the Dominion purse, is not prepared to extend the road they thus hold a single mile during the coming summer, as we are credibly informed, although for three years a thickly settled and rich country has been awaiting its extension. The C.P.R. Co., can evidently demand and receive any assistance it asks for its useless work of bridging and tunnelling through ridges of mountains and hundreds of miles of rocky barren waste, but they neither ask nor receive assistance in constructing one hundred miles of line through a rich country where thousands of settlers await it, and have for years been deluded by empty promises of its construction. The C.P.R. Company, are content to play "Dog in the Manger", in connection with the Southwestern, and evidently our Paternal Government at Ottawa are prepared to assist them in so doing.

Such is the prospect in connection with railway extension through the southern portion of Manitoba, and if we turn our eyes northward we find very little more reason for hope. The Manitoba Northwestern Railway Company, are making praiseworthy struggles to extend their road 50 miles during the coming summer, but when we take into consideration the stringent state of eastern and European money markets, and the fact, that the M.N.W. is not a protege of the present Dominion Government, and is not allowed to touch the Dominion purse strings, we have good reason to doubt whether the company will be able to carry out their intention however anxious they may be in the matter.

It is a foolish thing to follow the example of the hunted ostrich when trouble faces us, and in Manitoba we may as well squarely face what seems almost beyond a doubt, and that is, that as matters now stand, there is no prospect of a single mile of railway being constructed in this province during 1885. Having squarely faced this impending evil, our next duty is to look around and see if it can be averted. Providentially the means of averting this are within our reach, although they entail upon this province a sacrifice it should not be called upon to make. No help can be looked for from Ottawa, and nothing but more empty and valueless promises can be looked for from the C.P.R. Company. The province can help itself by pledging its credit for the extension of the two railways already stated. One hundred miles westward added to these

lines this year, would do more for Manitoba than all the tariff changes we will secure in a quarter of a century, and the cost of constructing these two hundred miles would scarcely exceed \$3,000,000. With our province guaranteeing four per cent. for ten years or even twenty years upon that amount of bonds divided equally with the two companies, there should be no difficulty in floating these bonds in European money markets, so that the work of construction can be pushed at once. The burden thus imposed upon the province would be but light, and the guarantee thus furnished should be as good as the Dominion can give on \$200,000,000 which its total debt now reaches. But the province need not be called upon to pay one dollar of this guaranteed interest, as both proposed extensions are into well settled portions of Manitoba, where a paying traffic awaits any lines constructed. A year ago people talked of guaranteeing \$20,000,000 for the construction of a railway to Hudson's Bay, and that now suggested, would not obligate the province much over one-seventh of this amount, and entail not one-tenth of the risk of having to pay the interest guaranteed. Besides both of the lines in question have large land grants unencumbered with payments to the Dominion, and with these they can furnish abundant security to keep the province safe. It does seem as if this was the only means left by which we may secure branch railway extension during the present year, and perhaps for a number of years to come, and there is no use in longer disguising the fact, that unless it is secured at once, Manitoba's hopes of prosperity are buried for years to come, and a decade hence, a wilderness will be here as a monument of the misrule of an over-ambitious Ottawa Government, and a greedy speculative Syndicate.

This question is well worthy of the serious consideration of Mr. Norquay and his colleagues during this session of the Local House. They have before them a question, which if courageously grappled with and well handled, may lay the foundation of Manitoba's rapid progress, and which if allowed to pass untouched, may be the last opportunity ever offered. As to the voice of the people upon such a question, there can scarcely be a doubt. The very life of the province depends upon the construction of branch railways without further delay.

### THE MANITOBA GRAIN BUYER.

The grain buyer is more or less of an institution in all the agricultural portions of Canada, although in many districts of the east he is not so clearly defined and separate from the ordinary crowd of sinners as he is in our prairie province. Too often in the east he almost loses his identity by having one or more other callings to attend to, and in some instances his grain transactions are confined to trucking and trading dry goods, groceries, hardware and even a little "Forty Rod" for the grain of the surrounding farmers, and his purchases are seldom made without the hope of selling or trading some kind of other merchandise to his farmer customers. Thanks to the peculiar circumstances of this new country, and doubtless also to the wise regulations enforced by the C.P.R. Co. regarding the capacity and equipment of grain elevators allowed to be constructed on their lines, the grain buyer here is a distinct specimen of the business man who pays cash for what he purchases, and is in no way mixed up with truck transactions. Then, as a rule, he is a grain buyer only, or if he has any other business connection it is with the kindred branch of milling and, indeed, we can scarcely separate him from the miller.

Having, as clearly as we can, sketched the Manitoba grain buyer, it is now in order to see how he gets along with us in our everyday life, and how he is treated by us. His treatment has certainly the charm of variety about it, if that is any advantage to him, for it ranges from the most blameable kind of pampering and coaxing to the meanest kind of vituperative abuse. When a grain buyer decides to locate at a point in this province and construct an elevator, he is hailed by the surrounding farmers as a saviour of that district. The local newspaper, if there is one in existence, is sure to have him interviewed, and hold him up to the readers as a prodigy of combined enterprise and philanthropy; and if he has the good luck to be a total stranger to everyone around him, he is sure to be advertised by every merchant in the town he has chosen for a location free of charge, as the coming man for the farmers; and, if he has only shrewdness enough to play his cards properly, he can secure a handsome bonus, or at least the promissory notes of his new neighbors to furnish the same at a future date, and upon certain

conditions. If he is sharp enough to secure a bonus he should be careful to have it in his possession as quickly as possible, and while his popularity lasts, for he should ever bear in mind there is a day of reckoning coming.

Who would not be a grain buyer? might well be asked when this rosy picture is viewed. But grain buying has not commenced yet, and when it does a change comes over the scene. In the days of our grandfathers an artist made for himself a great reputation by producing two pictures entitled "Before the honeymoon" and "After the honeymoon," prints from which are still to be seen in old furniture stores. But the change portrayed in these pictures is nothing compared with what happens the Manitoba grain buyer after he has bought one season from the surrounding farmers. His enterprise is then viewed as rascality; for his philanthropy, fraud and hypocrisy are substituted. If he dares to hint that the wheat of the most shiftless apology for a farmer is not No. 1 hard he is at once rated as the most reckless of liars. The local scribe who, a few months previously interviewed and lauded him, will display his own ignorance and presumption by making the most flagrant assertions about the dishonest principles on which he conducts his business, and the local merchant who welcomed and advertised him at first will now spread his name and fame as the man whose rascality is driving trade out of the town he lives in. It is not even necessary, in order to secure this abuse, that the grain buyer be an unmitigated rascal, working with false testor, doctored weights and other roguish appliances. All he has to do is to buy grain, and if he does so for two seasons and escapes one half of what we have stated, he is a lucky man, and he may possibly meet with worse; for while the clamor against him is at its height he may some day discover that the railway company on whose line he has located and invested his money in an elevator has entered the field as a trading opponent and is purchasing grain upon philanthropic principles through agents, who are allowed discriminating freight rates denied to him, and against whom it is folly to attempt competition.

