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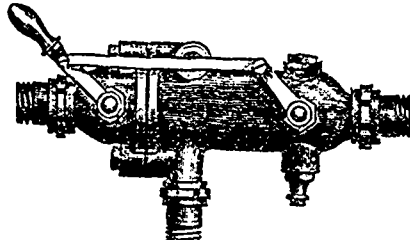
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 The Largest and Most Complete Oyster House in
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 Public Buildings and Dwellings Perfectly Ventilated d.
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 All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted.
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COMPANY,
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ENGINES AND BOILERS

Of Every Description and Capacity.
 Armington & Sims' celebrated Automatic
 Cut-Off Engines,
 Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,
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 Send for circulars and price lists to

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Commission Merchants

—AND—

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Ship your surplus stock to

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Who have every facility for disposing of large quantities of all kinds of Country Produce.

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Anticipating the recent advance in Teas, we imported largely direct from China and Japan, and now hold a heavy stock of NEW SEASON'S CONGOUS and JAPANS, purchased at bottom prices, all of which we offer to the Trade at a slight advance.

Samples Mailed on Application.

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Saddlery, Harness & Leather

MERCHANT,

Saddlery Hardware, Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.
English and American Saddlery in great variety.

Retail Store: 569 Main Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.

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VIPOND, McBRIDE & CO.,**Wholesale Fruit & Produce**

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in their season.

261 & 263 Commissioners St., Montreal, and

18 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, WINNIPEG

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PROVISION MERCHANTS**NEW FRUITS CROP, 1883.**

Now in store:—New Valencia Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs and Nuts. Fall Stock complete in General Groceries and Provisions, at our

NEW WAREHOUSE

Corner McDermott and Albert Streets,
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STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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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. JULY 8. 1884.

NO. 41

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, JULY 8, 1884.

J. M. ROSS, hotel, Winnipeg, is succeeded by W. A. McDonald.

McLEOD & INGRAM, hotelkeepers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership.

H. S. MAW, furniture, etc., Winnipeg, is giving up the furniture business.

THOMAS FOY, saw and shingle mill, Desford, is about removing to Silver City.

JOHN SINCLAIR & Co., general store, Edmonton, contemplates closing business.

MR. T. J. JACKSON, of Stonewall, has 1,500 maple and 500 elm trees growing from the seed. They are doing well.

EDWARD KELLY, of the American Plumbing Company, Winnipeg, has retired from the firm, and is succeeded by D. R. McCullum.

OVER three hundred head of cattle arrived at Medicine Hat recently from the south for a ranching company at Fort McLeod. They were in splendid condition.

W. H. SAUNDERS, paper and wall papers, Winnipeg, is retiring from business.

EVERYWHERE in the northwest the growth of grass seems heavier than has been known for many years. The prospects for an exceedingly heavy crop of hay are exceptionally good.

DURING the eleven months ending May 31st, 1884, breadstuffs to the value of \$144,952,162 were exported from the United States, against \$191,425,555 during the corresponding months in 1883.

THE contract for the paving of Main street has at length been signed by the Mayor and City Clerk on behalf of the city, and by the contractor, T. H. Carman, who will commence work without delay.

THE crop on the C.P.R. farms at Dunmore and Stair are looking splendid; it is said that they cannot be excelled in the Northwest. Vegetables, especially, are far ahead of anything in the Red River Valley.

COMMENCING on Saturday, July 6th, the C.P.R. will run excursion trains to Rat Portage, every Saturday, until further notice. Tickets, good till Monday, will be issued for the round trip, the fare being \$5.00.

THE Emerson steam grist mill, commonly known as Stauffer's Mill, was sold on the 2nd inst., under a foreclosure of mortgage, and was purchased by Mr. Curran for \$4,220. It will be put in operation on Monday the 7th.

THE customs returns for this port during the quarter ending June 30th, show the value of goods imported for consumption to be \$638,865, duty \$154,599.27. Exports \$75,724. Inland revenue for the same period, \$12,040.17.

THE steamer *Baroness* is doing good work on the Saskatchewan river at Medicine Hat. A large quantity of coal brought by her from the mines is already waiting shipment at this point. A test of the coal has been made by the C.P.R. and they have reported favorably.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the rebuilding of the bridge over the Seine river. St. Boniface, the C.P.R. Company to furnish the material and the corporation of the town of St. Boniface the workmen. Operations will be begun soon as part of the material is already on the ground.

A NUMBER of traders started recently for St. Peter's Indian Reserve, to exchange goods for cash which is to be handed over to the Indians in the annual treaty payments. The payment to Indians on other reserves will follow in order.

MR. W. G. FONSECA states that the black caterpillars which are destroying the thistles this season were observed in vast numbers in 1867, when their voracity was not satisfied with thistles only, but extended to all kinds of vegetation. That was the only occasion of their appearance until the present year.

THE Indian Wheat question is again agitating English members of Parliament; a new loan of some £10,000,000 to 15,000,000 is being considered, for the purpose of extending the railway system of India, so as to facilitate the transportation of the wheat to the seaboard. All this is worthy of consideration and study by our American wheat-growers.

THE Minnedosa *Tribune* says that Mr. J. A. Griffiths, of that town, is making an effort to secure a bonus for the erection of a grain elevator. Messrs. McBain Bros., of Winnipeg, propose to build one of 30,000 bushels capacity, providing that the citizens and farmers in the vicinity subscribe 6,000 bushels of wheat or its equivalent, free storage for fifteen days each year, for five years, to be granted to the donors by the Elevator Company. In case 6,000 bushels cannot be secured the capacity of the elevator will be reduced a thousand bushels for every hundred short of the 6,000.

THE International Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company has filed articles of incorporation. The place of doing business is in Minneapolis, with a branch office in Winnipeg. The stock of \$2,000,000 is divided into shares of \$10 each. The officers are R. T. Hurlburt, President; O. R. King, Vice-President; Chas. Evans Holt, Secretary and General Manager; O. A. Pray, Treasurer. The other incorporators are F. C. Pillsbury and R. C. Kalkoff, Minneapolis; F. Proudfoot and J. S. Tupper, Winnipeg. The mines are located on Big Island in Lake Winnipeg, and cover an area of 240 acres of ground, which it is estimated will produce from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 tons of the very best hematite iron, especially adapted to the manufacture of fine steel.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

Hall & Co., London, is closing up here.
 John Ranahan, baker, London, is dead.
 Mrs. Nichols, hotel, Toronto, has sold out.
 S. Duffield, hotel, Rockwood, is burned out.
 George Robinson, hotel, Dutton, has sold out.
 C. W. Parker, grocer, Strathroy, is burned out.
 Sheridan Bros., hotel, West Lorne, have sold out.
 George Kelsey, general store, Dunchurch, is dead.
 C. McIntosh, millinery, Leamington, has assigned in trust.
 E. A. Kemp, hardware, Beeton, has assigned in trust.
 W. A. Rockwell, pianos, Kingston, is out of business.
 Osbury Garner, general store, Ridgetown, is selling out.
 John Saunders, hotel, Goodwood, has given up business.
 J. Latimer, general store, Clyde, has moved to Priceville.
 R. A. Wood, drugs, Toronto, has sold out to J. H. Joseph.
 Thomas Stathem, baker, Georgetown, has assigned in trust.
 Corbett & Bobs, woolens, Clinton, have assigned in trust.
 Jackson Forde, grocer, Brantford, has assigned in trust.
 Luck & Gleason, carriages, Breahin, are about dissolving.
 Mann & Webster, sawmill, Elmgrove, have assigned in trust.
 John Haw, wagons, etc., Bracebridge, is giving up business.
 Robert Dickson, gist mill, Manchester, is trying to sell out.
 Walter Briggs, hotel, Toronto, has sold out to Harrison Bros.
 S. Johnston & Co., drugs, Oshawa, have sold out to A. E. Luke.
 T. W. Campbell, fancy goods, Strathroy, has suffered loss by fire.
 Hiram Gillies, hotel, Watson's Corner, has gone out of business.
 Thomas Moran, general store, Maiden Cross, has assigned in trust.
 Leece & McDonald, general store, Woodville, have assigned in trust.
 Von Gunter Bros., jewellers, Chatham, are offering to compromise.
 Alex. Stevenson, harness, Strathroy, has suffered damage by fire.
 T. S. Allen & Son, tailors, Hamilton; administrators' sale advertised.
 Estate of E. Brady, general store, Castleton; creditors are in possession.
 The Snowdrift Baking Powder Co., Brantford, have assigned in trust.
 Mrs. Doney, general store, Tyrone, has compromised at 70c on the dollar.
 David Williamson, tailor, Beaverton, contemplates moving to Manitoba.
 Russell, Everett & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Toronto, have assigned in trust.
 B. Ghent, physician and general store, Priceville, has sold out to J. Latimer.

