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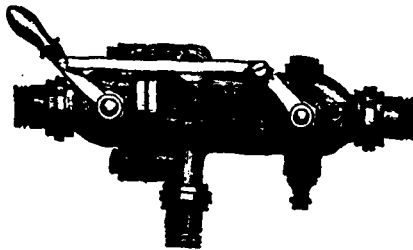
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Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,  
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All Kinds of Machinery.

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Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters  
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**ONLY RELIABLE**

preparation of its class made.

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**FIRE EXTINGUISHER,**

It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada  
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PRICE \$35. Will last for years.

Contracts for either supplied with promptness and  
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**Fruit and Oysters**

ONTARIO APPLES  
by the Car Load.

Grapes, Pears, Crab Apples

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Post Office Box 820.

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AGENTS FOR

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MONTREAL.STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of  
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JUST ARRIVED, all

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

Having a large line of Buggy Dusters, Lap  
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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-  
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Raw Furs and Leather.

Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and  
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STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

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**Hardware AND Metals**

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Celebrated Roasted Coffees.

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

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40 lb. boxes

New Valencias, Elmo Raisins  
and Currants.**AT WAREHOUSE,**35 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,  
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

NO. 50

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

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

— STRATTON is building a blacksmith shop at Brandon.

J. H. FRASER, miller, Nelson, is building a mill at Morden.

SHUTE & BARRY, hotelkeepers, Port Arthur, have gone away.

E. W. NORTON fruit dealer, Port Arthur, has been closed by sheriff.

J. A. BROWN has opened a livery, feed and sale stable at Neepawa.

SUTTON, HALEY & LAFFERTY, bankers, Nelson, are giving up business.

HALEY & SUTTON, general storekeepers, Nelson, are removing to Morden.

BROWN BROS, tins and hardware dealers, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

W. A. ALLEN, liquor dealer, Manitou, contemplates moving to another point.

D. N. EMBRES, general storekeeper, Mountain City, is offering his business for sale.

OLE BRAND, hotel and storekeeper, Port Arthur, has sold out to Bowly & Blanchard.

J. T. CAREY, lumber dealer, Emerson and Manitou, is about to sell out his Manitou branch.

SHAW & MASTERMAN, commission and produce merchants, Winnipeg, have assigned in trust.

THE partnership existing between Quail & Scott, merchants, at MacLeod, has been dissolved.

J. D. HANNAFIN has commenced business at Prince Albert as commission merchant and auctioneer.

G. W. McLAREN, dealer in drugs and stationery, at Morden and Nelson, intends to close up his Nelson branch.

HENDERSON & HANSON, hotelkeepers, Port Arthur, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Hanson.

THE partnership existing between Cable & Cozens, carrying on business as ranchers, in the district of Alberta, has been dissolved.

HOWELL & SCARRY, Selkirk, have completed their beautiful little steamer the "Millie Howell," and intend using her during this fall, for conveying shooting and fishing parties to different parts of the lake.

THE partnership existing under the style of Millar and Campbell, carrying on business as hardware merchants, at Moosomin, has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by Millar, under the firm name of Millar & Co.

THE annual election of the officers of the Portage Milling Co. took place at Portage la Prairie last week, with the following result: James McLenaghan, president; Dr James Cowan, vice-president; and Chas Hay, manager and secretary.

MR. F. FREDERICKSON, of Selkirk, in company with some other gentlemen of that place have for some time back been experimenting on the canning of Lake Winnipeg white fish, and our representative has been informed by him that he believes he has now succeeded. A fish canning industry would certainly be a valuable one not only for Selkirk but for the whole province.

A NEW Winnipeg journal devoted to the interests of the English speaking Catholics of this country and named the *Review* has made its appearance, and asks for patronage. It is to be hoped that it will have better success than the  *Herald*, a sheet published in the same interests about three years ago, and which had a few months of a very sickly existence.

As announced in our wholesale report, coal can now be had in this city in car lots on track at \$9 for anthracite and \$7 for Pennsylvania bituminous. What will be the lowest figure of the fine western coal from the Galt mines we probably do not know yet, but we may with safety assume that we are going to have cheap fuel this winter. Wood fuel will no doubt receive a heavy knock from these reduced coal prices, and poplar over \$3.50 a cord or tamarac over \$4 will doubtless be unsaleable stock.

THE report in our last issue on the recent frost in some portions of the Northwest has since been corroborated by farther reports from different districts. Southern Manitoba has escaped with almost no injury, as has also the country from Winnipeg and Selkirk west to Brandon. West of Brandon some damage to late grain has taken place, but the trouble has run in streaks, affected only the latest of the grain, and the aggregate damage will be trifling compared with the enormous yield. Another week of the present fine weather will put everything out of further danger.

THE first issue of the *News*, a Winnipeg evening daily journal, published by Messrs Thompson & Dennis and others of the staff of the defunct *Times*, made its appearance on Saturday last, and announced itself as an independent organ. It is a seven column folio sheet, and judging by its initial numbers, has commenced with a fair advertising patronage. In many respects the first issue showed signs of hurry in getting it out, and from a literary standpoint was below the recognized standard of Winnipeg dailies, and certainly far short of what its publishers are able to produce, if they will put forth the effort. The absence of telegraphic reports was one marked feature, which is certainly better than publishing clothes-line messages as has been done in the past. We have no doubt but the boys will improve, and we wish them every success.

## Business East.

## ONTARIO.

John Thorp, tobacconist, Toronto, is dead.  
 Rogers & Co., grocers, Toronto, have dissolved.  
 Chas. Weidman, grocer, Toronto, has suspended.  
 John Leary, miller, Peterboro, has assigned in trust.  
 Harry Walsh, hotelkeeper, London, is out of quinness.  
 Bowman & Co., grocers Georgetown, have sold out.  
 George B. Kirk, shoe dealer, Port Hope, has assigned.  
 Hall & Orr, livery keepers, Chatham, have dissolved.  
 Dumas & Moses, agents, Wallaceburg, have dissolved.  
 Hugh Mustard, miller, Wyoming, has been burned out.  
 George Gordon, M.D., Wardsville, is moving to Chatham.  
 W. J. Wood, shoe dealer, Embro, has assigned in trust.  
 Robert A. Ashbaugh, hotelkeeper, Hamilton, has sold out.  
 Kirby & Jordan, general storekeepers, Arthur have assigned.  
 Kilgour & Blackwell, cabinet makers, London have dissolved.  
 Harvey & Co., general storekeepers, Meaford have dissolved.  
 Stewart & Montgomery, machinists, Toronto, have dissolved.  
 The Canadian Hosiery Co., Beeton, have assigned in trust.  
 Tilt & Hall, painters, Chatham, style now is Tilt, Hall & Co.  
 G. R. Phillips, grocer, Dundalk, has sold out to Chas. Spence.  
 Wm. Weiler, shoe dealer, Preston, has sold out H. Foreman.  
 S. J. B. Wright, carpenter, St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.  
 Fisher & Irvine, blacksmiths, Harriston, has assigned in trust.  
 James Dunfee, grocer, Port Hope, has sold stock by auction.  
 Alexander Cameron, shoe dealer and grocer, Beaverton, is dead.  
 Richard Haigh, bookbinder, Hamilton, has bailiff in possession.  
 Thalia E. Gordon, druggist, Wardsville, is moving to Chatham.  
 Angus Cameron, dry goods dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.  
 Robert Evans, grocer, Exeter, has sold out to A. E. Rosenberger.  
 L. W. Dean, fruiter, Woodstock, has sold stock to Jas. Glascott.  
 C. M. Newmans, grocer, Wingham, has sold out to Heary Hiscock.  
 Geo. L. Phillips, cabinet maker, Camlachie, is asking an extension.  
 John Young & Co., commission merchants, Toronto, have assigned.  
 J. F. Lyon & Co., perfumers, Toronto. J. F. Lyon of this firm is dead.  
 Thomas Stephens, general storekeeper, Denbar, has assigned in trust.

Bowers & Nickel, tailors, Toronto, are offering to compromise at 50c on \$.  
 Scott & Co., dry goods dealers, Chatham, have compromised at 60c on the \$.  
 H. D. Johnston, general storekeeper, Mount Elgin, has sold out to Hallman Bros.  
 J. Broom & Son, dry goods dealers, Toronto, are offering to compromise at 50c on \$.  
 Wells & Gordon, iron founders, Orangeville, have dissolved; John Gordon continues.  
 Wm. Kennedy & Sons, foundrymen, Owen Sound. Wm. Kennedy of this firm is dead.  
 James D. Mulholland, general storekeeper, Clyde, offered his stock for sale by auction on 31st ult.  
 Larmonth Bros., general storekeepers, Fitzroy Harbor, have dissolved, George Larmonth continues.  
 Bryce, McMurrich & Co., wholesale woolen merchants, Toronto and Columbus, have sold their mills at Columbus to F. A. Clarry.

