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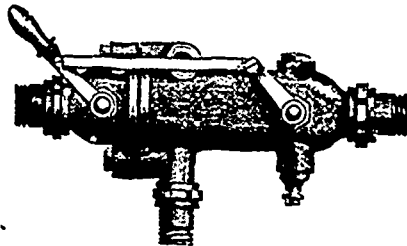
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**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cor. McDermott & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG**Notice of Dissolution of Partnership**

The partnership heretofore existing between

Samuel F. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

—AND—

Andrew T. Wood and Matthew Leggat,

OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

as Hardware Merchants, in Winnipeg, has been dissolved
by mutual consent, Mr. Johnson retiring.The business will be continued by George D. Wood, of
Winnipeg, and Wood and Leggat, of Hamilton, under the
name and style of George D. Wood & Co., to whom all
accounts must be paid.(Signed), SAM. F. JOHNSON,
ANDREW T. WOOD,
MATTHEW LEGGAT.Referring to the above we beg to solicit a continuance
of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm
GEO. D. WOOD & CO.

WINNIPEG, March 24th, 1885.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Celebrated Roasted Coffees.

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New Valencias, Eleme 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, MAY 19, 1885.

NO. 34.

The Commercial

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

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Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 19, 1885.

—GRADY has opened up a tin-shop at McLeod's N. W. T.

EMILE RICHARD, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, is about to give up business.

JOHN ENNIS, contractor, Winnipeg, is reported to have left the city.

C. R. LUNDY has commenced business in the photographic line at Manitou.

CAMERON & CUMMINGS, general storekeepers, at Brandon, have assigned in trust.

J. MODELAND has bought up Roger Bell's milk business at Portage la Prairie.

—NEVINS, of the Rossin House, Portage la Prairie, has sold out to Henry Adams.

JOSEPH CLEMENTSON, general storekeeper, Broadview, N.W.T., has assigned in trust.

FRANK WHITE is about to start a sheep-ranch on the McDonald lease, at Ghost River.

SPENCER & HUNTER, have commenced business at Manitou as house, sign and carriage painters.

GEO. CRAIG, general storekeeper, Portage la Prairie, is about to retire from business owing to ill health.

JONES & Co., Cattle dealers at Bird's Hill, have dissolved partnership. A. Stokes retires from the firm.

J. W. McLAREN, of Nelson, intends opening up a law office at Maritou, which will be placed in charge of H. Pew.

SMITH & MITCHELL, Port Arthur, will act as agents during the season for the *Campana*, the Lake Superior steamer.

A CHEESE factory will be immediately built at Balmoral, the machinery for which has been ordered and is now ready.

McVITTY, DR. HENDERSON, ST. COCHRANE & FRANK WHITE are about to erect a saw-mill at Big Hill, 30 miles west of Calgary.

MORROW, barrister, has entered into partnership with S. W. Hawkesworth at Rapid City, and will carry on the law business in that town.

WM. BARTLETT, trading as Bartlett & Co, general storekeepers, Portage la Prairie, has made an assignment to J. H. Bent, who is hopeful of paying a large dividend, if not in full.

ARMOUR & BRADEN, proprietors of the *Calgary Herald*, have sold out to Cayley late editor. Braden intends establishing another paper at the second crossing of the Columbia river.

A MAN named Hill, from St. Boniface, has offered to build a woolen mill at Portage la Prairie, if the council of that town will give him a bonus of \$2,000, and exemption from taxation for three years.

It is reported that John Brown, of the firm of Denmark & Brown, general storekeepers at Shell river, is dead. This is erroneous, and must have been mistaken for some other person of the same name as deceased.

THERE are already indications that there will be cheaper fuel this coming winter. The Dominion Coal & Coak Co., have given notice that after the 1st. of June, they will take orders for car lots to be delivered on track in Winnipeg, text fall, at the following prices: anthracite, \$9.50 and Pennsylvania bituminous, \$7.50 per ton.

E. CORDINGLY, cigar and tobacco dealer, Port Arthur, has sold out his business to Howitt & Co., who have leased the premises and will dispose of the entire stock, and transform the establishment into a jewelry store, which trade they will continue.

It may now be concluded that the rebellion has been crushed in the lower valley of the Saskatchewan, from Clarke's Crossing eastward to Lake Winnipeg, and that that district is now practically open to trade. The telegraph line is being repaired, and direct communication between Prince Albert and Winnipeg may be expected before the close of the week.

NAVIGATION on Lake Superior is now opened up—the steamer *Campana* being the first to arrive at Port Arthur with a general freight of merchandise and a large number of passengers. Large fields of broken ice is reported to have been met with all the way. The traffic promises to be equally as great as it was last year, and the numerous lines plying between that port and more eastern points will be largely augmented by additional craft, and on the whole the season which has just been entered on will, it is expected, be the busiest ever seen in the district.

A MISUNDERSTANDING has arisen in the minds of some people regarding the new Inspection Act grades for spring wheat, as published in our last issue. The information there contained is taken from the new act, but grades are there taken in, which may never be required in Manitoba, the act being intended for the whole Dominion. The grades which are specially made for the Northwest are Extra No. 1 Manitoba Hard, No. 1 Manitoba Hard, No. 2 Manitoba Hard, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, No. 3 Northern, the latter added at the suggestion of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. If we exclude Rejected and Goose wheat, we have thus six out of the eleven merchantable grades specially framed to suit the wants of this country, which is an amount of legislative consideration the Northwest seldom receives at Ottawa. There is a provision, too, against any admixture of Goose wheat in our Northern grades, although we did not include it in the extracts from the Act we published. The greatest trouble seems to be that the Government have taken their information from recognized sources, and not from blustering demagogues.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

G. R. Graham, grocer, Picton, is dead.
 Levi Varney, general store, Levi, is dead.
 David Smith, cigars, London, has sold out.
 W. L. Horton, liquors, Goderich, has closed up.
 George Harris, cabinet, Caledonia, has sold out.
 G. B. Martin, groceries, Windsor, has sold out.
 Wm. McCinniss, saloon, Hamilton, has sold out.
 Page & Harris, builders, Toronto, have dissolved.
 John Glen, tailor, London, has been closed for rent.
 Geo. Stephens, wagons, Port Burwell, has sold out.
 S. O. Bailey, general store, Oakville, has sold out.
 M. H. Lawson, cigars, London, is out of business.
 D. Henly, general store, Amherstburg, has assigned.
 N. D. Campbell, wagons, Eagle, has moved to Sparta.
 Farley & Patterson, builders, Toronto, have dissolved.
 Cameron & McDermond, furniture, Aylmer, has sold out.
 A. McAnenny, confectioner, etc., London, has sold out.
 A. A. Lane, 7 cent store, Norwood, has assigned in trust.
 E. W. Atwood, etc., Walkerton, has assigned in trust.
 A. Taylor, general store, Belgrave, has assigned in trust.
 Grand & Walsh, livery, etc., Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 B. Van Woodruff, hotel, Brooklyn, has removed to Toronto.
 Isaac Bond, baker and confectioner, Alvinston, has sold out.
 Jas. Robinson, hotel, Stratford, is out of business and away.
 E. Bulman, books, etc., Toronto. Stock advertised for sale.
 Roger Soap Co., Toronto, have changed style to Toronto Soap Co.
 J. & D. Curry, liquors, Goderich, has removed to Brantford.
 Edward Foster, tins, Port Burwell, has moved to Rondan.
 S. W. Land, boots and shoes, Sparta, is away to Thameville.
 A. McFaul, hotel, Kingston, has sold out to E. H. Dunham & Son.
 H. S. Grange, grocer, Napanee, has sold out to Hamilton Armstrong.
 W. L. Wells, general store, Henfryn, has sold out to S. T. White.
 Jos. Wallace, tailor, Orillia, has been succeeded by Wallace Bros.
 T. J. Frame & Co., telegraph supplies, Toronto, are about dissolving.
 James Stewart, general store, Young's Point, has sold out to Wm. Pope.
 The Empire Oil Co., London, have admitted Herman Frisch as partner.