R. C. Bothwell, fancy goods, Toronto; trustee advertises stock for sale by auction.

D. Henley, dry goods and clothing, Amherstburg, have called a meeting of creditors.

E. Bond, of the firm of E. Bond & Son, dry goods, groceries, etc., Sheffield, is dead.

O'Neil Bros., grocers, Woodstock; their stock advertised for sale by auction on July 2.

Midland & North Shore Lumber Co., Peterboro, have had their mills at Parry Sound burned.

Stewart & Co., paints, Toronto; R. A. Wood admitted as partner and style changed to Stewart & Wood.

J. Murphy & Bro., general store, Coldwater, have compromised with their creditors at 50c on the dollar.

Harris & Campbell, furniture, Ottawa, have admitted J. D. Deacon as partner under style of Harris, Campbell & Co.

Howard & Co., general store; Patrick Brennan, blacksmith and hotel; and M. Wilson, all of Eganville, are burned out.

QUEBEC.

Drolet Staniclas, grocer, Quebec, is dead.

P. Caille & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

O. E. Bock, paints, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

William Greeg, sawmill, Jamestown; mill is destroyed by lightning.

Sketon Bros. & Co., manufacturers shirts, Montreal, are burned out.

Jos. Prudent Dube, general store, River Blanche, has assigned in trust.

Damase Rochelcau & Frere, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Montreal, have dissolved.

Jeffrey Bros., agricultural implements, etc., Cote de la Visitation, have dissolved; business is continued under same style by George Jeffrey and James Jeffrey, jr.

L. W. Scott & Co., laundry and manufacturers shirts, etc., Montreal, have dissolved; business continued under same style by Lemuel W. Scott and David Gulleridge.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Levi Minard, M.D., Brooklyn, is dead.

William Kandeck, wholesale liquors, Halifax, is dead.

W. W. Beardsly, boots and shoes and general store, Berwick, has assigned, and is offering 30c on dollar.

Buckley & Allen, stationers, Halifax, have dissolved; M. A. Buckley retires; Thomas C. Allen continues under same style.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

James McConnell, boots and shoes, St. John, has assigned.

Granville Bros., grocers, Portland, have dissolved; Thomas F. Granville continues.

The Federal Bank.

The fall in the value of the stock of this bank during the week has been very great. Yesterday it sold down to 80½. The declension is due chiefly to the large amount of stock on the street. With every successive drop margins fell out, and more stock had to be sold, so that a drop of three or four points caused a glut of stock to be offered, and accelerated the decline.

Like a body falling through the air, the rapidity of the descent was increased as the stock reached a lower level. It is now apparent to all that the last issue of new stock was more than the public could take up. That issue was a mistake; a mistake which the bank authorities must now set themselves to work to retrieve. If a reduction of the business of the bank should be necessary, this can, no doubt, be managed by an arrangement with the large banks to take part of it over. The taking in of sail, which will have to be done at once will be a precaution against threatened danger.

We are not entitled to conclude from the decline in the price of the stock, resulting from a large number of forced sales, that the condition of the bank warrants these low quotations, much of the stock on the street has had capital put into it by outsiders, in the way of loan, and that capital is there to answer the demands upon it.

Mr. Strathy, wearied out with the cares of his position, yesterday sent in his resignation, as manager, which was accepted by the Directors, and Mr. Ingram, the Montreal agent of the bank, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Ingram had experience, under Mr. Hague, when the Merchants' Bank went through a severe crisis. He will, at the earliest moment, make a thorough examination of the condition of the bank. Support will be obtainable from the large banks, we understand, if necessary. Mr. Ingram went to Montreal, last night, and will return on Saturday. A new manager can apply remedies which would be less available to an old one. The acceptance of Mr. Strathy's resignation is an earnest that the directors will act with vigor, in applying such remedies as may be applicable to the present state of affairs. —*Monetary Times.*

Selling Eggs by Weight.

There is from twenty to thirty per cent, difference in the weight of eggs, yet the custom is almost universal in the Eastern markets of selling them by the dozen at a uniform price. Even duck's eggs, which are much larger, and regarded by some as richer, bring no more than the smallest hen's egg of not half the weight. In California, eggs, fruit and many other articles that are here sold by the dozen, the bunch or by measure, are sold by weight. The practice is a good one, and works beneficially for all parties, especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables and farm stock. The farmer who is painstaking with his poultry and gets the largest weight in eggs has a fair reward for his skill and industry. The present custom is a premium to light weight and good layers. We need a change in the interest of fair dealing in trade, and if necessary it should be enforced by legislation. If the Legislature is competent to fix the weight of a bushel of corn or potatoes it can easily regulate the weight of a dozen of eggs, and thus promote exact justice between buyer and seller. —*Journal of Trade.*

The Hudson Bay Co. have secured the contract for 200 sacks of flour, wanted by the Indian department at Edmonton.

H. SHOREY & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
CLOTHIERS,
 —AND—
 Mantle Manufacturers,
 32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
 54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,
 MONTREAL.
No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,
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North-Western Planing Mills
 Main St., Opposite C. P. R. Station.
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
 And General House Furnishing
 Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.
STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS
 BONDED OR FREE.
 Customs Government Bond in Building.
 Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
 and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.
 Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.
 JOHN E. DINOMAN, Acting Manager.

BISHOP & SHELTON,
 Steam Cabinet Works.
WINNIPEG.

We are now prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with dispatch.

MANUFACTURING A SPECIALTY.
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D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
 Manufacturers of and Dealers in

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra.
 Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
 Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

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Wholesale Paper Dealers.

SPECIALTIES:

BUILDING PAPERS,	PAPER BAGS.
WRAPPING " "	TWINES.
PRINTING " "	ENVELOPES.
WRITING " "	ACCOUNT BOOKS.
BLOTTING " "	MEMORANDUM " "
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 8, 1884.

GRUMBLERS.

A few Winnipeggers who had been visiting the east lately met a few days ago in this city, and, after comparing notes unanimously agreed that the best cure for discontent with the Northwest was a visit to the older portions of the Dominion, which they believed, under present circumstances, would make any Manitoban feel thankful that he was located in the prairie province. There is no doubt but there is a great amount of truth in the decision thus arrived at. But it must be kept in mind that the men who so decided were all regularly engaged in trade, and were making comparisons upon a purely trade basis. While they were reasoning thus they were absolutely correct in their conclusions, and it is hard to find a trader in this province who is not satisfied that his prospects are brighter here at present than they possibly could be in the east. Another class has to be looked for before grumblers are found, and unfortunately that class is by far too numerous yet in this province.

There is nothing which so tends to make a man truly contented as steady, uninterrupted work, let it be mental or physical, and in Manitoba at present the contented class are the hard-working class while the grumblers are, with scarcely an exception, the idlers. The existence of idlers in a new country, where above all others, man should prosper by his labor, seems quite an anomaly. Yet this anomaly exists here to an extent truly astonishing. The city of Winnipeg alone has at present not less than one thousand idlers, a large proportion of whom belong to the polished class of society, but who are, nevertheless, as much loafers and a dead weight upon the community as the poor corner lounge who begs or beats his way rather than dig or plow. It is among such that the most disagreeable grumblers are to be found. A life of indolence makes them miserable, and they do their best to impart their misery to others more fortunate. The majority of them had high hopes two years and a half ago, and many of them, now that these hopes are reduced to idle dreams, look upon themselves as entitled to a living in a country where their hopes have been so blighted.

To tolerate them as an ornamental class of paupers is certainly a stretch of liberality every community would not allow, but to be compelled, to listen to their chronic grumbling at the same time is beyond human endurance. Few, if any of them have ever accomplished anything to entitle them to consideration from more industrious people, as their whole aim, even in days of fancied prosperity, was to acquire wealth by trading upon the enterprise and industry of others. If disappointment must overtake some people among us, it is well that this class are the parties selected. Their fortunes like the house of the foolish builder were founded upon sand, and the storm of depression soon swept them away.