Such are the two sides of a grain buyer's treatment in Manitoba, and it must be admitted that they are extremes reached under peculiar circumstances.

One crop partially lost by frost, and the next one marketed at figures the lowest heard of for over a century, have made farmers unreasonable in most instances and recklessly insulting in some. No doubt but with a return to prosperity in agriculture, the dark side of the treatment of the grain buyer would be materially brightened, but at present his lot is a hard one in this province.

But let us ask what effect must this wholesale abuse and other unfair treatment of the grain buyer have upon the province? It may be, though it is by no means probable, that the grain buyers now in this country are spaniel-like in their disposition and become more servile in proportion to the kicks and cuffs they may receive. But if such were the case it is not likely that any more men are likely to invest their capital in hope of receiving such treatment. What we want in this province is a multiplicity of grain buyers so that competition may be unlimited as people say, and grain will then find the last cent of its value by natural laws. But while every grain buyer is ranked as a thief and swindler by a large number of our farmers, and as an extortioner by quite a number of our business men in other lines, the inducement to engage in the tariff is not likely to allure many men of sense and means such as we want, and in the eyes of those who have had long experience in the grain trade the experiment of a railway company instituting a philanthropic opposition to all the grain buyers along its lines, is enough to prevent any sensible business man from investing a dollar in grain handling arrangements in connection with such a company unless the distinct pledge is given that such an unheard of undertaking will not again be repeated. It will be found out before two years more have passed that people in Manitoba have been by far too free in their abuse of the grain buyer and his associate, the miller, and it will be found that this same abuse may and will deter many a man from entering into this trade in the province, who otherwise might and would have gone into it and proved himself a great help in the development of the country. Besides it is a wise old saying that you can make nothing out of a man by abusing him, and in that respect human nature and the grain buyer's nature are very much alike.



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 Have constantly in  
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 Is now ready for the market at the  
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 EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.  
**Fine Stock Ales a Specialty,**  
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 Corner of William and Princess Streets  
**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

There is scarcely any change to note in connection with monetary affairs in the city since our last report. In trade circles there has not been enough of paper falling due or passing into the banks on which to base a report that would be anything like a reliable index to the feeling at present. The only ripple on the surface is a little preparation for to-morrow the 15th, when mid-month papers fall due, but even this has caused but little stir. Although in general trade circles money is far from being free in circulation, it certainly shows signs of improvement as March wears on, and the feeling at banks, and other monetary institutions, is decidedly more hopeful than it was a few weeks ago. The cash wants of small traders seem for a time to be less pressing than they have been for several weeks, and this, added to the slow feeling in regular commercial discounts, which is usual from the middle to the end of each month, has made the demands upon the banks light, and has given them a chance to prepare for a term of greater financial activity with which April promises to open up. Rates of discount are the same: first-class paper 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; and casual and one-name paper, 10 to 12. Real estate mortgage loans have been in fair demand during the week, but the complaint that the amounts are small is still heard. Money is still plentiful for safe loans on productive property, and rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent., there being none lower heard of during the last week or two.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

Business in wholesale circles during the past week has been steadily, yet slowly, advancing into the regular spring trade, and there has been quite a little activity in the filling of orders taken during February and the early part of this month. The work of shipping these out is now well nigh completed, and attention is being turned to present demands. In season-goods lines there has been quite a steady stream of small orders coming in to fill out lines bought in opening purchases; and although the aggregate of sales for the week was not great, there was a lively feeling and appearance about wholesale houses which is in marked contrast to the situation in the latter days of February. In lines connected with building and contracting, activity is steadily setting in, and the past ten days have developed a greatly improved state of affairs. Still there is a check upon business, owing to the feeling of caution and anxiety to avoid the blunders of last year made through careless contractors; and it is well that this feeling exists. In provisions and other lines of everyday consumption the week shows an improvement in sales upon the previous one, and houses in these lines are no doubt sharing in the general movement which based upon the early opening of spring, for which the prospects still hold good. Although the report from collections is more encouraging than in our last issue, there is still considerable room for improvement in this respect. A few houses report cash returns very satisfactory, and none give the discourag-

ing answer so very common about the beginning of March. Altogether, the wholesale trade of the city shows a healthier feeling now than it did ten days ago; and there can scarcely be a doubt that we are now into a period of activity which will continue into the warm days of May or June.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

There has been a steadily-increasing demand during the week for spring machinery, while inquiries have been very numerous. Nevertheless the spring trade is not opening up with the free feeling of former years. Dealers look forward to a very quiet season, unless there is a much heavier flow of immigration into the country, than the prospect now holds out. Collections are coming in much the same as reported in our last, but are by no means free.

**HOOTS AND SHOES.**

This trade has been quite lively during the week, and activity has fairly set in for the spring. The continued mild weather has had a good effect, and created a lively demand for spring goods. Collections are reported moderately free, and quite as good as can be expected at present.

**CLOTHING.**

In this line the shipping out of spring orders has been going on lively during the week, and a turn of activity has set in. New orders have been on the increase, and a more hopeful feeling pervades the whole trade, although the aggregate of sales for the week is no greater than might be expected at this season. There is a rather mixed report from collections, some houses expressing their entire satisfaction with the state of affairs, and others complaining. The average reaches no higher than it ought.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

Although there has been a slight movement in the direction of spring stir in this line, business is still quiet, and no real activity is looked for until April is fairly entered into. Collections falling due have been very light; but satisfaction is expressed with cash returns.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

This steady-going branch is evidently sharing in the general spring revival, and the past week has developed quite a marked improvement. The trade was probably reached that steady-going state of moderate activity which it maintains, as a rule, and may be expected to preserve during the balance of spring and the early summer. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

**DRY GOODS.**

This staple branch is now fairly into the spring trade, and during the week the sending out of spring orders went on steadily. The season's trade will undoubtedly be later than during former years, which is greatly due to the caution exercised both by buyers and sellers, and there is little fear of any overstocking this season. New orders for filling up of special lines are coming in freely, and travellers now out report the feeling throughout the country much improved since March opened. Collections are still a little slow, but not enough so to be discouraging.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

In this line there has been a gradual improvement in sales during the week. Opening orders from the country have begun to come in, and even the city has been making some demands. There is as yet no rush in sales, but there has been enough activity to create quite a hopeful feeling. Collections have been reasonably good.

**FISH.**

The continued mild weather has had a bad effect upon the shipping trade, which may be considered over for this winter. The local demand for small lots has been fairly active, but there has been no call for car lots. Car-lot quotations are nominal at 4½ to 5c for white-fish and 2 to 2½c for Jack-fish. Small lots have been sold white-fish 5½ to 6c, Jack-fish 2½ to 3c. Oysters are unchanged in price; and are quoted Standards, 30 to 35c; selects, 40 to 45c.