Thos. W. Fair, of the firm of Melville, Fair & Co., Collingwood, is dead.
 Spencer, Frisch & Co., wax paper and oils, London East, have sold out.
 Marshall Bros., tea pedlars, London, have opened a branch at Stratford.
 W. J. Morden, general store, Bullocks Corners, is removing to Hamilton.
 F. Diver & Co., electrotypers, Toronto, have dissolved. F. Diver continues.
 Foster & Hillman, wholesale fancy goods, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 Strong & Co., cabinet and undertakers, St. Thomas, has sold out the business.
 Francis Buchanan, harness, etc., Wingham, has sold out and moved to Toronto.
 Thomas McCutcheon, general store, Baltimore, has sold out to J. A. Gordon.
 Dr. Hamilton, Port Arthur, is about forming a partnership with one Bilton in drugs.
 George Henderson, boots and shoes, Hamilton. Stock sold under chattel mortgage.
 Strong & Co., cabinet and undertakers, St. Thomas, has sold out the cabinet business.
 T. Nichols & Co., manufacturers hats, etc., Toronto, have sold out to Langley, Neil & Co.
 Julius Silbestein, manufacturer fringes, etc., has sold out to the Dominion Fringe and Tassel Co.
 Connally, Benjamin & Co., hubs and spokes, Yarker, have dissolved. Benjamin & West continue.
 A. W. Gage & Co., wholesale jewelers, etc., Hamilton, are about to dissolve. A. W. Gage will continue alone.
 James Sutherland & Co., hardware, Port Burwell, are giving up business. Stock taken over by W. Y. Emery.
 Pratt & Jamieson, publishers, Stratford, have dissolved. Jamieson retires, C. J. Tracey admitted as Pratt & Tracey.

QUEBEC.

J. Lapointe, tavern, Mascouche, has sold out.
 Kinne & Peavey, hotel, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Caron & Desjardins, coopers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Edouard Poutre, saddler, Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Piche, Tisdale & Co., hardware, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Lafrance, Vinclette & Co., pianos, Quebec, have dissolved.
 Lecompte & Charlebois, fruits, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Mrs. A. Hamel, general store, St. Luce, has assigned in trust.
 Alphonse Gendon, hotel, Beauharnois, is retiring from business.
 Mrs. J. B. Darjou, general store, St. Luce, have assigned in trust.
 Edwards & Crispo, general store, Capelton, have assigned in trust.
 A. G. Beckwith, hotel, Hemmingford, has given up this business.
 John Moody, of the firm of M. Moody & Sons, Terrebonne, is dead.
 Wilfrid Roy, general store, Mascouche, is about starting in hotel business.
 De Sola Bros. & Ascher, cigar manufacturers, etc., Montreal, have suspended.

Hyacinthe Paquin, trader, St. Philippe d'Argenteuil, has assigned in trust.
 The estate of Jules Belanger, livery, Montreal. Business advertised for sale.
 Henry Fry & Co., lumber, Quebec, have dissolved. Business continued by E. C. Fry under same style.
 Robert Turner, of the firm of Pinkerton & Turner, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Montreal, is dead.
 Hunt, Barnes & Co., produce, etc., Montreal. Lewis W. Smith has ceased to do business, under this style.
 Craig, Collette & Co., wholesale gents' furnishings, Montreal, have dissolved. Ernest Collette continues under style of W. Collette & Co.
 H. C. Peterson & Co., dairy utensils, Stanislas M. Barre, only partner, has sold out to Charles Mignault, who continues under same style.
 Jas. Hutton & Co., wholesale hardware, Montreal, have dissolved. James Hutton retires—business continued by Wm. H. Hutton & Chas. Holland under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

J. E. Elliott, trader, Wilnot, has assigned.
 Mrs. L. McLean, hotel, Picton, has assigned.
 W. Dargle, jr., mill, Lequille, has assigned.
 Mrs. Mary Mackasey, groceries, Halifax, is dead.
 G. A. Huestis, jeweler, Windsor, has assigned.
 J. D. Cameron, general store, Mabou, has assigned.
 T. A. Hyde & Son, groceries, Dartmouth, have dissolved.
 J. F. Crowe & Co., provisions, India, etc., Halifax, have dissolved.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

R. G. Thompson, groceries, Moncton, is dead.
 D. W. Grant, general storekeeper, Canterbury, is dead.
 Parker & Andrews, general store, Campbellton, have assigned.
 F. A. McKenzie, oils, St. John is away. J. D. Shatford in possession.
 H. Maxwell & Son, lumber, St. John, have dissolved. C. H. Maxwell continues.

It is reported that the winter wheat crop of the United States this year will probably be 62 per cent. of a full crop, a decrease of 16 per cent. compared with last year.

THE remains of old keys found at Herculaneum abundantly prove that a kind of warded lock must have been in use among the ancient Romans, and further proof on this point is yielded by the ancient keys of bronze, the locks were formed of iron, which accounts for the decay of the latter, and for the fact that our ideas of the locks are derived from the keys, some of which were not only finely formed, but fitted for ornaments. The Roman key has generally a handle in the form of a ring, occasionally of a loop, and its general construction is remarkable for neatness and strength. In many specimens the stem was so short and entwined in such a way that the ring could be worn on the finger-

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for such Factories, and are prepared to furnish to others
at any time for the

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Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 10, 1985.

LEGISLATION OF THE SESSION.

As the legislative session at Ottawa draws near a close commercial Canada begins to realize more clearly, that for it nothing has been or will be done. In fact, the only measures passed affecting their interests are an ornamental Inspection Act, a tinkered-up measure regarding the stamping of canned goods, and a few other trifles, most of which will only serve to further hamper the trading community of the Dominion. The great question of a Bankruptcy Act, the want of which lies like a nightmare upon the credit of the country, has been shirked if not opposed by the Government in power, while a re-adjustment of tariffs, so as to equalize a little the burdens of indirect taxation, has been flatly refused by them. Trade questions are not in order this session, for difficulties are thickening around the Government, and their every effort is being put forth for some means which will enable them to cling to power. In the Northwest they have a first-class rebellion, which is taking up considerable of their attention, and making heavy demands upon the financial resources of the Dominion, and which is the direct result of their mismanagement of the Interior Department. The C.P.R. is in a hole for funds, and they are powerless to help the road at present, as their own position is little, if anything, better.

Here again the load falls upon the commercial circles of the country, for it is they who are carrying the Company to the extent of at least three-fourths of the \$5,000,000 asked to pay pressing obligations. In fact, every move of the Government in financial matters this year, is in the matter of money contraction, and increasing the financial loads carried by commerce, and this, too, immediately after a time of depression, in which panic has been narrowly escaped. Assuredly such a course will bring troubles to any Government, and the present one at Ottawa is only entering upon a series of them, which we question even the ability of Sir John A. MacDonal'd to pilot his party through.

With such a mixture of troubles on hand it is natural that commerce must go unheeded, and that such a measure

as the Franchise Bill, meant to give themselves longer power by placing in the hands of the Ottawa authorities the power of controlling the popular vote, should be pushed upon the house with such determined pertinacity, and backed by the ministerial press with threats of force if it is further obstructed.

In Canada we have been living under the hallucination that we had a Government of the people, and for the interests of the people. But we are every day getting fresh proofs that it is fast degenerating into a Government of the politicians and run in the interests of the politicians. If we are to have a Confederation that will be cohesive in its elements, the aims of our Government must be to extend and nurse our growing commerce, and cater for the true happiness of all its people alike. But the whole drift of legislation for the past three years, and especially during the present session, has been to centralize power in Ottawa, where mismanagement and muddling seems to have made its head-quarters. Such efforts must fail in reaching their aim, and instead of centralizing power in Ottawa, is fast arraying the different provinces of the Dominion against each other. Already Quebec finds that its best way of securing what it wants is by a threat of secession, while our Northwestern half-breeds adopt the more forcible argument of the rifle and shotgun, and, according to indications, are as likely to be as successful as the politicians of Quebec. Secession and rebellion seem to be the only arguments that will have any effect upon the present Ottawa Government, and it would be strange if other portions of the Dominion did not soon see this and adopt such arguments. The reason for all this is plain, and it is that the only efforts at cementing our interests have been by force, and by the spoilation of one portion for the benefit of another. Already Canadian patriotism is a thing written and talked about, but scarcely in existence, for the policy of breeding discordance by spoilation has now been carried so far that the different provinces of the Dominion are about as sociable as a mixed sackfull of weasels and fishing hooks.

