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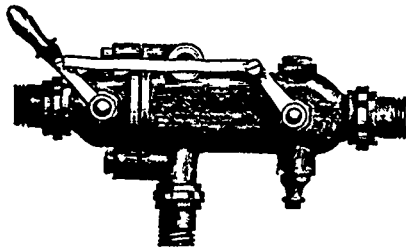
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Cheaper than any other Injector in the market.
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Strictly first class in every respect. Commercial Sample
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Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
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Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters
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ONLY RELIABLE

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THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada
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Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.

25 ORDERS filled with Promptness and Despatch. Also with

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Of Every Description and Capacity.

Arrington & Sims' celebrated Automatic
Cut-Off Engines,

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Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

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Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

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Hysons and Caper Teas,**Over 4,000 Packages**

JUST ARRIVED, all

DIRECT IMPORTATIONSAll New Seasons Teas. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
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PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.**Thompson,
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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

Having a large line of Buggy Dusters, Lap
Robes and Fly Nets, will offer the same at less
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Store: 569 Main Street.

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46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

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W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL
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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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Winnipeg.**A. G. HAMPLE,**
—DEALER IN—
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Hardware AND Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS

BIRD BLOCK,Corner of Main and Bannatyne Streets,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AGENTS FOR

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Celebrated Roasted Coffees.

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half-Bbls. and Bbls.

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40 L. boxes

New Valencias, Elme Raisins
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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, JULY 21, 1885.

NO. 43.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month, weekly insertion	\$1.30 per line.
3 months, do	0.75 "
6 " do	1.25 "
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Leading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

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

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JULY 21, 1885.

— Wilson is opening up a restaurant at Calgary.

JAS. CONWAY, hotelkeeper, Manitou, is offering his premises for sale.

PRINCE & Co's lumber mill at Battleford, began cutting about a week ago.

DUNCAN McEACHERN has opened an hotel for a summer resort at Nepigon.

WM. CONNER, general storekeeper, Morden, offers his stock for sale by tender.

THE stock belonging to Jerry Robinson, dry goods dealer, Winnipeg, was sold off at 45c on the \$.

GEORGE MURDOCH has bought out the business of Cottingham, general storekeeper, Calgary.

A STEWART, Rapid City, has been awarded the contract for carrying the mail from Manitoba west to Clearwater, and also on the Rustanville route.

THE stock belonging to the estate of C. C. Montgomery, blacksmith, Winnipeg, was sold off at 25c on the \$.

SOME parties are making preparations to open up a butcher shop and two more grocery stores in Minnedosa.

W. J. BOYD, baker, Winnipeg, secured a contract for supplying bread to the troops while stationed in the city.

HARKNESS & DONNELLY, have purchased the meat market formerly carried on by Smith & Mitchell, at Fort William.

GEO. CRAIG, of Portage la Prairie, has purchased the bankrupt stock of Jerry Robinson, dry goods dealer, at Brandon.

THE Queen's Hotel, at Brandon, has changed hands. Headley & Clench, of Winnipeg, having taken over the management.

JAS. ROBERTSON has received the appointment of chief in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Portage la Prairie.

A NEW steam yacht completed for Sidney Smith, at the boat building yard of N. Ward, Fort William, was launched last week.

THE firm of Hewson & McFadden livery stable keepers, Emerson, have dissolved partnership. The business in future will be carried on by D. H. McFadden.

It is reported that Boyd & Crowe lumber dealers, Winnipeg, have leased Bulmer's lumber mill at Rat Portage, and will begin to operate it in a short time.

HUGH McKENZIE, general storekeeper, Minnedosa has given up business, having received the contract for supplying beef to the M. & N. W. Railway contractors.

THE firm of S. Hartford & Co., general storekeepers, Minnedosa has been dissolved. Samuel Hartford retires and the business in future will be carried on by Mrs. M. Hartford.

AT Manitou the following business firms were burned out. F. H. Francis, general storekeeper; D. Maxwell, agricultural implement dealer; — Prentice, billiard ball keeper; — Trevelyan, harness maker; N. Vrooman, furniture dealer; Wesbrook & Fairchild, agricultural implement dealers; and John Wootton general storekeeper.

THE firm of Taylor & Kern, carrying on business as dyers, Winnipeg, has been dissolved. Taylor retires from the co-partnership and the business will in future be carried on by H. Kerr.

WE notice that considerable shipments of wool from Calgary and the surrounding district are being sent to the east. This is a very important trade and one that is very likely to increase in the near future in this part of the Dominion.

THE partnership existing between G. H. Cummings and Matthew Dunne, carrying on business as livery stable keepers, Calgary, has been dissolved. Dunne retires from the firm and the business will in future be carried on by Cummings.

MANUFACTURERS, steam boat owners and others using steam coal, can now be supplied with the best Mansfield, Reynoldsville or Pittsburg bituminous coal for \$7 per ton in car lots on track here, this price having been fixed during the past week.

— NIXON has made arrangements for the purchase of the right of way for the Manitoba and Southwestern branch of the C.P.R. for a considerable distance west. We understand his task was an easy one, most of the western farmers agreeing to give free of charge the land required for railway purposes.

ADVICES come from Ottawa to the effect that the Dominion Government have made a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile to the projected Northwestern Central Railroad, an order in council having been passed giving this bonus, the route fixed on being from Brandon to Fort Ellice via Rapid City. We have no doubt the construction of this road will now be rapidly pushed forward.

THE Secretary of the Farmer's Union informs us that arrangements are in progress for the construction of a storage elevator for the Union at Winnipeg, with a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The difficulty of grain having to go to Port Arthur before being graded is no doubt the cause of this, and the Winnipeg arrangement will no doubt facilitate the business of the Union very much.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

E. McCollum, stationer, Ridgeway, is selling out.

Wm. Johns' grist mill at Orwell was burned out.

Timothy Gleeson, grocer, Sarnia, is selling out.

Law & Phillips, grocers, Toronto, have dissolved.

Henry Catton, grocer, Paris, has sold stock to Robt. Peel.

Ontario Lumber Company's mills at Midland are burned.

A. Goodwin, grocer, Strathroy, advertises his stock for sale.

Thomas Currie, lumberman, Warton, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Kelly & Sons, cigar dealers, London, have dissolved.

J. H. Deitz, grocer, Guelph, has sold out to Mrs. E. McGaw.

Samuel McDonald, boot and shoe dealer, Stamford, is away.

Stead & Co., dry goods merchants, Brantford have assigned in trust.

L. L. A. Grison & Co., dry goods merchants, Ottawa, have held a meeting of creditors.

Canf, Gourley & Co., machinists, Galt, have changed style to Macgregor, Gourley & Co.

The Brantford Telegram and Printing Co. Brantford, has sold out to Miller & Bangs.

D. R. Rowen, auctioneer and commission merchant, Guelph, has sold out branch store to O. Henry.

QUEBEC.

E. Dion, hotelkeeper, Quebec, has assigned in trust.

Tureot & Roy, blacksmiths, Montreal, have dissolved.

George Corbin, painter, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Louis Labonte, hotel, West Farnham, has assigned in trust.

Cleophas St. Jean, baker, St. Jean Baptiste, was burned out.

Beaudoin & Lafranchise, butchers, Montreal have dissolved.

Mirshfield & Sheer, hoopskirt manufacturers, have dissolved.

Renaud, Duret & Co., tobacconists, Montreal have dissolved.

J. O. Gagne, general storekeeper, St. Helene, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Muir & Son, coal dealers, Montreal. Wm. Muir of this firm is dead.

John Darlington & Co., bicycle manufacturers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Wm. Johnston, general storekeeper, Orms-town, advertises stock for sale by tender.

L. Perrin & Co., hardware, Montreal. L. A. Seers has ceased to do business under this style.

Montreal Jewelry and Optical Co. C. H. A. Grant has ceased to do business under this style.