**FRUIT.**

The moderate demand reported in our last has fallen off greatly, during the week, and at its close business was very slow. Otherwise there have been no noteworthy features about the trade. There are no new varieties in the market and no changes in price to report. Quotations are as follows: Apples, \$5 to 6 a bbl; Messina oranges, \$5 to 5.50 a box; lemons, \$4.50 to 5.50; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to 8 a bbl; Eleme figs, in boxes, 16 to 20c per lb; Malaga figs, in 14lb boxes, 11 to 13c; prunes, in kegs \$7.50 to 8; and in 50lb boxes, 8 to 8½c per lb; golden dates, in 50lb boxes, 10c; raisins and currants, unchanged.

**FUEL.**

Sales are steadily falling off as spring advances and during the week, there have been some lots of poplar sold at pretty low prices by holders who were anxious to clear out for the summer. Round lots sold at \$2.50 to 2.75 and even at 2.40. Tamarac kept moderately firm selling \$4 to 4.75. Coal is unchanged in price, quotations, delivered, being: Anthracite, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to 10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

**FURNITURE.**

There is no improvement to report in this trade. Business has been exceedingly quiet during the week, sales being limited to a few small lots shipped to far western points.

**GROCERIES.**

There has been a little improvement in this staple trade during the past week, which is doubtless a sympathetic movement with the general opening of spring trade. Sales have aggregated more than during the previous week, and there is a general hope expressed that a period of steady activity has been entered upon. Collections are still rather slow although showing signs of improvement. There are no changes in prices reported, although sugars are firmer, and probably would have advanced a little but for the late reductions in freights from the east. Quotations are as follows: Sugars—Yellows, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lump 10c and a further advance is still looked for. Coffee and Teas are firm and unchanged quotations being as follows: Rios, 14 to 16c; Javas, 22 to 25c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c; Mochas, 30 to 34c.

Tea, still ranges as follows: Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons, 40 to 55c; Congou, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown, \$2.50, and triple crown, \$2.75 per keg.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

Quite a hopeful feeling is now general in this trade, and business is steadily improving. In shelf goods matters are quite lively, and in heavies and metals, while there is not the same activity, improvement is steadily going on. There have been no changes in prices since those reported in our last, and none are now expected until open navigation freights go into force. Quotations are: Tin-plates, I.C., 14 x 20, \$6 to 6.25; 20 x 28, \$12 to 12.50; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7½ to 8c per lb, according to quality; bar-iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.50 to 3.75 per keg.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Improvement is steadily going on in this trade, and the past two weeks of mild weather have made quite an active demand for spring supplies all over the country. Collections are also reported satisfactory. Prices of goods are unchanged and are as follows: Spanish sole, 33c to 37c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

#### LUMBER.

The spring movement is beginning to make itself felt in this trade, and already tenders are beginning to be asked for. As yet sales have been light, but there is every prospect of business opening up for the season before the close of the present month.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

This trade, like others dependent upon building and contracting, is steadily improving, and last week showed considerable more activity than its predecessor. From this date forward general activity is looked for. Prices of goods have not changed, although there is a downward tendency in oils which may be soon felt. Current quotations are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 69c per gal.; boiled, 72c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.50 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c;oline 50c; fine qualities, 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Business has been steady but not very active in this line during the week, and no rush is looked for until wheeling fairly supersedes sleighing.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There is very little improvement to report in

this trade. Business during the week has been in a rather quiet state; no actual dullness existing being the best that can be said of it.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

This trade is by no means in an active state, and during the past week sales have been pretty closely confined to staple goods. Prices of domestic spirits are unchanged, and are: Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain movement during the past week has shown that steady falling off in receipts which is looked for about this season of the year. Farmers are evidently making preparations for spring operations, and with the present state of roads throughout the country, are not too anxious about hauling to market. The receipts of wheat all over the province have been at least one-third less than those of the previous week, and in the city have been too limited to supply the local demand. Prices, however, have held steady, and have not sympathized with the tendencies of eastern markets. The movement of oats has been very slow, and there is no disposition on the part of holders to meet demands for reduced prices which buyers make. A considerable business has been done in provisions, and sales show quite an improvement on the preceding week. Meats have been in good steady demand; and although a satisfactory state has not been reached in the butter market, the situation is no worse, and with the falling off in receipts which is expected once seeding is commenced, a normal state may soon be reached.

#### WHEAT.

Shipments even to Port Arthur the past week have been light, and very little more activity is looked for until farmers have finished seeding. Prices have been easier all round, but would probably stiffen again were there any great quantity moving. No. 1 hard is quoted nominally at 70c; No. 2 hard at 65c; No. 1 regular, 6c; No. 2 regular, 60c; No. 3 regular, 54 to 55c; rejected, 40 to 48c.

#### OATS.

Receipts although very light have been heavier than the demand, as there has been no business doing. Buyers are prepared to pay 36c for ordinary lots, and 37c for prime; but holders demand 38 to 40c, and the two parties cannot agree.

#### BARLEY.

It is almost needless to quote this grain, as none is being received into the city. Prices are nominal: 46 to 48c for bright, plump lots; and 30c for feed.

#### FLOUR.

There has been almost no shipping demand, and the local trade has not been very heavy. Prices are unchanged, quotations being: Patents, \$2.30; at long bakers', \$2; XXXX, \$1.65; superfine \$1.25.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

Millers can sell their output each day as it comes, and the demand continues unabated. Prices are still: Bran, \$11 a ton; shorts, \$13.

#### POTATOES.

Still scarce and without change as to price, being quoted at 45c.

#### EGGS.

There has been quite a scarcity of old-packed, which sold at 23c. Fresh-laid are in good demand at 28c.

#### BUTTER.

A good demand was experienced for best qualities, which have, however, been rather scarce, prices ranging from 18 to 22c. Poorer qualities are still plentiful, but are seldom asked for.

#### CHEESE.

This is still scarce, and the demand proportionately so. Prime range from 14 to 15c.

#### HAMS.

In fair request and quotations unchanged. Smoked, 13½ to 14c; green, 13c.

#### BACON.

There was a steady demand in this market, sales being quite liberal. Quotations are unchanged and as follows: Dry salt, 9½ to 10c; rolls, 12½ to 13c; breakfast, 13½ to 14c.

#### MESS PORK.

The demand during the week was of a very light character, but the figures maintained a firm tone, local-packed being quoted at \$19 to 19.50, and Chicago at \$19.50 to 20.

#### LARD.

The request for this is fair, and the price are unchanged. 20lb p. is being still quoted at \$2.50.

#### MESS BEEF.

This was in poor demand, but quotations remain at \$16.50 to 17.

#### DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts for the week were very light, but sufficient to meet the present demand. Prices retain the weak tone noted in our last, \$5.50.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been advancing slowly but steadily all the week and the close was strong, though transactions were limited. The weather has been fine, seeding has begun in small way in southern Dakota, reports of bad wheat have been vigorously denied and statisticians say there is much wheat yet to be marketed in the Minneapolis belt, yet the basis have had control of the market and prices have appreciated steadily. Receipts were only fair and shipments not very 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 1884:
			Mar. 5
No. 1 hard..	\$4 ..	\$1 ..	\$3 \$1.01
" 2 " ..	80 ..	75 ½ ..	80 9 ½
" 1 ..	69 ½ ..	67 ..	69 ½ 9 ½
" 2 ..	65 ½ ..	64 ..	65 ½ 5 ½

Futures were higher, No. 1 hard, May, opening at \$5 and closing at \$6c; No. 2 hard, May, opened at \$1½ and closed at \$2c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been in better demand and higher bulk bran closing at \$9 to 9.25 and shorts at \$9.50 to 10.

FLOUR.—There has been but little change in the flour market, but that little has been for the better. This is particularly true of the export trade. Cables and letters asking for

Best prices are coming thickly, but owing to slight production and a rather indifferent feeling on the part of millers, the answers returned are not particularly cheering. There is not enough money in the business at present prices to make millers anxious to fill heavy orders. The general feeling is much better than for some time.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.50 to 4.85; straights, \$4.15 to \$4.60; first bakers', \$3.40 to 3.65; second bakers', \$3 to 3.30; best low grades, \$1.90 to 2.10 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.50 in bags.

The situation on the Falls, so far as the water is concerned, is considerably improved, and the worst period is now thought to be past. The closing half of last week was signalized by a very fair volume of water, and the mills whose turn it was to run did quite satisfactory work. As a result of this, the production of the week took a jump to \$2,040 bbls.—averaging 11,720 bbls. daily for the seven days—against 74,900 bbls the preceding week, and 68,000 bbls. for the corresponding time in 1884. During the first two days of the current week, the water power was excellent, but about noon Tuesday it, for some unknown cause, took a sudden and decided "tumble," and, while improving somewhat that night, it fell away again Wednesday to a large degree. Several mills had started up and others increased their feed on the rise, but when the water receded, they were set back nearly to their old positions. With very pleasant and warm weather prevailing, however, the opinion generally obtains that the water power will gradually improve from this on. There are now three mills partly or wholly operated by steam that are running, and another is shut down. The local visible supply shows a decrease of 185,000 bus. during the week ending Monday at Minneapolis and Wednesday at St. Paul, and with a fair stage of water enabling mills to run, the next week will probably lower it considerably more than that figure. The supply of hard wheat is very largely in millers' hands, and the feeling among them is becoming stronger, with a tendency to advance in hard grades, owing to their scarcity in the Minneapolis and Duluth open markets, where it is alleged a large number of short sales by outside parties must be covered. Altogether the feeling is quite bullish.

RECEIPTS.			
	Mich. 10.	Mich. 3.	Feb. 24.
Wheat, bush...	394,850	427,700	312,170
Flour, bbls ..	640	390	650
Millstuff, tons.	38	12	98

SHIPMENTS.			
	Mich. 10.	Mich. 3.	Feb. 24.
Wheat, bush ..	51,380	104,400	68,900
Flour, bbls ..	76,744	75,201	67,068
Millstuff, tons...	2,291	1,972	2,082

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	Mich. 9.	Mich. 2.	
No. 1 hard ..	1,252,967	1,247,329	
No. 2 hard ..	97,769	107,915	
No. 1 ..	1,813,649	1,914,153	
No. 2 ..	8,408	5,096	
Rejected ..	13,454	19,943	
Special bins ..	666,225	673,853	
Total.....	4,139,734	4,204,959	

ST. PAUL.			
	Mich. 11.	Mich. 4.	Feb. 24.
In elevators, bus.....	1,152,000	1,174,000	1,182,000

DULUTH.			
	Mich. 9.	Mich. 2.	Feb. 24.
In elevators, bus.....	5,823,079	1,747,170	5,671,200

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

A moderate degree of activity only was experienced in Monday's wheat market. Prices were somewhat irregular, and the general feeling was rather nervous, caused by a reported decline in English consols. Corn was a little stronger, with a fair degree of activity; receipts, 228 cars. Oats was held at firm figures, with a slight advance on Saturday's quotation, and at the close showed a slight improvement and better tone. Business in the pork market was quite active, but irregular, and at the close showed an advance of 10 and 12½c over the end of last week. Lard was firmer and more active, closing 5c better than Saturday. The following are the quotations for the day:

	Mar.	Apl.
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.75½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	27½	27½
Pork ..	12.65	12.70
Lard ..	6.95	7.00

The wheat market on Tuesday ruled stronger, but the general feeling was unsettled. The visible supply showed an increase, but the predictions of colder weather within the next 36 hours caused a stronger feeling, under which shorts covered freely. The market finally closed about 1 and 1½c higher than Monday afternoon. A fair speculative and good shipping demand existed in corn, and the market ruled firm. The visible supply showed an increase and receipts were larger, but did not affect the market; receipts, 449 cars. Business in the oat market was very dull, with the speculative portion of it quiet. Trading in pork was moderately active, and prices ruled somewhat irregular. Offerings were fair, and demand only moderate and mainly from shorts. Lard offerings were only moderate and demand somewhat limited. Quotations are as follows:

	Mar.	Apl.
Wheat ..	\$0.75½	\$0.75½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	27½	28
Pork ..	12.60	12.62½
Lard ..	6.95	6.97½

Wednesday's wheat market was active, feverish, and unsettled, but generally strong, selling up 1½ and 1½c from the lowest point; but before the close 1c of the advance was lost. Receipts of corn, 171 cars. The speculative market was more active and stronger; but the full advance was not sustained, and at the close seller April was about ½c better than Tuesday night. The oat market was more active, and stronger as to price for all months for futures, with a sharp demand for cash. The pork market opened strong, and trading was fair, though spasmodic. The movement in lard was a little stronger, and quite a fair day's business was transacted. The market closed as follows:

	Mar.	Apl.
Wheat ..	\$0.77½	\$0.77½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	28½	28½
Pork ..	12.67½	12.72½
Lard ..	6.97½	6.97½

On Thursday the wheat speculative market was active but nervous and irregular and generally lower. Cables were stronger and better than yesterday. Receipts of corn 222 cars. The speculative market was rather firm most of the session, at the close sales April was about the same as last night and May unchanged. Oats were stronger with a good speculative demand and fair shipping, and early in the day was fully ½c higher for cash and all months for future. Pork opened strong but trading, after the first hour or so, was quite slow. The movement in lard was much the same as that of pork. Trading only moderate. Quotations for the day are as follows:

	Mar.	Apl.
Wheat ..	\$0.77½	\$0.77½
Corn ..	38½	39
Oats ..	28½	28½
Pork ..	12.67½	12.72½
Lard ..	6.97½	7.00

On Friday prices in the wheat market were generally lower. The market was not so active as yesterday though trading was quite lively at times. There was a good deal of fluctuations within a moderate range, the market closing fairly steady. Receipts of corn 216 cars. The speculative business was quiet and prices ranged about the same as yesterday. Oats were more active at firmer prices early in the day, but towards the close became easier for cash and near futures. Trading in pork was only moderate and the market underwent little or no change. The feeling in the lard market was generally steady and closed at about yesterday's figures.