Even the causes for grumbling, which people of the above-described class have, are frequently cause for congratulation to the industrious. "Hudson Bay lots are now down to \$800, and the country is bursted," was the remark made a grumbler a few days ago; to which the industrious man might answer that when they reached half of that the country would be in a healthier and more natural state. Traders and other industrious people suffered heavily in past days from the extortions of such people, and they are to be excused if, now that the tables are turned, they chuckle a little over the change. It is only human nature to chuckle a little over the discomfiture of an enemy, and the industrious business man and the scheming speculator are as much enemies as are the ferret and the rat. While therefore the latter is the grumbler it may be indirectly inferred that the former is the gainer. It is well arranged thus, and while we may make up our minds that we will never be clear of grumblers, let us at present consider well the source of the grumbling before attributing any importance to it.

ATTEND TO YOUR PAPER.

One of the worst characteristics of a poor business man is a carelessness about attending promptly to paper falling due, which is simply the worst development of want of punctuality. As a country grows older this practice generally ceases, or at least becomes much less frequent in occurrence, and in this respect there is much reason to hope for an improvement in Manitoba and the Northwest. There is no doubt but irregularities in meeting, or rather failing to meet paper, is as yet due

in a great measure to the want of banking facilities throughout this country. As yet there are not ten towns in the Northwest where a bank of any description exists, and the city of Winnipeg has huddled within its limits nearly twice as many banking offices, chartered and private, as all the balance of the Northwest. But making allowance for all these drawbacks there is still great room and unlimited opportunity for improvement in attention to paper falling due, especially on the part of many of our country merchants. Every month complaints from wholesalers are heard about paper being allowed to come back without any notice on the part of acceptors, and the worst feature in many instances is that the paper is that of a merchant in a good solid position. Only the endorser of such paper can fully comprehend the trouble and annoyance which carelessness on the part of customers causes, and how tantalizing they are to men who wish to keep their financial arrangements free from entanglement. Even in cases where the acceptor is unable to meet the note or notes falling due, the trouble caused is comparatively little, when ample notice and prior arrangements have been given. There is no doubt but this kind of carelessness did much to increase the nervous feeling which pervaded Northwestern trade affairs last year, and it is questionable if some of the insolvencies which took place could not have been averted had prompt attention been paid even to the renewal of paper unable to be met when due.

But there are a class of people still in business here who seem to have become half educated up to the necessity for attending to paper falling due. Wholesale merchants here are becoming accustomed to receiving letters and telegrams from their country customers asking them to protect notes falling due perhaps the day on which the letters or telegrams are received. As a rule such requests are seldom accompanied by a renewal note so as to keep matters straight in the wholesalers books. He has simply to pay the note or notes himself and secure renewal paper at the end of a little more correspondence. Independent of the financial demands such irregularities cause, as an annoyance they are so plainly evident that it is astonishing that any man who has ever learned the elements of business should be guilty of such blundering neglect. It should be a fixed principle

in the mind of every business man, that unless payment is made one written obligation should be succeeded by another, and a request for a renewal of the whole or any part of a note should be made before it falls due, and be accompanied by the necessary renewal note.

It is to be hoped that the days of renewing notes are about over in Manitoba, but the few who are occasionally compelled to ask such favors will always find them more readily granted when the course we advocate is followed. Creditors will as a rule give such requests a fair consideration, and the men who make them credit for being provident if they are straitened in circumstances.

LOSSES IN THE NORTHWEST.

There is a well-known old saying to the effect that as the old cock crows, so the young ones learn, and this saying is being verified at present in Eastern Canada in connection with the different cases of insolvency which are taking place. A few weeks ago the general manager of the Merchants' Bank, in his speech on the bank's annual statement, took occasion to load the Northwest with the bulk of the commercial recklessness and consequent disaster which has fallen upon the Dominion during the past year. We ask to be pardoned for our undue familiarity when we liken Mr. Hague to the "old cock" in the above hackneyed saying, although after all there is some flattery to him in the term, as we use it merely to illustrate his prominent position and liability to be imitated in eastern business circles. Well, the great financial "old cock" has crowsed, and the young sprouts of chancier are busy imitating him with a zeal which shows their appreciation of his notes. There is scarcely a speculative country merchant or manufacturer who comes to grief but has had some deal in the Manitoba land boom, and finds the key-note of the great financier a plausible pretext for throwing up the sponge, so to speak, and making some new and more favorable arrangements with his creditors. Mr. Hague is doubtless possessed of an unusually large share of business foresight; but it is pretty certain that he did not foresee the extent to which his strictures on the Northwest would be taken advantage of, and with what poll parrot accuracy they would be echoed by men who had got into difficulties from sheer want of business

ability, and were at a loss for some excuse to palliate their blunders or misfortunes as their case might present. Verily the old cock has crowsed loudly and clearly, and the youngsters have shown a wonderful aptitude in imitating his apologetic notes. Even the eastern press has, with few exceptions, joined in the chorus, and when a record is made of a man's insolvency, the paragraph "he had been speculating in Manitoba real estate," is generally added by way of explanation.

It might be well worth the trouble to consider how much sympathy an eastern man is entitled to for having met with losses in our late boom, and if this matter were carefully weighed by the creditors of such, the cry of losses in the Northwest would soon cease to be heard.

In days of real estate inflation in this Province, it was very difficult for the business man, be he merchant or manufacturer, to hold himself level and not get infected by the general excitement. All around him was a fever of speculation, and money was as free as water in its flow. Men whom he knew to be much his inferiors in business ability were reputed to be amassing money rapidly, and he with a good credit and profitable business had only to invest and amass money also. There are few men who could resist such a temptation. In like manner our bank managers were surrounded by temptation to encourage the growing inflation. Money from all parts of the Dominion and from Europe was flowing into the country, and banks here were fairly loaded down with a weight of depositors and unemployed cash. In using a bank as a mere bureau for the circulation of money it was difficult to avoid encouraging recklessness, and the prospect of making heavy profits for the bank on the deposits of others was so strong that only the best balanced minds could resist the temptation. But how is it with the eastern business man? He was not surrounded by any whirl of excitement but was far away from the centre of inflation, and could view the matter as a calm and uninterested onlooker. When he entered into any speculation it was with the intention of dragging so much profit out of the Northwest and doing so as quickly as possible, without any regard to how the scene of profit would fare thereafter. He had it in his mind that this country would soon be covered with millions of industrious settlers, and out

of their industry a profit could be squeezed. Making the most charitable allowance that we can for such a man, we are shut out to the opinion that he hoped to acquire gain by his own gambling and the industry of others. Yet such are the people who are now sympathised with and pitied in the east on account of their misfortunes, as their unsuccessful gambings are soothingly termed, while the country on whose progress their gains would have been a tax is saddled with the odium that they themselves should suffer, and, singular as it may appear, one of the leading financiers of Canada has done much by his late utterances to intensify this false feeling.

It is high time that eastern depression should find another pack mule than the Northwest on which to be loaded. Even those who have no interest in the poor overburdened beast can plainly see that the load now being heaped upon it is not its own, and never was intended to be carried by it. Let people in the east squarely admit that their day of depression has arrived, and they must brace up and bear it through with as much courage as possible. That they will have a lengthy and trying period of it there can be no doubt, if we are to judge from the outlook. Their manufactures have reached the worst stage of overproduction, while their mercantile markets have reached a state of glut, from which recovery must be long and slow. As to the state of financial affairs, the most casual observer can judge by the recent rapid depreciation in the value of bank and other stocks. To put the matter in plain terms, the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion are in a state verging upon a panic as wild and disastrous in its consequences as that of 1873-4. One of the leading hopes they have of extrication from this unenviable position is the rapid development of the Northwest. The limited resources of the east offer but a poor field for extended commercial enterprise, while our comparatively untouched resources offer a practically unlimited one. The hope of commercial Canada must rest mainly on the Northwest, and the policy of making this country a slop pail, in which to throw all the abuse which unsuccessful adventurers choose to fulminate, savors very much of the old fable's folly of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

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WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been no remarkable development in the monetary affairs of the city during the past week, and in commercial circles the same slow feeling has been general. The fourth came on Friday, but the reports from the different banks on Saturday morning showed that the day had been a very uneventful one, and everything had moved along with an almost sluggish slowness and want of interest. The quantity of paper falling due was extremely light and irregularities almost unknown. The demand for commercial discounts can be measured by the dullness in mercantile affairs, and is consequently anything but active. Rates have not changed and are quoted: 8 per cent. for first-class paper; 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for promiscuous discounts and one name paper. Although there is still great stringency in eastern money markets, banks here have plenty of funds for good commercial business. In real estate mortgage loans the little activity reported in our last still continues. The broken weather seems to have given confidence to land owners, while it has had a similar effect on loan companies. Applications for loans are, therefore, becoming more frequent, and are, as a rule, promptly attended to by the companies. One or two companies still complain of scarcity of funds, but money is by no means hard to obtain on good landed security. Rates still range from 8 to 10 per cent., with but few loans at the latter figure.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