H. R. Beckett & Son, builders and brick-makers, Sherbrooke, advertise their business for sale.

Turner Bros., wholesale agents' furnishings and suspender manufacturers, Montreal, have dissolved. Wm. Turner continues under same style.

Rice, Miller & Co., paper box and collar manufacturers, Montreal, have changed style to Miller Bros. & Co.

Miller Bros. & Mitchell, machinists, Montreal have dissolved. Geo. A. Miller and Chas. H. Miller continue business under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

H. Fullerton & Co., grocers, etc., New Glasgow. Howard Fullerton is dead.

John Hunter, plumber, Halifax, has been sold out under warrant or distress.

Morton Sylvanus, general storekeeper, etc., Milton, has retired from business in favor of J. G. Morton.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

W. D. Morison & Co., grocers, etc., St. Johns have dissolved. D. Morison continues under same style.

Commercial Summary.

There has been no increase in the volume of moving merchandise during the past week. Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from many of the larger trade centers report almost uniformly a midsummer dullness in staple lines. At Baltimore as well as at New Orleans, although business is inactive, the tone is reported to be strong under the influence of expectations of full crops at the south. This holds true at Galveston and others of the larger southern cities, where at present buying is conservatively slow. At Minneapolis and St. Paul the country merchants are said to be buying in small lots only, but the prospect of a fair harvest of spring wheat, as reported by wire yesterday to *Bradstreet's*, encourages jobbers to look ahead to a good business in the autumn. The advance in east-bound rail rates on grain and on provisions to 15c. and to 20c. per 100 pounds respectively did not result in any appreciable change in the movement of produce, owing, doubtless, to the existence of unexpired time contracts at low figures with heavy shippers. Lake freights on grain are weaker, and the movement of cereals is light. The leading financial centers of the country are as heavily charged with surplus funds as ever. At Chicago, as at New York, the lowest call-loan rate known have been made, and large lenders on government securities are practically in the hands of borrowers. In the grain trade operators are interested in learning the probable surplus wheat carried over on July 1 in the United States. *Bradstreet's* calculates on the basis of production, exports, average domestic consumption and increase in population for three years, that there were about 116,000,000 bushels of old crop wheat still on hand on the first inst. Of this 58,000,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000,000 bushels as flour were accounted for in *Bradstreet's* visible supply report of July 1, thus pointing to 48,000,000 bushels still in first hands, of which about 28,000,000 may be considered available. This points to 96,000,000 bushels of available old-crop wheat, allowing 20,000,000 for next year's surplus. The Government wheat report for July, which promised little more than enough for home consumption was expected yesterday, but did not appear. Prices of wheat have shown little or no strength under the heavy supplies in sight, with exports at low ebb and a slack speculative

demand. No. 2 red closed at 89½c. against 89½c. a week ago. Corn is featureless but moderately firm. Flour is dull, almost stagnant. Holders effect to maintain prices, but do so by refusing to sell. Provisions are dull and low. Petroleum is active, and the bullish aspect of the market is fully maintained. Certificates of crude closed at 79½c., a gain of about 20 per cent. within three weeks. Iron is dull with no improvement in sight. Coal mining is more active, but the demand is not correspondingly better. Cotton has been rather firmly held, owing to speculative influences, notwithstanding the crop news has been the reverse of favorable to higher prices. Dry goods are quiet. Print cloths are a little firmer owing to the restrictions placed on production. At a number of points the volume of dry goods placed during the first half of 1885 was quite equal to that in a like part of 1884, but prices have been much lower. Wool has been more active, and interior holders' views are now above those of buyers at the east. Considerable wool has come forward, and eastern markets are fairly well stocked. Coffee and sugar closed weak, and tea is depressed. Dairy products opened dull, but improved, with an advance in cheese. There were 170 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 192 the preceding week, and with 194, 140 and 124 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 24, a decrease of 5 — *Bradstreet's*.

General Notes.

Colorado produces 50,000 bottles of olive oil annually and gets the best price in the market for it.

Alaska herring oil, intended to compete with extra bleached menhaden oil, is now in the market.

Grain for feeding purposes is now selling at 7c per lb. at Farwell, B.C., while hay realizes a figure considerably over \$100 per ton.

Twenty-one thousand one hundred and ten new houses were built in London last year, forming 361 new streets and one new square.

It is significant of the depressed condition of affairs in the iron and coal trades in England, that the declaration of only a three per cent. dividend by the Tredegar Iron & Coal Co., was hailed as "highly satisfactory."

The second most important lead district is the territory of Utah. She produces one fourth of the total annual output of the States. The ore mined is very rich, containing over 30 per cent. lead, and 30 ounces silver, per ton.

The imports of cheese into Great Britain for the year 1884 aggregated about 2,000,000 cwt., or 100,000 tons, of which fully three fourths were from the United States and Canada. This quantity represents a valuation of at least \$25,000,000.

The Oval Wood Dish Co., of Delta, Ohio, have started a branch business in Essex Centre. It is said that last year 8,000,000 wooden dishes were imported. The machine used can trim 500 a minute, and a man can make, by it, 40,000 or 50,000 a day.

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
For such Factories, and are prepared to furnish to orders
at any time for the

Furnishing and Equipment
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,
11 McWilliam St. East, WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills

Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms. Orders attended to promptly.

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STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.
Customs Government Bond in Building.
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

Warehouses and Office: **POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.**

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers.

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 21, 1885.

TRANSIT IN BOND.

The trading classes of Canada and the northern United States seem to have been struck with amazement at the order recently issued from Washington preventing the transit in bond of freight from one point in the United States to another via Canadian lake or river routes. The abolition of an international arrangement which has existed for many years should not be suddenly undertaken, and although we cannot at present point to any authority on the subject, we are of opinion that some months notice of the abrogation of such is necessary before it can be put in force. But two weeks ago the commercial world of the Dominion and the adjoining States discovered through the ordinary press telegraphic reports that the order was in force and that they had no chance of preparing to meet the changes it created. Some parties are evidently to blame for thus keeping the interested public in the dark, and if the information has been in possession of the authorities at Ottawa as it ought to have been for months back, we think it is a matter that would have attracted much more interest in the *Canada Gazette* than the bulk of the reading matter which appears in the same from time to time.

But there is no use now in whining over a piece of negligence from which we must suffer, and find no means of relief. Behind this negligence there is in this new arrangement (or rather disarrangement) matter making greater demands on our consideration. We may wisely ask at ourselves in what direction will this new state of affairs drive us? We have become so accustomed in both Canada and the United States to look with jealous eye upon the trade affairs of each other, that the new law is apt to be set down as a new step on the part of the United States Government to hamper Canadian trade as much as possible. That its effect will be in that direction we doubt not, but it is a weapon which cuts both ways, and will have the same hampering effect upon United States trade on the lakes, for an order prohibiting the passage of American bonded goods through Canadian waters will naturally be met with one prohibiting the passage of Canadian bonded goods through

United States waters, and no permanent advantage to either country can be gained by the existence of such a state of affairs. What prompted the issue and enforcement of such an order is therefore still a mystery, if we look for a national cause or reason. It is undoubtedly to the interests of the Washington as well as the Ottawa Government to encourage in every possible way every effort in the direction of cheapening freights between the west and north-west and the Atlantic seaboard, and the difference in freight rates in winter and summer is a convincing argument of the important part the shipping of the lakes and rivers have played in cheapening transportation and bringing western products to eastern markets. The new order, therefore, is a blow direct at the shipping interests both in Canada and the United States, and one, the effects of which will be keenly felt in general trade circles in both countries, and in so far as it encumbers and hinders transportation it is a blow at western development.

In looking for the class which will profit by this new order of things, everything points to the railway interest. It will compel a large proportion of east and west bonded freight, which formerly went by water routes during summer and at very low freight rates, to be sent by rail and at high rates, for the order has the inconsistency about it of excluding railway freights from its provisions. Goods can still be sent by rail in bond hither and thither anywhere between the two countries, and railways will thus have a monopoly of the traffic aimed at in the order.