	Mar.	Apl.
Wheat ..	\$0.76½	\$0.76½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	28½	28½
Pork ..	12.60	12.65
Lard ..	6.92½	6.95

On Saturday a moderately active demand existed in the wheat market though prices were weak and lower and closed with seller April about 1c lower than it closed last night. Receipts of corn 231 cars. The speculative business was rather dull and the feeling weak most of the time. Oats were more quiet and easier as to price. Pork was strongly held and the market ruled comparatively steady and without any special change. The lard market was quite strong and closed a shade better than yesterday.

	Mar.	Apl.
Wheat ..	\$0.74½	\$0.74½
Corn ..	38½	38½
Oats ..	28	28
Pork ..	12.60	12.65
Lard ..	6.92½	6.95

TORONTO.

STOCKS.  
The stock market has had a slightly buoyant tendency during the past week, although no very marked advances in quotations are recorded. With the opening up of spring a better feeling is gaining ground in business circles generally, and stocks naturally sympathize with the same. Several bank stocks have re-

covered all they lost in the slight decline noted in our last, and one or two have advanced a little more, while none have shown any decline. There have been no special circumstances to account for the firmness, and it may be looked upon as only an unimportant reaction. Closing bids on March 4th and March 11th, which are here appended, give an indication of two tones of the market.

	Mar. 4.	Mar. 11.
Montreal .. .. .	190	191½
Ontario .. .. .	110	110½
Molson's .. .. .	114	—
Toronto .. .. .	178½	182
Merchants' .. .. .	110½	112½
Commerce .. .. .	118½	121½
Imperial .. .. .	123	123½
Federal .. .. .	46½	46½
Dominion .. .. .	188	188
Standard .. .. .	111	111
Hamilton .. .. .	118½	118½
Northwest Land .. .. .	35	36

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been another quiet week in connection with grain affairs, and the business done in wheat has been in small lots to supply immediate wants. The strain between holders and buyers still continues, and, if anything, the result has been in favor of the farmer, prices being, as a rule, a little higher than they were a week ago. Until something definite is reached in connection with European affairs this tug will doubtless continue. In oats the firm feeling still holds out, and all offered are freely taken, with prices holding fully as high as they were a week previous. Barley has been the weak grain, and prices of all grades have been easier, while for the lower grades there has been a very limited demand. Provisions have not improved during the week, meats showing a decidedly quiet feeling, while in butter the same unsatisfactory state exists, there being no demand for anything but choice lots. Altogether, both grain and provision markets have been in a rather slow and unsatisfactory condition.

WHEAT.

Though offerings during the week have been small, still they have been sufficient to meet the immediate demand, and scarcely any business is reported, as holders have stood out for firmer prices, which buyers have not been disposed to give. Prices are as follows: No. 1 spring, 83c; No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 2 fall, 84c; No. 3 fall, 80c.

OATS.

Receipts for the week have been quite liberal in this market. All offerings have been taken at firm prices, and more wanted. Prices on street were from 39 to 40c, and on track from 36½ to 37c.

BARLEY.

The demand for this article has been very limited outside of immediate wants which were of a very moderate character. Street receipts were very light but firm, and from 60 to 72c. Other prices were as follows: No. 2, in car lots, 68c, f. o. c.; extra No. 3, 63c; and No. 3, 59c.

RYE.

There has been none offered during the week. Had there been buyers could have been found at from 59 to 60c.

PEAS.

Receipts have been fair in car lots with light street receipts. The market has been quiet but steady at the following prices. No. 2, in car lots, 60c; on street, 58 to 59c.

POTATOES.

Unchanged as to price. Receipts have been moderately fair, and in good demand at 35c on track, and from 40 to 45c on street.

EGGS.

The market is still overstocked with limed, though the supply seems to have diminished

some, they are still selling at 12½c to 15c. All offerings of newly gathered have been freely taken at 20 to 21c in round lots, and on street 21 to 24c.

CHEESE.

This market has shown no material change from that noted in our last. Holders still continue firm on all sorts, as stock seems to be running low. Medium, in small lots, has been selling at 11½c, and for really choice 12½c has been paid.

BUTTER.

Offerings of medium and inferior have been in excess of last week. Street receipts have also been on the increase, but have been of a very poor quality. Box lots of rolls have been more scarce, but still continue in good demand at 14 to 16c for good choice samples. Fine tubs and crocks of dairy are from 16 to 19c.

PORK.

Remains still unchanged with sales of small lots at from \$15.50 to 16.

BACON.

Has shown no new features, and is still very quiet, though there has been some little enquiry for Cumberland. Quotations are as follows: long-clear, 8½ to 8¾c; Cumberland, 7½c; rolls, 10 to 10½c; and bellies, 11½ to 12c.

HAMS.

There has been no movement in this market beyond the sale of a few small lots. Quotations are: smoked, 11 to 11½c; and pickled, 10c.

LARD.

There has been some little movement in tins and pails which have been selling at from 10 to 10½c in small lots, and 9½c in job lots.

POULTRY.

There have been no box lots received and offerings have been small with prices steady and unchanged at \$1 to 1.25 for hen turkeys; \$1.50 to 2 for gobblers; geese, each from 80c to \$1.10; fowls, 60 to 75c per pair; ducks, 80c to \$1.

APPLES.

Street receipts still continue small with winter still in good demand at \$1.80 to 1.90; prices on street have been for medium to good \$1.75; choice, \$2 to 2.25.

Good Credit.

There is a numerous body of traders to whom credit is a necessity for their future success. Their capital is small and their facility for raising money limited. It devolves upon them to be exceedingly cautious in buying, and to practise the closest economy in order that funds may be provided for the day of payment. It is easy to make a promise, but often more difficult to make it good. The safe rule is to buy in moderation and to promise in like manner.

It requires a resolute will to practise self-denial in living and business expenses; but the merchant who does it and can close up the record of the year, having paid his bills and sustained his credit, is a happy man. His family may have complained of his economy; but as a counterpoise he is not worried with duns and harassed with protested note.