There still exists the same slow feeling in a large proportion of the wholesale trade of this city, and the past week has shown, if anything, a falling-off in the extent of business done. There has been a little activity in one or two lines, and a steady good business done in one or two more, but these have been the exceptions, and the bulk of the houses report a very quiet week. In almost every class of season goods the slackest time or the lull between seasons exists, and there will be no attempt made to push the sale of fall and winter goods before the end of the present month. A number of houses are only receiving their fall consignments and getting samples ready, and consignments of this class will be coming in for another month at least. The fourth occurring on Friday was about the only thing that disturbed the monotony of the week, but even that event caused but little stir, as the quantity of paper falling due in mercantile circles was very light, and was well met as a rule. This month is generally expected to be a dull one, and there is no reason to believe that this year it will prove any exception. Merchants in the country have bought, so to speak, from hand to mouth during the entire season, and their entire stocks are now unusually light. Everything now centres upon the crop prospect, and should August open with anything like a certainty of a bountiful harvest, the improvement in every branch of wholesale trade will no doubt be very marked. Under such circumstances wholesalers are quite content with a dull July and they are all the more so, when the safety which trade affairs have reached is taken into consideration.

This week again groceries and provisions, and lines connected with the building trade, have shown most activity, but in the latter there are numerous complaints heard about the financially unsafe state in which several contractors are placed, and this causes quite an amount of unpleasantness in business which does not exist in any other lines at present. Taken altogether the business of the past week has been light in aggregate and slow in movement, but not more so than might be expected at this season of the year.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been a good demand during the past week for the heavy class of farm implements, especially harvesting and threshing machines. Country agents give very flattering accounts of the prospect of an abundant harvest. Wheat and barley, especially never looked better, and if nothing comes to mar the present growth abundant yield is assured; oats, however, are not so promising, as a rule, caused principally by the sowing of frozen seed, which was an error on the part of farmers. Collections are slow, but not any more so than was to be expected at this season of the year; no improvement is looked for until after harvest, when, if prices are fair, the handicapped Manitoba farmers will be in a better position to liquidate their liabilities than their brethren in the eastern provinces, as their crops, as a rule, are not heavy.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The amount of business done in this branch of trade during the week has been exceedingly light. Wholesale dealers, however, are not disappointed as they expected the present slackness at this season of the year. They anticipate a heavy fall and winter trade, as stocks held by country merchants are light. Collections are fairly satisfactory.

CLOTHING.

Business in the clothing line still continues dull. No improvement is expected by wholesale houses much before harvest. In the meantime wholesalers are receiving large quantities of fall goods in anticipation of the fall trade which they expect to be heavy. Collections are reported fair to good.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

This trade has been rather quiet during the past week; orders have been small and principally for staple goods; the demand for fancy lines is very light, and the week's business, as a whole, has been rather discouraging. Collections might be better but have been fairly satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In the dry goods trade the same monotony which has been its chief characteristic for some time past still forms its leading feature. Some houses report a slightly improved business during the past week, while others say they have done little or nothing. Money is scarce and will continue so until another harvest is secured, as a consequence country merchants are slow to purchase to any extent. The prospects, however, for the fall and winter trade were never so encouraging, as stocks are very light in the country, and the present appearance of the

growing crops warrants the statement that obligations now existing between retailers and wholesalers will be wiped out in the near future. Collections during the week have been good, and much better than was anticipated at this season of the year.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALL WARES.

As would naturally be expected trade in this line has ruled dull during the week, the only demand in this line has been for staple goods. Fancys have been wholly neglected. Collections, as a rule, have been very satisfactory.

FISH AND POULTRY.

There has been a fair trade done during the past week. River varieties are in fair supply, and prices range from 3 to 5c, while white fish continue scarce and the supply is not equal to the demand, consequently prices are firm and sales easily made at 7c. Dealers interested in the lake fisheries are considerably discouraged at the light catch which have attended their labors so far this season. Lake Superior fish have not as yet made their appearance in the market. Poultry are still in too light supply to give wholesale quotations.

FRUIT.

An active demand still continues in fruits, while the supply of nearly all varieties are rather limited. Oranges are getting scarce and prices are firm at \$9.50 to \$10 per box. New apples are in the market in moderate quantities and range from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per box. Lemons hold steady at \$7.50. Quotations in dried fruits are: Valencia raisins \$2.25 to \$2.50, and loose Muscatels at about the same figures. Peanuts, pecans and Brazil nuts are quoted at 15 to 17c, and English walnuts at 18c.

FUEL.

Dullness is still the characteristic of this trade. Sales are exceedingly light and will continue so until colder weather arrives. Wood is quoted at \$4 to \$4.50 for poplar and \$5 to \$5.50 for tamarac. Coal is quoted at \$10.75 for anthracite and \$9.50 for bituminous on track.

FURNITURE.

Business is still very fair in this line, in fact better than might be expected at this season of the year. As the season advances dealers expect that trade will increase. Collections are reported as still rather slow.

GROCERIES.

A fair volume of business has been transacted in this line during the past week. Wholesalers seem satisfied with the present situation and hopeful of a large fall and winter trade in staple goods. There has been no change in values of staples but in some other lines there is a disposition to shade regular quotations slightly. Prices run as follows: Sugars—yellows, 7½ to 8½c; granulated 9¼ to 9½c; Paris lumps 10½ to 11c; Coffees are quoted, 14 to 17c for Rios; Javas 21 to 24c; teas range, Moyune 2 powder 25 to 70c; Japans 20 to 45c; Young Hyson 25 to 70c; Congous 24 to 75c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

The activity noted in our last issue in this trade still continues unabated, in building material especially. Other lines, although not in such urgent request, are in active demand,

Altogether the trade is in a very satisfactory condition. Collections are reported good. Quotations are as follows: Tin plate 14x20, \$6.75 to 7.25 a box; 20x28, \$13 to 13.50; Canada plates \$4.50 to 4.60; sheet iron, 28G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 28 to 31c per lb.; pig lead, 6 to 6½c; galvanized iron, No. 28, 7½ to 8½c, according to quality; bar iron, \$2.95 to 3.15 per 100 lbs; cut nails, \$3.60 to 3.80.

LUMBER.

Business in lumber during the week has been moderate. Mills are running full time, and have quite a number of orders ahead to keep them employed for some time to come. A reliable scale of prices is still, however, hard to get, but if dealers would act wisely they would have a scale to which they should strictly adhere.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Quietness is still the leading feature in this trade. An improvement is expected soon. Collections are from fair to good. Quotations of staple goods are as follows: Spanish sole 33c to 35c; slaughter sole 35c French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; 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 cal. sole 65c.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The quietness noted in this trade during the last few weeks still continues, the city trade, however, has been moderately good. Collections have been fair. There is no change to report in values of staple goods and quotations are as follows: Harness leather, 33 to 36c per lb; collar splits, 27 to 33c; sheep skins, \$7.50 to 11.50 per doz, according to quality.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Quietness is still the main feature in the trade. The volume of business done during the past week has not been large, due principally to the scarcity of money all over the province. Another harvest will, in all probability relieve the stringency in this respect. There is no change in values of staple goods. The scarcity of window glass still continues, consignments on transit not yet having arrived. Collections are reported fair. Quotations are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 71c per gal; boiled, 74c; 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.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Trade continues rather quiet. A considerable number of orders are received, but they are, as a rule for small amounts. A good fall trade is expected. Collections are reported good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business is better than dealers expected for this season of the year. Wholesalers are

confident that their fall trade will be large. Collections are, as a rule, on the slow order. Quotations of goods 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; Ronault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Frores, 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, Ramsay's in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Isa 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; Moet & 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 8.00 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 & Worts, 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.

Receipts of No. 1 hard still continue light, and will do so until after harvest, as the country is well drained of this grade, in fact there is little of any kind to come forward; values are still firm and may be quoted at 92 to 95c for No. 1 hard. Oats are moving lively and prices are well maintained; the principal consumers are the C.P.R. contractors east of Port Arthur, to whom the shipments are large. In provisions the week's trade has been very fair, and values are without any essential change.