It may be that with many others in Canada we are entirely mistaken as to the means which should be used to strengthen the unity, if such we may call it, of the provinces of Canada. Perhaps

they are liable to follow the philosophy of the Irishman, who objected to stopping the fight between two of his friends, and argued that the combatants were only "showing their respect for one another," and, if they "kilt" one another they would be friends all their lives after, if they were only allowed to fight it out. Such a theory may work with the discordant elements of Canada, but we fear it would end in a re-enacting of another piece of Hibernian history, known as the "Kilkenny cats." Being gifted with nothing more than the foresight of ordinary mortals, we advise a policy which will bring unity without discordance, and upon terms of equality; and in no way can this be better accomplished than by commercial nurture and trade extension in a manner that will divide their burdens and benefits equally among all classes of the community, and all portions of the Dominion. Scheming so as to hold the balance of electoral power at Ottawa will never agree with such a policy.

CLOSER RELATIONS.

Neighbors are expected to cultivate close relations with each other, if the neighborhood is ever to be of any mutual value beyond close proximity of residence, and seldom has it occurred with families, who living beside each other and keeping a mutual reserve, that they have avoided giving birth and nurture to feelings tending to strife or at least jealousy. What is true with families is true with nations, and history furnishes many instances of this, besides that of the Jews and the Samaritans. Nations which are neighbors must be neighborly, or they can scarcely avoid becoming enemies.

Perhaps the most striking instance of this in modern times is furnished by Canada and the United States. Both countries are young and comparatively undeveloped in their resources, and both are engaged in the same great work of bringing a continent under the influence of civilization. They are undivided by any natural boundaries; they speak the same language; and they are undivided by race prejudices, for both are made up of a mixture of the progressive races of the world. It is only natural that two such peoples should be closely related to be valuable neighbors to each other, and their histories, short though they be, clearly demonstrate this. Until the

United States became embroiled in their great civil war, the relations of the two countries were of the most friendly character, because they were mutual to a great extent. Among the many evils developed by war is that of national selfishness, and the great struggle referred to soon brought this feeling out prominently in the United States, and the practically prohibitory tariffs established there, put a veto upon trade intercourse with Canada, unless at the expense of a surrender of every trade advantage of the Dominion, soon stirred up feelings of bitterness between them, which even jealousy would not fully account for. Sixteen years of a policy of this kind on the part of the United States had the effect of driving Canadian statesmen to seek reprisal in a tariff policy which they expected to act on the principle of a counter-irritant. The step did not tend to bridge over the gulf between the two countries, and now after over twenty years of the estrangement policy on the part of the United States, and half-a-dozen years of it on the part of Canada, the proofs are plain that both have been following a course which must bring injury, and has already caused any amount of it. The people of the United States emphatically declared this in November last, when they removed from power the party which had created and built-up the policy of estrangement, and replaced it by the one which had opposed the same. There can be no doubt, but with this party in power more practical proofs of a desire for closer relations with Canada on a commercial basis will soon be given. In another field we have at present very strong proofs of a friendship based upon mutual interest. In the Northwest we have an Indian rising, which might be much more formidable and difficult to crush but for the fact that the United States have at present about one-third of their entire standing army guarding the international boundary, and preventing Indians from their side from joining those in our territories now on the "war-path." In many other ways we have had of late strong proofs of an absence of any unfriendly feeling to Canada on the part of the United States, and it seems as if on the southern side of the international boundary public opinion, which is the omnipotent influence there, is in a condition very favorable to closer trade relations with Canada on terms which can

be honorably accepted by the latter. Of course, there are still obstructionists there, and we will always have the same here, but the tone of the press and expressions of the people of the neighboring republic indicate very clearly that a great turn of feeling in the direction stated has taken place. It now remains now to be seen how this feeling will be met in our own Dominion. That there will be great opposition to any reciprocal echo we are well aware, for our efforts at estrangement in the way of tariff legislation has built-up a powerful protected and pampered party in our midst. That such will fight bitterly against any reciprocal movement would only be natural, but it remains to be seen if they are powerful enough to obstruct or prevent the cultivation of trade relations, which must prove of great advantage to the Dominion and the United States also. There must, however, be this guard in any steps towards reciprocity, namely, that concessions must be mutual. Canada cannot enter into any compact which will place her markets at the mercy of the United States, and be excluded from their markets at the same time. No such one-sided reciprocity can be accepted by the Dominion, and we greatly mistake the indications of public feeling in the United States, if such will be demanded there. On the other hand it would be folly to expect that the concessions on either side would be great at first. In both countries there are heavy existing interests, which would suffer very materially by any very radical step in the direction of reciprocity, and while regretting that such interests in either should be built-up to such proportions upon artificial foundations, commercial economy dictates that the props which now maintain them should be removed cautiously and so as to cause as little commotion as possible. Any very radical steps in this direction might defeat the aims of the friends of reciprocity, and cause a reaction which would be disastrous to the whole movement for many years to come. In short, reciprocity legislation in Canada and the United States must be a gradual work, and not a random leap, and for its introduction upon such a principle we firmly believe popular feeling is ripe in both countries, for in both people are every day becoming more convinced of the necessity for cultivating closer relations.

THE REBELLION.

The crash with which General Middleton has broken the back of the half-breed rebellion in Saskatchewan has been a rather agreeable surprise to most loyal people in the Northwest, although there was every reason to expect that a military man of his ability and experience would make short work of a rising of semi-savages. The suddenness of the collapse is certainly a surprise, but the result is nothing more than was looked for. Now that Riel is crushed and a prisoner, and Dumont likely soon to be safely entrapped, the work before the General is still one of considerable difficulty, and may require the sacrifice of a number more of loyal volunteers before the Indians, now in insurrection, are subdued and punished. Still, it is idle talk to speak of the work being one that be beyond speedy accomplishment. The same General, who crashed with one blow through Riel and Dumont's forces, with a trifling loss, as far as numbers killed are concerned, will find very little difficulty in crushing the Indian bands now on the war-path with small loss of time. The brave but rash dash of Colonel Otter and his 320 men, while it accomplished no practical result, inflicted severe loss upon Poundmaker's followers, and has shown that, even in Indian warfare, our citizen soldiers are more than a match for the most wily Indians. Once General Middleton can reach the locality where the hostile Indians are, it will be found that his military skill and tact, with the forces at his command, will make very short work of the difficulties some alarmists have conjured up. To use his own words: "Batoche has shown that half breeds and Indians are powerless to oppose a regular volunteer force properly led." A week since THE COMMERCIAL expressed the belief that inside of six weeks the commercial traveler and his samples would travel peacefully along the Saskatchewan Valley, and we see no reason to change our opinion as yet. War has now about spent its force, and done all the evil it could, and it will soon be in order for the messengers of commerce to follow over its desolated track, and lend their aid to once more bring back the blessings of peace and industry. The disposing of Riel and other rebels is a matter to be left to those who are after vengeance, but the work of commerce must be to build-up and repair after the evils which have been wrought by war.

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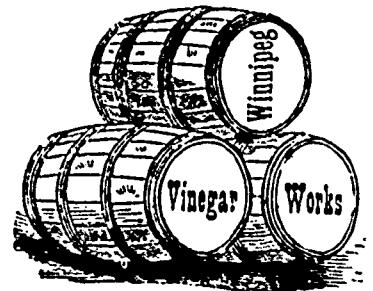
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WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have not shown much more activity since our last report, although there is a much better feeling in connection with commercial finances. There has been no material increase during the week in the demand for commercial discounts, but there is a more hopeful feeling among houses possessing regular lines at the banks, and there is every probability of a relaxation of their policy of contraction. The prospect of an early collapse of the rebellion has stimulated this, and from this time forward there will be more freedom with call upon the banks. Funds are not scarce, although with the load being carried by western merchants owing to delay in paying employees on the C.P.R., in which burden our wholesale merchants have no share, the quantity of funds now out is heavy, but is more felt by the trading community than by the banks. At present we are in the quietest time of the month, but there is a general expectation, that the opening of June will bring renewed activity to commercial monetary affairs. In loans upon real estate mortgage business is still slow, but agents are in no way disappointed at this, but are very hopeful of a good demand springing up as soon as seeding is over. Notwithstanding all the injury done by the rebellion scare farmers are away ahead this year with their spring work, and the prospect is such, that companies are to some extent justified in their expectations. There is no demand from the city, and the building outlook does not promise that there will be many new loans called for this season. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent, and there have been no changes in the rates of discount.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The rebellion news during the past week has been of such a stirring character, that in every branch of business in the city excitement has run to a high pitch, and trade affairs have not received the attention usually bestowed upon them. It is astonishing how this has affected the wholesale trade of the city, and how unsettled has been everything connected therewith. Amid all the excitement there has been considerable difficulty experienced in reaching reliable trade reports, but these, so far as can be received, lead to the conclusion that matters are no worse than they were reported in our last issue, and we might say something better on the whole. In season goods lines business has been very quiet, but the steady, bright, warm weather all week brought out a demand for some fancy lines, which were not so much as asked for during the cold, wet weather of the previous week. This has kept up a little life, which makes a pleasing change from the dullness with which May opened, although it has not added materially to the aggregate of sales. In lines dependent upon building and contracting there has been no material improvement, and this season, as it advances, gives no promise of developing into activity, although if a speedy settlement of the rebellion should be reached, quite a number of projected undertakings would be pushed forward, which otherwise will be left untouched

