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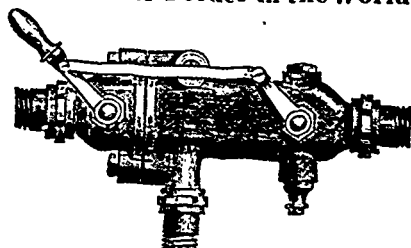
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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. II. WINNIPEG, MAY 13, 1884. NO. 33

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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Office, 16 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 13, 1884.

GRAHAM, GRASS & Co., general storekeepers, Regina, have assigned in trust.

J. L. WELLS, hardware merchant, Winnipeg, has opened up a branch house at Port Arthur.

DUFF & MORRISON, blacksmiths and carriage builders, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Joseph Morrison.

MCCARTHY BROS., general storekeepers, Rat Portage, have assigned in trust. The firm's difficulties are considered only temporary, and they will probably go on again very shortly.

DR. SCHULTZ has sold, during the week, a lot corner Point Douglas Avenue, 132 by 132 feet, for \$3,000 cash; also a lot on corner Jarvis and Austin streets, 66 by 165 feet, for \$1,300 cash.

It is pleasing to note the pulpit of Winnipeg taking its side with business reform. The sermon of the Rev. A. A. Cameron, on Sunday evening, in favor of early closing, was well-timed and very commendable.

B. PRINCE & Co. are about starting a saw mill and flour mill at Battleford.

THE street car track on Main street is being extended across the C.P.R. line, to connect with the line running north to St John's College, and before the close of the week cars are expected to be running on the new track.

WORK has been commenced on the excavation for the new offices of the Manitoba Mortgage and Investment Company, on the site of old Knox Church building. Mr. J. G. McDonald is the contractor. It will enhance the appearance of Portage avenue greatly.

MR. M. McDADÉ, lately of the *Times* editorial staff, left Winnipeg this morning to assume editorial management of the *Port Arthur Herald*. Mr. McDadé has been over two years connected with the daily press of Winnipeg, and has made his mark here as an energetic journalist.

W. C. NOBLE, formerly steward, and L. Hagenoi, formerly chief cook at the Hotel Brunswick, have opened up in the Princess Restaurant, and intend carrying on a first-class dining room and restaurant business. If practical ability is of any value they should meet with success.

SOME idea of the cost of operating the C.P.R. may be had from the amount of the monthly pay-rolls of employees; for January of this year the amount was \$217,000, February \$192,000, March \$180,000, and April about \$200,000; or an average of \$175,000 in wages for the western division alone.

THE new freight rates from Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton to Northwestern points have been distributed, as have also the local tariffs from Winnipeg, Emerson and Greta. Although there have been some desirable changes made in classification, the discrimination against Winnipeg is still unwarrantable.

THE new tug to be used in connection with dredging the bar at the mouth of the Red river, returned Friday from her trial trip, which proved very satisfactory. She draws seven and a half feet of water. The tug has been christened *Sir Hector*, in honor of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa. Dredging operations will be commenced immediately.

THE Northwest House, Winnipeg, is in the hands of the sheriff, and is advertised to be sold out to-day under power of chattel mortgage.

MR. J. J. McNALLY, who has of late been agent for the Great Eastern Fast Freight Line, and long agent for the Grand Trunk here, has been promoted to the position of Montreal agent for the former company. The step ahead is a long one, although it will be regretted by many of the business men of Winnipeg with whom Mr. McNally was so deservedly popular.

APPLICATION has been made for the incorporation of the Lake of the Woods Milling and Mining Company. The operations of the company are to be carried on in Varennes, and Winnipeg is to be their headquarters. The applicants are Col. W. N. Kennedy, G. F. Caruthers, D. H. McMillan, C. O. Wickenden, J. W. Harris, H. S. Crotty and L. McMeans.

THE Woodbine Restaurant property was sold on Wednesday last, by auction, under foreclosure of mortgage at \$16,958, or at the rate of over \$770 a foot frontage. The buildings on the lot are worth less than \$5,000, and the frontage is 22 feet. The place is in one of the best stands in the centre of the city, and the price it sold at furnishes a good index to the present value of Main street property.

MCMILLAN'S mill has lately been enlarged and a great amount of the latest improved machinery added, which makes its flour equal to, if not superior to the best make of Minneapolis mills. The improvements were superintended by Mr. Cook, a well-known expert of Minneapolis, who says that if all the wheat in Manitoba is as good as that in McMillan's elevator, it will discount anything he has seen from Minnesota or Dakota.

THE Northwest Navigation Company are getting their lake and river steamers ready for work. The steamer *Princess*, Captain Duncañ is at Selkirk and being put in order to resume her trips to Grand Rapids and Norway House, on Lake Winnipeg. The steamer *Colville*, Captain Bell, arrived on the evening of the 10th, and has resumed work between this city and the different lake ports. The traffic will be principally freight and lumber. The *Marquette* is also expected about the same time and will ply between here and Brandon on the Assiniboine.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

W. O. Park, grocer, Hamilton, has sold out.
Fysh & Gray, livery, London, have dissolved.
John Cozens & Co., spices, London, has sold out.
D. Langlois, grocer, Windsor, has assigned in trust.
Thomas Lennox, shoes, Thedford, damaged by fire.
W. J. Proctor, general store, Corunna, has sold out.
John Campbell, tins, Drummondville, has sold out.
John Parsons, general storekeeper, Shepka, has failed.
Howard & Cline, liquors, Collingwood, are burned out.
T. Madill, baker, Port Perry, has sold out to T. F. Hook.
R. R. Rayercroft, general store, North Augusta, is away.
Davis, Andrew & Son, tanners, King, are burned out.
Isaiah Best, foundry, Mount Pleasant, is burned out.
Alex. McIntyre, grocer, Kincardine, has assigned in trust.
M. Lindner, rocking horses, Berlin, has assigned in trust.
M. D. Healey & Co., dry goods, Hamilton, have assigned.
James Pringle, hotel, Whitby, has sold out to D. O'Leary.
Henry Keeble, hotel, Toronto, has sold out to G. W. Ramsay.
M. Vickars & Son, planing mill, Uxbridge, are burned out.
John McKellar, general store, Tiverton, has assigned in trust.
R. M. Corrie & Co., grocers, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
C. R. Geddes, grocer, Berlin, has sold out to Starnamon & Co.
W. H. Deverell, books, Toronto, has sold out to M. Shewan, jr.
J. Ruethy, shoes, New Hamburg, is removing to Walkerton.
R. Smith Wilson, general store, Eden, is removing to Calton.
Thomas Frizzell, Owen Sound, has sold his stock to S. Temple.
G. Haas, nursery, New Hamburg, has sold out, and removing to Hamilton.
Kavanagh Bros., grocers, Ottawa, have sold out their Wellington street branch to Joseph Kavanagh.
Joseph D. McKinney, general store, Perth, has sold out to Walter Cameron.
W. A. Sanderson, jeweller, Peterboro, has suffered loss by fire.
Thomas Ferguson, grocer, Orono, has sold out to George Ferguson.
G. W. Ramsay, hotel, Whitby, has sold out to E. E. Armstrong.
William Beck & Co., cigar boxes, Galt, are removing to London.
G. M. Welton, tins, Mount Forest, has sold out to H. R. Weton.
W. R. Anderson & Co., hardware, Collingwood, are burned out.

James Anderson, confectioner, Forest, has sold out to John Verelove.
Peter Dickson, general store, Holstein, has sold out to A. S. Pennock.
R. Scammon, hotel, Woodville, has sold out to Mrs. H. McCorquodale.
McNaughton Bros., crockery, Kingston, have failed and are out of business.
Atkinson & Walshaw, woolens, have dissolved; J. Walshaw continues.
J. A. C. Blackwood, general store, Alvinston, has sold out to G. B. Campbell.
Werden & Dunlop, clothing, Picton, have dissolved; Walter Werden continues.
Jackson & Halliday, hardware, Brussels, have dissolved; Walter Jackson continues.
Muirhead, Gray & Garley, oatmeal mill, London, are burned out; partially insured.
W. H. Glasco & Sons, hats and furs, Hamilton have dissolved; J. T. Glasco retires.
Decker & O'Leary, livery, Pickering, have dissolved partnership; Decker continues.
F. H. Cronk, shoes, St. Thomas, has admitted J. N. Cronk as partner; style now Cronk Bros.
George Grant, grocers and liquors, Goderich, has sold out his liquor business to D. & J. Curry.
Jerry McDonald, hotel, London West, has sold out to Thomas Nicholson, and are moving into the city.
H. Benham, wholesale jeweller, Toronto, has admitted J. H. Gregor as partner, under style of Benham & Gregor.
John Dunbar & Co., clothing, etc., Kingston, have dissolved; A. G. Flett retires; John Dunbar continues in his own name.
D. N. Charlebois, grocer, Ottawa, has admitted his brother, J. O. Charlebois as partner in Rideau street branch, under style of Charlebois Frere.
The following were burned out in Thedford: Ann Aldridge, baker; James Aldridge, hotel; Charles Hall, carriages; and David Leslie, blacksmith.