WHEAT.

There is no movement of any kind in wheat to report, and as there is little left in farmers' hands there will be no business of any consequence until another harvest. Millers have an abundant supply on hand, sufficient to last until the new crop is matured; values are firm at 92 to 95c for No. 1 hard; low grades unquotable.

OATS.

The supply of oats have been on a liberal scale during the week by rail and street deliveries have been fair; the demand continues exceedingly active and prices remain firm at 29 to 30c in round lots, according to sample.

BARLEY.

There is no business in this cereal only for feed purposes, and brewers will not be in the market until the new crop is ready for sale; for feed purposes it is worth about 30c per bushel.

FLOUR.

Mills are running full time, flour being in good demand both on local and eastern account; contractors east and west are the principal purchasers values are unchanged at: patents, \$3.10; strong bakers', \$2.70; and superfine, \$2.20.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

No change to report in bran and shorts; the demand still continues active, and quotations are: \$8 for bran and \$10 for shorts per ton on track.

POTATOES.

Receipts have been exceedingly light during the past week, so much so that prices have gone up to \$2 per bushel, and not to be had, at that save only as a favor. New stock from the south is expected in a few days which will in all probability relieve the stringency in the present supply.

EGGS.

The demand still continues exceedingly active, and prices are firm and a shade higher than they were a week ago; farmers' deliveries have been more liberal than for some time past; fresh stock in round lots are ready sale at 22c; market closes firm.

BUTTER.

The same inactivity exists in the butter market that has been noted for some time past; choice Ontario creamery is selling at 22c; choice Manitoba rolls are not easily disposed of at over 18c per pound in round lots; air to good ranges from 14 to 16c, and inferior from 12 to 13c.

CHEESE.

Trade in cheese during the week has been of a very moderate character, and values are lower in sympathy with outside markets; round lots of prime new have changed hands at 13½ to 14c.

BACON.

The trade in this product during the past week has been good; prices are somewhat easier than noted in our last issue; round lots of dry salt have changed hands at 12½ and smoked 12½ to 12¾c; spiced rolls 14½ to 15c; and English breakfast, 15 to 15½c.

MESS PORK.

The business done in this product during the week is reported as fair; values are unchanged, quotations are: \$22.50 in round lots.

HAMS.

The activity noted in our last issue in this product still continues, and in all probability will for some time to come as stocks are very light in all packing centres; quotations are: 16 to 16½c in round lots; sales of small lots are made at about 17c.

MESS BEEF.

No change to note in this product; the same old song, \$18 per barrel is still asked and received.

SEEDS.

Timothy seed per bushel, of 48 lbs, \$4.30; clover, large red, \$18 per bushel of 60 lbs; Alscke, \$18; white Dutch, \$18; Lucerne, 14.5 per bushel of 28 lbs, and flax seed, \$2.50.

CHICAGO.

A large business has been transacted in wheat during the past week and the feeling developed has been one of weakness, due principally to heavy July deliveries and fine growing weather in the Northwest coupled with weakness in New York and other winter wheat markets. Corn has been unsettled and lower, the warm weather and favorable prospects for a large crop were the principal reasons for the decline. Hog products have been active and values

fairly steady. On Tuesday the markets closed as follows:

Wheat.....	July, \$0.82½	Aug., \$0.84½
Corn.....	50½	52½
Oats.....	29½	26½
Pork.....	19.50	18.75
Lard.....	7.12½	7.30

On Wednesday trading was heavy and prices were advanced on wheat and corn. The weather was colder and foreign cables quoted firm markets. There was also a decrease in the visible supply of wheat for the week of 1,000,000 bushels; under these influences the grain markets were strong and a shade higher. Closing quotations were as follows:

Wheat.....	July, \$0.83½	Aug., \$0.85½
Corn.....	51½	53
Oats.....	29½	27
Pork.....	19.50	19.00
Lard.....	7.30	7.32½

Thursday morning the markets opened strong and higher, and wheat, after numerous fluctuations, closed a trifle lower than yesterday, while corn and hog products took the opposite course and closed higher and firmer. Their strength was attributed to shorts covering freely and better cable advices. Quotations at the close were:

Wheat.....	July, \$0.83	Aug., \$0.85½
Corn.....	52½	53½
Oats.....	29½	26½
Pork.....	19.75	19.45
Lard.....	7.40	7.55

Friday being the fourth of July no markets were held until Monday.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Weakness and uncertain values have characterized the local wheat market the past week. Association millers have plenty of wheat and outsiders were not disposed to stock up heavily, hence the lowest prices of the crop year were touched. Crop reports continue most favorable from all portions of the Minneapolis belt and this, with the dullness in flour, which entails a very light milling demand, makes dubious the prospect of any heavy advance in prices at present. Receipts continue very large, indicating that the invisible supply will abundantly make out the stocks in store in keeping the mills running until new wheat is ready for grinding.

A noticeable fact in connection with wheat prices is that in Duluth, where last year No. 1 hard was regularly quoted 1 to 4c higher than here, it is now 5c lower and has so ranged for sometime past. Dealers who have done business in both cities say that this is about the right difference in price, to offset the less rigid inspection in vogue at Duluth.

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.....	96½ ..	95 ..	95
“ 2 “	92½ ..	90 ..	90
“ 1 northern..	86 ..	84½ ..	85
“ 1 “ ..	86 ..	84 ..	84
“ 2 “ ..	81 ..	80 ..	80

No. 1 hard for July opened at 96½c and closed at 96c.

Coarse grains were quiet, No. 2 corn closing at 50c and No. 2 oats at 29 to 31c.

MILLSTUFF.—Bran is dull and lower, closing at \$7 per ton for bulk. Shorts \$9 to \$12 per ton.

FLOUR.—The dullness continues, and production seems likely to be curtailed. Reports indicate light stocks at home and abroad, mills are down or are closing down in all parts of the country, yet buyers confine themselves to light purchases and fight hard for concessions before they will buy at all. Some of the mills have managed to secure a trade which keeps them steadily at work, and, while their profits are not excessive, they can figure out a margin and keep busy—a condition far from unsatisfactory, everything considered. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are about as follows:

Patents, \$5.50 to 5.90; straights, \$4.75 to 5.50; first bakers', \$4.25 to 4.75; second bakers', \$3.90 to 4.50; best low grades, \$2.10 to 2.50, in bags; red dog, \$1.75 to 2.00, in bags.

The flour production of last week was somewhat of a surprise, in that it slightly exceeded the output of the previous week. But this was undoubtedly due to a desire on the part of several mills to get ready for the break which the Fourth causes with them in the current week. The total output last week was 108,300 bbls.—averaging 18,050 bbls. for the six working days—against 107,600 bbls. the preceding week. Three thirteen hundred barrel mills closed down Tuesday, and will not do anything before Monday, it being doubted that one will be started up again on this crop. There are two others with a combined capacity of 1,400 bbls. that do not pretend to run at all. Add to these the number that will observe the Fourth, and the chance for a large production is very poor. The Washburn mills, however, do not show any signs of letting up in the tremendous rate at which they are turning out flour. They early took the lead in the quantity of flour made and continue to hold it, and it is stated on very good authority that they will be run this way until the end of the crop. It is a great mystery to the average flour man where they put so much of their product.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	July 1.	June 24.	June 17.
Wheat, bush...	438,000	324,000	313,500
Flour, brls.....	875	1,750	875
Millstuff, tons..	147	36	180

	SHIPMENTS.		
	July 1.	June 24.	June 17.
Wheat, bush ..	36,500	48,000	36,500
Flour, brls ...	99,496	106,200	101,500
Millstuff, tons..	2,254	3,085	2,716

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.		
	July 2.	June 25.	June 18.
In elevators,			
bus.	1,798,500	1,921,000	1,929,000

	ST. PAUL.		
	July 2.	June 25.	June 18.
In elevators,			
bus.	192,800	250,000	315,500

	DULUTH.		
	July 1.	June 24.	June 17.
In elevators,			
bus. . . .	1,145,426	1,097,643	1,449,910

—Northwestern Miller.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has been weak all round under the influence of a strong bear movement, and there is no likelihood of an early upturn, as stocks both at home and abroad are in rather a demoralized condition. The outside public seem afraid even of our best stocks. Wednesday's closing bids, as compared with the week previous were:

	June 24.	July 1.
Montreal ..	180½ ..	179½
Ontario ..	103 ..	102½
Molson ..	109 ..	109
Toronto ..	183 ..	160½
Merchants ..	105½ ..	104
Commerce ..	112 ..	110
Imperial ..	125½ ..	125
Federal ..	94½ ..	72½
Dominion ..	187½ ..	187
Standard ..	108½ ..	108
Hamilton ..	117 ..	117
North-west Land ..	41 ..	41½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

No business of any consequence has been transacted during the past week; this season of the year, as a rule, is always quiet, but this year it is even more so for the reason that stocks are light, and our market has been too high in proportion to outside trading centres for our dealers to do anything in the way of shipments; values are tending downwards as there is nothing to sustain present prices, the demand being very limited; stocks in store show little change and stood on Monday as follows: Flour, 2,000 bbls.; fall wheat, 63,957 and spring wheat, 79,297 bush.; oats, 5,415 bush.; barley, 3,041 bush.; peas, 27,958 bush.; rye, 333 bush.; against on the corresponding date last year; flour 2,795 bbls.; fall wheat, 84,827 and spring wheat, 112,439 bush.; oats, 1,000 bush.; barley, 51,202 bush.; peas, 274 bush.; rye, 341 bush.