this year. In food and other lines of everyday consumption there has been a fair business doing. From western points, where seeding is now finished, the demand has increased since our last report. While the city trade has been quieter, owing to the fact that no farmers are coming to town while such fine seeding weather lasts, and retailers have consequently few wants to supply. Taken altogether, the report of sales in all lines is better than our last, although still capable of great improvement, and in collections it has been about the same. Money is slow in the city, but from the country towns of the province it has loosened up a little during the week, while from far-western points retail merchants are complaining bitterly of the C.P.R. not paying their employees, which causes such traders to carry a heavy load.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been a little improvement in this trade caused by some fresh demands from western points, but the city trade still keeps quiet. Breaking-plows are still being called for, and country agencies are beginning to make inquiries about mowers and harvesting machinery, but the shipping out of such goods has not commenced. In collections there has been a slight ripple of improvement, but the volume of cash returns is still very slow, although tending to improvement as the month advances.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been some improvement in this branch since our last report, but not more than can be attributed to the improvement in the weather. The city trade has improved somewhat, while the calls for goods from the surrounding towns have been on the increase. Still the trade complains that the business done this season falls quite a little short of that done at this time last year. Collections are reported moderately good, but capable of improvement.

CLOTHING.

This branch has been in a very quiet state all week, and wholesalers are beginning to look upon the summer's business as about over. The report of the sorting trade so far is a failure, and the month of May will show sales much less in aggregate than the same month of last year. Some houses have already commenced the work of preparing samples of fall and winter goods, and should the rebellion reach an early collapse, or be confined within a small area soon, travellers will probably start out early in June. Collections are reported slow but improving a little.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

In this trade the week has been a dull one, there being just enough of goods selling and going out, to prevent stagnation. The calls seem to be for both staples and fancies, and are for small lots to supply pressing wants of retailers. Altogether sales are very slow, but collections are reported much better, than might be expected under the circumstances.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There has been a slight improvement in this trade during the week, but the rush of April has not yet returned. The volume of sales has

been about an average, and may improve further if good weather holds out.

DRY GOODS.

There are considerable complaints coming from the staple branch, and the past week has been about as quiet as can well be imagined. Wholesalers look upon business as completely swamped so far as further sales of summer goods are concerned. There has been a very marked falling off since the middle of April, which seems to grow worse as May advances, and there will be a great deficiency in the aggregate of the season's business, when compared with that of last year. Collections while not so discouraging, are not what they ought to be.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Bright weather has caused some improvement in this branch, and the dead feeling noted in our last report has disappeared. Still there has been no real activity during the week, and the cautious way in which small purchases are made, prove that retailers are not buying only what they are compelled to. Collections are reported better than might be looked for under present circumstances.

FISH.

The fresh fish trade is blocked at present for want of a supply. All week orders for fresh white fish have been coming in, and there is now a big stack of orders waiting for the first fishing of the season. Work on the lakes will probably commence this week, and our next report will probably contain quotations sold at. River pickerel are the only fresh on the market and these have been selling at 3c for round lots, and 4c for small. Salt and dried fish are unchanged, only Findon haddocks will be out of the market this week. Quotations are: Smoked white fish 8c per lb; Scotch herring 35c per 7 lb box; Labrador herring \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddocks 8c per lb. Salt fish—Labrador herring per half bbl \$6; round herring \$4.25; salmon \$10; salmon \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

The return of warm, bright weather has made a great improvement in this trade, and if a greater variety of green fruit were available business would be quite lively. Collections are reported fair. The following are the varieties of fruit on the market, and their selling quotations. Apples, choice \$7.50 to \$7.50 a bbl. Oranges, Messina \$5.50 to \$6; California Riversides \$5.50. Lemons, \$6 to \$6.50; bananas, \$4 to \$6 a bunch; pine apples, \$5 a dozen; tomatoes, Bermudas in small boxes, \$1 35; dates, golden in 50 lb. boxes, 10c per lb.; figs, Klame, in bbls. 10c; in 3 lb. boxes 17c. Nuts, raisins and coconuts unchanged.

FUEL.

There has been almost no demand during the week, and prices are nominal, although retail dealers are endeavoring to raise prices. Prices are nominal. Poplar, \$2.50 to \$2.75; tamarac, \$4 to \$4.25. Coal: anthracite, delivered, \$12 a ton; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

There has been quite an improvement in this trade during the week, although there is as yet

no real activity. Quite a number of small orders from the country have been coming in freely, but no orders for car lots have been received, so that as yet the volume of business is not very heavy.

GROCERIES.

In this staple trade business has been moving in about its usual flow, the volume being slightly below the average made this time last year. From country points within the province the demand for goods during the week has increased slightly while the city trade has fallen off in proportion, and far-western points remain in the same unsettled state. Collections are reported as fair, and not so discouraging as they were two weeks since. Prices of goods are not much changed except sugars, which are still tending upwards. Quotations are: Sugar, yellows, 6½ to 7½c; granulated, 8½c; Paris lumps, 10c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; pan-fired Japans, 26 to 50c; basket-fired 26 to 40c; Congou, 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business in this line still moves along at a rather slow rate, and does not improve as it ought to as the season advances. The stagnation in building operations has had a bad effect, and has done much to spoil the business of the season. Collections are reported anything but encouraging. Prices of goods are ununchanged but to heavy purchasers regular figures will, in most instances be shaded. Quotations are as follows: Tin-plates, I. C., 14x20, \$3.50 to 6; 20x28, \$11.50 to 12; 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, 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

Business is reported rather quiet in this trade during the week, there being just about enough doing to keep matters from actual dullness. The report on collections is fairly satisfactory. Prices have not changed, and quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; 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.

This trade still remains in the same slow and unsatisfactory state. The past week has brought about no improvement, and dealers think the outlook for the balance of the summer is very discouraging. Sales have all been of small lots, and there is very little hope of any heavy undertaking which would require big supplies being proceeded with this summer. Quotations are not to be had, and although no reckless cutting is reported, figures vary with the size of the order.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The report from this trade is far from being encouraging, and the past week, while showing a little improvement has developed no real acti-

vity. The business doing is a steady but scattered one, and is not at all what it should be at this time of the year. Prices of goods have not changed, but some of the quotations procured are to some extent nominal. They are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 70c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 45c; fine qualities, 55c 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, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The report from this trade is quite a hopeful one compared with those from other branches. The week's sales have been quite satisfactory in aggregate, and there are quite a number of orders still on hand to be fulfilled. Altogether this trade has been favored with a very successful season.

STATISTICAL AND PAPER.

There has been a fair business doing in this trade during the week, and there is a promise of its continuance for some weeks. Business has not been so active as it has been steady, and collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS

There is still a quiet feeling in this trade, but an improvement is looked for now that the city licensing affairs for the year are settled, and retailers are no longer unsettled as to the future. There are no changes in prices reported, and quotations of domestic spirits are as follows: 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.