## QUEBEC.

Wm. Home, broker, Quebec, is dead.  
 John Kidd, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.  
 F. R. Labonte, butcher, West Farnham, was burned out.  
 E. Guenett, grocer, Levis, has had stock damaged by fire.  
 Desire Guay, general storekeeper, Bafford, has assigned.  
 Louis Labonte, hotelkeeper, West Farnham, was burned out.  
 Felix Gougeon, grocer, St. Henri, has called a meeting of creditors.  
 Dominique Dupuis, carriage dealer, St. Jean Chrysostome, is away.  
 Labell & Frere, dry goods merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Alex. Seniez, general storekeeper, Roston Falls, has compromised.  
 Louis Riendeau, general storekeeper, Otter Lake, has assigned in trust.  
 Cardinal & Co., tailors, Montreal, have dissolved, Napoleon Cardinal continues.  
 Elie Mingernon, general storekeeper, L'Ange Gardien, has been demanded to make an assignment.  
 J. A. Bouthiller, general storekeeper, Longueuil, has been demanded to make an assignment.  
 James Donnelly & Son, wholesale dry goods merchants, Montreal. James Donnelly of this firm is dead.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles F. Dorman, grocer, St. John, has assigned.  
 W. F. Fowler, general storekeeper, Grand Fall, has assigned.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

B. Ryan, harness maker, St. John's, petitions to be declared insolvent.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Chas. R. Inglis, liquor dealer, Halifax is dead  
 S. C. Northrup, tailor, Yarmouth, is selling off to close business.  
 R. C. Cann & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Digby, have dissolved.  
 Brightman & Calhoun, grocers and bakers, Amherst, have assigned.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Leonard Morris, stationer, etc., Summerside, is asking an extension.

## Commercial Summary.

While the general trade situation, as reported this week in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, continues to be favorable, there is less to be said of the indications as to permanence in the increased activity shown. In addition to what has been said of the improvement in textile lines, the demand for pig iron at Philadelphia, and generally west of the Alleghonics, except at Cleveland, has shown some gain. In the east this is not the case, and while there may have been some improvement in the inquiry, there is none in price or demand. Dealers in eastern markets are inclined to the opinion that unless the competing southern furnaces are cut off by finding ample markets nearer home, or by higher freight rates, eastern pig irons are not likely to advance much higher as irresponsible reports have mentioned. The mill owners have avowed the intention of putting rails up to \$30 per ton. \*Wool sales continue large as compared with last year. Dealers are stiff in their views, which tends to check operations. Some manufacturers are inclined to look for a reaction, but there are no special reason apparent for it. Notwithstanding the continued strength in eastern dry goods market and the upward tendency of prices, some manufacturers continue to curtail production. There are others making preparations to enlarge their output. The strength of prices in leading lines continues. A special to *Bradstreet's* from Providence yesterday says that the improvement noted three weeks ago in the demand for wool and woollen cloths is not fully sustained. Some of the manufacturers of medium grades find a falling off in orders this week, but hope it is only temporary and consequent on the season and change to goods of different weight. In grocery staples, sugar has shown an improvement, but tea and coffee are still behind last year. Dairy products are improved and higher. Wheat has been somewhat stronger at times since the severe depression of the two preceding weeks. The small advance made has served to check exports and stop business sufficiently to indicate that, however short the crop may be foreign consumers are not yet ready to assist in a material advance. In north Minnesota and Dakota it is believed that a two-thirds crop will be harvested. Spring wheat farmers are better able to hold their grain this year than last, and in view of the short crop it is expected that they will market no more than compelled to. The demand for money at Chicago, St. Louis and at San Francisco is tight, considerably less than a radical increase in the demand for merchandise would warrant. There were 146 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 180 the preceding week, and with 169, 126 and 110 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 82 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 8, a decrease of 11. *Bradstreet's*.

# Cheese Factories!

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

**Furnishing and Equipment**  
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

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

# North-Western Planing Mills

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

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

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

**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 BIGGINS STREET.  
JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

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# PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

**GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.**

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

# City Roller Mills.

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

# ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:  
Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra  
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,  
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOREARD ST.,  
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# PARSONS & FERGUSON,

# Wholesale Paper Dealers

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

## MANITOBA'S LANDS.

It is customary with eastern journals which profess friendly feelings towards Manitoba to talk of the Province in a patronizing manner, much the same as a man would "chuck" a youngster under the chin and compliment him upon his smartness. Our worthy contemporary the *Monetary Times* occasionally adopts this tone of flattery, and always with the clearly conveyed idea that the Prairie Province is still a ward of its elder brothers and should have its wants interpreted and attended to by them. In its issue of August 28th the *Times* treats Manitoba's claim to ownership of its own lands in this manner, but with considerably more than usual of a lecture upon the injustice and naughtiness of its claim. Our contemporary seems to have a firm conviction that Manitoba never had any right legal, equitable or otherwise to these lands, and that the claim put forward is simply an unwarrantable demand for what Canada as a Dominion has a perfect right to. The *Times* has a word of commendation for the limber-backed Premier of our province, and is pleased at his recent admission at Portage la Prairie, that Manitoba's claim was not a legal one; but considers his placing it as an equitable one a piece of pure communism. We are sorry that the utterances of Mr. Norquay should cause so much annoyance to our contemporary, and we venture the assurance that outside of the ring of loafers and parasites, who depend upon that gentleman's political trickery for their living, few if any in Manitoba would be surprised, much less annoyed at any statement he might make, let it contain the rankest treason, or indicate the most truculent toadyism. On no subject has Mr. Norquay had wider scope for his versatility of opinion than on our lands, and he has made full use of his opportunities, from picturing Manitoba as a plundered province, "driven into confederation at the point of the bayonet," to selling her interests for a few thousand dollars, to scatter among his hungry following. We can assure our contemporary that opinions from our premier have but little weight here, and their sincerity is about as much relied upon as the weather predictions of Wiggins.

Only in one position is he trusted, and that is while clatching the provincial treasury box, he shouts with all the gusto of an enthusiastic orangeman his "No Surrender."

But we shall trouble ourselves no more about Mr. Norquay's opinions or admissions, and lend our attention to the principles of strict justice (1) upon which the *Monetary Times* disposes of Manitoba's claim for its lands. Of course the old land dicker between the Dominion Government and the Hudson's Bay Company has to be fallen back upon, and the inviolability of the latter's claim to ownership of the lands of the Northwest is thus set out by our contemporary.

"The Company held its land in free and common socage. It could have no better title. Wild talk of impeaching this title has sometimes been indulged in. Mr. Cauchon, when Commissioner of Crown Lands for Canada, put his name to a wild-goose report, in which the claim of the Hudson Bay Company to its lands was questioned; but the Government of Canada never ventured to bring into court a case where defeat would have been certain in advance."

How different are these statements from those of the Canadian Press generally before the annexation of the Northwest to Canada? From one end of the country to the other the claim of the Hudson's Bay Company to northwestern land ownership was ridiculed, and legal men of the highest standing then and since have expressed the opinion that the Company's title was valueless. The hon. William McDougall, who had much to do with the negotiations which ended in the compromise, which the *Times* calls a purchase, has never moved from such an opinion and has never looked upon this so-called purchase in any other light than that of a compromise. Notwithstanding the sneer of our esteemed contemporary about "the wild talk of impeaching this title," we are not prepared to accept its *ipse dixit* upon the matter, but hold that Canada's claim to northwestern land ownership is founded upon a compromise of a title, the validity of which Canada never admitted. Perhaps that gives Canada a complete legal title to Northwestern lands, but we certainly do not admit that it furnishes one, the equity of which is beyond question.

But let us admit that the title of the Dominion to the northwestern lands is beyond question and that Manitoba's claim is without foundation in any way. If for argument sake we do so, we are asked by

the *Times* to look upon the title of Canada in the same light as we would an individual title on landed estate. In fact that the British Parliament has sanctioned and the Crown has granted a title to one-third of a continent, to be administered, if the receiver deems it right, without any consideration of the interests of the people who shall settle in and develop the resources of the same. Such is the ground assumed by our contemporary, which expresses regret that any allowance of money in lieu of lands should have been made as follows:

"One consequence of this settlement made in lieu of lands, will be that other provinces in the North West will in future make similar claims, and the difficulty of refusing them will be enhanced by this transaction."