QUEBEC.

Latour & Dumont, tailors, Montreal, have dissolved.
St. Jean Freres, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.
Moses Lesser, clothing, Montreal, is partially burned out.
N. Coburn, flour and grain, Melburne, is burned out.
R. Constantine, upholsterer, Montreal, is reported away.
R. Cardner & Son, founders, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
F. Desjardins & Co., stationers, Quebec, have assigned in trust.
U. Turcotte, grocer, St. Jean Chrysostome, has compromised.
Richards & Skeels, wholesale produce, Montreal, have dissolved.
Monty & Renaud, dry goods, Valleyfield, have assigned in trust.
Johnson, Russell & Co., commission grocers, Montreal, have assigned.
Edmond Roderique, hotel, Lachute, is succeeded by J. B. Charlebois.
William New & Co., thread, Montreal; style changed to George D. Ross & Co.

McArthur, Cornelle & Co., wholesale paints, etc., Montreal, are partially burned out.

Brankin & Labelle, wholesale and retail confectioners, Montreal, have dissolved; A. Labelle continues.

O. G. Holland, hats, Montreal, has admitted Albert T. Holland as partner under style of O. G. Holland & Son.

Adolphe Renaud, baker, St. Eustache, has sold out the business to — Theoret, and is now in provisions, etc.

Jeremie Payment, general store, St. Eustache, is giving up the business, but will continue as grocer and butter factor.

Joseph Cloran, baker, Montreal, has admitted his son, Michael M. Cloran as partner, under style of J. Cloran & Son.

Marcuse Berthold, wholesale fancy goods, Montreal, has admitted William Dieterle as partner, under style of B. Marcuse & Co.

Bodega Wine Co., Montreal; George E. Dawson has ceased to do business under the style, and Charles E. Dawson is now registered proprietor.

NOVA SCOTIA.

E. K. Rogers, livery, Yarmouth, has assigned.
Mayflower Tobacco Co. factory, Halifax, has been burned out.

Leander Fisher, general store, Brookfield; insolvent and away.

A. S. Fillmore, saw mill, Southampton, is burned out; insurance \$2,500.

Adam McKean & Sons, stone quarry, Picton; their property reconveyed and bill of sale released.

W. F. Pickering, tailor, Halifax, has admitted Ed. Jost as partner; style now W. F. Pickering & Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Gibson Leather Co., Gibson, have assigned.
Thomas Mallery, ship builder, Fairfield, has assigned.

Peters combination Lock Company, Moncton, have suspended.

D. Lucy, boots and shoes, Fredericton, has sold out to J. D. McAlpine.

C. E. Burnham & Sons, furniture, St. John, have dissolved; C. E. and S. L. T. Burnham continue.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

E. J. Crabbe, trader, Clyde River, is burned out; insurance, \$1,000.

Andrew Bowness, general store, Kensington, is burned out; insurance, \$6,000.

The rubber industry of the United States has no rival in foreign countries. There are about \$75,000,000 invested in the manufacturing of rubber goods, \$30,000,000 of which are confined to the rubber boot and shoe industry. The number of employes is 15,000 and the number of factories 120. According to a recent census bulletin the value of the annual product is \$550,000,000. Some 30,000 tons of raw rubber are imported every year, which, when combined with other materials in manufacturing, amount to 300,000 tons. Raw material has been forced up \$1.25 per pound, while six years ago the price was scarcely fifty cents. Several substances have been prepared as substitutes for rubber of which celluloid is the most important one.

H. Shorey & Co.,
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 13, 1884.

INCONSISTENCY.

It is a pet theory with Canadian advocates of the national tariff policy, that duties upon imported goods do not increase the price paid by the consumer; and from Sir Leonard Tilley downwards the so-called logic has been ding-donged into the ears of the consumers of the Dominion, and especially of the Northwest, by advocates of tariff, that those who were suffering under the tariff system, have been almost persuaded that these political philosophers actually believed what they preached, and were prepared to allow to them the pardon accorded to people who follow a blinded prejudice. It might be safely believed that in every department of the present Ottawa Government, tariff, as a great benefit to the consumer as well as the party protected, would be firmly believed in, and that every action would be a move in favor of the interests protected.

In looking over the list of tenders for the Indian Department, one is liable to find much that will disabuse his mind of any such an opinion as above expressed. On page 18 of that pamphlet of wants will be found agricultural implements, and it would reasonably be expected, that if any preference were made, it would be in favor of Canadian manufactured goods. Such is not the case, however, for in plows we find the "Prairie Queen" breaker and "Highlander" stubble plows, distinctly specified, both of which are manufactured by the John Deere Company, of Moline, Illinois. The Ottawa Government, through its Indian Department, thus declare to the world that, in their estimation, an American made plow is superior for the wants of the Northwest to any manufactured in Canada, yet by their tariff policy they compel the northwestern settler to pay a tariff of thirty-five per cent. on this same plow, or accept the alternative of purchasing one of Canadian make, which their published tender implies is inferior. If this is not the acme of inconsistency, it cannot be far from it.

Sir Leonard Tilley in his last budget speech, by a system of astounding logic, endeavored to prove, how tariff had cheapened in price and improved in

quality every article it had been applied to. How much his arguments swayed the minds of the consuming public we shall not attempt to estimate, but it has evidently had but little effect in the Indian Department on the commodity of plows, and we would advise Sir Leonard to prepare another edition of his famous speech, and furnish every employee of this department with a printed copy of it. We shall not say that it will aid in securing better supplies for the department in any respect, but it will at least give them a chance of more clearly understanding the drift of the Finance Minister's arguments, and avoid showing up Government inconsistency, by publishing their preferences for foreign manufactured goods.

SLAUGHTER SALES AGAIN.

With the present state of recovery in mercantile business generally it might be expected that in Winnipeg slaughter sales of staple goods would find no advocates, and no merchant foolish enough to indulge in them. If there ever was a period in the history of this city, when slaughter sales could be rated as folly, it is the present time. The city and the whole country is slowly but surely recovering from a long and protracted time of depression, and although progress is still slow, its every movement is sure, and without any prospect of reaction. The dreary winter with its dullness is now over, and the prospect of a fair, if not a heavy, summer's trade is beyond doubt. The business to be done is not with a class of itinerant people, who have to be tempted in order to draw their money from them, but with the permanent residents of this city and its surroundings, who now feel that they are warranted in making a few purchases, which they would have scrupled to have made a year ago. These purchases will be made at any rate, and it is questionable if the most attractive slaughter sales will force the purchase of a single dollar's worth more. People in this city have all reached a system of calculations, even in connection with their wants of personal consumption, and no cheap jack attractions will move them from these calculations. Under such circumstances slaughter sales of staple goods in this city at present, are not only folly, but the most suicidal kind of blundering.

As was the case last year the slaughter has commenced in dry goods, and the initiatory move has been made by a leading retail house, whose record for the

past year and a half has been a succession of blockheaded blunders. Their record of misfortune during times of depression would be more correctly named one of blundering, consisting as it did of an assignment and several thousand dollars of assignee's expenses, and a subsequent settlement with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar, all the nonsense of which might have been saved by a little of ordinary commercial judgment. It seems that one year of depression is not enough to cure folly, but only sends it to look for a new sphere in which to show itself. Such is evidently the case with the firm in question, and the worst of it is that their folly has compelled more sensible people to adopt an equally foolish course much against their will. The fight has now fairly commenced, and when the retail dry goods business of this city will again get down to a sensible basis, is a question it would be very difficult to answer.

SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY.

Trade after passing through a period of unsafety followed by a stage of depression, is pretty much like a patient who has passed through a severe fever, followed by a long period of bodily weakness. This is forcibly illustrated in the state of trade in Manitoba and the Northwest at present. After the collapse of inflation two years ago, the country passed through a year of feverish excitement followed by a succession of misfortune, that would have prostrated a much older and wealthier country, and it was only in the fall of 1883 that the full force of these crashes were expended. It must naturally be expected that the stage of prostration would be long and tedious after such a time of catastrophe, and to men of commercial experience the wonder is that the work of recovery has at present gone so far. During the period of fever the treatment administered was not always of the most approved description. Speculation and recklessness kept up a blistering and counter irritation, while banks with their finances stuck religiously to a low diet. How much these different quacks accomplished for their patients we will not say, but the vitality of the latter was beyond the power of the disease, and recovery is now steadily going on.