During the past week there has been the first symptoms of a returning movement in wheat, which is expected to steadily increase as farmers finish their seeding. About thirty cars have shipped into the city, but the bulk of these have come from points along the C.P.R., where our millers had them stored. But at points west of this receipts from the farmers are beginning to come in again, and as millers stocks in the city have decreased considerably during the past month, country supplies will be freely called upon from this date forward. Mills are not pushed forward at present to their full capacity, owing to shipment to eastern markets having dropped-off. There is no revival in this way looked for until lake navigation opens, and already there is quite a stock of flour at Port Arthur waiting to be forwarded to the east by the first boats starting. In oats the feeling during the week has been quiet, and there is still somewhat of a gap between the offer of holders and the bids of buyers. The quantity which changed hands has been small, and the demands have been much less active since the wants for military purposes have been filled. In provisions a fair business has been done, but there has been an absence of the stir-

ring activity which is looked for about this time of year. Meats have been holding rather steady, while butter has, if anything, been weaker, and the trouble of a glut of receipts and lower grades still exists, while prime fresh receipts have been increasing, and promise soon to be beyond the demand, showing that a field for export is becoming every day more necessary. Altogether, the provision trade has been up to a fair average, and it is evident that in some lines something more than a local and western demand is necessary to keep pace with the home supply.

WHEAT.

As yet we have had no street receipts since seeding commenced, and the car lots received during the week were all shipped by country buyers of the millers and dealers here. Prices are, therefore, to some extent nominal, and may be placed as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular, 70c; No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 60c; rejected 48 to 55c.

OATS.

Sales of car lots imported from the States are reported at 55c, but it is hard to sell at that figure, and some buyers are only offering 50 to 52c, and are determined not to give beyond these figures. With the demand steadily falling-off the chances are in their favor, and it is evident that fancy prices are gone for a time.

BARLEY.

There is not a sale reported for the week, and there has been no demand even for feed purposes.

FLOUR.

The local and western demand has been far from active, and although mills are not rushing in their turn out, they are steadily adding to stocks. Prices have not changed since our last report, and are: Patents, \$2.75; street bakers', \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine, \$1.40.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The demand has held steady, and mills are accumulating stocks. Car lots on track are quoted, bran, \$10.25 a ton; shorts, \$12.25.

POTATOES.

Prices have held firm all week, and have tended slightly upwards. Car lots have ranged from 58 to 60c, and can be easily obtained at the latter figure, while small lots have sold at 65c.

EGGS.

There has been a wonderfully steady feeling all week, scarcely a change in prices having occurred. Fresh have sold right along at 16c, and we have only heard of one lot of packed going at 16c.

CHEESE.

There has been a firm feeling all week, and prices have been tending upward. Choice has sold at 15c, and in some instances at 15½c.

BUTTER.

Prime fresh lots have been coming in more plentiful, and have been selling freely at figures of our last report, but the increase in demand for such has come off that for poorer grades, and anything but really good to choice is almost unsaleable. Quotations were: prime fresh 21 to 22c; gilt edge 23c; prime dairy in tubs 19 to 20c; medium fresh 16 to 18c; medium dairy in tubs 14 to 17c; low qualities scarcely asked for.

BACON.

The demand has been fairly active for the local trade, but rather quiet from western points. Prices have been steady, quotations being as follows: dry salt 9½ to 10c; rolls 13 to 14c; breakfast bacon 13 to 14c.

HAMS.

There has been a moderate demand for small lots of smoked, prices varying from 13½ to 14c. No green called for.

MESS PORK.

Scarcely a change reported, and sales few and small lots. Quotations have held \$19 to 19.50.

MESS BEEF.

A few barrels have been sold at the steady price of \$17.

LARD.

Still no change to report, and very few transactions. Pails of 20 lbs. are held steady at \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts have dropped to almost nil, and all coming go to the butchers. Quotations are nominal \$5 to 5.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been strong, active and higher, advancing 4c during the week, but reacting slightly and closing 1c below the highest figures, though with a firm feeling. There was nothing in the local situation to make higher prices, but the market showed close sympathy with others, which it does not always do. Receipts were good and shipments up to the average.

There are numerous false reports afloat regarding the crop area and seeding progress in the Minneapolis belt, in view of which it is well to reiterate that the best authorities still place the decrease in acreage at 10 per cent as compared with last year. As to seeding, the storm mentioned last week was quite general and prevailed several days, so that seeding was delayed nearly a week, but the work will be entirely finished this week, making it earlier than usual and closing under most favorable conditions.

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:

	May 6.			1884.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
Wheat No. 1 hard	95½	91½	94½	99½
" 2 "	92½	89	91½	96½
" 1 "	89	85	89	91
" 2 "	85	80	86	85

Futures have been rather quiet, but shared the general advance. No. 1 hard June selling up to 96c and July to 97c, June closing at 95½ and July at 96½c. Corn has been quiet but closed firm at 48c. No. 2. Oats are steady at 33 to 34c.

MILLSTUFF has been easy and in good supply bulk bran, closing at \$8 to 8.25 and shorts at \$9.50 to 10.50.

LOUR.—It has been a very dull week in the flour market, but millers will not sell flour low when wheat is high, and are, as a rule firm in their views, believing that all conditions are in their favor and that values must strengthen soon sufficiently to induce heavy buyers to take hold. Export trade lags, and the bulk of the light demand is from eastern and southern buyers, which means that patents are selling better.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.15 to 5.50; straight, \$4.90 to 5.25; first bakers', \$4.10 to 4.50; second bakers', \$3.50 to 4.15; best low grades, \$2.10 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 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 95lb cotton sacks, 15c for 40lb cotton sacks, 10c for 25lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 40lb paper sacks.

Last week was again characterized by uniformly heavy work in the mills, they succeeded in pushing their production mark up another notch. Eleven of the mills increased their output and seven showed a decrease; but in most of the former the change was very much more material than in the latter. The flour production of the week (ending May 9) was 152,174 bbls, against 150,828 bbls the preceding week, and 100,200 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. This is the heaviest output ever recorded by our mills. The present week, however, there is a tendency to curtail the production. Two mills, of over 2,000 bbls capacity, are shut down for the week at least, and rumors are current that others are intending to stop work soon. The flour market, for some time largely sustained by eastern trade, has almost come to a standstill, and millers that are out of orders, prefer to shut down their mills and save their wheat, which they consider good property, for future use, rather than make concession in prices.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	May. 19	May. 5	Apr. 28.
Wheat, bus ..	561,270	465,800	559,600
Flour, bbls ..	275	84	125
Millstuff, tons	63	38	—

	SHIPMENTS.		
	May 19.	May 5.	Apr. 28
Wheat, bus ..	90,100	53,000	\$2,600
Flour, bbls ..	135,298	145,519	145,488
Millstuff, tons ..	4,414	3,778	3,456

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	May 11.	May 4.
No. 1 hard ..	1,282,765	1,331,625
No. 2 hard ..	106,424	104,090
No. 1 ..	1,307,044	1,352,483
No. 2 ..	168,066	176,010
No. 3 ..	10,737	17,741
Rejected ..	12,008	11,925
Special bins ..	493,270	526,428
Total ..	3,380,314	3,520,313

	ST. PAUL.		
	May 11.	May 5.	April 28.
In elevators, bush ..	920,000	927,000	916,500

	DULUTH.		
	May 11.	May 4.	April 27.
In store, bush	5,440,875	6,438,410	6,434,346

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market during the past week, although showing a slight improvement on the previous one, has been in a very weak and unsettled condition, while a very fair speculative business has been transacted daily. There has been a complete absence of any exciting European war or market advices that might tend to improve prices, and consuls are reported stronger each day; while the eastern markets also remain in a weak state. Crop reports of a

very unfavorable character still continued to be received, and on Wednesday, especially, these advices, with winter wheat showing a good deal of strength, caused some disposition to buy, and an upward movement was noticed; but any strength gained at this time did not last long, and prices soon went back to their old figures. Beyond this slight relaxation no marked advance is noticed, and it would appear as if the bullish element are standing by eagerly watching for something to turn up, or a favorable opportunity to send the market up. Corn has been in a weak unsettled state, following each movement in wheat. Oats were quiet, while pork has gradually declined each day.