Even admitting the Dominion title to our lands to be beyond question, the *Monetary Times* can find by looking over the Courts of Great Britain and Ireland that titles such as the Dominion possess are not free from financial burdens which may be increased as circumstances develop. For instance, the title to church lands vested with individuals and corporations carried certain pecuniary obligations to church incumbents, and scores of cases could be cited where these obligations have been increased by the decisions of British courts on the simple grounds of increase in value of the lands thus held. We have no reason to infer that northwestern lands were ceded to the Dominion upon other terms than that they should be used for the benefit of the people of the Northwest, and that the people should share in any increasing advantages their possession conferred. We prefer clinging to this as the spirit in which the Parliament and Crown of Great Britain conferred the ownership of these lands, believing as we do that the Imperial Government desires that all British colonies should be governed in the interests of the people; and not that these lands were granted for each succeeding Government at Ottawa to parcel out among its favorites, supporters and hangers-on just as it felt inclined.

But let us look at the ownership of northwestern lands from a Canadian national point of view. The very form of Government which we uphold dictates that equality should be one of the principles strictly adhered to in the Dominion. Yet how can we have equality with each province possessing its own lands except

Manitoba. While it is thus denied this privilege allowed to all others its equality does not exist and it is simply a colony of the Dominion. Does Canada desire a repetition of the blunder of English land ownership in Ireland? If so, the Dominion is taking the best possible means to reach that end. Denied this and other rights conceded to all other provinces, Manitoba must naturally drift into the position of the Ireland of Canada, and continue to be the heart of Canadian discordance and the nursery of the feeling which will in time bring about that rupture which will disperse all the hopes and dreams of a great Canadian nation. Prevention is always better than cure and much more certain in its workings. It is not too late for the Dominion Government to apply it yet.

The *Monetary Times* is altogether too commercial in its estimate of a Government's ownership of lands. It has evidently concluded that its rights are the same as an individual's and equally absolute as to the disposition of property owned. It must broaden its views on the matter, for at the very foundation of Canadian liberty lies the principle that a Government can hold no property except in trust for the people, to be administered for their benefit.

### RELICS OF THE BOOM.

Evidences of the days of boom have not altogether disappeared from the Northwest, although we would like very much to make ourselves believe that they have and that every vestige of our days of folly had vanished. It is true that within our trade circles every thought of a return to days of inflation has been rudely dispelled and the only remnant left is the few grumblers among our merchants who complain of the small but nevertheless profitable trade they are doing, and compare it with the hopes they built up some four years ago. But even this lingering relic is in a great measure a stock argument for that class of people who pretend that all the days of good things are in the past and that only the husks of former happiness are left. Such people we believe would have some other past and dissipated joy to mourn over, had we never had a boom, and it merely supplies a want they would be bound to hunt up somewhere else.

We may also safely conclude that boom has been thoroughly cleaned out of the

minds of the real estate men. The few who have managed to totter along till now under the load they assumed three years ago are too dispirited to put any faith in new schemes of inflation, and talk now only of hanging it out until the natural progress of affairs enables them to unload some of their burden. Tax sales, foreclosed mortgages and other little blistering annoyances have swept away the other horde of speculative dreamers who at one time imagined themselves capitalists of some consequence, and now the City of Winnipeg does not contain 100 of the 3,000 speculative loafers who in the fall of 1882 still lingered around the scene of their dissipated hopes, as pilgrims do around the shrine of some adored saint. They are gone, and even the wounded heart of Mr. Boniface has in a great measure recovered from the laceration caused by jumped board bills and disappointed hopes.

But if all the froth of boom days has disappeared from among us, we must not fool ourselves with the belief that every relic of our craze is gone. No, the relics left are now tenaciously held to in circles where there is capital enough to place the holder beyond the reach of financial ruin. Few people care to acknowledge their business blunders, but when a man's blunders have brought him to insolvency he no longer has any reason to hide them, and the whole world may now know if it chooses to inquire the folly of our ruined speculators. But we have our loan companies and other financial organizations and even our banks, which have their capital locked up in boom relics, and by none of them are blunders acknowledged. Unsaleable real estate in Winnipeg and other Manitoba towns is burdened with hundreds of thousands of dollars of encumbrances which will never be realized from it, but which are lashed to it so firmly as to place it out of the market as a commodity for sale. Our banks too have many a thousand dollars locked up in hot house growth undertakings of boom days, and all the capital thus buried is charged by those who have invested it as a sort of blanket mortgage upon the progress of our city and towns. Long purses may stand long and heavy strains, but they sometimes snap.

To be plain upon this subject, the impecunious fools of our boom have all been exposed, and no doubt some of them have learned a lesson of value from their fol-

ly. But the folly of our wealthy fools has not yet been exposed, although it is quite possible that time will yet accomplish much in that way, and on the other hand time may through some freak of affairs allow these fools a chance to transfer their blunders to greater fools than themselves. Be that as it may, we must admit that boom relics have not all passed from among us, and where the capital is strong behind them they may be preserved for many years in our midst.

### THE INTERIOR.

Under this heading the *Free Press* of yesterday treats of the proposed visit to the Northwest of the new Minister of the Interior, and suggests that the hon gentleman should avoid the blunders of his predecessors in office by making a much more minute search for discontent than any of them did. This advice if interpreted aright is good and sound, but if we are to infer from it that where the mouthing of demagogues is loudest, there is most to redress, Mr. White is liable to get very sadly misled. There are a hundred and one little matters of detail which if improved need not interfere seriously with the policy of the present Dominion Government, but which would be of great value in promoting the welfare of all here, and the development of trade in particular. This far Mr. White is bound to look into the wants of the country, and he need have no difficulty in discovering these if he will only make his enquiries at business men and other settlers who are not looking after political billets from either Grit or Tory administration. If he is led around by a horde of office holders and hunters of either party he may expect to get on the wrong track.

About the coolest piece of impudence in the *Free Press* article is the wish expressed that Mr. White will in the Northwest follow the advice of the *Toronto Globe*. The *Press* should finish its wishes by asking that the hon. gentleman follow the example of the *Globe* by staying at home, and sending out some blockheaded representative or correspondent who would lie like a thief about the whole country, and direct every line of his stupid scribbling towards its injury. Perhaps such a policy would suit both *Globe* and *Press*, and furnish the political capital which promises to be very short after Riel is hung.

As above stated Mr. White can discover a hundred little necessary reforms not at variance with the policy of the Government and by the time he has hunted these up we have no doubt but he will go home satisfied that great changes are necessary in this policy. He will learn that spoon-feeding is not exactly what Manitoba wants, and that if the diet is persisted in the spoon will be heavy enough to crack his own official crown, otherwise his skull is by far too thick, even for one entrusted with an Ottawa portfolio.



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 Etc., Etc.  
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**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

There has been nothing very remarkable in connection with the monetary affairs of the city during the past week, except that in commercial circles the movement has been unusually smooth. The fourth of the month falling on Friday made somewhat of a test of the solid state of trade finances, and the absence of protests or other irregularities was very encouraging. The month opened with an improved demand for mercantile discounts, but not enough to make anything like a strain upon the banks. The circulation of money being rather free, there was very little demand among small traders for accommodations of any kind, and this prevented the calls upon the banks being as large as they might have been. There can be no doubt but altogether there is a feeling of confidence in connection with commercial finances, which has not existed for two years previously, and a state of affairs is being reached in which a lowering of discount rates would not be out of place. As yet there has been no change, and rates are first-class paper 3 per cent, ordinary at 9 to 10 promiscuous and one name 10 to 11 and in rare instances 12. In real estate mortgage loans business has not yet livened up much. There have been a few applications for city loans, but while harvest lasts there will be but few calls from the country, still agents look forward to quite a business being done this fall and winter. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent., but the latter may be considered a nominal quotation in the meantime.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