All spirited patients, once they enter upon convalescence, are too apt to presume upon their state, and attempt what is beyond their stage of recovery, even at the

expense of suffering from a relapse. There is not much of this feeling throughout trading circles in the Northwest at present, but still there is a little of it brought out at times. There is a disposition on the part of many to get impatient and restive under the restraint which the present gradual trade recovery imposes, and an inclination to endeavour to force matters beyond what the actual state of affairs will warrant. It is fortunate that the disposition is far from being general, otherwise a relapse would be inevitable. But with individuals who thus seek to force matters, renewed misfortune must be the result if they persist in such a course. No portion of the Northwest has yet so far progressed from past depression as to have any room for recklessness, and success must now more than ever be the reward of industry in business. While trade in its most limited sense is thoroughly purged from inflation and speculation, there are yet many trials to be passed through before every department of business gets down to perfect safety. The burdens of speculation and inflation are now off the shoulders of traders, but the worst of them are yet carried by financial institutions, which should act only as auxiliaries of trade, and before these loads are absorbed severe pressure must yet be passed through.

There is another class of discontented people who are displeased with the slowness of trade recovery at present, and are eager to see a return of the exciting rush of inflation days. To such people let us say that a slow and steady recovery is always the surest, and invariably the freest from reactions. The recovery of trade in the Northwest must go forward on solid grounds, if it does go slowly. It must go forward upon self reliance if it is to have any permanence. Inflation was the result of too rapid progress made upon the assistance and over-indulgence of others. It ended in collapse and disaster as all such liabilities must, but our progress now must be without assistance and without calculating upon receiving any. In such circumstances assistance will come unsought for, and we will not require to beg it, for Providence helps those that help themselves. If traders in the Northwest go forward upon such a determination progress may be a little slow, but it will be sure and it will be permanent.

THE NEW LICENSE LAW.

The coming into operation of the MacCarthy license law in Manitoba on the first day of next month will naturally cause considerable dissatisfaction, even if its provisions did not comprise a point that was not in keeping with the best interests of the people of this province. An act which will necessitate such changes as it does, will naturally meet with opposition, especially where vested interests prompt such opposition.

While not desiring to criticise too severely the aims of the MacCarthy act, and the means it employs to reach these aims, we may be allowed to draw attention to a few points connected with it, and we ask pardon if we step out of our proper sphere in taking not only a trade but a social view of the matter.

It is well when looking into a matter so important as the MacCarthy act, to consider its sources, and in this particular case the source being in the Dominion Parliament, and under the guidance of the Government in power there, we should expect that its provisions should contain the very essence of political wisdom. In framing such an act our Ottawa legislators have arrogated to themselves the right in connection with one branch of trade, the power of judging of the trade wants of every province of the Dominion, and the style in which they have reached figures upon the subject is truly amusing. In the city of Winnipeg, for instance, they have decided that forty-seven hotel bars, and three saloons is exactly the number of patent liquid dispensing establishments necessary for the wants of our present population. Whether these wondrously wise legislators ever calculated the quantity of beer that could be jerked, the number of cocktails that could be slung and the quantity of "Forty rod" that could be diluted or dished up full strength in each whiskey mill in a day, month or year, and compared the results with a calculation upon the probable thirst and liquid tastes or prejudices of the population, we have no means of being informed. If they ever did go into the matter so elaborately they have certainly jumped to conclusions upon the job lot principle. They have made no allowance for difference in climate in different provinces, or the average powers of self denial possessed in separate portions of the Dominion. The people of the blue nose country with its cold fogs; the Ontario man in a lake shore country; the Manitoban in a dry, bracing climate, and the British Columbian with a warm humid atmosphere to breathe, have all been treated to the same dose, and shared out upon

the same basis of calculation. Our Ottawa legislators, in their omniscience, have fixed the same proportion of places of refreshment for all alike. The hours of the day during which liquid indulgence is lawful have also been fixed on the same job lot principle.

Looking at the matter from a social or moral stand point the estimate of our Ottawa legislators is equally absolute in its results. They have outraged the creed of the alcoholic libertine who believes in free whiskey while they have snubbed the prohibitionist by laying down the principle that while liquor selling and drinking requires restraint, a certain amount of it is justifiable and right, and provision for its being indulged in must be made. What is ever likely to be accomplished by this job lot kind of legislation either for trade, morality or society it is difficult to see unless it be to create general discontent in all three directions.

The words of John Bright, "you cannot make men sober by acts of Parliament," did not contain wisdom enough for our Ottawa legislators, and they have set to work to fix the number of chances men shall have of getting drunk and the hours of the day during which the opportunity shall be available; and before the MacCarthy act is long in force they will discover that they have made very wild calculations. It may be, however, that in fathering this act Sir John A. Macdonald's Government believed they were making some concession to the enemies of the liquor traffic, and if so they have signally failed in that respect. They have only passed an act which every consistent prohibitionist must abhor as a foul blot upon the Dominion Statute books.

But the MacCarthy act after all is only another phase of the policy of centralization of power in Ottawa, so persistently followed by Sir John and his colleagues. Little by little they have been curtailing every local right of self government in the different provinces, and with an overwhelming majority in both houses of Parliament behind them they have succeeded prodigiously. In the new license act now sought to be forced upon the different provinces, they are only carrying the principle a little further and claiming dictation in a trade, social and moral question, the regulation of which is an acknowledged sacred local right under every truly representative Government in the world. Governments, like individuals, become intoxicated with success, and in their intoxication become tyrannical and arbitrary, and Sir John's not being the most immaculate that has ever held power on this continent, is not likely to be an exception to the rule. In the passing of the MacCarthy act they but bring their intoxication under the ban of ridicule, and we only desire that they may push their triumphs further in this way, for the sooner we reach the extreme of centralization the sooner will a sensible reaction in the direction of local rights set in.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

During the past week monetary affairs have been moving in a steady even manner, with nothing worthy of special notice being developed. There has been a general livening up in trade circles, and a steady demand for discounts from that source. So far May has shown in that respect a great deal more activity, and the feeling is general that it is now prudent to draw liberally upon financial resources. Banks have been feeling the improvement, and have met with promptitude the increasing demand, confidence on both sides being mutual. There have been no changes in rates. A few houses, through their eastern connections, still discount at 7 per cent., but the range for first-class paper is from 8 to 9; ordinary, from 9 to 10, and promiscuous discounts from 10 to 12. Loans, at short dates, have been made at from 10 to 12 per cent., and in rare instances as low as 9. In real estate mortgage loans business has had an opposite tendency, and a few complaints have been made of actual dullness. There is literally no demand from the farming community, while seeding operations are going on, and for loans on city property the demand has not been heavy. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent., although there are but few instances where the latter figure can be secured, and none where the security is first-class. There is not much improvement looked for in this line during the remainder of May.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

In our last report we stated that weather had had a very depressing effect upon mercantile affairs throughout the city. During the past week bright weather has had an opposite effect, and wholesale business affairs have livened very considerably accordingly. As yet the fine weather has not lasted long enough for any very marked increase in the sale of season goods. Still, there has been a very steady increase, and several houses reported, towards the close of the week, a nice snug trade being done. In goods of every day consumption business has been steadily good during the week, and the depressed feeling of ten or twelve days ago has entirely disappeared. There is still but little activity in fancy lines, but even in these there is evidence of improvement, and a decidedly more hopeful feeling exists. As yet country orders make up the bulk of the trade, and, although city business has been showing some activity of late, it is by no means as brisk as could be desired. In every branch of trade the business of the week has been made up almost entirely of small sales, and, although the purchases of the few heavy buyers who were in town the previous week were wanting, the aggregate sales of the past week will show a decided improvement upon that of the preceding one. Collections on the whole have been fair, but the time since the fourth is too short to enable us to reach a minute report upon the point. Altogether, the wholesale business of the week has been of a satisfactory character, if it has not been so heavy as some would desire, and should fine weather continue for any length of time, there is no reason to doubt but we will enter upon a steady and safe summer's trade.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There is still a quiet feeling in this line, and the business of the past week has been rather limited. Farmers are too busy during the present fine weather to be making demands upon retailers, and the latter are consequently not calling for much from wholesalers. There is no material improvement expected until seeding operations are over, or until near the close of the present month. Reports, however, go to prove that the acreage broken last year and in crop this season is much larger than was generally believed, and a good trade in harvesting machinery is confidently expected. Collections are still slow, and are not expected to improve during the present month.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Although there has been a slight improvement in this branch during the past week, business is by no means rushed yet. Sorting orders have been quite numerous, but they have been light, and the aggregate of sales has been correspondingly so. Collections are reported fair to middling.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business has livened up in these goods until now a fair trade is being done; the past week has been one of steady improvement, and matters are now of a satisfactory state. In fancy considerable business has been done, but the bulk of the sales made are in staple goods; far western points have been making considerable demands, and the older towns have added to the same.

CLOTHING.

The sorting trade has set in in this line in older towns and the city, while there has been quite a livening up in the demands from points further west; the report now is a nice snug trade without any rush from some houses, while from others it is not near so bright; the volume of trade being done is much short of what was done late in March and early in April, although it shows quite an improvement upon the results of the last half of April. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory, but not all that could be desired.

DRY GOODS.