At first sight one is very apt to think that such an order is rather a strange one, to come from a party newly in power after twenty-four years in opposition, and a party with free trade for one of the planks of its platform. But inquiry reveals the fact that President Cleveland's administration is not responsible for the order, and that it was one of the last acts of President Arthur's time. This explanation clears up a great deal of the mystery of the affair. Such an order is only what we might expect from a party which in power followed a tariff policy of national selfishness, bordering on national exclusiveness, and under whose rule Vanderbilts, Goulds, MacKays, and Keenes prospered at the expense and suffering of the masses, and their grasping avarice made a home for Socialism and Nihilism in a rich

and free land, supposed to be governed by the people and for the people.

It is satisfactory to note that our Government at Ottawa are not favorable to the new order of things, and we have no doubt that it will find equally small favor with the present Washington Government. The Democracy of the United States have never been favorable to such a policy of national isolation, and once President Cleveland and his colleagues get fairly into their harness, we may expect that they will sweep away not only this hampering order, but many other existing obstacles to a freer system of trade between their country and the Dominion of Canada.

HIDE INSPECTION.

The last move of the Winnipeg Board of Trade in the direction of securing a hide and skin inspector located in this city is another proof of the growth of legitimate trade in Manitoba and the North west, and the proof gains strength from the fact that the move is not made by the Board with a view of making use of a privilege and prerogative within its powers, but one made at the earnest solicitation of the parties in that trade both buyers and sellers, and represented by such business men as a necessity of trade in the present day. It is fortunate, therefore, that the work of examining and certifying as to the ability of candidates for the position does not fall upon inexperienced parties in the membership of the Board, but in compliance with the provisions of the Inspection Act, upon an examining board of competent dealers, selected at the last general meeting with such good judgment as to leave buyers and sellers about equal in number in its membership. There is, therefore, no doubt but the interests of all concerned will be well considered in the selection of a person for the position, and any deficiency in that line which may exist after the appointment is made will be due to men engaged in the hide and skin business, as it is not at all likely that the general board will do otherwise than endorse the action of the examiners.

But outside of the work of securing the appointment of an inspector that will satisfy all concerned, the appointment will favorably affect one branch of Northwestern trade. The hide and skin export trade of this country has hitherto been confined to small proportions, and a few

years ago it appeared as if with the extinction of the buffalo it would dwindle down to very small proportions. But as the buffalo began to disappear in the country between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, the cattle of the settler began to take their place. Within Manitoba cattle raising is fast on the increase among our farmers, and as these men get their footing more solid financially, their live stock operations will steadily increase. Away beyond the province and around the base of the Rocky Mountains the cattle of the ranchers can already be counted in scores of thousands, and what proportions this business will reach within three years from the present day few are prepared to estimate with any degree of accuracy. The great bulk of these cattle will no doubt be shipped alive to eastern markets for some years to come, but quite a share of them will be slaughtered before leaving the country, and should the Hudson's Bay railway be built any way soon, few of these cattle would leave the country alive. The magnitude of the hide and skin trade of the country within the next few years, therefore, promises to be something truly great, and the move for the appointment of an inspector here is a wise step and one in the direction of allowing the country to retain the power of directing its own trade affairs in that line. Hitherto there has been no inspector or inspection nearer than the cities in Ontario, but that would prove almost useless to govern a trade, a large share of the export of which will naturally find its way to the wider markets of the United States. Winnipeg is at present the natural point for such inspection to be located, as from here there is a command of both the eastern Canadian and United States markets. That other points of inspection will in time require to be located west of this is a certainty, but time will regulate that matter, and in the meantime it is the duty of Winnipeggers to take the initiative and introduce the first system of inspection in the Northwest. As already stated there can scarcely be a doubt but the interests of all concerned will be carefully looked after in the selection of an inspector, and there is equally little doubt but in a shorter time than most people think, the grades of Manitoba hides will be as well known and as widely recognized as will those of Manitoba wheat.

THE NORTHWEST CENTRAL.

It is never a pleasant duty to talk about any of the premature railway schemes of boom days, as they can hardly fail to bring up remembrances we would rather bury out of sight. Among the class of projected railways we mention, must be included the Northwest Central, or to give it its high sounding boom title the Souris and Rocky Mountain. In boom days a Manitoba railway, which did not aim to run to the southern boundary line in opposition to the Government's disallowance policy, or clean west to the Rocky Mountains, was not worth the trouble of fixing up on paper, and the number of lines which were flouted (on paper) with these great pretensions we do not, now that we have reached a sober state of mind, care to enumerate. Among the number was the Souris and Rocky Mountain, and that there was an earnest desire and a necessity for the construction of a portion of it is evinced by the fact of some fifty miles being graded and ready for track laying. But this work was accomplished upon promises of payment only, and the great bulk of the work stands to day unpaid for, and nearly two years waiting for ties and rails to complete it.

But this season there has sprung up a desire to go on with the construction of this road, and with the desire has come a change in its name to the Northwest Central which would indicate that its present projectors are more modest and more practical in their aims. To the honor of the Dominion Government be it said, that no company can take over the charter and the advantages attached to it, without assuming the debt which has already been contracted in the way of construction, and it is to be hoped, that no matter what changes in management, route and construction may take place, this decision will be adhered to the letter.

But there are other troubles in the way of this road now. It is alleged that friends of the Manitoba Northwestern and Canadian Pacific Railways are intriguing at Ottawa to take away the land grant of the proposed line, and so block its construction. Other influences are alleged also to be working against the road, but a close inquiry into the matter shows, that neither the Northwestern, the C.P.R. or any other railway company are making opposition, although projectors of the Northwest Central and their friends, are

as suspicious and as eager and almost as aimless in their search for opponents, as was the negro in search of the man "Who struck Billy Patterson." The C.P.R. can certainly have no interest in opposing a road which must prove a valuable feeder to itself, while the Northwestern people have a field wide enough for their endeavors without bothering the Central, they give assurances the honesty of which cannot be doubted, that they have no desire to do so.

It seems as if the greatest trouble the Northwest Central is likely to encounter will be from those who are anxious to secure its construction, but who cannot agree as to its starting point and route. In this respect it is like many another northwestern enterprise hindered by internal dissensions. The point of starting is now a matter of dispute between Melbourne and Brandon, and were it merely a question of which point should receive most consideration, the importance of Brandon would at once claim precedence. It is unquestionably now the second point in the northwest in trade importance, and in that respect has good claims to become a junction point. But in taking hold of this question, we have existing rights to deal with. To make Brandon the starting point of this road, and construct from that northward and westward, would be to leave forty miles or so of the grading done two years ago behind and valueless, and forty miles of road graded. It must be admitted that these interests did not receive their due consideration, when the Government decided to make Brandon the starting point and leave all the graded track east of Rapid City unused. Brandon could have secured a junctional point without this injustice, even if its citizens had to look after the construction of a loop to Rapid City. But one piece of injustice has been perpetrated, and it is quite likely, that another may follow. To pay for a long stretch of road bottom not used or taken possession of, will not be pleasant to the new projectors of the line, and we may expect soon to hear the dishonest notes of repudiation sounded, and possibly see the men who struggled and sacrificed to build the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway defrauded out of their honest claims, if the wrong direction is taken, the next will be to repudiate the old debt on the road. With the starting point at Brandon, the argument against paying for a road bed not used would be difficult to enforce.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city during the past week have been at a lull, owing to the unsettled state of business generally over the military celebration. Although the banks had no regular holiday during the week, they presented a rather neglected appearance during a considerable portion of it, and their discount business was down to the supplying of necessary wants of regular customers, and at this portion of the month these are usually light. The irregular business was almost suspended for the time, and altogether there were not enough marked features during the week, to furnish a reliable indication of how matters were drifting. The former rates of discount still stand, namely, first-class commercial paper 8 per cent; ordinary 9 to 10; promiscuous and one name 10 to 12. Even the business in real estate mortgage loans has been rather quiet during the week, and about the only applications received have been from farmers at some distance from the city. Agents of companies have not been disappointed, and have probably been as little inclined for business as their customers, believing that once matters settle down again business will become steady and increase in volume. Altogether the financial business of the week has been more or less of a blank. The same rates of interest on loans are still quoted, namely, 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The work of securing facts in connection with the wholesale trade of the city during the past week has been a very difficult and unsatisfactory one, as business of every description has been demoralized during the greater portion of the time, owing to the preparations for and arrival home of the troops from the front. The city trade in almost every branch has been as dead as can be imagined, the excitement of the occasion making all careless more or less about attending to matters of every day detail. Even in other towns of the province things are almost as unsettled as in the city, and quite a large proportion of the business men of these places have been in the city joining in the welcome to the troops. Early in the week there was a little steadiness in business, and matters were moving much the same as during the previous week, the provision and other lines of every day consumption having the heavy share of the activity, while season lines were quiet, and those dependant upon building and contracting were about as dull as they could be without reaching a standstill. In the middle of the week there was literally nothing doing, and nobody prepared to do anything, but about its close quite a few of our wholesalers in different lines sold good parcels to western merchants who had been visiting the city during the rejoicings. This had the effect of adding considerably to the sales of the week, but still they are considerably below an average. But the excitement is over now, and if we can judge by the reports from country merchants who were in the city during last week, there will be a general livening up in most branches as July progresses. The report on collections is much the same as on sales.