WHEAT.

Offerings are extremely light and the demand equally so, the usual summer dullness was expected but this season it is something more than dull; the market for wheat is dead, when the semblance of life will appear no one seems to know; holders would make concessions, but there are no buyers on the market, consequently values are unquotable except for street receipts which are worth \$1.03 to \$1.08 for fall; spring \$1.07 to \$1.09, and goose 75 to 83c.

OATS.

A fair business has been transacted during the week, and values are without essential change; car lots on track sell from 40 to 41½c, according to sample; street receipts are fair and prices range from 42 to 44c.

BARLEY.

No stocks; no sellers; no buyers; no receipts, consequently no quotations.

RYE.

Ditto; nothing doing whatever.

PEAS

have changed hands at 75c for No. 2, but this was an extreme price, as it was needed to complete a cargo; 73c is the top of the market; street receipts are light and values range from 73 to 75c.

FLOUR.

The week's trade in flour shows no improvement over last; the demand is, to say the least, very moderate; buyers seem slow to invest and when they do only as a matter of necessity; values are weak and tending downwards; patents are quoted at from \$5.60 to \$5.85; one lot of superior extra changed hands at \$5.78; extra is nominal at about \$4.75.

POTATOES

are scarce and wanted at higher prices; Nova Scotian stock has sold at 75 to 80c on track, and Early Rose found ready purchasers at 70c; street receipts are light and prices vary from 75 to 80c.

BUTTER

is still very quiet; no demand for shipment heard of; receipts are light, so much so that the local demand absorbs all the offerings; choice dairy finds a ready market at 15c; a few small lots of medium have changed hands at 13 to 14c; receipts of rolls have almost ceased, and there is nothing doing in barrels or boxes; street receipts are light and prices firm at 16 to 18c for pound rolls, and 15 to 16c for tubs and crocks.

EGGS

are still in good demand; all offerings are readily taken at 16c for round lots; street receipts are in good demand at 18c for new stock.

CHEESE.

No sales of round lots reported; a few small lots of prime new have changed hands at 10½ to 11c; medium is fair sale at about 10c.

PORK.

No change in quotations; small lots have changed hands at \$20.50 to \$21; no sales of round lots reported.

BACON.

Sales have been very light during the week; none in round lots reported; small lots of long clear have changed hands at 10½c, tons and cases, have sold fairly well at 10½ to 10¾c; Cumberland is quiet at 9½ to 10c; rolls are scarce and firm at 12c, and bellies at 13c.

HAMS.

The activity noted last week in this product still continues, and sales are made at higher prices; smoked is worth 14½c in round lots; canvassed 15c and pickled 13c, market closing firm.

LARD.

Quiet and unchanged at 12 to 12½c for tins and pails in small lots; no sales of round lots reported.

APPLES.

Offerings nil; no quotations.

POULTRY.

Spring chickens are scarce and worth from 40 to 60; ducks 70c to \$1 per pair.

SUNDRIES.

Dried apples are dull, small lots have changed hands at 9c; oatmeal, per 136 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50; cornmeal, none in the market.

New York Pointers.

The New York correspondent of the *North-western Miller*, in a recent letter to that paper, dated June 22, says:

"Fifty-five cent wheat" at Chicago, or thereabouts, appears to be the highest limit to which prices can attain, in the absence of a reversal of the existing statistical position, and while the weather continues to favor the growing grain as it has. The week here in grain circles has proved as unprofitable as it has been uninteresting. During the greater portion of

three days the wheat pit was deserted the larger share of that which is usually the busiest part of the day. The so-called younger element had to be amused, and so the piano was brought into requisition, the glee club sang their favorite airs, and all hands not otherwise engaged clustered about and made themselves useful or ornamental, or both. The initial white "plug" hat made its appearance on 'change during the week—or one which did duty as the first of the season. Hardly anything else becomes an object of such universal interest and amusement as a high hat which has parted with its owner and started off by itself; and the high white hat under discussion was no exception to the rule. Its career was short-lived, but the boys had lots of fun. Nothing better than the above can illustrate how utterly dull and stupid has been business on 'change. Spot wheat has ranged along at \$1.01, \$1.01, \$1.01, whence it edged off 1c. and closed Friday night ½c. lower than one week previous. The futures within the same period lost one cent and some fractionally more. Indian corn tried to be independent on Wednesday and be stiff and reserved, but the effort was a failure and it joined hands with oats and moved up and down quietly and gently and within a very narrow range in meek homage to the sway of wheat prices. The brunt of the influence brought to bear on quotations has, of course, been of the bear variety. To begin with, the dispatches from California received two weeks ago, and which told of severe loss to the growing grain owing to heavy and unseasonable rains, are known to have been without warrant. My own advices from San Francisco are that the hay crop on the coast will be the principal sufferer, and that there have as yet been no obstacles to a wheat harvest nearly as heavy as that originally reported probable. Harvesting has begun in some portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, Missouri and Delaware. This is early, but now that the army of reapers has begun to work, the progress northward and northwest will not be interrupted. Another depressing influence was found in weak cables, and no particular prospect for renewed purchases abroad in the near future. Exports, however, have been, spasmodically, a little in excess of the average for preceding weeks, and this fact, together with the reported "unexpectedly large" decrease in the visible supply, some 800,000 bus. only, constitutes the bulk of the bull features mentioned on 'change. It must not be forgotten, however that the crop weather thus far, now that the California "scare" has disappeared, has been almost phenomenally favorable. Light stocks of good wheat only are to be found at the shipping and exporting points and western millers are paying a premium for the quality of grain they require. It is not without the lines of probability that unfavorable weather would have an effect on prices which would gladden the hearts of the holders. After so many and long continued favoring skies, such weather is more than likely.

The flour market is as badly off as ever. Prices have been shaded again, and still buyers are as indifferent as ever. Holders are generally firm, but any desire on their part to dispose of their goods is a signal for concessions.

West India is off 5c. on the cheaper grades, but South Americans continue firm at \$5. The range of decline may be covered by 5 @ 10c., the latter on winter goods, family brand, as well as on the better grades of spring stock.

The weakness in wheat, corn and flour at the close of the week is largely due to depression and liquidation in other markets. The Vanderbilts unloaded when they were expected to buy, and prices tumbled on leading stocks 1 to 4 points. Commodore Garrison failed—or had to assign in order to straighten out his affairs. His co-endorser on western railroad paper, Mr. Andrews, is a prominent Standard oil man. The dead weight of Wall street and the almost panicky condition of the oil market imparted a like feeling to cotton and to bread-stuffs, and the past few days have witnessed a good allopathic dose of liquidation all round. Pessimistic old-timers in the street charge it all to Vanderbilt. They say that he had promised to support the stock market on his return. Believing that he would do so, doubtless, these pessimistic old-timers loaded up with the Vanderbilt favorites. Instead of buying Vanderbilt sold, and the wise ones who had operated on the theory of an advance were despoiled. Many of them were also in cotton, oil, wheat and corn, and talked of a general advance. Alas, it was the reverse. Now these gentlemen are saying hard things about Vanderbilt, who appears to be anxious to end this dribbling process by letting the stocks go down as far as they will.

Shutting Out American Wheat and Flour.