There has been quite a recovery in affairs in this staple branch during the past week, and the general report gives a fair and steadily improving business; much dependence is placed upon a continuation of good weather, and the bright days of the past week has done much to cause the present improvement; sorting orders are beginning to be general, and, as was anticipated, are much heavier than in former years, owing to stocks all round being light. The general report for the week is that a good steady business has been done, although the aggregate of sales is much less than the weeks during the month of March; further improvement is expected as the season progresses, and the hope of a scattered trade reaching a fair aggregate for the whole season is likely to be realized. Collections since the fourth are reported a little slow, but this is expected, as retailers cash returns are necessarily light during the rush of seeding operations.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There is very little change to report in this line; business has made a slight improvement

during the week, but nothing more than could be attributed to the improvement in weather; country as well as city trade seems to follow a regular easy flow. Collections are reported fair to good.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

Hopes are now expressed that the season's trade in these goods has fairly set in; the past week has developed a great improvement in business, and for several of the closing days sales were both numerous and pretty heavy in the aggregate; the city trade has made a move and is expected to keep improving during the balance of the present month. Collections are reported moderately good.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The fresh fish trade of the past week has shown no improvement; there has been a steady but limited local demand, with an equally limited supply; there have been no shipments from the city, and no supply to warrant any; navigation on the lakes being now nearly open, the summer's fishing operations are about to commence, all preparations for the same being made. It is expected that a good shipping trade by refrigerators to the south will be carried on this summer. Prices during the past week have been normal: jack fish 2 to 2½c; white fish, 7c; Lake Superior trout are expected to be on the market during the next ten days; Findon haddocks are the only smoked fish to be had. Poultry is still too scarce to admit of wholesale quotations.

FRUIT.

There have been no new varieties of green fruits on the market during the past week, and there have been no changes in prices in any goods. The volume of sales has shown a heavy increase upon that of the preceding week, and altogether the fruit trade has been in a livelier state, than it has been in since the commencement of the present year. Quotations remain as follows: pine apples at \$5.50 a dozen; bananas, \$5 to \$7 a bunch, according to size; Bermuda onions, \$3.50 to \$4 a crate; cocoanuts, \$10 a sack; apples \$8 a bbl.; oranges, \$6 a box; lemons from \$5.50 upwards. Tomatoes, \$2 to \$2.25 a box; Valencia raisins from \$2.60 to \$2.75 a box; loose Muscatels \$2.75; peanuts, pecans and Brazil nuts are worth from 15 to 17c, according to quality.

FUEL.

There has been during the past week an effort to raise prices of wood, which has to some extent been successful, and the low figures caused by last winter's glut may now be calculated as at an end; there has been great variety in prices, but the following represents pretty near the quotations about the close of the week; poplar, in large lots, \$4 to \$5; tamarac, \$5 to \$6. A few sales have been made below these figures. Coal is unchanged in price: anthracite for summer delivery being quoted at \$10.75, and bituminous at \$9.50.

FURNITURE.

Business in this branch holds steadily good, and the past week has been one of considerable activity; the demands of the city have been quite heavy, while there has been a good trade done with western points; May is expected to be a heavy month all through in this trade.

GROCERIES.

Like all other staple branches there has been renewed activity in this line during the past week; there have been no specially new features to account for the improvement, which has been gradual and steady; the aggregate sales of the week would show decidedly encouraging figures could they be accurately reached, and a continuation of this state of affairs may be confidently looked for during May. With the receipt of new goods, via Port Arthur, there may be some trifling reductions in the prices of some staple articles, but the following quotations so far represent values: Sugars are quoted, yellows 8 to 9c; granulated 10 to 10½c; Paris lumps 11 to 11½c; Coffees still range 15 to 18c for Rios; Javas 22 to 27c; teas have about the former range, Japan 20 to 45c, Moyune gunpowders 30 to 75c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; new season's Congous 24 to 55c; last season's do 18c to 35c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The past week has been a lively one in this trade, and the season's business may now be said to be in full swing; there has been a heavy demand for building supplies from all parts of the country, while in the city the general hardware business has been quite active; in metals and heavy goods the volume of sales has also been heavy, so that the whole trade has enjoyed rather a prosperous week. The first arrival of freights by lake route are beginning to reach the city, so that in our next issue we will probably be in a position, to give definite and reliable quotations of staple goods.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line business has been good during the week, and promises to continue so during the remainder of the current month. The upward tendency in eastern markets noted in our last report has ceased, and no corresponding advances have been necessary here. Quotations are as follows: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughtersole 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 55c; B Z calf \$1.00 to 1.10; French kip \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip 85c to 90c; slaughter kip 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper 55c; grain upper 55c; harness leather 34c to 36c for plump stock; English oak sole 65c.

LUMBER.

Although activity is general in this trade, affairs are still in the same unsatisfactory state as to prices. Quotations of a reliable character are impossible to reach, and sales are made as dealers judge of the magnitude and importance of the contract to be filled; nor is there any hope of an early improvement in this state of affairs, while so many large concerns are anxious to realize; the volume of business doing, notwithstanding the indiscriminate cutting of prices, is very encouraging.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has been some improvement in this line during the past week, and both sales and collections are reported better, and more encouraging.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Activity is general in this trade, the city business for the season having fairly set in; the demands from the country are also

liberal still, thus making a good aggregate of sales for the past week. Prices of staple goods have not changed and quotations stand: Linseed oil in bbls, raw, 74c per gal; boiled, 76c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1, \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, Headlight 32c; water white 37c. Calcined plaster, \$4.50 per bbl; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, broken, first break, are quoted at \$2.75.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business in this branch has not been very brisk during the week, and the slow feeling is heightened by the uncertainty as to how the new license arrangements, taking effect on June 1st, will affect the trade. Quotations of goods are unchanged, and are as follows: Hennessy's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Freres, in cases, qts, \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9. Gin, Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases, \$10.50 to 11.50; green cases, \$5.50 to \$6.50; Old Tom gin, Bernard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booths, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Remy's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Isle Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, \$10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4; Bernard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne—Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moët & Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints \$30; Piper Heidsieck, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to 3.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; ports \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; Bass's ale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25; Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00; pints \$2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.65 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$3.50; W. F. L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$8.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Grain is still scarce and receipts are exceedingly light; farmers are busy seeding, and roads are almost impassable; prices are, however, improving. The movement in provisions is active at stronger prices.

WHEAT.

Receipts of wheat for the past week have been nil, for the reasons given above; prices are hardening, and No. 1 hard is worth from 85 to 90c.

OATS.

There have been a few car loads on the market, which were in good demand at 30c.

BARLEY.

No demand and no receipts, consequently prices are unquotable.

FLOUR.

For flour there is a good local demand, and shipments east, via Port Arthur, have commenced in earnest; the weeks exports from the city millers have averaged about three cars per day quotations are unchanged: patents, \$2.90; strong bakers', \$2.60; and superline, \$2.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Business in bran and shorts is reported fair for the week and prices remain unchanged; bran \$8 and shorts \$10 per ton on track.

POTATOES

are in active demand at stronger prices, the supply is more moderate than what was anticipated, hence the advance; quotations: round lots are eagerly sought after at 55 to 60c for choice quality.

EGGS.

There is a good trade in eggs, and prices are firm at last week's quotations; the supply is reported fair; round lots are worth 17c for strictly fresh, and 18 to 20c for small lots.

BUTTER.

The supply of choice creamery is increasing, but prices hold very firm; new season's creamery, in round lots, is worth 28c; good dairy, 25 to 27c; inferior grades are not wanted at any price.

CHEESE.

The movement in cheese for the past week has been exceedingly active, and stocks of prime old are held very firm; round lots of prime are worth 16c; small lots, 17c.

BACON.

Dealers report a fair demand for this product during the week; values are unchanged: dry salt is still quoted at 13½c; smoked, 14c for round lots, and 14½c for small lots; spiced rolls, 15½ to 16c; and English breakfast, 16c to 17c.

MESS PORK.

The movement in mess pork during the past week has been very active; stocks are light, and prices are firm and higher; quotations are: \$23 for round lots, and \$23.50 for small lots.

HAMS

are in good demand at last week's quotations; stocks on hand are reported fair; round lots are worth 17c, and small lots 17½c.

MESS LEEF.

The activity in this product reported last week still continues, although values are not quotably higher; holders are very firm; quotations are \$18 per bbl.

SEEDS.

Timothy seed per bushel, of 48 lbs, \$4.30; clover, large red, \$18 per bushel of 60 lbs; Alsike, \$18; white Dutch, \$18; Lucerne, \$14.50 per bushel of 28 lbs, and flax seed, \$2.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been very steady the past week. Receipts were heavier, and shipments fell off, but this had no appreciable effect on prices. Those who have been freely predicting a scarcity of wheat were somewhat surprised at an increase of receipts in the middle of the seeding season, but much is still heard about empty granaries. The mills outside of the association and those in it which "laid down" last winter are now buying their supplies on 'change,

which makes business good for the commission men. Of the 725 car loads inspected last week, 456 graded No. 1 northern and above, showing that the wheat coming in is of very good quality.

