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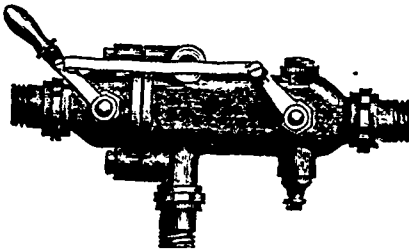
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Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

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Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,  
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Prepared specially for the ALKALINE waters of the NORTHWEST, the

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preparation of its class made.

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**Archie C. Crosbie,**

Sole Agent for the Dominion of Canada for

**THE HAYWARD HAND GRENADE**

**FIRE EXTINGUISHER.**

It is the only Grenade that is imported into Canada freight and duty paid. Indorsed by Chiefs of Fire Departments, Fire Insurance Companies, Business Houses, Hotels, and by all who have seen its practical workings.

Price \$15 a Doz., baskets included.

ALSO ORDERS filled with Promptness and Despatch. Also with

Munderloh & Co., Agts for the White Cross Line and Sole Agents for the Dominion of Canada for

**MYER'S WATCHMAN'S CONTROL CLOCK,**

Indorsed by Chiefs of Police, Business Houses and all who have used them.

PRICE \$35. Will last for years.

Contracts for either supplied with promptness and despatch.

ARCHIE C. CROSBIE,

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**Fruit and Oysters**

ONTARIO APPLES  
by the Car Load.

Grapes, Pears, Crab Apples

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Wholesale Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR

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MONTREAL.STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of  
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consign-  
ments.

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Teas in chests, half chests, caddies and 1lb fancy papers.

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TABLE LUXURIES.

Closest Prices. Samples Mailed. 75c

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EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

See my Felt Horse Blankets, Fall Lap Rugs, Frost  
Proof Whips, Maud S. and Blue Ribbon Driving Harness,  
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ESTABLISHED 1867.

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WHOLESALE

**Hardware AND Metals**

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

22 & 24 ALEXANDER STREET EAST, and  
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**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AGENTS FOR

**CHASE & SANBORN'S**  
Celebrated Roasted Coffees.

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

Boxless Fish in 5 and 40L. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisins  
and Currants.**AT WAREHOUSE,**35 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,  
WINNIPEG.

# 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. 4

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

NO. 7

## 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.

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East

JAS. E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

JAS. E. LAW has rented the Darlingford hotel at Manitou.

W. D. RUTTAN intends to open up a general store at Manitou.

B. JACOBS, fruit dealer in Rapid City, has gone out of business.

J. W. BROUTHST, printer, Neepawa, has gone out of business.

FRANCIS MCKELLER, intends erecting a photographic studio at Calgary.

GEO. NOLPH, livery stable keeper, Pembina, has sold out to one White.

MARPLES & McDONALD, butchers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership.

W. E. COWAN, dealer in drugs at Rapid City, is about to remove from there.

THE Central hotel, Portage la Prairie, has been re-opened by Ferguson.

J. B. RUTTER has opened up as a furniture dealer and auctioneer on Main st., Winnipeg.

JOHN ROWE has leased the feed stables at Morden formerly conducted by Harry Leech.

THE Glenora saw and grist mill at Rock lake, owned by Blair & Co., has been burned to the ground.

A. E. RUTLEDGE, baker and storekeeper, Neepawa, is about to give up the bakery part of his business.

THE stock belonging to the estate of Mrs. E. Chapman, fancy goods dealer, Brandon, is to be sold off to-day.

MCCLOY, CHIPMAN & RITCHIE, proprietors of the Rideout House at Rat Portage, Ont., have made an assignment.

JAMES G. HARVEY, of Winnipeg, has opened up in the grain and produce commission business on Market street.

SMITH BROS., saw millers, Turtle Mountain, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by Samuel Smith.

J. A. PELKEY, general merchant, Port Arthur, has left that town and is opening up in dry goods and clothing in Winnipeg.

HUME, DOBSON & Co., general storekeepers and traders at Farwell, B.C., have dissolved partnership. The style is now Hume, McNulty & Co.

THE proprietors of the Manitoba Woolen Mills, St. Boniface, are applying to the authorities of that town for exemption from taxation.

THE Cochrane Manufacturing Co., of St. Thomas, Ont., have moved their Northwestern headquarters from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg.

T. L. BRAY, of Bray Bros., lumber dealers, Wolsley, has severed his connection with that firm and is opening a general store in that place.

NAVIGATION on lake Winnipeg closed for the season on Tuesday last, when the Ogema arrived at Selkirk with a cargo of whitefish and two barges of lumber in tow.

It is expected that the elevator being built by D. L. McKenzie in this city will be com-

pleted in a few weeks. It will be 75 feet high, 125 in length, and 50 in width. The engine house will be brick, 20x26 feet.