Confidence and honesty were cast in the same mould. United, they give to credit the strength to rule and control the commerce of the world. With good credit the weakest merchant is strong; without it the strongest merchant is weak. Gold can always buy merchandise, but not credit. Character is credit, and is of higher value than money or merchandise. With a good name you can be trusted with each; without it neither gold nor goods can win confidence. *American Grocer.*

Commercial Summary.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from leading commercial centres give a brighter outlook for the general trade situation than has been reported for several months. The raising of the freight blockade at Chicago and St. Louis not only been completed, but there has been a gain in the movement of merchandise in the west and north-west which, with a continuation of pleasant weather, promises to be prolific. Not only has the accumulated freight at Chicago and elsewhere at the west been carelessly disposed, but there is a demand at shipping points in the north-west for cars. Livestock shipments east have been increasing, as well as the grain. At New York the movement of merchandise has increased somewhat; the goods jobbers report a larger business; but the commission houses are doing little or nothing. Groceries are moderately active only. Jobbers in dry goods say trade has improved, but commission houses report the reverse. The explanation is that jobbers purchased goods some months ago, and have had to carry the stocks ever since. The first demand from the interior affects them favorably; but, naturally, the commission houses are waiting for buyers. Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other leading distributing points announce a better inquiry for dry goods. At present there is no radical improvement in iron. Demand and price are about the same. The cheaper, both for anthracite and bituminous, the bottom figures on large contracts water-tight are to be accepted. Petroleum lower, owing to the fact of torpedoing which has resulted in an increased new production. Manufacturers have been buying chiefly in small lines for immediate requirements, and the general condition of the market has been unsatisfactory to sellers, although there has been no important change in prices. The breadstuffs market has been advanced this week, due to rumors of troubles abroad and an increased demand. No. 2 red wheat New York closed at 91c, against 89c the previous week. No. 2 mixed corn at 51½c, against 51c the week before. No. 2 mixed oats closed at 38½c, as compared with 37½c on February 25. Flour has been stronger in sympathy with wheat, and holders have demanded full prices. There has been a very fair movement in grocery staples, without materially affecting the situation, and prices remain nominal on most, but lower on coffee, with sugar closing weak. Dairy produce continues depressed, with the market in buyers' favor. The decline in receipts of cotton at the ports during the week was not so great as the most sanguine had expected. The market has been irregular, and spot cotton declined on the week from 11½ to 11¼c. The east-bound business of the trans-Atlantic line railroads increased some 14,000 tons, marking the removal of the obstruction to the way traffic. There were 222 cargoes in the United States during the past week reported by *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 264 in the preceding week, and with 211, 208, and 177 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1884, and 1885. About 88 per cent. were of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5000. Canada had 38, a decrease of 8.

### The Nicaragua Canal.

The *Canadian Manufacturer* says: "Little faith is placed in Panama in the Nicaragua Canal. The experience gained in the 47 miles of work on the Panama Canal leads all practical men to foresee the great difficulties which have to be overcome in the 145 miles of the Nicaragua Canal. One river, the Chagres, is the great obstacle to rapid advances. In the San Juan itself there is a mightier obstacle, while its numerous affluents pour millions of tons of water and debris into what is proposed shall be converted into a navigable channel. The rapids, which are so frequently spoken of as forming barriers to the success of the work, are in reality the most favorable spots for locks. It is the muddy 36 miles from the mouth of the river, or the dredging of the lake, and the cutting between that sheet of water and the shore, which combine to prevent the work being undertaken simultaneously with the easier and partially completed canal at Panama.

### The Railways of the World.

Some statistics are brought forward by the Minister of Public Works in Germany, in a report entitled "Archiv für Eisenbahnen," from which it appears that at the end of 1879 there were in the whole world 350,031 kilometres of railways, which by the end of 1883 had increased to 442,199. Of the 92,168 kilometres constructed in that interval, the United States is responsible for 56,327, while of the more backward railway-making countries 3727 kilometres were made in Mexico, 2160 in British North America, 2050 in Brazil, 2785 in India, 3603 in Australia, and 1166 in Algeria and Tunis. Of the European states, the most active countries in constructing railways during the four years were France, with 4500 kilometres, Germany with 2716, Austria-Hungary with 2263; while, on the other hand, the countries with the oldest railway systems and the greatest population made comparatively few extensions, Great Britain being only at the rate of 1599 kilometres, Belgium of 257, Holland of 22, and Switzerland of 302. The proportion of new lines to the existing ones during the period was 5 per cent. for Great Britain, 6½ per cent. for Belgium, 12½ for Holland, 12 for Switzerland, 18 for France, 42 for the United States, 67 for Brazil, and 335 per cent. for Mexico.

At the close of 1883 the United States was a long way ahead of all other countries in railway mileage, possessing 191,366 kilometres, Germany had 35,800, while France and Great Britain ran a pretty equal race with 29,688 and 29,990 respectively. The smallest railway-maker was Greece, which possessed but 22 kilometres; but this proportion is now raised by the opening last year of 100 kilometres between Volos and Larissa. If we consider the railway mileage of each country in proportion to every square kilometre of land, we shall find Belgium comes first with 14.5 kilometres of railway, Great Britain with 9.5, France with 7.7, Germany with 6.6, the smallest European states being Russia and Norway with 0.5. The United States, with all its enormous network, only figures for 2.1, and Canada for 0.2,

while Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, Japan, and Queensland are only 0.1 each. But if we view the subject from another standpoint, viz., that of the proportion of mileage to every 10,000 inhabitants, the position of affairs is singularly reversed. Queensland, which was at the bottom of the world's list in the former instance, now stands at the top with 70.8 kilometres of rail to every 10,000 persons, South Australia 56.1, West Australia 49.6, New Zealand 47.7, New South Wales 31.1. The United States only shows for 36.8, and Canada 29.1. Naturally the European states are very low in the scale under this aspect, Great Britain being only 8.5, France and Germany 7.9 each, Belgium 7.7, Holland 6.0, and Russia 3.0. The lowest of all is India with 0.7.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

### What Machinery has done for the World.

In every civilized land at this time, says the *New York Tribune*, there is a complaint that times are hard. Everywhere the cause is said by many to be over-production. But how can it be a curse to mankind to have the objects of human desire supplied in greater abundance and more cheaply? If there is over-production all over the world, as some reason, that means merely that the supply of things useful for human happiness is greater all over the world than the present demand. In reply to this natural suggestion, we are told that a vast amount of labor has been displaced by machinery, that a general disturbance of the labor market has been caused, and that a great number of persons have been thrown out of employment. The very change which some call a blessing brings ruin to many producers, and forces many employers to cut down wages, and curtails the ability of workers to consume products of other industries. Thus we are taught to believe that the progress of science and invention is a progress toward human misery.