At a meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade last week, H. N. Baird gave notice of a motion that, as the Board was satisfied that the milling industry of that country labors under a most unnecessary and unfair disadvantage wherever the wheat crop of Canada is less than the consumptive requirements of the country, and being satisfied further that this disadvantage is due to the tariff discriminating in favor of the American manufacturer of flour by imposing a duty of 50 cents per barrel on American flour, whereas the duty on American wheat is 15 cents per bushel, or equal to 71 cents per barrel, thereby making it impossible for the Canadian miller to compete with his American rivals; he it

Resolved, That as the principle of the Canadian tariff is avowedly to protect the Canadian manufacturer, and as it markedly fails in this particular, this Board do memorialize the government to rectify the injustice by at least equalizing the duties on American wheat and flour, so that the American miller will not have an absolutely protected advantage from the operation of the Canadian Tariff.

This motion is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.—*Miller's Journal*.

Promoting Manufactures in New Towns.

One of the favorable signs of the times is the formation of merchants' and manufacturers' associations in several young and growing towns, especially in the west, to aid and encourage the erection of manufactories and other enterprises calculated to enhance the growth and prosperity of the town. These associations, says the *American Machinist*, are the natural outgrowth

of the competition among towns to secure the locating of new productive enterprises, when their projectors are ready to accept the most favorable offers of aid.

In some instances a fund has been raised to advertise the advantages the town offers, and a spirit of progress has been stimulated that is not likely to die out. The desire for new manufacturing establishments is common to all enterprising towns, as their advantages are generally recognized, but in most localities the citizens have adopted no co-operative and efficient plan to promote them. What is needed is organization of merchants and manufacturers, with the definite end in view of increasing local productive industries. Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are mostly too conservative to aid new manufacturing developments. Their efforts are almost wholly directed to the protection and advancement of industries already established.

Another benefit that should follow the organization of merchants' and manufacturers' associations in young, progressive towns is a watchfulness tending to prevent municipal extravagance. The opposition of such associations to bond the towns excessively for all sorts of so-called improvements and to squander a large part of the proceeds, thus involving heavy taxation, would carry vastly more weight with the people than the opposition of political cliques, whose motives are always open to suspicion. Most of the older and larger municipalities have become so loaded with taxes, through insufficient attention by businessmen to public affairs, that there are few inducements for new manufactories to locate within their corporate limits. The worst feature of the situation is that a new era of public economy can bring but slow relief, as a large portion of the money raised by taxation must go to pay interest upon bonds issued to support previous extravagance. It is to new towns, unincumbered with such burdens, that new manufacturers will turn their attention. No special exemption from taxes is needed, but a general exemption of all classes of industry and all property from excessive and unnecessary taxation. Towns having natural advantages, and that furnish aid to new manufactories at the outset, and take early measures to prevent burdensome taxes, are the ones that will enjoy solid and lasting prosperity.—*Industrial World.*

Russian Influence in Persia.

Whatever may be the result of Russian influence amongst other Asian peoples, there appears to be some prospect of serious interference on the part of Russia with the importation of British goods into Persia. Mr. W. J. Dickson, Secretary of Legation at Teheran, in his report on the trade of Persia states that the only Russian railway scheme at present under consideration is the old one for a line from Resht to Teheran. This concession has recently been extended to prolong the line to the Persian Gulf. But, in the meantime, the Russian Government has issued a prohibition against the transit of all foreign goods through the Caucasus—a blow at the prospects of the project which renders it doubtful whether the concession, otherwise so important, will be practically

available. British goods, being deprived of their transit through the Caucasus, will still have to seek other routes which, owing to the condition of Persian communications, are practically non-existent; while Russia, by monopolizing the Caucasus route, will certainly succeed in monopolizing the trade with Northern Persia also. Under these circumstances, there seems nothing for it but surrender at once to Russian competition, or else for some Western Company to obtain a concession for the improvement of the traffic in Southern Persia, so as to render access independent of the Caucasus. A French engineer has, it appears, projected a series of canals, and there are other schemes under consideration; but the former would take time, and the latter are too local, and require funds, which do not seem to be at all ensured.—*Ex.*

Canadian Shipbuilders.

The Trade and Navigation Returns for the fiscal year 1883 contains lists of the vessels built and registered at Canadian ports, their number, description and tonnage. The total craft built in the twelve months numbered three hundred and sixty-six, of an aggregate tonnage of 73,756 tons. Of these forty-four of 6,629 tons, were steam vessels and three hundred and twenty-two, of 66,947 tons, sailing vessels. Among the steamers, 38 were screw boats, 4 paddle and 2 stern-wheelers. Among the sailers, there were 12 ships (17,880 tons), 20 barques (20,410 tons), 8 barquentines (3,125 tons), 3 brigs (791 tons), 19 brigantines (4,115 tons), 235 schooners (18,514 tons), sloops, barges, etc., 25 (2,174 tons). These were distributed over the various provinces in the following proportions:

STEAM.			
Nova Scotia	4 of	94 tons.	
New Brunswick	4 "	82 "	
Quebec	6 "	285 "	
Ontario	22 "	4,497 "	
Prince Edward Island	— "	— "	
British Columbia	8 "	1,671 "	
SAIL.			
Nova Scotia	195 of	37,132 tons.	
New Brunswick	72 "	19,926 "	
Quebec	27 "	4,990 "	
Prince Edward Island	13 "	3,730 "	
Ontario	12 "	766 "	
British Columbia	2 "	403 "	

The port showing the greatest amount of shipping built is St. John, N.B., viz.: 54 sailing and 2 steam vessels, total tonnage 15,627, mainly, as it appears, ships and barques. Yarmouth, N.S., comes next, 3 steam and 28 sailers, 10,073 in all. Then Windsor, N.S., 6,039 tons; Halifax, 4,175; Quebec, 4,086 tons; Charlottetown, 3,730 tons; Cornwallis, N.S., 2,715 tons. The Ontario list, as has been seen, consists mainly of steamers. Sarnia and Hamilton built one each, of 1,296 and 929 tons respectively; Owen Sound two of 992 tons; Toronto six, of 637 tons.

Four of the provinces have sold to other countries shipping to the value of \$506,538, viz.: one screw steamer of 883 tons, valued at \$65,700; 14 barques, worth \$181,556 equal to \$16 per ton; 6 barques for \$105,146; the remainder being brigs, brigantines, schooners, etc. New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec, in the order named made sales of these products of their shipyards.—*Monetary Times.*

American Flour in Canada.

A recent Toronto letter says: An effort is being made by Canadian millers to have the duty on wheat from the United States to Canada lowered. Considerable competition is felt by them now from the American millers, who send their surplus flour over here and sell it for what it will bring on the Canadian markets. If the Canadian millers bring in wheat here they have to pay a duty equivalent to 75 cents a barrel, while the duty on flour is only 50 cents a barrel. Owing to the difficulty Canadian millers experience in getting sufficient wheat here to meet all demands, and the drawback in the way of getting it from the northwest, they are obliged to import from the United States. Thus it will be seen that the American exporters who send flour to Canada are in a much better position than those who produce that staple in their own country. For the past four years the millers have been endeavoring to persuade the Canadian government to take off the tax on wheat, or at least a part of it, and place them on an equal footing to compete with the American millers. But the government has refused, and the discrimination against our own millers goes on.—*Northwestern Miller.*

Confidence in Self.

Rely on yourself, take it for granted that you can accomplish your plans. Never say I "can't"—they are ignoble words. He who does not feel within himself a power to conquer fate is not a man in the true sense of the word. Of course it is a misfortune for him, since he can never be any benefit to himself or anybody else. Heaven help the woman who marries him! Somebody says, "Oh I don't like these self-conceited folks!" My friend, self-conceit and self-confidence are two qualities as different as light and darkness; and though the self-conceited man may not be the most agreeable of companions, we infinitely prefer him to the creeping, cringing, craven spirited fellow who is never ready for an emergency, and who, like "Uriah Heep," spends his life in trying to be "umble." The man who says "I will do it"—who says it from his heart and means it, too—who bends his whole energy to the work, almost always accomplishes it; and then people call him lucky and successful, and all that sort of thing, when, in fact, his luck has been brought about by his own persevering efforts and by his own confidence in himself. Fortune detests cowardice; and the man who will not be conquered by trifles is her prime favorite.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

Integrity, Fidelity and Skill.