The following were the highest and lowest prices by grade on 'change during last week, with Wednesday's closing prices:—

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 1 hard.....	\$1.05 ..	\$1.04½ ..	\$1.04½
" 2 "	1.02 ..	1.00½ ..	1.01½
" 1 northern ..	96 ..	95½ ..	95½
" 2 " ..	91 ..	90 ..	91

No. 1 hard for May opened and closed at \$1.05. June opened and closed at \$1.06.

Corn was quiet and steady, No. 2 closing at 58c. Oats closed at 32c for No. 2. Barley, 35 to 60c, according to grade.

MILLSTUFF.—Bran has been fluctuating considerably, but closed weak at \$9 to \$9.25 per ton in bulk. Shorts closed at \$11 to \$12 per ton.

FLOUR.—While there is little improvement in the demand, the market has a healthy aspect and millers feel much encouraged. The light production of the mills in the winter wheat belt and the rapidly decreasing stocks of good flour at leading markets indicate an early and marked improvement in the demand for choice Minnesota brands. New York advices show an appreciation in bakers' and low grades. The export inquiry has improved and the market generally has a fairly strong tone. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are about as follows:

Patents, \$5.75 to 6.25; straights, \$5.40 to 5.60; first bakers', \$4.60 to 5.00; second bakers', \$4.15 to 4.40; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.75; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

There are no special features to note of the operations on the Falls this week. The mills are, in the majority of cases, jogging along at an easy gait, now and then one dropping out while some other steps in to fill the break. The three Washburn mills are alone excepted in this respect. They are being run, as for two weeks past, to their highest capacity, and make about one-third of the total flour output of the city. The production last week amounted to 109,500 bbls.—18,250 bbls. per day—against 105,375 bbls. the preceding week. On Tuesday there were sixteen mills in operation, and the output the current week promises to be not materially different from last week. While the flour market is not active, millers maintain the recent advance in prices, and feel confident that buyers must come to their terms.

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

	RECEIPTS.	
	May 6.	April 29.
Wheat, bush.....	363,500	238,500
Flour, brls.....	625	3,125
Millstuff, tons.....	12	108
	SHIPMENTS.	
	May 6.	April 29.
Wheat, bush.....	29,500	36,500
Flour, brls.....	113,190	85,486
Millstuff, tons ..	3,284	3,537

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	May 7.	April 30.	
In elevators, bus.	2,233,500	2,307,833	
ST. PAUL.			
	May 7.	April 30.	
In elevators, bus.	809,400	853,000	
DULUTH.			
	May 6.	April 29.	
In elevators, bus.	2,460,897	2,502,009	
Afloat		242,603	
Total	2,460,897	2,744,612	

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The course of the market changed somewhat during the past week from the buoyant tone noted the past three weeks; prices have ruled lower on all the cereals, influenced partly by reported heavy failures in the trade, and liberal deliveries on May contracts; foreign advices were unfavorable quoting dull and lower markets; hog products have taken a different course, a firm feeling prevailing on all the leading speculative articles. On Tuesday quotations toward the close were:

Wheat.....	May, \$0.92½	June, \$0.94½
Corn.....	53½	55½
Oats.....	31½	33½
Pork.....	17.45	17.52½
Lard.....	8.50	8.60

On Wednesday trading was active, and the feeling again unsettled, with a portion of yesterday's decline recovered; the market opened stronger and quickly advanced 1½c, later, under free offerings, the market declined and closed about ½c higher than yesterday. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	May, \$0.92½	June, \$0.95
Corn.....	55	56½
Oats.....	32½	34
Pork.....	17.50	17.60
Lard.....	8.42½	8.62½

On Thursday the wheat market ruled fairly steady with but little change in prices; corn, however, was strong and closed 1c higher, owing principally to the unfavorable weather in the Northwest; there were also heavy buying orders from outside sources; provisions were strong. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	May, \$0.92½	June, \$0.95
Corn.....	56	57½
Oats.....	32½	34½
Pork.....	17.60	17.70
Lard.....	8.60	8.70

On Friday the wheat market opened unsettled and lower, and finally closed about the same as yesterday; in corn the trading was active, and the strength of yesterday was more fully developed to-day; shorts were the principal buyers. The market is supposed to be heavily oversold; provisions were firm but not quotably higher. Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat.....	May, \$0.92½	June, \$0.94½
Corn.....	56½	58½
Oats.....	33	34½
Pork.....	17.55	17.65
Lard.....	8.60	8.70

Saturday the market opened nervous, unsettled and lower, principally due to rumors of financial troubles in Wall street, also weak holders of grain were getting squeezed, and had to let go; foreign advices were not so favorable.

Quotations towards the close were:

Wheat,	May, \$0.89½	June, \$0.91
Corn,	54½	55½
Oats,	32½	33½
Pork,	17.40	17.45
Lard,	8.40	8.45

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

Stocks have been very steady during the past week, showing but little change in values. The heavy failures of the last few days in Wall street will no doubt have a depressing effect on Canadian securities. Wednesday closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	April 30.	May 7.
Montreal	185	186½
Ontario	104	103½
Molson's	113	112
Toronto	181	177
Merchants	110½	109½
Commerce.....	122½	121
Imperial.....	137½	137½
Federal.....	124½	125½
Dominion.....	191	190
Standard.....	114	114
Hamilton.....	122½	123
North-west Land ..	49	49½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

The business of the past week has been very light, and reported transactions have been almost nil, in fact there is scarcely anything to offer in the way of grain; the barley season is also over, hence there is none offered nor wanted. Stocks, save in peas, have shown but little change all the week, and according to Monday's report were as follows: Flour, 2,260 bbls.; fall wheat, 89,498 bush.; spring wheat, 95,450 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 77,774 bush.; peas, 38,458 bush.; rye, nil bush.; against on the corresponding date last year; flour 6,755 bbls.; fall wheat, 209,415 bush.; spring wheat, 161,977 bush.; oats, nil bush.; barley, 94,028 bush.; peas, 17,126 bush.; rye, 19 bush.

WHEAT

is in light supply and wanted, with buyers and sellers apart in their views regarding values, consequently business has been extremely light during the past week; No. 2 fall is in good demand, but it is almost impossible to get quotations; the prices paid are kept a secret. Spring sold by sample for a lot equal to No. 3 for \$1.09 to \$1.12½ on p. t.; No. 3 fall sold at \$1.12 f.o.c.; No. 1 spring could find buyers at \$1.14 to \$1.15; street receipts sold at \$1.08 to \$1.11; spring, \$1.14 to \$1.15, and goose from 88 to 91c.

OATS

are in good demand at higher values; cars on track are worth 38 to 41c according to sample, the market closing strong, and with an upward tendency; street receipts are light, and prices firm at from 43 to 44c.

BARLEY.

None offered nor wanted, as the season may be regarded as virtually over; No. 1 stands at 80c; No. 2 from 75 to 76c; extra No. 3 from 65 to 70c, and No. 3 from 60 to 64c, but no movement reported; street receipts nil.

RYE.

No change to report in values; the movement is light, and limited to a few car lots which have brought 60c on track.

PEAS.

The demand has been active during the past week, at stronger prices; No. 2, in car lots, are

worth 78c; street receipts are small, and values range from 75 to 77c.

FLOUR.

The demand for flour during the past week is reported fair at firm prices; offerings, however, are extremely small; superior extra changed hands at \$5.10 f.o.c.; extra brought \$4.75 f.o.c.; strong baker's \$4.45, market closing very strong.

POTATOES

are firm and car lots in good demand at 70c; receipts are light; street offerings very light and values range from 75 to 80c per bag.

BUTTER.

Inferior has been in good demand for shipment during the past week at prices ranging from 11½ to 13c; stocks of this grade are now pretty well cleared out. Medium is still neglected, while there is more activity shown in choice dairy; fine qualities have been coming forward more freely, but are readily taken at 19 to 21c; rolls have been in good supply, and when strictly choice sells freely at 20c street receipts are small, and pound rolls range from 22 to 24c for fair, and 26 to 27c for really choice.

EGGS.

Receipts are still increasing, and prices are somewhat easier although not quotably lower; round lots are worth 15c; street receipts are fair and prices range from 16c to 17c.

CHEESE.

Lots of fine old cheese are getting scarce, and held at higher prices; 15c is readily bid for round lots; new is in fair demand at 12½ to 13c for round lots and 13½c for small lots.

PORK

has been more active during the past week, and prices are firmer; round lots are quotable at \$20.50, and small lots \$21.

BACON.

Buyers continue to hold off in hopes that prices will go lower, but so far their hopes have not been realized; car lots of long clear are firm at 10½c; Cumberland, in small lots, is quoted at 10c; rolls unchanged at 11½ to 12c, and bellies at 13c.

HAMS.