On Monday the wheat market opened unsettled, with a fair speculative business. During the day a good demand developed, and under free buying on account of bad crop outlook an advance took place. Later on this advance eased-off, and finally closed with prices lower than closing figures of last session. Corn was weaker, in sympathy with the decline in wheat. Oats quite liberal and steady. Pork fair. The closing quotations were as follows:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.89½	\$0.89½
Corn ..	47½	47½
Oats ..	34½	34½
Pork ..	11.22½	11.22½
Lard ..	6.87½	6.87½

On Tuesday the wheat market opened moderately active. During the day some liberal selling was noticed, and under heavy offerings caused a weakness and made a further decline in prices. Later on a good recovery took place but broke and closed weak. Receipts were 151 cars. Corn unsettled and weak. Oats steady and liberal. Pork moderate and easy. Closing quotations were as follows:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn ..	47½	47½
Oats ..	34½	34½
Pork ..	11.12½	11.12½
Lard ..	6.85	6.87½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened with a fair degree of activity, and while the feeling was weak eventually became stronger. Crop reports being still of a very unfavorable character, the disposition to buy increased, and under the improving demand quite a steady advance took place. Towards the close this advance eased-off some, but closed tolerably steady. Receipts for this day were 122 cars. Corn showed some improvement. Oats and pork were quiet but steady. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.89½	\$0.90½
Corn ..	47½	47½
Oats ..	34½	34½
Pork ..	11.07½	11.07½
Lard ..	6.82½	6.82½

On Thursday the wheat opened with a fair degree of activity, but the feeling was generally weak. On receipt of unfavorable crop reports, and strong home markets, the shorts were made rather nervous and covered freely, and quite a strong advance was made. Later on this fell-off, but closed rather easy. Receipts

were 128 cars. Corn weak. Oats quiet and pork showed more strength. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.89	\$0.90½
Corn	47½	47
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.05	11.05
Lard	6.80	6.82½

On Friday the wheat market opened moderately active. During the day advances of renewed trouble between England and Russia caused some excitement and a strong advance took place, but soon fell-off on the report being contradicted, and finally closed rather weak. Corn unsettled. Oats quiet. Pork stronger and higher. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	33½	34
Pork	11.07½	11.07½
Lard	6.75	6.75

On Saturday the wheat market opened active and firmer. A strong irregular advance took place, which changed slightly but closed tolerably steady. Corn ruled firm. Oats were active and pork quite strong. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.10	11.10
Lard	6.72½	6.77½

TORONTO.
STOCKS.

The past week has been an uneventful one on the stock market, and the fluctuations of the leading bank stocks have been few and of very little moment. Altogether the feeling has been easier than reported in our last issue, and the upward wave has evidently spent its force. The fall in Montreal, although trifling has been the most marked, and many of the other stocks the quotations of the one week would almost do for the latter. A few have even shown a tendency to go further upwards, but in no instance has there been any decided rise. The closing bids of Wednesday, May 6th. and May 13th. indicates how aimless has been the tendency of the market. They are as follows:

	May 6.	May 13.
Montreal	201½	199½
Ontario	196½xd	193½xd
Molson's	109½	109½
Toronto	152	152
Merchants'	113	113
Commerce	121½	122
Imperial	123½	123½
Federal	99½	99½
Dominion	156	112½
Standard	121	121
Hamilton	121	121
Northwest Land	35½	34½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The wheat market opened this week moderately firm and the movements were small. There appears to have been some difference of opinion regarding prices between the buyers and sellers. In oats the supply is shown to have been more liberal, with easier prices, but

not declining; while in barley there is no trade doing. The provision market does not show any marked advance, but was somewhat better than the previous week. In butter there is no improvement noticed, medium and lower grades have considerable of a glut, while better grades are not very active. In meats there is an improved demand, with firmer prices, although not much higher.

WHEAT.

Early in the week No. 2 Fall sold at 95c, later on advanced to 97c, and held at 95c; No. 3 Fall held at 96c; No. 2 Red Winter sold at 97c. No. 1 Spring inactive all through.

OATS.

Supplies seem to have increased and prices were easier. Car lots on track sold at 42½c, the week closing with more offered at the same figure.

BARLEY.

No business doing for the simple reason that there appears to be none either offered or wanted.

RYE.

Very little business transacted. Prices nominally unchanged at 70 to 71c.

PEAS.

Seem to have been in less active demand, with holders inclined to stand out for former prices. No. 2 were held at 72c; buyers not inclined to go over 70c.

POTATOES.

Car lots sold during the week at 35c, but were inactive towards the close.

EGGS.

Receipts have decreased somewhat and all offered have been wanted at rather firmer prices, which closed at 13c for round lots. Any increased supply would not once cause a fall.

BUTTER.

There have been a few small lots of good medium sold at weak prices. Special lots of yellow brought 9c, and the balance sold at 7½c. Some of similar quality, with white thrown out, sold at 8c, and common, but not rolls at 5c; choice tubs not much wanted and prices easier at 14 to 15c—these continue to be very plentiful, but have been very hard of sale, ranging from 10 to 13c, with barrels going down to 9c.

CHEESE.

Much the same as last week. Sales of small lots of choice from 11 to 11½c, and of medium to inferior at 9c took place.

PORK.

Quiet, and no change made from last week. A few small lots were sold at \$15.50 to \$16.

BACON.

The demand for Long Clear seems to have been on the increase and at steady prices. Tons and cases have been going-off readily at 8 to 8½c. Cumberland inactive, but held firmly at 7½c. Rolls and bellies in good demand—rolls going at 9½ to 10c, and bellies ranging from 11 to 12c.

HAMS.

Small lots continue in good demand, smoked selling at 11½ to 12c, and green at 10c. Stocks seem small for the season, and this fact makes holders firm.

LARD.

The feeling has been very steady all week. A trade lot of tinnets sold at 9c, and small quantities of these went off rather better at 9½c. Pails sold at 9½ to 10c, and tierces at 9c.

APPLES.

Nothing doing in trade lots. Common to medium sold at from \$1.50 to \$2, and good to choice brought \$2.25 to \$2.75.

POULTRY.

Unchanged and very little business doing, a few fowl being the only receipts. These sold from 65c to 80c, and about 50 to 55c for spring chickens.

Commercial Summary.

The movement of general merchandise during the past week has been less than during the preceding seven days, as reported to *Brook street's* by special telegrams. The dissolution of the eastbound pool and the freight rate war in the northwest have failed thus far to stimulate the distribution of goods in the west the activity of farming operations has contributed to depress business with country merchants. This is particularly the case in the northwest, where special efforts have been made to increase the acreage of spring wheat. To such an extent has planting been carried that it is now reported that the outlook is nearly if not quite the acreage of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota this year as last. The general business situation throughout the country is not satisfactory. Even at St. Paul and Minneapolis the movement is below previous expectations. At Chicago it is barely maintained, while at St. Louis, owing to favorable weather, there has been some improvement. There is no gain announced from Cincinnati, from Detroit, from Baltimore, or from Philadelphia. At the east there is no more favorable report. The distribution from New York and Boston has been of moderate proportions in leading lines. Neither dry goods nor hardware have had any stimulus in the demand from the interior. The wool market has witnessed some little renewed activity, but prices have not improved. The price of breadstuffs has declined 2 to 3c this week. Since Wednesday there has been some recovery, owing to the emphasis added by the reports of a short crop of wheat. On the New York market all notions of war between Russia and Great Britain has disappeared, and any strength in wheat must be derived from crop reports. The bull party at present is the ascendant. They outline the situation pointing to at least \$1.25 per bushel for wheat. Depending wholly on recollection and round numbers, they recall that in 1880, with a crop of 499,000,000 bushels, wheat sold at \$1.10. In 1881, with a crop of 380,000,000 bushels, wheat sold from \$1.10 up to \$1.50 and to \$1.60. In 1882, with a crop of 502,000,000 bushels, wheat sold from \$1.33 down to \$1.25 while in 1883, with a crop of 420,000,000 bushels, it sold from \$1.25 down to \$1 per bushel. In 1884, with 513,000,000 bushels, it went up to 78½c; and this year, "with 400,000,000 bushels," the expectation that the price will go from \$1 to \$1.25. No. 2 red closed at New York last night at \$1.02½ against \$1.03½ a week ago. Exports have been very dull. No. 2 mixed corn closed at 58c, as compared with 59c a week ago, but exports have been proportionately heavier than of wheat. Egg products have been dull, and for export very inactive. Mess pork closes at \$12.50, as compared with \$12.75, and refined lard 7.30, against 7.40c a week ago. There is no change and no signs of an improvement in iron, in the traffic coal or in petroleum. The industrial

outlook is for a continuance of the full average of labor disturbances for some time to come. On June 1 the prospect is that an extended strike in the iron and steel districts may take place. The change in the prospects for war abroad stiffened prices of cotton at New York. Options advanced an average of 13 points. Spots closed at 10½c. against 10 11-16c. last week. The April cotton report to *Broadstreet's* shows a favorable prospect for the growing crop. Planting has been delayed 10 to 15 days later than usual. Grocery staples move unsatisfactorily. Coffee is lower and weak. Dairy products are in buyers' favor and dull. There were 197 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 167 in the preceding week, and with 132, 149 and 118 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 86 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 33, an increase of 3.