During the past week affairs in city wholesale circles have been moving along in a very satisfactory manner. Business has been quite active in most lines, although in a few there is a quiet feeling while harvesting lasts. The staple lines of goods of every day consumption have been in good demand, and sales of these have about kept pace with the business done during the latter half August, and the volume has been remarkably steady. In season goods matters are still active, and wholesalers give very satisfactory reports. Still the aggregate sales of last week were not quite up to that of either of the two preceding ones, and there has been a hanging off on the part of purchasers which can only be accounted for by the dull cloudy weather we have had, and the fear that unfavorable weather might set in before harvest is finished. In lines dependant upon building and out door contracting, there is still some movement going on, and although there is not the volume of business done that could be wished, there is enough activity to make quite an agreeable contrast to the slow feeling which was general during the early part of the summer. Taken altogether the wholesale trade of the city has been moderately active and steady during the week, and everything has been moving on a sound and solid footing. The report from collections is even more satisfactory than that on sales. There are no complaints from anywhere, and only the lines which are affected by harvest operations report cash slow in movement. Friday was the 4th, and the results of the day were very encouraging. Reports of

payments varied from 75 to 95 per cent. of the paper falling due being met, and the average would be about 85 per cent., while the remaining 15 was with scarcely any exception promptly attended to renewal, so that no report of a protest or even an irregularity in mercantile paper was heard of. Such a report coming before a bushel of the harvest has come to market augurs well for ease in financial affairs during the coming winter. It is needless to say that traders generally are in a very hopeful state, and a couple of weeks more will clear away any anxiety which is still felt about crops being safely gathered in.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

The past week has been rather a slow one in this trade, sales being low and far between except in binding twine and such material. One or two binders have been called for, but the bulk of the farmers are so busy harvesting that country agents have seen but little of any of them during the week. The report on collections is something similar, and returns have been exceedingly light, but not more so than might be looked for at this time.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

In this line business has been moderately active and steady all week, sales showing quite a respectable aggregate. Shipments of fall and winter goods are still going on lively, and keeping houses busily engaged. Collections are reported unusually good, the week's returns being one of the best and freest from irregularity since 1885 opened.

**CLOTHING.**

The report from this branch is very encouraging so far as sales are concerned, although the aggregate for last week is something below that of the previous ones. Still business is steady and active, and still further improvement is looked for as soon as the harvest is in safe. The collections falling due have not been heavy, but they have been met with wonderful promptitude.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

In this trade business during the past week is reported to have continued very fair, the volume of sales made in that time being up to very fair average, although perhaps not quite so heavy as on the preceding week. The principal trading still doing is in staple lines, but the demand from the country has not been quite so active this week. In the city the retail trade has brightened up some, there having been a very brisk demand towards the end of the week. Collections are reported to have been rather slow.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

In this branch of trade business during the past week was fairly good, the aggregate of sales made in that time being considered up to a very fair average, with prospects of a good demand keeping up.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

From this trade the report of the week is in keeping with all others from season goods lines. Sales have kept up well, and have been so little behind those of the last two weeks of August, that the deficiency is scarcely perceptible. Both staple and fancy lines have been selling freely, and a time of activity is looked forward

to during the balance of September. Collections are reported good.

**DRY GOODS.**

In this staple trade business has been steadily good during the week, and houses look forward to at least another month of steady activity. As in several other lines the sales of the week have not been quite as heavy as those of the previous one, but the difference is small. Travellers on the road report country buyers hanging off until the harvest is nearly in, and a week of cloudy weather has increased this action. There is still lots of goods required, and September sales will no doubt be fully as heavy as those of August. Collections are reported exceedingly good, and paper well met on the 4th.

**FISH.**

The trade in fresh fish during the past week has been moving along in a fairly steady way. Business is reported to have been very good, as the cool weather which has set in of late, allows dealers to move their supplies much better than previous to this. The supply of white fish is very good, and is equal to the demand, all orders received being readily filled. Sales of these are made at from 5 to 5½c in round lots, and 5½ to 6c in smaller quantities. Several shipments of fresh Oregon salmon has been received in the market, for which there is a good demand, and have been selling off at 20 to 25c a lb. There are also a few Lake Superior trout coming in, and these usually bring about 8c a lb. The fall demand for salt fish has not been as yet, and is not expected to do so for another month. Prices have not changed any, quotations being as follows:—Smoked white fish, 8c, per lb.; Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; salt fish—Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

**FRUIT.**

During the past week the business done in green fruits is stated to have been very good, orders appear to be coming in very freely from the west and the amount of sales made in that time are considered very satisfactory. The receipts of varieties such as grapes, plums, pears and blueberries still continue coming into the market pretty freely, with the exception of blueberries, which are not quite so plentiful now and generally find ready sales, but prices cannot be obtained for them owing to their perishable nature. Lemons, though the supply is light, have made a further decline in price, no doubt due to the cool weather we have been having of late, these being now selling off at from \$8.50 to \$9 a box. Oranges, with the supply also light, have stuck to their old figure and are being sold at \$8.50 to \$9 per box. Apples have also suffered a slight decline in price, the supply being received is plentiful their quality is much improved and there is a good demand for them. Cooking apples are being sold off at \$3.25 per barrel and the better grades bring from \$3.50 to \$4. Southern red onions are quoted at \$5 to \$5.50, and Spanish onions at \$7 a case. A consignment of crab apples will be on the market in a few days.

**FUEL.**

In this line the business of the past week

has been moving along in a fairly steady way. There has been some improvement in the demand lately, no doubt due to the much cooler weather we have been experiencing here of late. The principal business doing is in orders for coal for fall delivery. Sales of this are made at \$9.00 for anthracite and \$7 for Mansfield, Reynoldsville and Pittsburg bituminous, while the price of lignite has not as yet been fixed. Round ties of poplar on track are held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality, and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

## FURNITURE.

In this branch business during the past week is reported to have been very good, there having been a very fair demand from the country, while in the city matters appear to have brightened up considerably, the amount of sales turned over almost each day of the week being very much better than for some time back, and there are prospects that the improvement which has set in will continue. As yet no single car lot shipments have been made to the country. Collections are stated to have been rather slow.

## GROCERIES.

The different houses in this staple line report business during the week steady and active without any rush. Hardest operations have lessened the immediate demands from country customers, but the city trade has lived up somewhat, and made up to some extent for the country falling off. There is also a good report on collections. Prices of goods are not changed although sugars still hold firm, and coffee the same. Quotations are as follows: yellows 6½ to 7c, granulated 8 to 8½c, lumps 10 to 10½c. Coffee, are quoted slightly easier; Rio 13 to 15c, Government Java 32 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; Teas are unchanged and range Mýone gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japan 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 50c.

## HARDWARE AND METALS.

In this trade the business of the past week has not been quite so good as in our last report, especially in the heavy lines and metals, the demand for which has been rather flat. The spurt of the past week or two has fallen off considerably though in general light hardware matters were somewhat better. Prices are not firm, and there is a good deal of cutting done just now. The following quotations given can be shaded: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.10; I.C. tin plates, \$5.00 to \$5.25; I.C. tin plates, double, \$10 to \$10.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3.00 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality, bar-iron, \$ 2.50 to \$3. per 100 lb.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

In this line business during the past week is reported to have been very good. The demand from the country has kept up very well, but in the city matters do not as yet show much improvement. Collections are reported to have been very fair. Prices of goods have not made any change, quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33

to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 55c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

## LUMBER.

In this line business during the past week does not show much if any change from our last report. The improvement in the demand which set in some time back has continued but there is no great rush of business doing. In the city matters are also keeping up fairly well but prices are anything but firm, as a keen competition has been going on with heavy cutting of prices. From the country there is very little demand and there is not likely to be much activity till harvesting is over.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this branch business during the past week has been very fair. The demand has kept up very well especially from the country, but in the city matters do not as yet show very much activity, though on the whole there appears to be far more business doing now than at this time last year; while there are a good many building operations going on a much better demand is likely to crop up pretty soon. Prices have not changed, quotations being as follows: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c; - lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25 and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade business during the past week has slackened down some. There has not been such an active demand as there was a week or two ago, still although there is no great rush heard of, matters are moving along pretty steadily and there is a fair business doing. Collections are reported to have been rather slow.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this branch, business during the last week is reported to have remained in rather a quiet state, there being very little demand from either country or in city. Collections are reported to have been only fair.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch business during the past week is reported to have been rather dull. The demand having been rather slow, especially from the country, while in the city this also appears to have slackened down a little. Prices have not changed any, quotations as follows: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye, \$1.80; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50 Bisquet, Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

In the wheat market the condition of affairs are in much the same state they have been in for some time back. There is evidently no business being done and not likely to be until the new season's crops are received in the market. Dealers are looking forward to the first movement being made in about ten days or so, when there is no doubt there will be a general livening up in this business. In oats no particular activity existed last week, there being very little demand for either old or new, though a few sales were made of both. In flour business has been moving along fairly well; its yet shipments to the east are very light, and these are not of any great extent to western points. In the city matters have continued somewhat brisker, there being quite an active demand. An important feature of this market is the shipping of several car loads of flour direct from this city to Scotland, which was made last week. This is a trade which along with wheat there is no doubt will be more fully developed within the next twelve months, there being already indications that shipments will be made direct from this province to Europe without any intermediary agency. In provisions business on the whole has been fairly good during the week and in butter there is a firmer feeling, due to a decrease in the supply of the better grades, combined with quite an active demand.