The demand continues active at unchanged values; car lots are worth 13½c, and small lots usually sell at 14c; stocks reported light.

LARD.

Business fair at unchanged prices; tinnets have been going off at 12c, and pails at 12½c to 13c.

APPLES.

Scarcely anything doing for want of stocks; buyers could be found who would purchase good qualities at \$3.50 to \$4.50 according to sample.

POULTRY.

Offerings very light and values remain unchanged; fowl are worth 80c to 90c per pair; turkeys \$1.25 to \$1.50 for hens, and as high as \$2.50 has been paid for choice gobblers.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples unchanged, and worth 8½c for round lots; oatmeal, per 136 lbs, \$4.40; cornmeal, in small lots, \$3.50.

The Recent Advance in Wheat and Corn— Flour Firmer.

During the past few days wheat has had more friends than at any time previous in the crop year, and it is almost needless to add that it has been with the utmostunction that the bulls have twisted the market and squeezed the shorts. The price of wheat during the week ended April 18, advanced 3½c per bus., and during the past week, to Friday night, 5½c

more—in all, 9½c on the fortnight. The gain in the second week of the month was 4½c, which marks nearly 14c advance per bus. within three weeks. Within the past seven days however, the twist was confined to the extreme latter portion of the week. The earlier half of the week witnessed a decline, but on Thursday a change came over the spirit of the dream of the wheat speculator and the advance was precipitately begun. There were considerable purchases of wheat at the west for export on Thursday, and this lent strength to the market on the following day. It was at this juncture, after an 8c gain during the preceding two weeks, that circumstances favored the trump card of the constitutional bulls in wheat. The "constitutional bulls," so one of them tells me, are those who are always under the market. They are down below, in a sturdy endeavor to lift prices, when the quotations are advancing, as well as when they are declining; they are on the bull side during successful raids and are still there when the turn comes and the tide begins to run the other way.

I say, at the time noted, the class of bulls noted perceived that their strongest hand was in order and they played it. It is not new, and has been frequently mentioned in the public prints. At no time previously has the opportunity been offered for its use so effectively. I refer to the claim made that the quantity of No. 2 red winter and No. 2 spring wheat remaining in the country will, even with but moderate exports between the present time and the first of August, not prove more than enough for home demands for consumption. Perhaps as emphatic a corroboration of this view as any yet put forth is that made by the firm of Henry T. Kneeland & Co., who have made public their compilation of statistics during the season as follows:

	Wheat.
Visible supply, June 30, 1893	19,418,915
Season's receipts at primary markets to April 12	63,163,732
Season's supply	82,582,647
Exports Atlantic ports for season to April 12	38,144,429
Accounted for at home	44,138,218
The visible supply on April 12	26,173,693
Consumption (home) in 42 weeks to April 12	17,964,525
Adding consumption and exports 42 weeks	26,408,954
Average weekly demand	1,343,070
Visible supply June 30, 1893	13,065,984
Season's receipts at primary markets to April 12	96,243,811
Season's supply	109,309,795
Exports Atlantic ports for season to April 12	36,983,171
Accounted for at home	72,326,624
The visible supply on April 12	16,578,605
Consumption (home) in 42 weeks to April 12	55,948,019
Adding consumption and exports 42 weeks	92,731,190
Average weekly demand	2,207,885

From this it appears that with receipts at western primary markets less than 1,300,000 bus. of wheat and 2,200,000 bus. of corn per

week, the visible supply must decrease and the course of prices on the whole, be such as to encourage a movement out of first hands. For two and a half months the receipts of wheat at the eight primary markets at the west have averaged but about 500,000 bus. weekly, considerably less than one-half of the quantity mentioned above. With this course constant for eleven weeks and the late movement a declining one, the bulls, as intimated, had an excellent opportunity to make their point. For eight weeks ended March 29, the average weekly receipts of corn at the eight primary western markets averaged about 2,300,000 bus., fully as much as required as per above estimate. For the week ending April 5, however, the drop in receipts from first hands was remarkable, to 1,447,000 bus.; in the succeeding week the receipts were but 1,282,000 bus., and in the seven days ending April 19, but 1,100,000 bus., or about one-half the quantity required to prevent a decline in the visible supply and an ultimate advance in prices sufficient to increase the movement from farmers' hands. From this aspect of the situation, then, the twist in prices and the rapid advance are fully warranted. It is not forgotten, of course, that there were various circumstances which contributed to the upward turn—"reports" of wheat weather in California, of Denver millers buying wheat in Minneapolis for shipment to the west, and of St. Louis millers in eastern markets in quest of genuine No. 2 red wheat and for which it was stated that some of them paid better prices than were asked for spot red at New York on the same day. But most of all, perhaps, must it be recalled that the market was heavily oversold—which, of itself, was enough to form a basis for a pronounced advance. Chicago and New York bulls were not long in finding out this and the result has been noted.

The flour market here gained sufficient strength last week Saturday to encourage holders and to stimulate some inquiry. During the first half of the present week the market was flat. With the advance in wheat within a few days prices have been, perhaps 10c higher, but sales have not increased, as buyers prefer not to invest during an advance stimulated, as they profess to believe, mostly by manipulation.

Yesterday (Saturday) the market declined just after the opening and then advanced, closing at about the highest points of the day, the options being about ½c per bus. higher, except July, which gained full 2c. Spot wheat was up 1c on the day. Transactions for export were light. Holders were confident and strong in view of better cables. Flour continued the better feeling, without special gain in sales. The failures here, due to the advance, with one exception, were unimportant as the amounts involved.—New York correspondence to *Northwestern Miller*.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and Northern railway for the third week of April were \$8,745 an increase of \$145, and from January 1 to to April 21 \$150,285, an increase of \$19,505.

The visible supply of grain shows a decrease of 2,145,000 bush. wheat, 1,854,000 bush. corn, 53,645 bush. rye, and 105,981 bush. barley, and a decrease of 159,265 bush. oats.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

A Sheet Iron Hen.

An ingenious fellow in Ohio has constructed a sheet-iron hen that promises to lay him a golden egg. It is finished up to life, full size, cackles, clucks, and looks with one eye at a time so naturally that it will deceive the oldest hen-hawk in the country. It is so arranged that when a hawk, mink, or polecat pounces on to it the back springs open and the wings fly up and force the assailant on to a ravenous buzz-saw, that makes 1,700 revolutions per minute. After moving half a minute the saw stops, the hen closes up, folds its wings, and begins to cackle as though it had laid an egg. One winding up will answer for three massacres, providing the rather delicate machinery does not get clogged up too much with the blood, bones and feathers. He set a freshly painted one out in the sun to dry the other day, which attracted the attention of a fine old cat belonging to a doctor who had been poking a great deal of fun at the fool thing. The hen is there, but the cat is hence. —*Inter-Ocean.*

How Eastern Elevators Rob Farmers.

Although the abolition of tolls on the Erie canal has done much to attract the through trade of the northwest, American shippers are still subject to a heavy toll in the shape of elevating charges, and a movement is now on foot to have these fixed by law. The New York Chamber of Commerce has taken the question under consideration, and on its action in the matter much will depend. The following figures appear in a communication that is now the subject of discussion in the New York Board. Of the 36 grain elevators in Buffalo 17 of them did not open their doors during 1883 and some of them never had a belt on, 19 were used alternately, but at no time were over 12 of them manned for business. But the grain passing through Buffalo paid a big margin on the 24 not used. They charged vessels and propellers \$5.25 per 1,000 bus. to unload them, when \$2.50 per 1,000 bus. paid the bill in any Canadian port. Their charges for trimming grain to the leg of the elevator are from 40 to 60 per cent. higher than in numerous other ports. The following exhibit shows their receipts, expenses, and profits:

RECEIPTS.		Per 1,000 bus.
Vessels pay for trimming	\$4	00
Vessels pay for elevating	1	25
Grain pays	7	50
Grain pays for blowing	1	25
The screenings blown out of the grain is worth on an average	0	25
Total receipts	\$14	25
EXPENSES.		
To trimmers	\$2	00
To running expenses	1	00
Total expenses	3	00
Profit	\$11	25

Men whose business makes them familiar with the elevators in Buffalo say that 50c per 1,000 bus. will pay the running expenses of the large elevators. An average-sized elevator in Buffalo can handle 150,000 bus. in every 24 hours, and will clear, under the present way of doing business, \$1,687.50; at even 100,000 bus. per day it pays them \$1,125 clear profit per day; in other words, they clear 1½c per bus. on

all the grain received by lake, which was 67,207,353 bus., making a total profit to the elevatoring in Buffalo of \$656,009.19. This means a simple transfer. We have no means of knowing how much they receive for storing grain, but are safe to place the amount at \$250,000, making it nearly \$1,000,000 per year.