Machinery has created a new world; it has cheapened almost everything that man desires. It has brought within the reach of the humblest not only a vast number of products wholly unknown a century ago, but luxuries and comforts which a century ago even the richest could not afford to commonly enjoy. Meanwhile has it displaced labor? On the contrary, it has made work for a vast population outside of the older arts which were formerly pursued. Has it displaced the shoemaker? No, more persons than ever before are making shoes, because more shoes are made and used, cheapness permitting multitudes to wear them who formerly could not. So there are more sewing girls, in spite of sewing machines. There are more farm workers in spite of all the agricultural machines. There are more cotton and woollen and silk weavers in spite of those numerous improvements which seem to do with steam and iron the work of human hands better than human hands could do it. And to crown all, the wages in all branches of labor have risen. In every occupation, from the rudest to the most skilled, from farm labor to the most delicate manipulation of tools and machinery, labor is better paid in money than it was before the age of invention. And, moreover, each dollar of the

money received will buy far more food than a dollar would have bought a century ago, far more clothing, and more things for the supply of all human wants.

Thus it is simply blundering to say that machinery does, or can, in the long run, supplant or displace human labor. On the contrary, the use of machinery is limited only by the human labor that can be brought to employ it.

Every labor-saving invention enables one human want to be more cheaply supplied, so that a part of the human energy expended in satisfying it can be turned to the supply of other wants. The over-production theory, except as limited to a very narrow field, and within a narrow compass of time, is altogether without foundation. The human race as a whole does not suffer because its powers of production are increased, or because its wants can be more easily and cheaply supplied, or because things needful for human comfort and use are more abundantly produced. Temporarily, and within some particular market, production may at times so far outrun the demand that a disturbance results. But that is not the phenomenon which we are now witnessing. The disturbance of industry in these days affects many countries, though in different measure; and while it would have affected this country but little, if at all, but for the disturbance of the tariff question, and has affected us only within the last year or two, it has continued in Great Britain and other countries with increasing force for nearly ten years. The philosophers who preach of over-production have not yet detected the cause of the evil.

### The Tea Trade.

Prices of tea have become strong, and are growing stronger, owing to the war between France and China, which makes it probable that the export of teas will be seriously interfered with. The total importations of tea this season, ending about June 30th, are estimated at about 68,000,000 lb against about 59,600,000 lb. last season.

The French now have possession of a considerable part of the island of Formosa. It is stated that there are now locked up in that island about 1,500,000 lb. of last year's crop. Picking on the new crop will be begun about May, and it will be ready to be shipped by July. The quantity shipped to this country last year was 11,500,000 lb. If the shipments from Formosa be prevented, the price of that grade of tea may be expected to advance to 40 cents.

The other points of shipment are: Shanghai, from which about 18,000,000 lb. of green teas are expected; and Amoy and Foo-Chow, from which about 7,500,000 lb. of black teas, consisting of Congous, Amoyes, and Foo Chows are to come. These ports are not yet closed by the French, and it is a question if the great powers would allow them to be closed.

If they should be closed, however, a partial tea famine may be expected, and prices will advance sharply. Consumers would be compelled to depend on Japan, which would naturally go much higher. Prices of tea would probably decline but little, however, should the war end. *New York Bulletin.*

### Roofing Board.

The *Paper Trade Journal* says:—A board for roofing purposes is made from pulp made up of wood fibre, asbestos fibre, or any other mineral fibre, and suitable clay, in the proportion of six-tenths, three-tenths and one-tenth, respectively, which pulp is thoroughly mixed together and is then formed into sheets or boards by rolls or in a press, and is then dried. When thoroughly dried, and either before or after the boards are applied to roofing or other purposes, they are coated or saturated with asbestos, asphaltum, or any other fibre or waterproof paint. By this combination of ingredients, the boards will be pliant and will not readily split or break, and at the same time will be practically fire-proof.

### Cheap Aluminium.

The *American Stationer* says: "The long-sought process by which aluminium metal may be cheaply produced for use in the mechanic arts is at last said to have been found. William Frishmuth, a chemist of Philadelphia and a pupil of Wohler, who discovered the metal, is the discoverer. He has been working for twenty-eight years to solve the problem, and has now secured basic patents throughout most of the civilized world for his process, which, when worked in a large plant, will turn out practically unlimited quantities of the metal at a cost of about \$1.25 a pound, or one-twelfth the present price. Aluminium is made only from its oxide, alumina. This is found everywhere, there being more in the ground than there is of iron. The process heretofore employed to obtain the aluminium from the oxide has been by treating its chloride with metallic sodium as a reducing agent. The great difficulties experienced, however, in handling this dangerous material and its very great cost—about \$3 per pound—have made the process too difficult and expensive. In the process employed by Frishmuth, instead of using metallic sodium, he uses a vapor produced or generated in suitable retorts from a mixture of carbonate of sodium, or other suitable compounds of sodium, and carbon, or some other reducing agent. This sodium vapor is made to react upon the aluminous materials, the product being the metal aluminium. In the old process, known as the De Ville, to produce twenty pounds of aluminium, fifty pounds of metallic sodium, costing not less than \$150, are required. By that of Frishmuth, 115 pounds of carbonate of sodium, costing one cent per pound, are used. The uses of the metal are almost illimitable. Being only about a quarter the weight of other ways, it will be substituted for these in countless ways. For lightning-rods and telegraph and electric light wires it will come into use, as, with the exception of silver, it is the best known conductor of electricity. It is non-corrosive and will not tarnish, and is expected to eventually supplant the other metals for domestic uses; and it is also anticipated that, owing to these qualities, it will supersede the use of brass. It will also be used for subsidiary coins. Specimens of these have been made, and after handling for months show no signs of wear, and are as bright as the day they were struck. As an

alloy, however, it will prove of the greatest value, especially when combined with silver and copper, giving to these metals its non-corrosive and non-tarnishing qualities, and greatly increasing their tensile strength. As showing what has been done at the Philadelphia works, a handsome collection of the metal in bulk and articles manufactured from it and its alloys have been prepared and sent to New Orleans for exhibition at the Exposition."

### An Auger to Bore A Square Hole.

The first and only auger ever manufactured that will bore a square hole, is now in the shops of the Cleveland Machine Shops. This auger bores a two-inch square hole, the size used in ordinary frame buildings and barns, but they can be made on the same principle to bore square holes of any size. Its application is ordinary and works on the same principle as round hole augers. Its end, instead of having a screw or bit, has a cam motion which oscillates a cutter mounted on a steel rocking knife which cuts on both sides. In order to prevent the splintering of the wood, the ends of the cutter are provided with small semi-circular shaped saws which help in cutting out perfectly square corners. It is estimated that this new process will save the labor of three men who work with chisels, as one man conveniently cut a two-inch mortise in the same length of time in which he can bore a round hole. The invention is the work of a Wooster man who has given the subject years of patient thought.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