In every class of business the princes of the trade are the men who begin with nothing and who look around on all the attainments of their age with the gratulation that they have been dependent for their success and prosperity upon their own integrity, fidelity and skill. And the circumstances of the commencement of active business life should not be regarded as a reason for regret or a cause for sorrow, for there is no other process less painful or harassing which will so surely stir up the gift which

may be in a man and bring out for circulation and use the veins of gold which may be imbedded in his hidden mines. If he be faithful, honest, honorable, his early straitness of condition will be an everlasting blessing. It is a soil which will yield to appropriate cultivation the richest and most lavish fruit. But it will involve care, thought, labor, purpose and unshrinking honor to prevent its becoming not merely a perplexity in occupation, but a poison to the soul.—*U. S. Economist.*

Wood Pavement in London.

At the last ordinary meeting of the session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in London, on May 28th, Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., president, in the chair, the paper read was on, "Wood Pavement in the Metropolis," by Mr. Geo. H. Stayton, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

The author directed attention to the nature and extent of the various wood pavement in the metropolis, and to a comparison of the results obtained. The aggregate length of the streets of London was 1,966 miles, of which, excluding 248 miles in course of formation, 1,718 miles were thus maintained by various authorities, namely:

Macadam	-	-	573 miles
Granite	-	-	280 "
Wood	-	-	53 "
Asphalt	-	-	13 1/2 "
Flints or gravel	-	-	798 1/2 "

The existing area of wood pavement was 980,533 square yards, and its estimated cost £600,000. Not more than 4.38 per cent was east of the city or south of the Thames. The method of construction adopted by the author was described and illustrated. His practice was to set out the levels of the channels so as to allow a rise to the crown of the road equivalent to 1 in 36 above the mean channel-level. The inclinations of the channel should not exceed 1 in 150, and numerous street gullies should be provided. An extra cost of 4 per cent for gully was money well spent. The foundation of the Chelsea pavements consisted of a bed of concrete 6 in. deep, composed of 5 1/2 parts of Thames ballast to one part of Portland cement; the entire cost for materials and labor, when completed, was 2s 3 1/2 d per square yard. The use of old broken granite as a substitute for Thames ballast, although cheaper, was not recommended. Concrete made from that material was less homogeneous than pure ballast concrete.

The greater part of the wood pavement in London was composed of rectangular blocks of yellow deal. Before adopting wood pavement the author inspected the various kinds of pavement then laid, and came to the conclusion that a plain but substantial system was the best. The blocks were 3 in by 9 in by 6 in, and were specified to be cut from close and evenly grained well-seasoned and thoroughly bright and sound Swedish yellow deals (Gottenburg Thirds). The author knew no more suitable wood in the market which so satisfactorily stood the wear of traffic and atmospheric changes. Of hard woods, pitch pine took a high place in point of wear, the ascertained annual vertical wear of the section in King's Road during four and a-half years being 0.055 in only. Neither elm nor oak blocks would withstand the atmospheric changes to

which street surfaces were exposed; larch would probably take a high position, but the available supply was limited. In many pavements the blocks had been dipped in a creosote mixture; in a few instances they had been creosoted or mineralized, but at least one-third had been laid in their natural condition. The ordinary dipping process was of little value as a preservative, but might be utilized as an external discoloration for inferior blocks. The author had tried creosoted blocks, but experience had convinced him that they were not more durable than plain, that their surfaces were less clean, that the system was 20 per cent. more costly, and that it tended to produce premature internal decay. The wood pavement in Chelsea required forty and one half blocks per square yard; they were laid upon the concrete in their natural state, with the fibres vertical, and with intervening spaces 3/4 in wide. The joints were filled with cement grout composed of three parts of Thames sand to one part of Portland cement; they were kept parallel by means of three cast-iron studs fixed in each block, which rendered the pavement firm and steady until the grout was thoroughly set. A top-dressing of fine gritty material completed the work. If practicable, traffic should be excluded from a newly-laid pavement for at least one week after completion. The result of five years was convinced the author that the plain system comprised all the essentials of a sound pavement; that it provided a quiet and smooth surface for vehicles, and safe foothold for horses; that the cement joint adhered to the wood, effectually resisted wet, did not unduly wear below the wood surface and thereby allow dirt to accumulate in the joints, neither did it displace the blocks. The net cost was 10s 6d per square yard, and but comparatively slight repairs had been found necessary. The blocks were originally 5-87 in deep, but their present average depth was 5-22 in in King's road, and 5-60 in in Sloane street, their probable life being seven and eight years respectively.

It was strongly urged that local authorities should adopt measures for ascertaining the weight of traffic before laying down wood, that great discretion was necessary in accepting tenders for construction and maintenance, and that no reasonable expense should be spared in supervision. On the whole, the author submitted that wood pavement was economical and convenient, that notwithstanding many failures the modern system had achieved a fair amount of success, and that there was no apparent reason why its use should not be extended.

The paper includes tables and statistics showing the first cost and annual cost of various wood pavements, the comparative vertical wear of wood in various streets as reduced to a traffic standard, together with the ascertained and estimated life of the blocks.—*Industrial World.*

Prices of all kinds of East India coffees have for a long time past been about at bottom, and although they have been in moderate request all along, but little anxiety has been shown by buyers to lay up a large stock. It now looks as if there would be an upward turn of prices, and those who have supply will not part with it readily until the crop prospects are more settled.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The new time table on the M. & N. W. R. took effect on Tuesday last. They now carry a daily mail from here west as far as Minnedosa which will be a great convenience to all the towns along the line.

The crops along the line of the M. & N. W. R. look well and a large yield is anticipated. Market quotations are: wheat 90 to 95c; oats 23c; barley 30c; eggs 20c; butter 15 to 18c; potatoes scarce and wanted at 75c.

The Marquette Planing Mills have been leased by W. McBurney, who will manufacture all kinds of sash, doors, mouldings, etc. This mill is the largest west of Winnipeg. Mr. McIlvanie will have the management.

Captain Burnett left on Monday for Westbourne with a crew of men to fit up Mr. Pratt's steamboat for this season's navigation on Lake Manitoba. The boat leaves this week with a party of government engineers who are going to the north end of the lake to lay out timber limits.

The stock of Campbell & Fulton, furniture dealers, was sold *en bloc* by the creditors on Monday by public auction, and was bought by W. J. M. Pratt, who subsequently re-sold it to Mr. Broadfoot, of Scaforth, Ont., who was a creditor. Mr. Pratt was \$300 ahead on the transaction.

The Bell Telephone Co., of Canada.

ANDR. ROBERTSON, President. C. F. SISK, Vice-President
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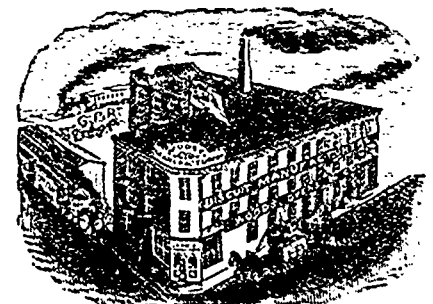
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(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after May 12th, 1884, Trains will move as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	3:45 p.m.
10:00 " Portage la Prairie	1:15 "
1:25 p.m. Brandon	10:00 a.m.
7:00 " Broadview	2:30 "
11:40 p.m. Regina	10:15 p.m.
1:30 " Moose Jaw	8:20 "
9:15 a.m. Swift Current	12:15 p.m.
3:40 p.m. Maple Creek	7:15 a.m.
7:45 p.m. Medicine Hat	3:00 a.m.
8:55 a.m. arrive Calgary leave	2:50 p.m.

Two trains a week will run west of Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays and Thursdays, with Sleeping Car attached, for Calgary. Returning train will leave Calgary Mondays and Thursdays, and arrive at Winnipeg Saturdays and Wednesdays. Daily trains will run between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw.

Going East	Going West
7:43 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	16:15 a.m.
10:00 p.m. Rat Portage	12:45 a.m.
3:16 a.m. Barclay	7:25 p.m.
2:05 p.m. arrive Pt. Arthur leave	8:15 a.m.

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	5:13, 8:00 p.m.,
9:55, 11:35 a.m.,	Morris	2:05, 5:30 p.m.
11:40 a.m.,	Gretna	3:45 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Manitow	5:30 a.m.

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9:30 a.m., arriving at Ston. Mountain 10:30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10:55 a.m. Leave Saturdays at 2 p.m. arriving Stonewall at 3. Return same day, leaving Stonewall at 1:30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 5:40 p.m., returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, and Wednesdays at 7:10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8:50 a.m.

- † Daily.
- ‡ Daily except Mondays.
- * Daily except Saturdays.
- ¶ Daily except Sundays.

Trains move on Standard time.

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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.

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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.

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