## WHEAT.

In this market the condition of affairs during the past week has been the same as during several preceding ones. There is no business being transacted just now and no prospects of anything being done till the new crops are received here. Quotations for the old surplus stock are nominally as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular 65c, No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 52c; and rejected 36 to 44c.

## OATS.

In this market business during the past week has remained in a very quiet and inactive state. The demand is still very slow and the only sales heard of were a few lots of last season's oats, which changed hands at 45c. The new season's oats are being received, but the supply as yet is not very heavy and are generally sold off at from 35 to 37c.

## BARLEY.

In this market affairs seem to be making a little stir, but business as yet is very quiet, the only transactions made during the past week being a few lots of the new season's barley which was sold off at 45c.

## FLOUR.

In this market the business of the past week has been moving along in a fairly steady way, but as yet no particular activity can be observed. Shipments to eastern points are very light, while to the west these may be said to be somewhat livelier, and in the city matters have been fairly good. An important feature of this trade is the shipment of several car loads of flour direct from this city to Scotland made last week, and there are prospects of this being more developed within the next twelve months. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, as follows: patents, \$2.25; strong bakers, \$2.; XXXX, \$1.70; and superfine, \$1.30.

## BRAN AND SHORTS.

During the past week business in this mar-

ket has continued to be fairly good. The demand has kept very well and the aggregate sales turned over were up to a good average. Prices have not made any change, the quotations given being the same as in our last issue, as follows: for bran \$9 per ton on track, and for shorts \$10 per ton.

POTATOES.

In this market there has continued to be a pretty fair business done during the past week, though the demand cannot be said to have been over active and inclining to a dullness. Sales of native potatoes have been made at from 25 to 30c a bushel. There are no imported here at present.

EGGS.

In this market the business of the past week has been very good, although perhaps the volume of sales made were not quite so large as during the preceding one. Prices have not made any change, the quotations given by dealers being from 15 to 16c.

CHEESE.

The business in this market is stated as having been very good during the past week. The supply of new Manitoba has been increasing some and prices may be said to be rather weaker, although no actual change has been made, sales continue being made at from 10 to 11c. The supply of Ontario cheese is now rather limited and is being sold off at 10½ to 11c with a good demand for it at these figures.

BUTTER.

In this market the business of the past week has been very good while the feeling is firmer, due to the supply of the better grades being somewhat less, while the demand has been quite active during the week. Prices though firmer have not changed any, the quotations given by the dealers being as follows: gilt edge, 11 to 15c; medium, 6 to 8c; and for old 4 to 6c. There is still some old butter in stock, although the quantity is gradually being diminished.

BACON.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be good, although there was perhaps not quite so much activity shown in the demand as during the previous week. Prices have not changed any, quotations being as follows: dry salt 9 to 9½c rolls from 12 to 12½c and breakfast bacon 12 to 12½c.

HAMS.

The business of the market during the past week has continued very good. There does not appear to have been so much demand as during the previous week, but the amount of sales made were up to a good average. Prices have not changed any, the following figures being the ruling quotations at present, 14½ to 15c. There are no green in stock and we do not hear of any demand for them.

MESS FLOUR.

In this market business during the past week has continued to be very good, though the demand at present is rather limited, this usually being a very quiet time of year. Prices have not made any change, the following being the quotations given by dealers, namely \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

MESS BEEF.

In this market the business of the past week is stated to have been very good. The supply is good, and quite equal to the demand. Prices have not changed, the following being the ruling quotations, \$15 to \$16 per barrel.

LARD.

In this market business has been moving along fairly well. The demand has kept up pretty well, and the sales made during the week were up to a good average. Prices are the same as in our last report as follows: for pails of 20 lbs, \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

In this market business during the past week

has been rather quiet, there not being much demand, few sales were heard of. Prices are the same as in our last report at \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There was a marked improvement in feeling and a large increase in the volume of business on change during the past week. The bulls are in a majority, but there are bears who have the nerve to back their views and the result is seen in heavy deals and at times an excited feeling. Everybody expects a lively season, owing to the coming large and steady demand when the long idle mills start their wheels. Indications are that this market will soon pay the highest prices for wheat, as it always leads other markets when the mills are busy and receipts are large. As to the future of prices, however, one of our shrewdest millers said yesterday: "You never saw prices go very high when everybody was expecting and predicting a heavy advance. This is the case now. Traders here and every where are telling us that in November or December, wheat will be ten or twenty-five cents higher, but I tell you they are wrong. It is the unexpected which always happens in the grain trade. Farmers and other holders of winter wheat stopped selling, last spring, as soon as they learned that the crop was seriously damaged. They have plenty of wheat yet. I do not look for a material advance until the next winter wheat crop is known to be damaged seriously. If anything bad happens to it, there will be a sudden, heavy rise. The bear side is the side to take now. The men who sell and make the buyer carry the staff, will be able to make frequent turns and coin money while the bulls are starving."

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on change during the week ending today, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884
No. 1 hard	85	80	81	90
" 2	79	77	78	86
" 1	73	72	73	71
" 2	69	68	69	66

No. 1 hard October, closed at 80 and November at 80½c. No. 1 northern, was active, closing at 76½c for cash 75½c for October, and 75½c November. Coarse grains were quiet, and steady. corn closing at 42 to 43c, new oats at 26 to 30c, barley at 40 to 55c by sample, and rye at 48 to 52c.

MILLS.—Has been active and closed firm, with bran \$8 to \$8.50 and shorts \$10.50 to \$11 per ton in bulk.

FLOUR.—Dullness still reigns in the flour market and prices have been shaded a little all around, though the business doing is hardly large enough to call it a market. English advices indicate a growing scarcity of the Minneapolis article, and this is further proven by an increased inquiry from abroad, though the light production and low prices do not permit of much business, particularly as there is a strong demand for concessions. It is believed, however, that the trade is rapidly approaching a condition where more business will be done, though the profits must

be hard to find. The opening of the canal will not force millers to run at a loss or without a margin, but present stocks cannot last always, and when they are exhausted they must be replaced.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.50 to 4.75; straights, \$4.30 to 4.50; first bakers', \$3.60 to 3.75; second bakers', \$3.00 to 3.30, best low grades, \$2. to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1.60 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills in operation nearly held the output even last week, the only difference being a slight increase. The flour production of the six days was 70,614 bbls—averaging 11,769 bbls daily—against 68,592 the preceding week, and 104,700 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. One mill of 1,500 bbls capacity, operated by steam, has been shut down until water is let into the canal, and five are left running, producing about 11,000 bbls of flour per day. The opinion seems to generally prevail that the improvements on the canal will not be finished so that the mills can start up before the 17th inst. At that time nearly all the mills will probably be started up and run well toward full capacity for a while, as there will be none that will not have some orders ahead. The chances for any continued heavy production, however, seem a little dubious with matters as they stand at present. Millers unite in declaring the utter demoralization which has so long characterized the flour trade as unparalleled in their milling experience:

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Sept. 2.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.
Wheat, bus ..	373,510	267,680	376,640
Flour, bbls ..	241	281	195
Millstuf, tons	135	114	—
	SHIPMENTS.		
	Sept. 2	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.
Wheat, bus ..	96,320	84,560	70,000
Flour, bbls ..	70,772	71,361	55,173
Millstuf, tons ..	2,289	1,779	1,781

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Aug. 31.	Aug. 24.
No. 1 hard ..	984,426	1,022,715
No. 2 hard ..	98,240	108,235
No. 1 ..	798,343	892,356
No. 2 ..	131,616	142,661
No. 3 ..	—	—
Rejected ..	9,376	12,930
Special bins ..	472,049	483,277
Total ..	2,495,366	2,662,174

	ST. PAUL.		
	Sept 2	Aug. 26.	Aug. 19.
In elevators,			
bush ..	442,200	483,000	453,000
DULUTH.			
Sept. 1. Aug. 26. Aug. 17.			
In store, bush	1,497,500	1,942,200	2,048,200

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market opened on the first of the week with a rather weak feeling, foreign advices were heavy and reports of home markets showed a decline and under these influences prices fell off, but gradually gained strength under moderate buying based partially on receipt of winter wheat which were not considered large for this season of the year while the export clearings were moderate, and this assisted the firmness. On Wednesday some activity was noticed, the feature of the trading being the fierce raiding of wheat, corn and pork by the bears. Wheat withstood the attacks with astonishing success considering the force and continuance of the assaults, but pork and corn were pressed to a lower range. A good speculative business was transacted and the late advance was attributed to a rumor that freight room by rail for 300,000 bushels had been taken as a low rate to New York. At the end of the week the wheat market was without any substantial support and the tendency was downward. In corn a good speculative business was transacted all through the week and on the whole prices maintained a firmness. Oats were rather quiet and dull, and in pork trading was fairly active, the offerings were fair and the demand moderately active.