### A Woman's Kingdom.

Among the colonial dependencies of Holland there is a remarkable little state, which, in its constitution and the original costume of its inhabitants, surpasses the boldest dreams of the advocates of women's rights. In the island of Java, between the cities of Batavia and Samarang, is the kingdom of Bantam, which, although tributary to Holland, is an independent state. The sovereign is indeed a man, but all the rest of the government belongs to the female sex. The king is entirely dependent upon his state council. The highest authorities, military commanders, and soldiers are without exception of the female sex. These amazons ride in the masculine style, wearing sharp steel points instead of spurs. They carry a pointed lance, which they swing very gracefully, and also a musket, which is discharged at full gallop. The capital of this little state lies in the most picturesque part of the island in a fruitful plain, and is defended by two well-kept fortresses.—*Boston Traveler.*

### Recent Legal Decision.

BONDS—REDEMPTION—REASONABLE TIME.—The cases of *Morgan et al.* and *Von Hoffman et al.* vs. The United States and that of The United States vs. The Manhattan Savings Institution, decided by the Supreme court of the United States on the 2nd inst., involved claims against the United States for the payment of certain 5.20 coupon bonds, consols of 1865, issued under the act of Congress of March 3rd,

1865, and amounting in the aggregate to \$28,000. On October 27th, 1878, these bonds were in the possession of the Manhattan Savings Institution, of New York city, but on that day, with other bonds, amounting to about \$2,500,000, were taken from the bank by burglars and carried away. On July 30th of that year the Secretary of the Treasury had issued a call for the redemption of \$5,000,000 of 5.20 bonds, including these here in controversy, and had given notice that they would be paid on and after October 1st, 1878. At different times during the following year Morgan & Co. and Von Hoffman & Co. of London, England, purchased in good faith well-known and responsible dealers in that city the 36 bonds in controversy, which had been called for redemption on July 30th, 1878, and stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution just previous to the maturity of the call. When Morgan & Co. and Von Hoffman & Co. presented these bonds at the Treasury for redemption, payment was refused on account of the adverse claim of the Manhattan Savings Institution, from which they had been stolen. The claims were then submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Court of Claims for adjudication, the United States not denying its liability to pay the true owners of the bonds. The Court of Claims held that if the claimants Morgan & Co. and Von Hoffman & Co. had purchased the bonds in good faith before maturity, their title would prevail against that of the Manhattan Savings Institution, from which they had been stolen; that after the passage of the act of July 30th, 1870, the call of the Secretary of the Treasury fixed the maturity of the bonds "as though the time of redemption fixed and declared in accordance of that law by the Secretary had been originally written in the contract as the mode of payment," and it adjudged that the claimants, Morgan & Co. and Von Hoffman & Co. were purchasers of overdue paper and entitled to the protection of the law which would otherwise shield their title against impairment. The Supreme Court of the United States in reversing the judgment of the Court of Claims, held that the construction given to the contract by the Court of Claims, which would make it read "as if the day when interest to cease had been originally inserted as the date of ultimate payment," confounded and obliterated the express distinction made in the contract itself between redeemability and payability, and rewrote the contract upon a different basis. The law, said the court, gives to the holder 30 months after the date of the call for redemption within which to present the bonds for payment or exchange, with interest to the date of redemption, but the only penalty it imposes if the holder chooses to retain his original title is the loss of future interest. In this respect does it alter the original contract? It seeks to impose upon it no other disability than to take from it any other immunity. It rests therefore upon its statutory basis as a bond redeemable at the Treasury on demand, with interest after the maturity of the call, payable according to its original terms and not according to the commercial sense till after the date of unconditional payment. The

ordinary negotiable paper, payable on demand, is that it is not due without demand until after the lapse of a reasonable time within which to make demand, and what the length of that reasonable time is may vary according to the circumstances of particular cases, and must be governed very largely by the intentions of the parties as manifested in the character of the paper itself and the purposes for which it is known to have been created and put in circulation. . . . In reference to the bonds involved in this litigation, we have no hesitation in saying that at the time the title of the purchasers was acquired no unreasonable length of time elapsed after the maturity of the call. On the contrary, we think any holder had a right, without prejudice except as to loss of interest, to wait without demand for the whole period at the expiration of which the bond was unconditionally payable. . . . We are, therefore, of opinion that the title of Morgan & Co and Von Hoffman & Co, respectively, to the bonds claimed by them ought to have prevailed against that set up by the Manhattan Savings Institution *Broadstreet's*.

John Stairs, hardware, Halifax, has admitted F. W. Bullock and J. W. Stairs as partners. Style is now John Stairs & Co.

The exports of canned salmon from the United States last year amounted to \$2,323,026, of which \$1,774,340 went to England alone, and \$401,670 to British possessions in Australia. The total exports to Great Britain and her dependencies was \$2,192,837, or over 94 per cent of the whole.

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**Grain, Flour and Feed**  
Special attention given to  
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Cor Princess & James St. West, **WINNIPEG**

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as  
**WOODS OVENS AND CO.,**  
in the city of Winnipeg, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.  
All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs Woods & Co., of the said city of Winnipeg, Merchants, who will pay all debts due by said firm.  
Dated at Winnipeg this seventh day of February, A.D. 1885.  
Witness:  
J. W. Wilson.  
A. WOODS,  
JESSIE OVENS,  
W. J. OVENS,  
ELIZABETH WOODS.  
The above-mentioned business heretofore carried on under the name of Woods, Ovens, & Co. will be continued by the undersigned,  
**WOODS & CO.**  
Winnipeg,  
7th February, 1885.

G. F. CARRUTHERS. J. H. BROCK.  
**CARRUTHERS & BROCK,**  
**MONEY TO LOAN,**  
**Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,**  
EST RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. &c.  
A Large Assortment on hand of  
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The Sale of Municipal Debentures and Stocks Negotiated.

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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Craham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.  
Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

**WINTER TIME TABLE.**

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie 4.00 "
11.05 " " "	Brandon 12.30 "
3.00 p.m. " " "	Broadview 2.00 a.m.
5.25 a.m. " " "	Regina 8.00 p.m.
8.00 " " "	Moose Jaw 5.30 "
3.40 p.m. " " "	Swift Current 8.35 a.m.
9.40 " " "	Maple Creek 1.25 "
2.15 a.m. " " "	Medicine Hat 9.00 p.m.
4.30 p.m. " " "	Calgary 6.40 a.m.
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave 8.45 p.m.	

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday, returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.20 a.m.	Portage la Prairie 10.45 a.m.
3.05 p.m. " " "	Brandon 12.30 p.m.
2.00 a.m. " " "	Calgary 6.40 a.m.
1.00 p.m. arrive Port Arthur leave 1.30 p.m.	

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South.	Going North.
8.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.0 a.m.	Emerson 14.45 a.m.
10.50 p.m. " " "	
8.40, 9.15 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.	Morris 1.20, 5.05 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., 11.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m.	Gretna 4.00 p.m.
	Manitou 8.30 a.m.

\*Daily, except Saturday.  
Daily, except Mondays.  
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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 days, 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 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

**Sleeping Car Service.**

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent  
W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice President.  
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Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states. For further information address

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

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

**COMING WEST.**

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 8.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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

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