Payments in the city were suspended during the rejoicing, and in towns near at hand they were also few in number, and light in aggregate. From far western points however, they came in freely, and left no reason for complaint in any branch. Altogether the week was an off one in wholesale trade, and will doubtless prove only a little relaxation before entering upon a period of steady activity.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Although somewhat demoralized this trade has been reasonably active during the week, at least so far as the demand for harvesters, binders and binding material is concerned, while mowers have also been freely called for. Outside of wagons, there has been scarcely any demand for other implements or machines. There is likely to be a lively demand for the above goods for a few weeks to come, but as yet there has been no call for threshing machines. Collections are reported rather slow, and no returns of cash of any consequence are now looked for between this and harvest.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this trade there has been considerable sorting demands during the week, and a few more parcels of summer goods have been sent out. The work of taking orders for fall and winter goods from samples still goes on, and although interrupted a little in and around the city during the week, the aggregate sales up to date, show quite an increase upon those of 1884. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

CLOTHING.

In this trade business during the past week may be said to have been at about a standstill, in the city there being literally nothing doing, no sales of any extent having been heard of. Travellers as a rule have returned from the country within the last few days, but are still taking orders from samples for fall and winter goods for future delivery, having taken advantage of the presence of some of their country customers now in the city and making some last sales to these, which goes to show that the demand is keeping fairly well. Collections are stated to have been on the whole very good.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this trade has continued fairly good during the week, although there is as yet no very great activity shown in fancy lines. The trading done was principally in staples, while some good sorting orders were also filled. The demand would seem to have shown an improvement in the city and there are good prospects of an active business setting in while the demand from the country is also very good. Collections from the country are stated to have been quite fair, although perhaps rather slow from the southern part of the province, but altogether there is not much room for complaint.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In this line, business during the past week seems to have been moving along in a fairly steady groove the aggregate of sales reported were up to a fair average, and the immediate prospects of good trading are quite hopeful.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

In this branch there has been a continued good steady sorting trade done during the week.

The demand is stated to have kept up fairly well, and the aggregate of sales are up to a fair average. Orders from samples for fall delivery are coming in pretty freely as is likely to get heavier within a short period, as the season trading time is drawing nearer. Collections are reported to have been quite good, and on the whole there is no reason for complaint.

DRY GOODS.

The summer demands are now past in this staple trade, and there is something of a lull at present. Last week's business was made up of some small sorting orders, and a few more bulky parcels sold to country dealers, who were visiting the city during the welcoming of the troops. There has been as yet no effort at pushing fall and winter goods, but that trade will probably open before the close of this month. In the meantime stocks are being received, and every preparation made for a good fall business. Collections are reported rather slow, but not unexpectedly so.

FISH.

The fresh fish trade of the week has been moderately active locally, but there have been no shipping demands. White fish have been in fair supply, and sold in round lots at 5 to 5½c, and in smaller quantities at 5½ to 6c. A few Lake Superior trout have been offered at 8c. Salt and dried fish have been very little called for, and are quoted as follows: Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb. Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt-fish—Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

During the past week, the business transacted in green fruits has been very good, the aggregate of sales reported being considered up to a fair average. The receipts of varieties such as peaches, rhubarb, tomatoes, pears, gooseberries, plums, cherries and currants, are good, and are selling off freely but steady prices for them cannot be obtained, owing to their perishable nature. In oranges and lemons the supply is shown to be rather scarce, and prices have made a further advance, both being held at \$7.50 to \$8. per box of choice fancy. New apples are also still lower, these selling off now at about 80 to 90c a box, and even this is a price which depends on their condition and color. Watermelons changed hands during the week at 90c. to \$1 each, and bananas brought from \$4 to \$6 a bunch, according to condition.

FUEL.

In this line business during the past week has continued in a very quiet and dull state. The demand still remains rather slow and only a few sales could be heard of, and these not of any very great extent. The principal business transacted was in orders for fall delivery of coal. Sales of this are made at \$9.50 for anthracite and \$7.00 for bituminous, while the price of lignite has not as yet been fixed. Round lots of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

In this line business has considerably

brightened up during the past week, there is a much better demand picking up in the city, while there is also a decided improvement in this in the country, and several car lots will be shipped within the next few days to the west. Altogether the prospects are good, there being indications of a heavy trade setting in very soon especially to far western points. Collections are reported to be still rather slow in the city, but from the country rather better, while on the whole these are about as good as could be expected at this time of year.

GROCERIES.

During the week this trade has kept fairly active so far as the western trade was concerned, but as in other lines the business of the city and surroundings was somewhat neglected, both buyers and sellers being careless. It would be difficult to discover any change or tendency to change in prices of goods, which were practically the same as in our last report, quotations being: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7¼, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c, Java 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1884-5; Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

A rather quiet week is reported in this trade, there being no signs of activity in any of its branches. In light goods there was quite a lull, while in heavies and metals there was literally nothing doing. There are no changes in prices to note, and quotations are nominally as follows: Tin plates, I. C. 14x20, \$5.50 to \$3; 20x58, \$11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.80 to \$4; sheet iron, 28½, \$4.72 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, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality; bar-iron, 2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb.; cut nails, 3.40 to \$3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this business the past week has shown a slight improvement upon our last report, but still there is nothing approaching to activity, and the city trade has been almost at a standstill. Prices of goods have not changed and are: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 55c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c, grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

The past week only adds another to the list of dull ones in this trade. There is literally nothing to be said about business in this line, except that owing to the excitement in the city, it was at an even lower ebb than formerly. Dealers are now satisfied, that there is no chance of any hopeful turn of things this season, and have made calculations accordingly.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this trade business during the past week seems to have been rather quieter and duller than for some time back, the demand from the country was not so good, and in the city there is very little being done. No doubt this week

was a broken one, but as there are so few building operations going on, it considerably helps to keep matters in the present lifeless condition. Prices of goods however have not made any change, except in the case of turpentine which is now held at 65c a gallon. Quotations for other staple articles are given as follows: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; olefine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25; and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade a very good business was turned over during the past week, and the demand from both city and country is keeping up well, in fact in some instances there seems to be a falling behind in filling orders. Collections are also reported to have been very satisfactory.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line business during the past week was not quite so good as the preceding one, having been stated as only from fair to middling. The demand from both the country and city seems to be somewhat easier. Collections however are reported quite fair.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the week is reported, as having been almost unprecedentedly good, the aggregate of sales made having been very heavy. The increased demand is owing to the late holidays, and is expected to keep up for some time as the retail dealers stocks generally have run low. Prices of goods have not changed any, quotations given being as follows: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet, Delonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case, DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain markets during the past week do not show any material change from the one preceding, there is still a continuation of dullness and depression and but little business has been put through. The week, however, was a broken one in commercial circles, and dealers as a rule were more intent in making preparations for the reception to the citizen soldiers than in pushing sales. In wheat the transactions heard of were few and the supply being received light, while prices have hung on to their old figures. In oats the state of affairs is not much better, only a few sales could be traced while the supply is still increasing and far in excess of the demand, and prices are most likely to make a further decline unless a better demand acts in. In flour

business is also very quiet, there appears to be very little done in the city, whilst from western points only a few straggling orders are being received. To the east shipments are light, the state of the market there not warranting any very extensive consignments being made. In provisions the volume of sales heard of has been pretty fair, but there is no real activity in any line. In butter there is an improved feeling and prices are stated to be somewhat firmer, principally due to a falling off in the supply while a better demand has considerably helped this feeling. Of old butter there is still good quantities in stock, but some sales of these have been made for future delivery, and no doubt a good lot of it will be got rid of.