Additional Aid to the Pacific Railway.

Before the session opened, it was understood that the additional aid to the Canada Pacific Railway Company would be asked for. It had all along been asserted, and is still repeated, that the loan of last session was sufficient to complete the construction. But the company has a floating debt, which is probably not less than \$6,000,000; and the means for equipment were wanting. If the Government loan to the company be increased by \$3,000,000 and the company be allowed to issue bonds, in addition to those it gives to the Government, to the amount of \$7,000,000, means of paying-off the debt and effecting the equipment will be got. The way in which it is proposed to raise this additional sum of \$12,000,000 is this; \$36,000,000 of the company's bonds is to be handed to the Government, and the lien by which the \$30,000,000 loan is secured is to be discharged. The Government will have to hand to the company \$5,000,000, which will increase the loan by this process of exchange of securities, from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Besides this a temporary loan of \$5,000,000, repayable on the 1st July, 1886, is to be made on the security of a deposit of \$7,000,000 of bonds, which are intended afterwards to go into the hands of the public, if purchasers, at a price which the Government may think satisfactory can be found.

It is easy to show that the transaction is not one which the Government would seek or which it would accept on any other ground than that of necessity. The new security is not the same as the old; the penalty of forfeiture of the mortgaged property for default is withdrawn and in its place a receivership under the guise of a commission will undertake the management of the property for the benefit of the bondholders. It is said that \$7,000,000 has been expended on the property since the last loan was made, over and above the amount of Government subsidies, and that this forms a basis for the additional advance. But the security of the Government is no longer an exclusive security; the holders of the \$7,000,000 of bonds are to have an equal claim with the Government, and to one-fifth the amount. This is a reduction of the security

now held of twenty per cent. The net effect of the change will be that instead of the mortgaged property vesting in the Government, as a penalty for default on the part of the company, it would go into the hands of receivers to be administered for the joint benefit of the Government as bondholders, and the holders of the seven millions, if sold, of other bonds. The chance of the Government getting back the property, which was a minor motive with many to support the loan of last session is cut-off. The increased advance by the Government is accompanied by reduced security, and the possibility of getting back the property is gone. In two ways the Company gains and the Government loses. The Government in making the loan of last session was making an advance of \$30,000,000 more than it was required by the contract to make. It was understood that in making the contract it was dealing on strictly commercial principles and with contractors who were able to carry out what they undertook to do. But this proved to be a mistake, and a most portentous mistake it was. The Government was willing to give a liberal subsidy in land and money, but of a definite limited amount; if Parliament had been told when it made the contract that the contractors would fail in their part of the undertaking, and that the Government would have to advance \$40,000,000 additional, there can be no question that the bargain with the Syndicate would not have been ratified. When the first \$30,000,000 additional was asked, it was natural to contemplate the possibility of farther lapses on the part of the contractors, and it was provided that default in the payment of interest, if continued for a year, should cause the absolute forfeiture of the property. If forfeiture were the best thing for the public, strict commercial dealing would require its enforcement. But we are not certain that forfeiture would be the best thing for the public; that is a matter of opinion, on which equally competent judges differ. It may look like a temptation which ought to be eagerly embraced, to take possession of a property which has cost some \$125,000,000, by foreclosing a mortgage of \$30,000,000; but whether this property would be productive in the working, after foreclosure, is a question to be considered. Against foreclosure the moral reasons are not precisely such as rule in an ordinary mortgage; but the difference is not great enough to forbid such an operation, if the public interest demanded it.

For a loan of \$35,000,000, the Government gets only \$35,000,000 of bonds, the assumption being that the bonds are worth par; while for the temporary loan of \$5,000,000, \$7,000,000 of bonds is to be deposited. The bonds are not likely to sell at par; but so long as they are in the hands of the Government they constitute a claim for the full amount of their face value. Co-bondholders with the Government are already admitted; and it is only a step which at some future time the Government may be asked to take, to place some preference before the bonds held by the Government. The Government, though practically it has no choice in making the additional advance, will not be held

justified in abating one tithe of the security held on behalf of the public.—*Montary Times*.

Newfoundland's Catch of Cod.

The statement of the extent and value of our exports for the year ending July 31, 1884, just issued by the St. John's Chamber of Commerce, shows that the catch of codfish in 1883 was the largest on record. Putting together the whole of the products of the codfishery exported that year, including fish, oil, and other items, the value is \$7,503,867. The importance of our grand staple is thus apparent, as compared with all our other fisheries. The products of the codfishery constitute almost six-fifths of our exports. Even these figures do not show the entire value of the codfishery for that year. The fishermen's consumption is not reckoned, and during the summer they live largely on the fish taken. If we allow the average consumption of cod to be half a quintal per head for the whole population now about 194,000—this would be a moderate calculation. The value of 97,000 quintals for home consumption would be \$388,000, and this being added to the value of the quantity exported we get \$7,891,867 as the entire value of the codfish taken in 1883. It is wonderful to think that the great draft of codfish has been going on for more than three hundred years without any apparent diminution in the source of supply. The catch of 1883, which was mainly on the shores of the island and coast of Labrador, was the largest ever known. The French take annually, on the shores and on the banks, about 300,000 quintals of cod, worth \$1,440,000. The Americans take an immense quantity, of which no returns are given, on the banks; and still there are no evidences whatever of exhaustion. The largest codfishery previous to 1884 was that of 1847, when 1,609,824 quintals were taken, but the exports of that year were less than those of 1884 by half a million of dollars. Adding together the home consumption and exports of cod in 1884, we have 1,380,417 quintals as the quantity actually taken. Thus the Newfoundland codfishery sustains its character as the largest and most valuable codfishery in the world. Next to it comes that of Norway, with an average catch of 700,000 quintals.—*St. John's Cor. Montreal Gazette*.

The Responsibility with the Packer and not the Tin Can.

The canned goods industry is one of our modern institutions and should receive the zealous attention of those who are interested in perpetuating it. Modern society demands these goods and could not do without them. Still modern society is fickle and if it should be allowed to get the impression that there is danger in the tin can, the industry would receive a serious check. Therefore let packers demand that only wholesome articles be canned. Exclude bad fish, bad meat, bad vegetables and the number of canned goods' poisoning cases will grow beautifully less. People have been poisoned perhaps by eating canned meats, but the highest authorities concede that the meat itself was tainted before

being canned. Nor can it be denied that traces of salts of tin have been found in canned goods, but it was in such small quantities as to preclude the idea that illness could result therefrom. Then again eminent chemists tell us that while foods in tin cans usually take up salts of tin they are not usually injurious and should not cause the faintest alarm, for not a single case of fatal poisoning from meats in which salts have been found, has been recorded. But for what length of time can provisions be kept in tins before deteriorating? As yet there is no exact knowledge on this point. We know that the canned goods used by Lieutenant Greeley in his long stay in the far North, were as wholesome after three years as they were the day they were packed.—*The Northwest Trade.*

Paint Blisters.