On Monday the wheat market opened rather weak but gradually gained strength under moderate buying and a good business was transacted on speculative accounts. The export clearings were moderate and this assisted the firmness. In corn the speculative offerings were liberal at the opening and prices declined, but rather later on under a better demand, influenced some by the advance in wheat, finally closing steady. In oats trading was quiet and dull. Pork was fairly active but rather weak at the opening. Later on the market was stronger and prices rallied and ruled comparatively steady to the close. Closing quotations were as follow :

	Aug.	Sept.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.79½	\$0.79½
Corn .. .. .	43½	43½
Oats .. .. .	24½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.75	8.77½
Lard .. .. .	6.17½	6.20

On Tuesday the wheat market opened lower and ruled firm until noon, but after that began to show weakness and under increased pressure to sell prices made a farther decline. The visible supply increased considerably and the receipts were quite free at the principal receiving points. Foreign stocks were also reported to have increased greatly since the last statement. In corn the feeling was stronger, notwithstanding reported large increase in the visible supply, which was attributed to cool weather and fears of frost. Oats were steady and pork was fairly active, but prices fluctuated greatly, the offerings were fair and demand moderately active. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78½	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	43½	42½
Oats .. .. .	24½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.80	8.90½
Lard .. .. .	6.17½	6.22½

On Wednesday the wheat market ruled stronger and a good speculative business was transacted, New York advices, showed considerable strength and advance at that place, and to this the local advance was largely attributed. There was a good speculative buying on eastern, and some demand on foreign account. Receipts of winter wheat were smaller and this acted as an incentive for buying, and "shorts" at one time were noticed to cover freely. In corn an active business was transacted in futures, but there was a rather strong pressure to sell a good deal of corn bought the previous day, having been unloaded, besides rather free offerings from other sources, and prices declined. Oats were rather slow and dull there appearing to be a lack of orders. In pork, trading was quite active, and prices gradually advanced and ruled comparatively steady to the close. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.80	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	42½	41½
Oats .. .. .	24½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.70	8.77½
Lard .. .. .	6.17½	6.22½

On Thursday the wheat market was unusually quiet during most of the session and fluctuations were slight. Outside orders were few and far between, and there was not enough life at the opening to induce local operators to do much, and who only appeared to be watching and waiting for development. New York advices indicated firmness and slightly better prices, and this caused a slight flatter, an advance resulted but lasted only temporarily, the feeling quickly relapsing into former quietness. In corn the speculative demand was good, "shorts" feeling inclined to cover. Foreign advices were firm and the inquiry fair, and prices were advanced. Oats were dull, and in pork a moderate trade was reported. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.79½	\$0.81½
Corn .. .. .	42½	39½
Oats .. .. .	24½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.62½	8.67½
Lard .. .. .	6.22½	6.22½

On Friday an active business was transacted but a weak and unsettled feeling pervaded the wheat market, and prices ruled lower. Foreign advices quoted dull and weak markets, home markets were all lower, and the influences were generally of a weakening character. In corn a good speculative business was transacted, "shorts" were disposed to cover influenced some no doubt by the continued cool weather. Oats were firm and in pork also a firmer feeling prevailed. Closing quotations were as follows :

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.77½	\$0.79½
Corn .. .. .	43½	42
Oats .. .. .	24½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.70	8.72½
Lard .. .. .	6.22½	6.25

On Saturday there was considerable life in the grain markets and the volume of business was larger than usual. Wheat was very active all through, but towards the close the tone was

one of exceeding weakness. Corn opened at a very strong advance which continued strong to the close, pork was stronger and higher. Closing quotations were as follows.

	Sept.	Oct.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.76½	\$0.78½
Corn .. .. .	44½	42½
Oats .. .. .	24½	24½
Pork .. .. .	8.77½	8.82½
Lard .. .. .	6.22½	6.27½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The local stock markets during the past week do not show much change from our last report. Some of the principal bank stocks are a shade lower, while others as a rule have stuck to their old figures. Towards the end of the week the market was very dull, loan and savings bank stocks showed very little change and miscellaneous stocks were quoted quiet. The following table of the closing bids of Aug. 26th and Sept. 2nd will indicate the tone of the market.

	Aug 26.	Sept. 2.
Montreal .. .. .	202	201½
Ontario .. .. .	108½	108
Molson's .. .. .	—	—
Toronto .. .. .	186	186½
Merchants' .. .. .	114½	115
Commerce .. .. .	127½	127
Imperial .. .. .	125	—
Federal .. .. .	96	96½
Dominion .. .. .	201	200
Standard .. .. .	115	114½
Hamilton .. .. .	124	124
Northwest Land .. .. .	40	40½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain markets during the past week ruled dull and unchanged since our last report, business has been extremely quiet and values have varied but little, while the stocks in store show a further decrease. Wheat has continued very dull and there appears to be really nothing doing just now. Oats were somewhat improved there having been a fair amount of business done, with prices firm towards the end of the week, although lower prices are anticipated as soon as the new crop begins to move. In provisions business continued fair, and if anything somewhat better than last week. In better there was a good demand for old, all in the local market was purchased for shipment, with the exception of one lot. Choice grades are in light supply and wanted. Altogether the movement in meats generally was quite free during the week, there was a good demand for them and prices remained firm.

WHEAT.

In this market business continues dull quotations are nominal at \$2 to \$3c for No. 2 fall, and \$0 to \$1c for No. 3; No. 1 spring at \$7c, No. 2 at \$5c; and No. 3 at \$2c. A mixed car on the track sold during the week at 70c for goose, and \$5c for No. 2 spring.

OATS.

In this market a fair amount of business was done in cars on the track at 33½c. Towards the end of the week some holders were asking 34c, though sales were made at the former figure. Lower prices are anticipated as soon as the new crop begins to move.

BARLEY.

Nothing doing as yet. Prices continue nominal.

RYE.

In this market there is nothing doing, and prices are only nominal.

## PEAS.

Nominally unchanged. The first load of new was received in the market and sold at 62c, at the end of the week.

## POTATOES.

Steady and unchanged. Large lot are moving at 50 to 55c, but there is nothing doing in car lots. Offerings were not so large and the market is steady.

## EGGS.

The supply continues plentiful and the demand is not so large. Prices are about the same as those of a week ago, large lots being at 10½ to 11c.

## BUTTER.

There has been a good demand for old butter during the week and all in the local market has been purchased for shipment except one lot. Prices paid were 3½ to 7c, the latter being for best packages. Sales of store packed have been made at 11½ to 12c, the latter being for good lots. Choice dairy has been selling to the city trade at 14 to 15c, and store packed at 12 to 13c. Choice grades are in light supply and wanted.

## CHEESE.

Continues in fair demand at unchanged prices, 5 to 8½c for good to choice lots. Factory-men are firmer owing to the advance in Liverpool.

## PORK.

In this market stocks are low, small lots of heavy mess are in good demand at \$13 to \$13.50

## BACON.

Continues to move more freely. Long clear has been selling in case lots at 6½ to 7c. Cumberland in steady demand at 6½ to 7½c for small lots. Rolls scarce, not many offerings, quotations nominal at 9c. Bellies scarce and wanted at 11c.

## HAMS.

These have been in good demand at 11 to 12½c for smoked, and 12 to 12½c for canvassed.

## LARD.

In this market the demand has been good, fair sales were made of small lots of choice at 8½c in tierces, 9c in tubs, and 9½c in pails.

## APPLES.

Continue in plentiful supply and are selling at \$1.50 to \$2 per barrel for choice, and \$1 to \$1.25 for medium, with poor as low as 80c.