WHEAT.

In this market business during the past week has continued much the same as the preceding one, there is still the same dull and inactive feeling noticed, and the transactions heard of were few. The supply being received is light, and prices have not made any change the millers and dealers quotations being as follows: No. 1 hard, 7c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular 65c; No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 52c, and rejected 36 to 44c.

OATS.

There is still no improvement in this market to report, in fact matters seem to be getting even more dull and flat. The supply continues to come in pretty freely, and is far in excess of the demand, which is very light. Some sales of car lots on track are stated to have been made at 38 and 40c, which show that prices have made a further decline, and unless a better demand sets in, prices are not likely to remain firm at these figures.

BARLEY.

There is nothing doing and we hear of no demand, the season being considered now practically over. Prices are nominally as follows: No. 2, 65c, extra No. 3, 60c, and No. 3, 55c.

FLOUR.

There is no material improvement in this market to report, the business of the week having remained in a quiet and dull condition, although some fair orders are still coming in from western points, but these as yet are not very extensive. In the city matters are very flat, while the demand from the east is also very light due to the general depression now prevailing there, and shipments made in that direction are anything but satisfactory. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue these being as follows: patents, \$2.50; strong bakers, \$2.20; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine, \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There has been a pretty good business turned over during the week in this market, and the demand is stated to be keeping up fairly well. Prices have not changed any, quotations being as follows: for bran \$10 per ton on track, and for shorts \$11 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be rather slow. There is still some old in stock, but appears to be selling off very slowly, there being little or no demand for it. As yet no new has appeared in the market, but as we hear of some enquiries for this kind, consignments are likely to be on hand within the next few days. Prices are quoted the same as in our last issue, these being from 20 to 25c, in car lots.

EGGS.

The demand is reported to have continued very good during the past week, with the supply seemingly getting on the weak side, and prices somewhat firmer, although quotations

are not actually changed, these being given at the same figures, as in our last issue, from 12 to 13c. The aggregate of sales were up to a very fair average.

CHEESE.

The business in this market, during the past week, cannot be said to have been over lively, though some new season's cheese from Ontario, continues selling off at 11 1/2c. A supply of new Manitoba has been received, but consignments as yet are not very extensive, and sales being small, we can scarcely give reliable prices, although some small 's are stated to have gone off at 11c.

BUTTER.

In this market a somewhat better feeling has been observed during the past week; the depression which prevailed for some time past has dispersed some, although as yet the volume of business put through is not very great. The supply has not been quite so heavy while the demand is better, the sales made aggregating well, while prices seem to be firmer although no material change has taken place, quotations given being the same as in our last issue, as follows: gilt edge, 12 to 15c; medium, 6 to 8c; old, 4 to 6. There is still a considerable quantity of old in stock, but some sales of this quality have been contracted for future delivery to the Northwest, and no doubt good quantities will be got rid of.

BACON.

There was a continued fair business noticed in this market during the week. Sales reported very good and the demand is stated as keeping up fairly well. Quotations have not changed any, these being the same as in our last issue, as follows: dry salt, 9 1/2 to 10c; rolls at 13c.

HAMS.

The business of the past week in this market is stated to have been very fair and the demand has continued good, the sales reported to be up to a fair average. Quotations have not changed any, quotations being as in our preceding issue at 13c. There is no green in stock, and we do not hear of any demand.

MESS PORK.

In this market the business transactions of the past week do not show much change from preceding one, having as a rule remained in a rather quiet state and the demand is as yet not over active. Prices have not made any change, quotations being as last given, viz., at \$16 to 17

MESS BEEF.

There was a fairly good business turned over in this market during the week, the sales heard of aggregating to a good average. Prices have not changed, quotations being the same as in our last issue, at \$17.

LARD.

In this market business still continues to be fairly good and the demand is stated to be keeping up. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being for pails of 20lbs at from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Business still remains rather quiet. The sales made during the week were very light and not much demand can be heard of. Quotations given are stated to be about \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

It has been a very dull week on 'change, with prices showing but slight fluctuation. The general suspension of work at the mills cut off nearly all demand from millers, and outsiders have little use for our wheat at present, a majority of country mills finding it impossible to sell flour. There is so much uncertainty as to the future that nobody feels like loading up with wheat. The apathetic condi-

tion of markets throughout the country was clearly shown by the fact that the rather sensational news from Europe to-day did not send prices up with any vim, although the close was rather firm. It looks now as though nothing short of a formal declaration of war by England or Russia would be sufficient to cause a sharp advance. Speculators seem to have exhausted themselves so thoroughly in this line last spring as to have no heart for feverish speculation based upon such uncertain grounds.

C. M. Shultz thus summarizes the crop situation in the Minneapolis belt: Crops in the northwest have improved during the past week, with the exception of the storms of Sunday night and Tuesday morning, in the southern part of the state, the weather has been superb. Frequent showers have fallen where most needed and have generally been followed by moderately cool and windy weather. Only a few reports of rust have been received. These come from the James river valley in Dakota and the Minnesota river valley. The damage is insignificant, and with such weather as we are now having, no fears need be felt on that score. The storm of Sunday night was very severe in Rice and Olmstead counties and in several townships the loss will be serious. It is estimated that from six to eight thousand acres were more or less damaged. Much of the small grain and corn will straighten up and come out all right, but in some places the loss will be complete. The storm of Tuesday morning caused considerable damage in portions of Wisconsin. From all parts of Dakota come the most favorable reports of the wheat crop. In the Red river valley, and in fact in all portions of the country, on high ground, the growth is very vigorous and the stand heavy. Samples of wheat from a farm on the Hastings & Dakota road show the plant to be 45 inches high, not yet budded out, and still growing. One letter from the Red River valley says the wheat is running to straw a little too much and that there is some danger of its lodging badly. But aside from this, the crop is magnificent through the entire length of the valley. In Iowa and Wisconsin there is some improvement since the last report, although the weather in Iowa has been very hot. Complaints were received this morning from Wisconsin that rain is needed badly, but there is little danger that the crop will suffer much for some time. Taken as a whole, the crop of the entire northwest is in much better condition than last week at this time, and with good weather from now till harvest, the yield and quality of the grain will be much more satisfactory than was expected three weeks ago.

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:

	July 9.			
	Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, 1884.
No. 1 hard	..	91 1/2	..	91 1/2
" 2 "	..	89	..	88
" 1 "	..	83	..	83 1/2
" 2 "	..	80	..	78

Futures were very steady. No. 1 hard, August closed at 93 1/2c; September, 96 1/2c; October, 97 1/2c. No. 2 northern, September, opened at

86c and closed at 87; October opened at 90c and closed at 89c. Coarse grains were quiet but firm, corn closing at 44 to 45c, and No. 2 oats at 31 to 33c.