Buffalo turns out bad enough, but the elevator men in New York harbor can discount Buffalo in charges. In New York harbor they charge \$7 per 1,000 bus. for trimming grain in ships; in Chicago 75c per 1,000 bus. pays the bill. A load of staves is about the same bulk as a load of oats, and the elevators in New York harbor charge a canal boat over \$81 to discharge 262 tons of oats by steam—56 per cent. more than it cost to put off the staves by hand, yet they ask to be let alone. The following exhibit shows the receipts, expenses, and profits of an elevator in New York harbor for transferring:

RECEIPTS.		Per 1,000 bus.
Canal boats pay for discharging	\$5	00
Grain pays	5	00
Grain pays for blowing	2	50
Vessels pay for trimming in	7	00
Total receipts	\$19	50
EXPENSES.		
To trimming canal boats	\$1	50
To trimming vessels	3	00
To running expenses	1	00
Total expenses	5	50
Clear profit	\$14	00

This statement shows that they clear one and four tenths cents per bus. for transferring. Like Buffalo, an outsider can not tell how much they get for storing grain, but it is safe to place the amount at \$1,000,000 per year.

Montreal Stock Review.

Montreal, May 3.—The Montreal stock market manifested very little animation throughout the week until yesterday, when a strong reaction set in and prices came down by the run. There was a feverish desire apparently near the close to sell, and many congratulated themselves in getting out, as the feeling prevails with most people that a further shrinkage is imminent. Bank of Montreal was the first to give way, and it declined more than any other bank on the list with one exception. It made a loss on the week of 3½ closing weak at 187½. Toronto after the dividend advanced to 182, but went off with the others to 178½. At the close the Commerce declined 2½, and Ontario lost one in the quotations, there being no transactions. Merchants' fell 2½, and Molson rather more. Federal made the lowest plunge of any stock, the disappointment over its dividend creating a temporary little panic. The fall was fully 8 per cent. from the week before, but it recovered 2, selling at 125, at the close of the market. Miscellaneous securities have fallen still more than banks. Montreal Telegraph, which has been declining for several weeks, sold at 108½ at the close yesterday, being a fall of 7 on the week. City Gas, with heavy sales on Friday, dropped 3, selling 175; the lowest price it has reached for many months past. Richelieu is 2 lower, and City Passenger declined 1, with little demand for either. North West Land Company is easier, and the Canadian

Pacific is not in demand, and the closing offer for it was only 46. A small lot of Hudson Cotton stock brought 5 per cent. more than the previous sale. The Saturday session of the board has been abandoned until the fall. It was a good thing for the holders of stock that there was no board this morning, as the rumours of failures outside caused considerable anxiety apparently to those on the market. The report current here during the day, that the Bank of Montreal would be affected by the suspension of the Oriental Bank, which it was stated acted as agent on the eastern hemisphere for the former, is emphatically denied. The outlook for stock going higher is by no means cheering, as now that the dividends of banks are declared and commerce very quiet, there is nothing to stimulate prices. Business is expected to be very dull on the local Exchange during the summer, English travellers arriving here give dolorous accounts of business generally in the United Kingdom. The shipping trade especially in Great Britain never was in such a strait as this year, there being no freights and no prospect of any until next fall. It is stated that hundreds of vessels will be laid up idle, the owners losing the interest which they must pay to the bank for advances upon them. Monday, the 5th, will be a critical day here in financial circles, that will try severely the strength of commercial houses all over the country. The aggregate amount of notes coming due is not as great as in the corresponding day for three or four years past, but there is considerable more anxiety at present to know how obligations will be met. Bankers are certainly not pessimistic in their views, for their confidence in the soundness of commerce is seemingly greater than one finds with others, who have not half as good means as the former have. Managers of banks generally anticipate as fair payments on Monday as they have been hitherto this year.

European Financial Affairs.

The London *Economist* reviews the financial situation in London and Paris as follows. The course of the London money market is still downwards, and a prospect of a continuance of low rates has become more assured. It is likely enough that the larger portion of the gold now on its way from the United States, are about to be shipped thence, will go not to the Bank of England, but to the Continent, and very probably these shipments are now drawing to a close. The supplies already received, however, are ample for our requirements, and it would be the reverse of advantageous to have a further accumulation here of gold for which we have really no need. The gold movements have thus become for the time of secondary importance. What in the immediate future will mainly determine rates is the character of the home demand for money, and that for some little time to come is not likely to be on a scale sufficient to enhance its value. In these circumstances it is natural that there should be some speculation to the probability of a reduction in the bank rate. But the bank directors, we think, would be ill-advised if they made any such movement. The present rate appears to be just about sufficient to maintain the market in a state of equilibrium.

It is too low to attract much gold from abroad while at the same time high enough, according to present appearances, to prevent the gold we have from leaking away to any material extent. It is true that the bank is underbid, and that the open market may fail slightly further away from it. But it would not improve its position in this respect by reducing its rate, and as a reduction would tend to turn the exchanges against us, and to foster unhealthy speculation it would be better avoided.

The Paris correspondent writes as follows under date of April 17:—"Gold to a large amount, is on the way from New York to Paris, and about four million of francs have already been landed, but have not yet reached Paris. The consignments here are expected to reach 20 millions by the end of the month. But while gold is coming here from the United States, the same metal is also still being sent to America. About four million of francs have been again despatched this week, but this will probably be the last of the specie transaction. As before stated, the gold sent from Paris is Spanish coin, of which a considerable sum has been accumulating here for some months past. The price of sugar is exceptionally low in Havana, in consequence of a commercial crisis, and is being bought by American refiners, but the rate at which American eagles are taken in Havana is below their value, and it is found advantageous to send the eagles here to purchase Spanish gold. This is the reason of the eleven millions of gold lost by the Bank of France last week. The bankers undertook to reimburse the sum in a fortnight in gold, and the eagles on their way are probably destined for that purpose. It is estimated to the amount of 40 millions of francs has been sent from Paris to Havana in the last two months."

A Turn in the Cotton Trade.

That a turn in the cotton trade must come by-and-by everybody will agree, because nobody imagines that the present condition of the manufacturer in Canada is to last for ever. Still a good deal of interest attaches to the fixing of the date—the question of when the expected turn for the better is to come. Some people think that a turn is already perceptible or at least that it soon must be, as things are now working. Now cotton has risen some twenty-five per cent. since the opening of the year, and it may be doubted whether goods of last year's make could now be duplicated at present prices. Production has been greatly curtailed of late, and in some lines of goods a slight advance has been found imperative. Nor should the consumer, for whose welfare the free traders are so anxious feel annoyed that this should be the case. It cannot be for the permanent good of the community that any of its members should have to continue selling their products without any profit thereupon, or at a loss. A fair reward for both labor and capital, in all departments of production, is best for the prosperity of the country as a whole.

As we remarked a fortnight ago, retailers here do not expect present low prices of cottons to continue long. The fact is that for about a year back prices have been phenomenally low in Canada, the cost of raw cotton being considered. In this case, most certainly, protection

has bought cheap goods to the million. And the million should in all fairness be willing, some of these days, to pay the fractional advance which makes all the difference between loss and profit to the producers.—*Canadian Manufacturer.*

The following is a summary of the wheat afloat for the United Kingdom April 17:

	Bushels.
From California.	7,823,000
From Australia, New Zealand.	4,948,000
From Chili.	812,000
From India, Persia.	640,000
From Atlantic seaboard, United States	938,000
Total.	14,716,000

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

Our enterprising bookstore men, Thomson Bros., now have branch stores at Regina, Moosejaw and Calgary, N.W.T.

Mr. James Bowman has purchased from Mr. C. G. Sparkling his house and two lots on McLenaghan street for \$1,200.

D. G. McBean, grain merchant, has secured the contract for supplying the Mounted Police with 15,000 bushels of oats.

B. M. Cennip, druggist, has disposed of his entire business here to Mr. James R. Wynne, of Montreal; Mr. Stork will be in charge until Mr. Wynne arrives.

The Portage paper mill will commence operations on Monday, May 12th. Twenty men will be employed on the start, and upwards of two tons of paper turned out daily. In addition to building paper, rag and straw wrapping papers will be extensively manufactured this season.

MINNEDOSA.

Work on Jermyn's block has been commenced.

Water in the Little Saskatchewan is low and lumbermen are looking anxiously for rain. It is feared that a large proportion of the saw logs will not be got down this year.

The Cameron farm, at Rolling River, for some time claimed by the Indians as a reserve, has been purchased for them by the Dominion Government, and the Indian agent is now overseeing the putting in of a crop for their benefit.

Sidney Fairbairn has purchased the Northwest hotel from Mrs. Elliott. He is re-arranging the whole premises, which will be neatly fitted up for furniture warerooms. The stable adjoining the hotel will also be repaired and fitted up for an implement warehouse. Owing to this purchase the building to be erected by Mr. Armitage on Main street, north of the river, will be occupied by the post office, thus placing it in the most central location that can be obtained.

Linklater & Deslauriers,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE,

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Roofing, Steam Heating, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and General Jobbing promptly attended to.