## POULTRY.

Not much doing, chickens and ducklings are about all that are offering, the former are selling at 45 to 65c and the latter at 60 to 80c.

## Cutting Prices.

It is a truism in business that trade is always dull on a falling market. As long as prices have a tendency downward, that long will there be no great activity in trade. It ought not, perhaps, be inferred that prices tending lower cause dull trade so much as lower prices are a result of partial stagnation in business. When trade gets a little dull, one dealer thinks to give it a little stimulus by announcing "great reduction" in prices. Temporarily, the effect is good, but his competitors are in self-defence compelled to meet his figures and they do it; and sometimes, generally, indeed, go a little better. The result is to create a distrust among buyers, that formerly your goods were too high or that you must have made enormous profits if you can sell at present rates, while, ere long, it is discovered that in spite of prices made so low that little or no margin is left, trade still continues dull. But let it get to be understood that prices are on the advance and trade at once "picks up."

The retail merchant hastens to buy to get the advantage of the prospective rise, while consumers also purchase freely with a view to saving money in the event prices should go still higher.

Another thing, when trade is dull price is no object to the buyer. He may be offered an article at 50 cents on the dollar, but unless he can sell it, it is worthless to him. But when trade is brisk, stiff prices are not in the way at all. He knows he can sell out at a profit, and that is all any merchant asks. So it don't pay to cut prices just for the sake of making trade a little lively. It may do for a time, but it is an artificial stimulus, and as such does not and cannot promote a healthy and vigorous commercial life.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

## Failures.

The failures of the first half of the year were 6,004, as compared with 5,510 for the same period last year, an increase of 494. The liabilities, however, for the first half of the present year, show a marked decline, amounting to seventy-four millions, while they were one hundred and twenty-four millions for the first half of 1884.

These figures show a marked decrease in the amount of liabilities between the two periods compared of fifty millions. This is the only pleasant feature about the statement. What these failures mean may be readily left to our readers—competition, over-production, heavy business expenses, and a small amount of trade. They also mean capital destroyed and consumed. And how does this come about? The manufacturer sells to the commission house or to the jobber, and the jobber to the retailer, and he to the consumer. The consumer does not pay his bills in consequence of lack of work and money, the retail dealer cannot pay his, nor the jobber his, and the manufacturer, too, finally, goes under. Thus a series of failures occur which are linked together. This loss of capital is a kind of hard and unwelcome equalizer of the wealth of the world. It will not do to suppose that all these losses have occurred through rascality or improvidence. Many of the debts were contracted honestly with the best intention of paying, but failure to obtain work and sell goods, and a general shrinkage of prices, adversity of one kind or another, fires, unfortunate accidents, and the like, have prevented debtors from paying, and so this gloomy mountain of losses appears.

First of all it may be remarked that these losses are borne by capital. They do not come out of the man who has nothing. It is also true that somebody gains by this transfer of it. The consumer gets the most of it in the end. Yet he would be a much happier man if he could pay his bills as in former times, and keep them within reasonable limits, rather than accumulate them, and finally square accounts by not paying at all, or by paying a portion. Anyhow, he gets what others lose. If he did not, then, in many cases, he would starve or subsist only by the charity of others. These losses, however, extend to all kinds of business, and affect all classes in manifold ways. The indebtedness of the consumer, as we remarked, is to the retailer.

His indebtedness is largely to the jobber or to the banks, or to friends who have loaned him money. The jobbers' indebtedness is to the commission house or the manufacturer, or to banks. With the commission house the loss is essentially of the same character as that of the jobber. With the manufacturer his indebtedness is to the banks and to the owners of raw materials. If this raw material be owned by the sellers, they are the losers. If sold on commission, then the loss finally extends back to the farmer who owns the wool, to the planter who owns the cotton, and to the pig iron manufacturer, and so on all around. Thus the losses which we are now sustaining are distributed in a general and wonderful way, and, of course, in many instances are severely felt. While this is true, they would be felt far more severely if distributed otherwise. The banks probably of all classes of losers can best afford to lose, because in the main the losses come out of a surplus which is accumulated for this very purpose.

The cheerful side of this dismal story is, if we can fairly say that it has a cheerful side notwithstanding these heavy losses, the wealth of our country is constantly augmenting. The balance sheet of every year shows a goodly set of figures on the right side, and so long as they are on the credit side we need not despair and lose heart, and believe that the country is "going to the demeriton bow-wows." We can survive these heavy losses a while longer. It cannot be said, by any stretch of imagination, that they are cheerful to contemplate, nevertheless we are making progress. We are surely adding to our wealth, and therefore abundantly able to bear the losses, heavy as they have been.

Messrs. Dunn, Wiman & Co. say in their semi-annual report, that it "would be manifestly unsafe to regard the diminishing importance of the failures as a sign of a return to more prosperous times, so much disappointment having been experienced in the past. Predictions, apparently well founded, have been so utterly discredited by the events, that he would be a brave man who would now undertake to prophesy an early return to a better state of things. For, notwithstanding that all the elements of great prosperity are in sight, and that conditions more or less favorable exist in almost all departments for the profitable prosecution of business, yet the one thing wanting seems never to be attained, and the seasons go by, in which the almost universal report is dullness, want of profit, and prospective depression. Yet it is impossible to conceive that this state of things should become chronic, in a country like this, while everything favors an improved condition. Therefore, it would not be surprising if, with the lessened indebtedness which it is our good fortune to report, there should follow a conclusion that business has a much more hopeful prospect just now than for some years past."—*Banker's Magazine.*

## Wrought Iron Direct from the Ore.

The numerous direct processes which have been patented and brought before the ironmasters of the world differ materially from that now introduced by Mr. Wilson. He has suc-

In the Wilson process the conditions of the ordinary puddling operation are very closely approximated. Iron ore, reduced to a coarse sand, is mixed with the proper proportion of charcoal or coke dust, and the mixture fed into upright retorts placed in the chimney of the puddling-furnace. By exposure for twenty-four hours to the heat of the waste gases from the furnace, in the presence of solid carbon, a considerable portion of the oxygen of the ore is removed, but little or no metallic iron is formed. The ore is then drawn from the deoxidizer into the rear or second hearth of the puddling-furnace, situated below it, where it is exposed for twenty minutes to a much higher temperature than that of the deoxidizer. Here the presence of the solid carbon, mixed with the ore, prevents any oxidizing action, and the temperature of the mass is raised to a point at which the cinder begins to form.

Then the charge is carried forward by the workmen into the front hearth, in which the temperature of a puddling-furnace prevails. Here the cinder melts, and at the same time the solid carbon reacts on the oxygen remaining combined with the ore, and forms metallic iron; but by this time the molten cinder is present to prevent undue oxidation of the metal formed, and solid carbon is still present in the mixture to play the same role, of reducing protoxide of iron from the cinder, as the carbon of the cast-iron does in the ordinary puddling process. It has been said that the cast-iron used as the material for puddling contains about three per cent. of carbon; but in this process sufficient carbon is added to effect the reduction of the ore to a metallic state, and leave enough in the mass to play the part of the carbon of the cast-iron when the metallic stage has been reached. — *Mining and Scientific Press.*

### Railroad Dividends.

Even the best railroad lines are now experiencing a great shrinkage in their net profits. Those who are dependant on them for living feel the effect of the diminished returns keenly. How long this state of things will continue no one can foretell. The causes are by no means obscure. The hard times, diminished business, fierce competition between rival lines, account for the shrinkage. But we propose to say something concerning the nature and justifiableness of this competition in certain quarters. When the new lines were added between New York and Chicago, it was well enough known there was no occasion for them growing out of a lack of existing transportation facilities. There were enough roads to transport every ton of freight and every passenger. They had, therefore, no justification in reason, and were built simply to sell. They were gigantic speculations and nothing more. The existing roads were wise in seeing the danger and in trying to preserve the value of their properties. They sought to make rates and to abide by them. Not a very high degree of sense was required to teach the companies that if there was not business enough for all, it was better to transport what there was at a fair and uniform price, than to transport it at a loss. So combinations were formed which were justified as clearly as any combinations that ever existed. Unhappily

for some of the parties who formed these combinations, they endeavored to be much smarter than the rest, so while attempting to get all they could by virtue of this arrangement, also attempted to get more beside by violating it. We need not single out the parties who deliberately from time to time violated this arrangement. They are well known to the entire country. It was the old story over again of trying to be smarter than your neighbors in getting more than a fair share. The result was just what was clearly foreseen in the beginning. Those who entered into the combination in good faith, getting tired of the repeated frauds and deceptions practiced on them, finally withdrew from the pool and competition then began with great fierceness, resulting in the transportation of a vast number of persons and a great deal of freight at no profit whatever. This has put an end to dividends and brought things to a crisis.