WHEAT. Has been steady and firm, bulk bran closing at \$9.25 to 9.50 and shorts at \$10.25 to 11 per ton.

FLOUR. There has been no change in the flour market the past week. The demand is so light as to be unworthy of the name, but millers have settled down for a period of waiting, and refuse to make anything which resembles a concession. Most of them have sold their entire supply, or have it in good hands. There is a comparative scarcity in some grades, but this does not cause an active demand, although buyers are showing rather more eagerness than heretofore. The export markets are very well supplied in most lines and are apathetic. As to the future, an observant miller said to-day: "We are carrying over about 100,000,000 bus. of wheat, which is hardly 50,000,000 bus. less than we carried over and counted as surplus of the crop of last year. I am inclined to think much of the talk about short crops abroad is baseless, and with this view it seems to me we need not look for much improvement in prices before December. We must work off our surplus before we can expect a change. The large visible supply is a good deal of a bugaboo, but it is being talked about in every important market in the world, and has great weight. When we start up again, which I think will be about Sept. 1st, we shall have a good supply of old wheat to work on, and our flour will be excellent. On this I rely mainly for whatever advance in prices we get before December."

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.10; straights, \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.10; second bakers', \$3.30 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 2 1/2c per bbl for 340lb sacks, 2c for 38lb cotton sacks, 1 1/2c for 49lb cotton sacks, 1c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 2c for 49lb paper sacks.

The same extreme quietude ran among the mills as was reported a week ago. The repairs to the canal are under full headway, and their extent can now be more fully comprehended. It is evident that a very large job has been undertaken, and a month or more yet will be required to complete it. The three water mills were about the only ones that accomplished anything last week, but they managed to roll up a comparatively large production. Their output was 40,723 bbls—averaging 6,787 bbls daily—against 129,710 bbls the preceding week, and \$6,900 for the corresponding period in 1884. On Wednesday the same mills were in operation with water power, with the addition of a steam mill which was turning out about 2,000 bbls daily. It was announced at that time, however, that the largest mill in the city—one of the three operated by water—was to shut down the next day, and this would cut the average output down to about 5,500 bbls. Preparations are now being made to start up another mill of 2,000 bbls capacity with steam power next week. The flour market is quiet, but millers continue to hold their flour firmly.

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

RECEIPTS.			
	July 14.	July 7.	June 30.
Wheat, bus ..	236,900	397,500	278,250
Flour, bbls ..	375	265	250
Millstuff, tons	84	..	46

SHIPMENTS.			
	July 14.	July 7.	June 30.
Wheat, bus ..	46,110	27,560	50,880
Flour, bbls ..	72,335	113,760	121,804
Millstuff, tons ..	1,630	3,060	4,142

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	July 13.	July 6.	
No. 1 hard	1,082,127	1,044,140	
No. 2 hard	135,591	135,691	
No. 1	1,024,560	1,027,838	
No. 2	277,198	241,447	
No. 3	552	
Rejected	20,328	17,235	
Special bins	536,448	545,078	
Total	3,076,292	3,012,001	

ST. PAUL.			
	July 15.	July 8.	July 1.
In elevators, bush ..	584,000	581,000	601,000

DULUTH.			
	July 12.	July 5.	June 28.
In store, bush ..	2,928,500	3,513,724	3,780,400

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The grain markets opened this week in a very nervous and unsettled condition, and this feeling may be said to have prevailed more or less all through. The first exciting news were dispatches of a rather warlike tone, showing a renewal of complication between England and Russia but lower grain cables and consol quotations which were par, threw discredit on these reports, and a firmer feeling was again established. The crop news would seem more uniformly favorable than it has been any time yet. Well on the week, there continued to be a fair speculative business transacted while fluctuations were numerous, but a very good demand kept up, and with higher and advancing markets at home, and reported damage to European crops the tendency to firmness was considerably assisted. About the close there was some active trading on telegrams to the effect that Dublin was on the verge of a financial panic through the stoppage of the Munster Bank, the effect of which, it was thought would be felt in London on the price of Government bonds and securities in general, and the advances gained were held firmly. In corn trading as a rule was rather slow and showed very little life or animation, but towards the close became excited and more buoyant in sympathy with the sharp advance in wheat. Oats were very quiet and the demand moderate and in pork there was a good speculative business reported and though prices fluctuated considerably, they gradually advanced and closed steady.

On Monday the wheat market opened quiet and a shade lower, and no new features of any importance were brought out. Foreign advices were quoted quiet and weaker and home markets were lower. Receipts generally continue fair and quite free arrivals were estimated, while the shipping demand is limited, and export clearings from the seaboard unusually small. The visible supply seems to show a decrease and this caused a stronger feeling during the latter part of the session. In corn speculative trading was slow and the market showed very little life, while prices were quite steady. Oats quiet and in pork the demand was active, and prices gradually advanced and closed steady. The closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.88½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.30	10.32½
Lard	6.65	6.67½

On Tuesday in the wheat market, there was a fair business transacted, but the feeling developed was again unsettled and feverish with a slightly higher range of prices. With higher markets in the south and east an upward turn set in and prices made a good advance. This advance however brought out rather free offerings and it being hinted that some large operators were selling a weakness followed. In corn a moderate speculative business was turned over, but the feeling was decidedly weaker influenced by fine weather and liberal receipts. Oats were dull and easier and in pork the demand was quite active early and offerings moderately free. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.87	\$0.88½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.20	10.25
Lard	6.60	6.62½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened at nearly the closing figures of the preceding day, but it soon became firm and sold up due to the decline in English consols which fell sharply, causing a strong feeling in wheat, as this was thought to indicate some probability of war. Later it was reported that the decline in consols was due to the heavy failure of the Irish Bank and prices again weakened. Towards the close, under some very good buying and exciting rumors, the shorts became nervous and covered freely, and the feeling became very strong and prices again sold up quickly, finally closing firm. Corn was weak in the early part, but became more buoyant in sympathy with wheat. Oats still more quiet and pork was strong with quite active trading and higher prices. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.81½	\$0.89½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.40	10.45
Lard	6.67½	6.79

On Thursday the wheat market opened with a fair demand and prices ruled firm and were

steadily bid up. This advance brought out free offerings and consols being higher the market quickly weakened and fell irregularly. Towards the close a reaction was noticed, owing to some renewed war rumors and the close was steady. Receipts on this day were light. Corn was moderately active in the way of speculation but prices were somewhat unsettled, being influenced by the course of wheat. Oats were more active and better and in pork the feeling was easier with a fair trading. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.30	10.35
Lard	6.65	6.67½

On Friday the wheat market was moderately active. The opening ruled firm under fair buying, and reports of damage to crops by storms and a better tone in other home markets. Later on a rumor that a Government report would show considerable improvement in the wheat crop, and rumors of an outbreak of yellow fever at New Orleans, there was a sharp decline, this again reacted some, and finally closed steady. Corn was quiet and weak. Oats easier and dull, and pork though a little irregular showed considerable strength and prices made a good advance. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.86½	\$0.88½
Corn	47½	47
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.05	10.10
Lard	6.52½	6.60

On Saturday the wheat market was quiet and a dull feeling prevailed during most of the session. Foreign advices were inactive and home markets were also a shade lower. Towards the close some firmness was noticed due to reports of bad weather in Europe. In corn the feeling was easy, prices a shade lower and the estimated receipts were large. Oats slow and rather heavy, and pork with moderate trading and irregular prices closed steady. Closing quotations were as follows:

	July	Aug.
Wheat	\$0.86½	\$0.88½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.15	10.20
Lard	6.54	6.60

TORONTO.

stocks.

The stock market during the past week has maintained the improvement noticed on the preceding one, and a still further advance in all of the leading stocks, with one or two exceptions, has been made. The feeling developed generally was strong all through and at the close the market was more active and as a rule at firmer prices than for several days back, with good prospects of higher bids being adhered to. The following table of the closing bids of 8th and 15th July indicate the tone of the market.