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W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL Canadian Academy of Art. 56 1/2 Main Street.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

ANDREW ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISK, Vice-President. C. P. SCLATKIN, Secretary-Treasurer.

This Company, which owns the Telephone Patents in Canada of Bell, Blake, Edison, Phelps, Gray and others will furnish instruments of different styles, and applicable to a variety of uses. It will arrange to connect places not having telegraphic facilities with the nearest telegraph office, or it will build private lines for individuals or firms connecting their different places of business or residence. This company is also prepared to manufacture Telegraph and Electrical Instruments, Electro-Medical apparatus, Fire Alarm apparatus, Magnets for Mills, Electric Gas-lighting apparatus, Burglar alarms, Hotel and House Annunciators, Electric Call-Bells, &c. Any further information relating hereto can be obtained from the Company,

NO. 12 HOSPITAL STREET, MONTREAL,

OR FROM

MR. F. G. WALSH AGENT, WINNIPEG.

N.B.—All persons using Telephones not licensed by this Company are hereby respectfully notified that they are liable to prosecution and for damages for infringement and will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

70 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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A COMPLETE RUN OF

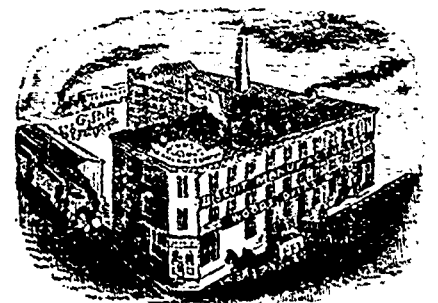
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The whole in Complete Running Order. Can crush and press 75,000 to 100,000 bushels of seed per annum. For full particulars and terms,

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The Trade only supplied, and on best terms. Send for Price List.

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James Park & Son,

PROVISION MERCHANTS,

MESS PORK, HAMS, BACON,

Butter, Lard, Cheese, Stilton Cheese, Canned and Preserved Meats
Of all kinds constantly on hand at Lowest Prices to the Trade.

41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, 161 King Street West, and 95 Front Street East,

TORONTO, ONT.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
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CARRUTHERS & BROCK,

LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

Have removed to those spacious offices, corner of McDermott St. East and Roric Street, one block east of Richardson's Book Store, where they have also on hand a large assortment of

J. & J. TAYLOR'S SAFES.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

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PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

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(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL \$2,500,000

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A. W. Ross, Esq., M. P.
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This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of lending money on the security of Real Estate in Manitoba. Advances made on the security of farm and city property at lowest current rates.

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MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
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The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

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Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.

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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

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Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

Canadian Pacific Railway
(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after Feb. 18th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7:15 p.m.
10:00 " Portage la Prairie	4:50 "
1:25 p.m. Brandon	1:45 "
7:15 " Broadview	7:15 a.m.
3:15 a.m. Regina	11:20 p.m.
6:30 " Moose Jaw	8:30 "
3:30 p.m. Swift Current	11:30 p.m.
10:40 p.m. Maple Creek	4:30 a.m.
2:40 a.m. Medicine Hat	11:40 a.m.
5:45 p.m. arrive Calgary leave	8:00 a.m.

Only two trains a week will run west of Brandon, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays and Thursdays; train leaving Mondays will have Sleeping Car attached, and will run through to Calgary. Train leaving Thursdays will have Sleeping Car attached and will run to Moose Jaw only. Returning train will leave Calgary Thursdays, and Moose Jaw Fridays and Tuesdays, arriving at Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays. Daily trains with Parlor Cars attached will run between Winnipeg and Brandon.

Going East	Going West
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	8:30 p.m.
1:55 p.m. Rat Portage	11:40 a.m.
8:55 p.m. Barclay	4:54 p.m.
11:40 a.m. arrive Pt. Arthur leave	1:30 p.m.

There will only be three trains per week to Rat Portage. Leaving Winnipeg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and return from Rat Portage on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. There will only be one through train to Port Arthur with Sleeping Car attached, leaving Winnipeg every Tuesday, and will leave Port Arthur for Winnipeg every Thursday.

Going South.	Going North.
8:05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	7:00 a.m.
10:50 p.m. Emerson	4:10 a.m.
11:00 p.m. St. Vincent	14:00 a.m.

17.40, 8.15 a.m., leave Winnipeg arrive	5.15, 8.00 p.m.
10.50, 11.15 a.m., Morris	2.05, 5.30 p.m.
11.50 a.m., Gretna	3.45 p.m.
4.45 p.m. Manitoba	8.30 a.m.

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

9:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	3:00 p.m.
10:30 a.m. Stony Mountain	2:00 p.m.
10:55 " arrive Stonewall leave	1:30 "

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5.40 p.m., returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.50 a.m.

- 1 Daily.
- 1 Daily except Mondays.
- * Daily except Saturdays.
- 7 Daily except Sundays.

Trains move on Standard time.

Trains east of Brandon and west of Port Arthur or St. Vincent and north of Gretna run on Winnipeg time. Time west of Brandon as far as Gleichen is one hour slower than Winnipeg time. Time west of Gleichen is two hours slower than Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Manager. WM. HARDER, Ass't Traffic Manager.

The Royal Route. — Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through Sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy Tickets over the Royal Route.

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St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.

SOUTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Vincent at 11:15 p.m. and 11:30 a.m. arriving at St. Paul at 6:30 p.m. and 8:10 a.m. the day following, making close connections with train running in all directions.

NORTHEASTWARD.

Express leaves St. Paul at 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., arriving at St. Vincent at 4:20 p.m. and 3:45 a.m. the day following, making close connections with the Canadian Pacific.

Trains run between St. Paul and Minneapolis almost every hour. Sleeping cars on all night trains. Trains run on St. Paul time.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & North-Western Railways.

GOING EAST.

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.; and St. Paul, 1:45 p.m. and 8:45 p.m., arriving in Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11:30 a.m. (except Sunday) and 9:00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:15 a.m. and 12:45 p.m., and Minneapolis at 7:00 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. This is the only line between St. Paul and Chicago running the Pullman Smoking Room Sleepers, and Palace dining cars.

GOING SOUTHWEST.

The Chicago 5 p.m., and Omaha trains leave St. Paul or Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7:10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake Street and foot of Twenty-second Street. Ticket Office, 67 Clark Street, south-east corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."

This is the popular route from Chicago to Toronto and all other points in Canada. The trains are made up of Splendid Coaches, PALACE PARLOR and SLEEPING CARS of the latest improvements, and NEW DINING CARS unequalled on the Continent. It is the ONLY LINE between Niagara Falls and Buffalo under one management, and has undisputed advantages for New York, Boston and Eastern Travel.

Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.45 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 8.55 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.

For through tickets, time tables, or full information, apply to any Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit. O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago.

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It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and is the finest equipped Railway in the North-west.

It is the only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars, Palace Smoking Cars, Palace Dining Cars, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul.

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Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chicago 9.10 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.; arrive at Port Huron 10.30 p.m., 5.30 a.m., 10.35 a.m., 10.10 a.m., 5.15 p.m.

Leave Port Huron 6.10 a.m., 7.55 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 11.00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago 6.50 p.m., 7.45 p.m., 8.00 a.m., 6.40 a.m., 9.00 a.m.

Pullman palace sleeping coaches are run through with out change, between Chicago, and Bay City, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and New York via Port Huron, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Trains leaving New York 6.45 p.m., Buffalo 12.10 p.m., Suspension Bridge 1.00 p.m., 5.30 a.m., and Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from New York, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Bay City to Chicago.

Train leaving Boston 7.00 p.m., Montreal 9.30 a.m., Toronto 11.45 p.m., and Port Huron 7.45 a.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Boston to Chicago.

Train leaving Montreal 10.00 p.m., Toronto 12.15 p.m., Port Huron 8.00 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Montreal to Chicago.

GOING EAST.

Train No. 3 leaving Chicago 3.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coaches from Chicago to Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and to Boston via Montreal.

Train No. 5 leaving Chicago 8.30 p.m., has through Pullman palace sleeping coach from Chicago to Montreal and Parlor car to Boston.

Train No. 1 leaving Chicago 9.10 a.m., has through Pullman palace coach from Port Huron to Toronto and Montreal.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

Will be seen by the following Map to be the most Direct Route between

CHICAGO AND ALL CANADIAN POINTS.



Having NO CHANGE OF CARS of any class between CHICAGO, PORT HURON, STRATFORD and BUFFALO. The only line running PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS from CHICAGO to SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO, TORONTO, MONTREAL, NEW YORK and BOSTON through Canada without change.

This line is becoming the most popular route to all points East, via Montreal and down through the Whit Mountains, also via Niagara Falls, where its trains pass over the SUSPENSION BRIDGE, in full view of America's Greatest Cataract. During the Summer Season passengers going East have choice of Boat or Rail on the St. Lawrence River, where nature taken its sway and crowned the river with the most beautiful scenery.

Always ask for Tickets via this Line. GEO. D. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

S. R. CALLAWAY, General Manager.