The violators of the agreement now perceiving what their conduct has brought on themselves, are, it is said, desirous to restore rates and to abide by them, and this it is hoped will be done.

Railroads are no exception to other roads doing business in the world. They ought not to expect to get more than fair returns on their property, and to these they are clearly entitled. In some cases, however, they have tried to get more by engaging in stock watering and other harmful practices, and these have brought on some of the miseries from which they are now suffering.

Another mistake has been made in bonding their roads so heavily. This matter we have discussed in another connection. A large load of debt over a railroad company is a serious thing. After the panic of 1873 set in, thousands of individual fortunes were lost in consequence of heavy mortgages existing on their real estate. Having declined beyond the value of the margin there was nothing left for the owner, and the property was foreclosed and sold. Mortgages to a small extent might have been easily carried and paid out of the rents, but heavy calls proved too heavy, so all was lost. Railroad companies have been indulging too freely in the same kind of policy. They have bonded their roads too heavily, and thus subjected them to a great risk. The nature of this risk they are now experiencing. Those who are able to survive the times ought, whenever prosperity returns, to begin the reduction of their fixed indebtedness and thus be better prepared for business reversions whenever they occur, for they are likely to be repeated after brief seasons of prosperity. Much as we regret to have the bad times come, they appear to be inevitable, and the wise administrators of great corporations, like the captain of a ship, should always be prepared for a storm. One part of that preparation consists in reducing the fixed indebtedness, even of the best companies, far below the amount now existing. When this is done, they will move through times like these more easily, and will be more sure of protecting their property and sustaining the best interests of their stockholders than they can by maintaining their present course. We trust that the lessons which the present and former depression have taught will not be

thrown away by these great corporations. Persons who depend on them for an income are so numerous that a safer policy is in order. By so doing we are sure that the best interests of all will be better conserved.

### Recent Legal Decisions.

**INSOLVENT PARTNERSHIP—LIABILITY OF RETIRING MEMBER.**—Unless upon proof of fraud, the retiring member of a partnership that subsequently became insolvent cannot be held liable for any firm debts contracted after his retirement, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Penn. National Bank vs. Furness.

**NEGLIGENCE—SURVIVAL OF ACTION.**—A cause of action given by statute to the personal representatives of a deceased person to recover damages for the negligent killing of such person after the death of the wrong-doer, cannot be continued against his representatives, according to the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the case of Hegerich vs. Keddie.

**NEGOTIABLE PROMISSORY NOTE—INTEREST.**—An instrument in the usual form of a negotiable promissory note, except that it provides for the payment of "interest at 10 per cent. per annum from date until paid, 7 if paid when due," in legal effect calls for interest at 7 per cent. from date till paid, and is therefore a negotiable promissory note. So held by the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the case of Smith vs. Crane.

**FALSE REPRESENTATIONS—AGREEMENT TO ABANDON PROSECUTION.**—In the case of Geier vs. Shade the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that the obtaining of money by false and fraudulent representations was an offence which might lawfully be settled by an agreement between the parties after the institution of a criminal proceeding, and that a promissory note given to the prosecutor to abandon the prosecution of such an offence was founded upon a valid consideration.

**PROMISSORY NOTE—INDORSER'S LIABILITY.**—A promissory note in renewal of one that had been discounted by a bank was indorsed by the defendant in the case of Wessel et al. vs. Glenn (Supreme Court of Pennsylvania), for the accommodation of the maker. When the note was signed and endorsed there was a blank left for the place of payment, which was preceded by the word "at." The maker took the note to the bank, but the bank refused to take it, as there was no place of payment. He then filled up the blank after the word "at" by writing the name of the bank. The court held that this was not such an alteration as would relieve the indorser.

**MINING PARTNERSHIPS—ASSIGNMENT OF ONE PARTNER'S SHARE.**—There is no relation of trust or confidence between mining partners which is violated by the sale and assignment by one partner to a stranger or to one of the associates of his share in the property and business of the association, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Bissell vs. Foss. The court adopted the language of Mr. Justice Field in an earlier case before the same court, in which he said: "Associations for working mines are generally composed of a greater number of persons than

ordinary trading partnerships; and it was early seen that the continuous working of a mine, which is essential to its successful development, would be impossible, or at least attended with great difficulties, if an association was to be dissolved by the death or bankruptcy of one of its members or the assignment of his interest. A different rule from that which governs the relations of members of a trading partnership to each other was therefore recognized as applicable to the relations to each other of members of a mining association. The *delectus personarum*, which is essential to constitute an ordinary partnership, has no place in these mining associations."—*Bradstreet's*.

**G. D. Wood & Co's New Premises.**

The removal of the above firm from their former stand on Main Street to new premises of a totally different description on Alexander Street East, is another proof that the legitimate wholesale trade of this city no longer requires the showy front, and retail store appearance which was indispensable to all prominent mercantile concerns a few years ago. From the showy store in the Bird block, Messrs. G. D. Wood & Co. have moved to premises where convenience, increased space, and other matters, much more necessary in a wholesale business than show, have been secured. The solid block which they now occupy on Alexander Street, has a frontage of 56 feet, and one portion of the building extends back for 80 feet, while in the rear of this there is another substantial building 46 by 70 feet. As the necessities of a first-class hardware and metal house would indicate, the premises indicate solidity and strength principally, although the massive brick front, and its crowning of elaborate cornice possess their features of architectural attraction, and stamp the whole with the practical words "built for business." On the two floors of their premises the firm have altogether 15,400 feet of floor space, and with their storage warehouse on the C.P.R. track added, the dimensions of which are 40 by 116 feet, they are certainly in a position to carry a stock in keeping with the extensive and widely scattered business they do. Their new premises on Alexander Street with the brilliantly lighted offices, and heavy hardware stock room in the front street floor, the metal stock room in the rear of the same, and the general shelf goods stocks on the upper floor looks a very mart of metallic goods, and is well worthy of a visit from those who are interested in the mercantile growth of our city and province.

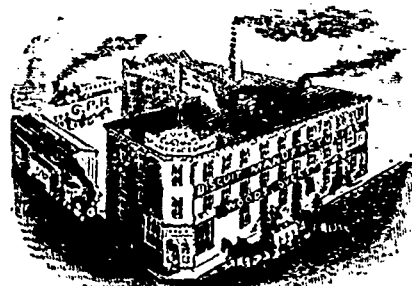
The firm of Geo. D. Wood & Co. is in reality a connection or branch from the old house of Wood & Leggat, of Hamilton, Ont., a firm of nearly forty years standing, which now ranks among the first of its class in the Dominion. The managing partner here is Mr. Geo. D. Wood, and his enterprise and energy, assisted by the experience and thorough practical knowledge of Mr. Moore, his warehouse superintendent will, we have no doubt, in time make the Winnipeg house equally as important as the Hamilton one. We wish all concerned the prosperity we desire for any firm who have done so much towards centering a first-class commercial market in the Manitoba capital.

**General Notes.**

The market for raw rubber in Boston continues easy with buyers still bearish in prices. Stocks are ample, and in view of the competition in prices of boots and shoes the rubber companies are slow about buying. Fine Para is offered at 54c, and the weakness extends to all lines excepting Africans which show a degree of firmness; fine Para is quoted at 54c.

Notice is given that application will be made for the incorporation of the Turtle Mountain Creamery Association, the objects of which are the manufacturing of butter and cheese. The amount of capital stock is to be \$1,000 divided into 100 shares of \$100 each. The business of the company is to be carried on in the county of Turtle Mountain, in this province, with headquarters at Wakopa.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FERRIS, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 301 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block Winnipeg.



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VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PLASTER.

**GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.**

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Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tarred Paper, Montreal.

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ley.

Wheat buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations,



Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. It lists train schedules for various routes including Winnipeg, Brandon, and Canmore.

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

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

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Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard Time Between Brandon and Canmore on Mountain Standard Time West of Canmore on Pacific Standard Time.

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Is the Fast Mail Short Line from St. Paul and Minneapolis, via La Crosse and Milwaukee, to Chicago, and all points in the Eastern States and the Canadas.

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

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world, 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 at the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

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The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

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The Royal Route.-Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Omaha, & Northwestern Railways.

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

Express train leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 5.60 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7.10 a.m. and 3.35 p.m.

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