	July 15.	July 8
Montreal	104½	192½
Ontario	100½	105½
Molson's	116	—
Toronto	181	178½
Merchants'	111½	110½
Commerce	123½	120½
Imperial	121	118½
Federal	93½	93½
Dominion	195	194½
Standard	115½	114½
Hamilton	123	123
Northwest Land	36	35

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain markets during the past week, has been marked by a continuance of the dullness and inactivity which has prevailed in so many preceding ones. There has been very little offered and but little demand was heard of, although local stocks are decreasing, nearly all seem agreed in expecting a good crop and hope to open the new season with a good deal of grain on hand. In wheat the offerings were small, but equal to the wants of buyers and prices were weak. Oats were in fairly good demand, and some good were readily made though the tendency of prices are easier. In provisions the feeling has improved some, stocks are in some cases running rather low, while a much better demand sprung up during the week. In butter matters are still unsettled, new of choice quality has been quick of sale and firm at last week's prices, while all offered was wanted, old is abundant and expected to remain so, until offered at bottom figures, the only sales heard of were a few picked packages, and a car of mixed comprising old and new inferior quality which changed hands. Meats generally have shown a decidedly better tone, and the volume of business put through has been up to a fair average, and prices have maintained a firmness.

WHEAT.

The offerings were small, but seem to have been equal to the wants of buyers and prices were weak, No. 2 fall sold in the first part of the week at 88c and later on was offered at 86c, red winter changed hands at 86 to 90c, and later on at 88c on track, and goose brought 74c, No. 3 spring brought 85½c, at the close No. 1 spring was offered at 90c with 88c only bid, and choice No. 2 spring offered at 88c with 86c bid, while No. 2 fall seemed unlikely to bring over 87c f.o.c.

OATS.

Were in fairly good demand in the latter part of the week, when car lots on track brought 35c, readily but later on they were offered at 34½c with 33c bid, at the close a car of average quality sold at 34c, and two cars of choice at 35c on track.

BARLEY.

No business doing there was none offered and none wanted, and prices of car lots are purely nominal.

RYE.

There has been nothing doing in car lots during the week and prices are purely nominal

PEAS.

Some lots lying outside changed hands at prices equal to 67½ and 68c at this place, but

car lots seem not in favor, and there appears to be no round lots left now.

POTATOES.

There has not been very much business doing during the week. A few old were sold off at about 30c per bag, but nothing of any consequence has been stirring in them, new however have been moving at about \$2.25 per barrel.

EGGS.

The supply seems to be rather increased, but were selling off fairly well during the week at 12 to 12½c.

BUTTER.

In this market business during the week was somewhat unsettled, new of choice quality has been quick of sale and firm at 12½ to 13c, with all offered wanted, but store packed was not wanted, and no price established for second class, old is abundant and expected to remain so, although a few picked packages were sold at 7 to 8c, while a car of mixed, comprising old, and new inferior quality changed hands at 3½c and dealers generally appear to be of the opinion that old will remain inactive until offered at the above price, as stocks of it are certainly large.

CHEESE.

Prices are much firmer while stocks appear to be on the decrease. Small lots of fine have been going off at from 8½ to 9c, with a few poor still to be had at 8c.

PORK.

In this market business during the week was inactive and prices are unchanged at \$15.

BACON.

In this market business seems to be moving along rather slowly. Long clear was quiet there being no demand for cars or round lots, were they wanted sellers could probably have been found at 6½ to 7c. Case lots sold slowly at about 7½c; Cumberland inactive at 7c; rolls and bellies were scarce, firm and wanted, rolls 9½ to 10c and bellies 11 to 11½c with stocks running low.

HAMS.

An active demand at firm prices has been maintained all through the week. Smoked in small lots brought 11½ to 12c and some heavy weights went off at 11c; canvassed was rather quiet at 12½c.

LARD.

In this market there is some improvement, sales were made rather more freely and prices were firmer. Timmets changed hands at 9 to 9½c and pails of kettle rendered at 9½ to 9¾c.

APPLES.

The business of the past week was not very extensive, some new American apples have been selling off at 3.50 per barrel but no native goods were stirring.

POULTRY.

The offerings were very small and prices easy, spring chickens have been selling off at from 55 to 60c; fowl at 60 to 75c, and ducks at 65 to 75c per pair.

The Nelson Seizures.

The party press seem bent on treating the seizures, by the customs authorities, of books belonging to the Nelson firm of publishers, as a party matter. Of course this is all nonsense,

but it is party warfare, and a pretty fair sample of it too. It is true Mr. Nelson is one of the largest, perhaps the largest stockholder in the leading opposition organ, but unless it can be shown that the opposition were cognizant of his peculiar method of smuggling it is difficult to see how they can be held responsible. To be sure the fact of the chief stockholder of the leading free trade paper being caught carrying out free trade doctrines in a manner rather more practical than legal, has its amusing aspect, and is well calculated to provoke a smile when that paper in future ventures to dwell on the free trade argument that protection leads to smuggling. Mr. Nelson's method of defrauding the revenue was a sort of dual one. He undervalued some of his books in the usual way by means of false invoices, a method which involves a crime differing only technically from perjury; and he falsified the title pages of others so as make it appear that they were printed upwards of seven years, and thus entitled to come in duty free. Mr. Nelson claims to be a highly respectable man, the head of a highly respectable firm, but he differs from a common smuggler only as a sneak thief differs from a highwayman. It is to be hoped that he will have the full benefit of all the penalties which the law allows; and the only regret the public will feel will be that these penalties are altogether inadequate.

The case reflects great credit on the customs officials who unearthed Mr. Nelson's plans, and especially on the Board of Dominion Appraisers, who were the main cause of his frauds being discovered. The appointment of the board was made originally on the recommendation of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, and the wisdom of the recommendation has been amply vindicated on many occasions. Not only has the board saved to the Government many hundred times the cost of its maintenance in the prevention and detection of frauds, but the benefit derived through its labors, making the customs tariff really protective, has been incalculable. Had the late government provided by such machinery for the strict collection of the duties, there would not have existed such necessity for an increase of the duties.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANY—GRATUITOUS TRANSPORTATION.—The Texas Supreme Court recently decided, in the case of Prince vs. The International & Great Northern Railway Company, that, though a passenger was being transported on a railroad gratuitously, yet where he was damaged by a breach of duty on the part of the railroad company such gratuitous transportation would not relieve the company from liability attaching in consequence of the breach of duty.

SUBSCRIBER'S LIABILITY—BUILDING RAILROADS.—A subscriber to a fund raised to induce a railroad to build its line, erect its depots, etc., in a certain manner or direction, or at a certain place, who does not withdraw his promise to pay until the agreement has been accepted, is liable thereon to the company upon its fulfilling

its agreement. So held by the Supreme Court of Texas in the case of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Company vs. Neeley.

JUDGMENT AGAINST PARTNERS--RECEIVER.
--The recovery of a judgment against partners after the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the firm assets for the benefit of the firm creditors generally, creates no lien against any property or funds in the hands of the receiver, and such property or funds cannot be levied on by execution or reached by garnishment for reason that it is in the custody of the law. Jackson et al. vs. Lachee, Receiver, decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois on the 13th ult., and reported in the Chicago Legal News.

WAREHOUSEMAN'S LIABILITY--DELIVERY OF GRAIN.--Where the consignee of a car load of oats had the same sent to the defendant's elevator for storage after having made a contract for the sale of the same for cash, and upon receiving a check for the price, which proved worthless, gave the purchaser the sampler's ticket of the number of bushels, the grade, etc, with the price endorsed thereon, the custom being to give in addition thereto a written or verbal order on the warehouseman for the delivery of grain so stored when sold, the Supreme Court of Illinois held that the defendant was not authorized to deliver the grain to the holder of such a ticket, and a warehouse slip, not a receipt. The Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company vs. Buckley et al.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY--FAILURE TO TRANSMIT MESSAGES.--In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Heysers, the appellees recover a judgment against the telegraph company for the sum of \$122.50 as damages for failing to transmit a message ordering certain machine attachments for a reaper and binder. It was shown on the trial that by reason of the failure of the company to deliver the message the appellee's machine was idle for several days, during which time the wheat crop was greatly damaged, the appellees being unable to harvest the same with their imperfect machine. The evidence further showed that the appellant was fully informed of the importance of the message, and of the injury likely to arise if delivery of the same was delayed. The Texas Court of Appeals held this evidence ample to fix negligence upon the appellant and to sustain the judgment.