Blisters in the front doors, vestibules, and such like places where the sun concentrates its rays the most, are caused by little spots of pitch in various parts of the wood work being acted upon by the heat forming a gas, which raises the paint. There are several remedies for this. One is to see that, in making the door or other part so exposed to the sun, the work contains no particle of pitch. Sometimes these spots of pitch are very fine and diffused through the whole plank, so that ordinary scrutiny fails to detect them, yet they produce bad blisters when exposed to the heat. Some plank contains no such spot or pitchy grain, and such only should be used if possible. Such portions of work generally get more frequently painted; and the thicker the paint the more it will blister. If an old door rubbing down to the wood will not remedy the evil, for the cause is still there. In that case, or when it is found that there is pitch in the wood, the other remedy is to keep it painted white or light as possible, and the coats as thin as can be put on. Doors, etc., on the south side of a street, or in situations where there is but little sun, may be made of any quality of wood, or painted any color, or as thick as it can be put on, and no blistering will occur. Coats of paint or varnish may be, however, too thick in either case. There is scarcely any varnish made that will stand on a front door, particularly if put on thick. It is better, in most instances, where such work requires repainting or varnishing, to do it often and very thinly.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Lumber Convention.

A gentleman of years and experience who has always had the advantage of extensive foreign travel, was at the West Hotel last Thursday and looked over the lumberman's convention, and heard much of the earnest discussion which was indulged in. He said: "I have been in many countries and heard a great many deliberate bodies, but I have never seen a set of men whose *personnel* impressed me so much your lumbermen's convention, and I can scarcely understand why there could be any difference of opinion among men of the intelligence which seems to be universal."

We were compelled to explain to him that

notwithstanding the intelligence so plainly visible, that there were many diversified interests represented in that body, that while there was actually present the representatives of three fourths of the lumber output, amount to, say 1,500,000,000 feet, a few of them owned a large amount of standing timber, a small amount of logs and no mill. Some held a large amount of lumber on the sticks, a big mill and no logs. Others owned a big mill which they dare not run and a heavy amount of timber. Others who had plenty of old logs on the market and more coming. Quite a number had neither timber standing, logs in the water, mills to saw with, or lumber on the sticks, but who were ready to aid anybody who held any of these valuable things, in furnishing the people with building material, for a certain commission. That there were some who were loaded down with pine trees, some who had altogether too many mills on hand, and others who had too much lumber to carry, while a few were looking for a chance to scalp.

Under such circumstances it was rather wonderful that there should be so little difference of opinion, and that they could agree as to all the material facts of the situation. That they did agree, was due to the intelligence of the convention, which our friend noted. He did not know the various interests represented there, and we hope he could not understand why two-thirds or three-fourths of the lumber makers of the Northwest, then and there present, had been for the past half-dozen years, engaged in a "Kilkenny cat fight" in order to determine who would come the nearest to giving away their lumber. The whole crowd were anxious to see the other fellows get tired of the business and quit, or take the lead in putting up prices, but that each and every mother son of them were walking around and inviting some one "to tread on the tails of their coats." That it was wise, decent and proper that there should have been an advance of at least \$2 on lumber, no one will dispute, but the getting of the Minneapolis lumbermen to issue an advance list, leaving the rest to do so at their leisure, was a matter which rather reflects on the judgment of our friend first quoted. It may be that the unnecessary delay of the other western markets in issuing an advanced list and sticking to it, may give them a little trade which belongs to Minneapolis, but we are satisfied that the advanced list will give to our city a dollar a thousand more than they would have got but for the meeting, no matter how cheap others may sell.—*Miss. Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer.*

Woolen Goods Designs for the Fall season of 1885-6.

As the time is very near at hand for the preparation of samples of woolens for the fall season of 1885-6, a few notes pertaining to the same, says the *Economist*, may not be amiss at this time. The colorings, it is thought, for fancy worsteds and fancy cassimeres will largely involve a combination or manipulation of the following: Azure blue, brown, black, olive, olive green, sage brown, gold, white, purple, claret, olive brown, pale green, mauve, etc.,

besides the usual shades of standard color. Referring particularly to worsted goods, an authority remarks:

Black and various shades of brown and grey will be used to a very large extent. In connection with the above colors there will be introduced an abundance of silk, chiefly solid colors. Very little twisting with other yarns will be done. Such colors as scarlet, white, lavender, green, orange, yellow, salmon, blue and red will be effectively employed. One of these colors, the white, blue or lavender will receive the largest share of attention. Checks of an indefinite nature will take their share of trade. These will be characterized by great harmony of color, combining for instance black, blue, brown, olive and dark green, with the introduction of a few fancy threads, to break any monotony, and give rich variety to the outward appearance of the cloth. The "Gleanhart plaid" will still be in fashion but, like the other checks, it must be in melting and harmonious colors, and not too large. There will be an absence of small silk effects, such as have been on the market for several seasons past. The small check patterns will probably be limited between two and two and size and size, although a few larger ones will be made to suit extravagant tastes. Silk will be effectively used in the elaborations of this style of goods. Its use seems to give a lusture and richness to the fabric. Strong clear lines running down the cloth will in many styles be broken somewhat by introducing a modifying color into the filling. There is a constantly growing demand for elegant patterns and neat weaves in trousersings. The ordinary stripes have been supplemented by the use of turned twills and combinations. Red bed goods are now, and are likely to be in 1886, the ruling style in pantaloen fabrics. Here silk will be used in abundance, and the designer can fairly revel, so great are his chances to show his skill in coloring.

In regard to woolen goods proper, they will not differ very materially from the worsted. The weaves will, however, be much more simple, reliance for show remaining almost wholly with the coloring. Woolen fabrics, as a rule, are more showy than worsted and contain a greater variety of novelty yarns. The knotted worsted yarn, which was so largely introduced into woolens two seasons ago, has entirely dropped out; forcibly, as a substitute for this, a kind of "thorn" novelty, now being largely used in England, will be tried. It gives a firmer but neater appearance to the cloth. The thread pass through the reeds better than the large knots.

This yarn looks well on a dark woolen good work. Green, black, claret, dark blue and grey are good colors for this kind of yarn. Four and four check will receive a good deal of attention at Rochester. A nice variety can be obtained by using three colors. Thick double yarn, heavy enough to avoid backing, will be chiefly used. Like all worsted patterns, an absence of mixes is seen. The large check patterns should be made with harmonious colors and a rough Scotch finish. A good face nap, such as is now in vogue, will be worn to some extent. Solid noils will be introduced into a few styles, perhaps checks. White will beat a second. Silk twisted and other yarns will be largely used on dark surface goods.

The Fruit Trade in the South.

Fruit culture in the South is advancing with tremendous strides and is robbing Delaware and Maryland of their famous peach growing states. Tennessee is looked upon as the most favorable garden spot for the future supply of peaches in this country, and immigrants from all parts are prospecting among the hills in East Tennessee seeking suitable sites for orchards.

Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, is rapidly being converted into an immense peach orchard and Northern enterprise and capital is called into play with a promise of wonderful results.

Apples do not do so well in the South, and in fact the Northern states dare not compare themselves to Canada as an apple growing territory. The principal complaint made by farmers in Tennessee against the apple crop is, that the rot will strike the fruit while it is yet green and before it has time to fully mature it will fall to the ground.

North Carolina furnishes Tennessee with its supply of apples and it is rarely the case where the price falls below \$1.00 per bushel, the ruling price being \$1.50.

Even Tennessee imports apples and other fruits from Canada and Michigan and the merchants find ready sale for these products at advanced prices. But Tennessee will no doubt soon carry off the palm as being the greatest peach growing state in this country. — *Journal of Commerce.*

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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.

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(WESTERN DIVISION)

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, April 6th, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows

Going West.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.	
11.05 " Portage la Prairie 4.00 "	
3.00 p.m. Brandon 12.30 "	
11.00 " 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 7.55 a.m.	
9.40 " Maple Creek 1.25 "	
2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat 8.15 p.m.	
4.30 p.m. Calgary 6.40 a.m.	
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave 8.45 p.m.	

Trains leave Winnipeg for Moosejaw daily except Sundays. Returning leave Moosejaw daily, except Sundays. 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.	
3.05 p.m. Port Arthur 10.45 a.m.	
2.00 a.m. Barclay 12.30 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 Sunday, Tuesdays and Thursdays

Going South.	Going North.
9.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.0 a.m.	
10.56 p.m. Emerson 14.15 a.m.	
8.40, 9.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.	
10.30, 11.55 a.m., Morris 1.20, 5.05 p.m.	
11.40 a.m., Gretna 4.00 p.m.	
5.00 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 8.30 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.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Thursdays and Saturdays for Moosejaw, will have a through Sleeping Car attached. Returning leave Moosejaw Fridays and Wednesdays.

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