LIABILITY OF BANK AS COLLECTING AGENT.--The owner of an indorsed promissory note left it for collecting with the First National Bank of Gallipolis, Ohio, at which place the note was dated, though no place of payment was named in it. The note was not paid when due, and was put into the hands of a notary for protest. The notary failed to make demand but protested the note and gave notice. The owner paid the bank the amount of the notary's fee, and then sued the endorser, who was adjudged not liable on account of the notary's negligence. It appeared that the bank had no agreement for compensation as collecting agent, nor any expectation thereof other than the incidental advantage pertaining to such service, and in an action against the bank (Bank vs. Butler) the

Ohio Supreme Court held that the notary was the sub-agent of the owner and was not liable for the failure of the notary to present the note for payment, whereby the indorser was released from liability.

SALE BY SAMPLE--WORSTED COATINGS.--The case of Drummond et al. vs. Van Ingen et al. decided by Justice Day in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice on the 11th ult. involved questions of much interest to woolen manufacturers. It appeared in this case that in 1883 the defendants, a firm carrying on their principal business in the United States, ordered of the plaintiffs--woolen manufacturers at Bradford--a large quantity of worsted coatings, known as "corkscrew" twills. The plaintiffs made yard patterns and submitted them to the defendant, who approved of them. It was understood that the cloth ordered was to be cloth of the same weight and quality as the yard patterns. When the goods were shipped to America and made up into garments they developed a certain defect known as "slipping," which caused the garments to burst asunder at the seams on a slight strain. It appeared on the trial, however, that the bulk of the goods corresponded with the sample. The defendants contended that the fact that the goods tallied with the yard pattern was not conclusive of the case, for the reason that there was no usual method of testing a sample which would disclose the defect of "slipping;" that goods could have been made under the contract without that defect, and that the goods were unmerchantable and worthless. The court found that the goods were defective and unmerchantable as worsted coatings, and held the sale was a sale by sample as to weight and "quality," but that, although the latter word as used in the trade included such attributes as the quality of the fibre or yarn, the "handle" or even the strength in the sense of that word as opposed to rottenness, yet it did not include what the court termed the stability of the cloth, which, at the defect of "slipping" showed, the cloth lacked. The court declared that where there is an agreement to make a certain article it is implied that it shall be merchantable, and that where the sale is by sample this understanding still applies if the defect is one not discernible in the sample by tests in ordinary use.--Bradstreet's.

The Situation.

The new Canadian four per cent, loan of £4,000,000 has been successfully put on the London market. The minimum bids received were required to be 99; the actual bids ran from £100 up to £101 17s. 8d., and the amount offered was three times that asked. No sinking fund is provided for this loan, and the effect of the omission must have been somewhat to reduce the premium offered, as a loan with special provision for repayment would be received with greater favor than one without such provision. The operation must on the whole be considered satisfactory. The necessity of having to raise fifty or sixty millions imposed a serious task on the Minister of Finance, and had a Russian war broken out, we should have been obliged to submit to

harder terms. The fifty millions now negotiated, one half in payment of an old loan, and one half in a new loan, is not enough to cover all the wants of the Government. Authority was taken to make a new loan of \$30,000,000, and it is difficult to understand why only £4,000,000 was asked for? It has been said that a larger amount than £1,000,000 might be taken if favorable offers for a larger amount were made. But if you get offers for a £4,000,000 loan you can accept offers to the amount of £5,000,000 only by getting the consent of all the parties concerned. This consent could probably be got if necessary. The large amount offered would seem to show that this loan will be largely taken by the public and that it is not to be merely carried, at the start, chiefly by brokers as sometimes happens. No further loans with which it is possible, by the exercise of economy and avoiding new and costly undertakings, to dispense, must be contracted till a considerable advance in population and wealth has been made.--The Monetary Times.

Not Entirely Discouraging.

The first half of the present year having passed business men are very naturally comparing the failures of the six months just closed with those of a corresponding period in former years. It must be admitted that in some respects the comparison is not encouraging. The failures number 6,115, as against 5,144 during the same period in 1884, when the number was higher than ever before reached during a corresponding period. The bright side of the dark picture is to be found, however, in the fact that the average liability of each failing trader has fallen from \$21,100 in 1884 to \$11,400 during the first half of the present year. There are some deductions to be drawn from these figures which are not entirely discouraging. The failures of last year represented largely the great business firms which, while in prosperity, had speculated in matters outside of their legitimate business, and went down in the general speculative collapse. The larger number of small failures during the present year indicate the gradual thinning out of the surplus traders for whom there is not sufficient business. A large proportion of the American people get the shop-keeping mania some time in their lives--men who are fairly successful as farmers or mechanics become possessed with the idea that the calling of a merchant is easier, more respectable and vastly more profitable than that in which they are engaged. They enter it without previous training or knowledge of the business, only to find that there are too many merchants already in the field. The result, of course, is that in times of long continued business depression the weakest and most inexperienced must go to the wall. It is probable that a large proportion of the failures of the present year are drawn from this class. While it is not at all comforting to the failing trader to be told that he has missed his vocation, the weeding out process which reminds him to his legitimate calling is in the interest of genuine business prosperity. This readjustment becomes necessary occasionally, and it is very evident that the present period is one of

just this kind of re-adjustment. It is very disastrous for the time being to the men who have jumped into a calling already overcrowded, but the inexorable business law of supply and demand makes little account of the feelings and wishes of the surplus traders. After the weeding out process is completed the general prosperity will be enhanced by it. — *Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

The export of cattle from Montreal to Great Britain since the opening of navigation has been 19,000 head—5,000 more than last year to the same time.

The Confederation Life Assurance Company intend to erect at once a large solid stone and brick building which will be suitable for wholesale purposes at the northwest corner of Princess and Bannatyne streets.

Mr. CHAS. MURRAY, manager since 1874 of the London branch of the Federal Bank, has resigned that position to assume duties in connection with Ontario Investment Association of that city, of which he is president.

PROMOTERS of petroleum elsewhere are adopting the American pipe lines that have proved so successful. The latest proposal is to lay a pipe entirely across Persia, from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf. The length of line would be between 700 and 800 miles.

The production of lead in the United States now almost equal that of England, being nearly 140,000 tons per year. The imports have dwindled into comparative insignificance. The leading lead State is Colorado, turning out half the total annual production of the States.

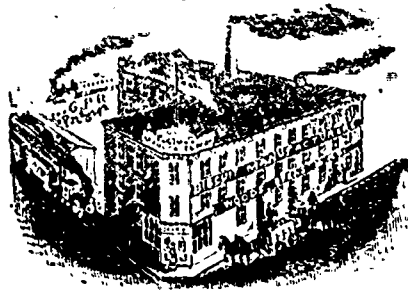
Some facts regarding railroad freight are curious, as for instance it costs 4 cents per ton to unload tierces and 24 cents to unload light boxes. The chief reason is that one can be rolled while the other must be handled. Iron beams cost \$2.05 per car to unload with tack's and \$5.61 without. It costs 81 cents per car to unload rolls of leather, but \$5.76 per car for loose sides.

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Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Includes sections for GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, and GOING NORTH with various train schedules and times.

Trains west of Canmore subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

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1 Daily 2 Daily except Sunday 3 Daily except Monday 4 Daily except Saturday 5 Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays 6 Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays 7 Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays 8 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 10 Mondays and Wednesdays 11 Thursdays 12 Fridays

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