WINNIPEG was startled yesterday on receipt of the news that the C. P. R. company's steamer Algoma had been totally wrecked off Isle Royale, Lake Superior, early on Saturday morning, and that quite a number of lives had been lost. It seems that the terrible accident took place during a blinding snowstorm, so that probably no blame can be attached to any person. The steamer herself, with the Alberta and Athabasca, were decidedly the finest and most seaworthy that ever floated on our American lakes. Particulars are being eagerly waited for.

ON Saturday the conventional last spike of the C. P. R. was driven away in the mountains of British Columbia, the finishing blow being given by the Hon. Donald A. Smith. This does not finish the main line of the road, but it completes the railway link between the Pacific and Atlantic provinces of the Dominion, and practically accomplishes the greatest railway undertaking ever attempted in any part of the universe. There was no flurry nor great ceremony about the driving of this last spike, and it was a plain iron one, and not forged from either silver or gold, as some enthusiasts suggested it should be.

ON Tuesday last a meeting of the joint committees of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and Winnipeg City Council with the local Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters and Mr. Taylor, a representative of eastern insurance companies, was held in the council chambers. The representatives of the City and the Board of Trade urged the reduction of premium rates in this city, and used conclusive arguments in favor of such a course. Although there was an evident determination on the part of some of the Underwriters and the eastern representative, to oppose any concession in this way, there was an utter absence of reasonable argument in favor of the ground they took. We hope the meeting may be productive of some liberal move on the part of fire insurance men, otherwise some united action of our citizens will be necessary to relieve themselves from the burden of the present system of exorbitant premiums.

**Business East.****ONTARIO.**

John Burns, grocer, Toronto, is dead.  
 R. Hasket, grocer, Lucan, has sold out.  
 H. A. Duggan, grocer, London, has sold out.  
 E. Galpin, hotelkeeper, London, has sold out.  
 C. N. Nelles, liveryman, London, has sold out.  
 W. Livingston, saddler, Thedford, has gone away.  
 J. G. Maurman, jeweler, Arnprior, has assigned.  
 T. J. Carroll, jeweler, Hamilton; stock under seizure.  
 Samuel Vivian, printer, London, has gone out of business.  
 James C. Macpherson, saloon keeper, Hamilton, has sold out.  
 Robert Walker, jeweler, St. Thomas, was sold out by sheriff.  
 James Kilgour, cabinet maker, London; called meeting of creditors.  
 Wm. Wilson, dry goods merchant, Brampton, has assigned in trust.  
 Chas. H. Wegg, carriage maker, St. Thomas, was damaged by fire.  
 Patrick Coughlin, harness maker, Prescott, has assigned in trust.  
 A. Neelands, stationery, Orangeville, has sold out to A. Gillespie.  
 W. C. Killop, general storekeeper, Consecon, has gone out of business.  
 Samuel Armstrong, general storekeeper, Egbert, has assigned in trust.  
 Wm. Kyle & Co., general storekeepers, Woodbridge; stock sold at 77c on \$.  
 Angus McKay, general storekeeper, Ripley, has compromised at 75c on the \$.  
 D. Johnston, general storekeeper, Temperanceville, has sold out to Wm. Butler.  
 Allport & Mitchell, jewelers, Toronto, have dissolved. E. H. Allport continues.  
 Graham & Brown, general storekeepers, Meaford, have dissolved. A. R. Graham continues.  
 Lottomely & Wood, general storekeepers, Nixon, have dissolved. J. N. Wood continues.  
 J. Corbet, hotelkeeper, and H. Badge, furniture dealer, Brownsville, have formed partnership as Corbett & Badge, general storekeepers.

**QUEBEC.**

Tessier & Connolly, grocers, Montreal, have assigned.  
 Pare & Trudel, builders, St. Gabriel, have dissolved.  
 J. D. Whelan & Co., lithographers, Montreal, have dissolved.  
 Auguste Cote, general storekeeper, St. Flavie, has assigned in trust.  
 S. H. May, wholesale dealer in paints and oils, Montreal, has assigned.  
 Magloire Fouruier, general storekeeper, St. Alexandre, has assigned.  
 Beauchamp & Betournay, dry goods dealers, Montreal, have assigned.  
 Labelle & Frere, dry goods dealers, Montreal, have removed to St. Jerome.  
 Florent Guay & Co., dry goods dealers, Quebec, have assigned in trust.  
 J. L. E. Merleau, general storekeeper, Fort Coulonge, has assigned in trust.

Damaso Jalbert, general storekeeper, Kamouraska, has removed to St. Jerome.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

James E. Conrad, trader, Spry Bay, has assigned.  
 James McLeod, jeweler, Kentville, has assigned.  
 W. J. Lorraine, lumber dealer, Pictou, has assigned.  
 J. E. DeWolfe & Co., grocers, Kentville, advertised to sell out.  
 Douglass & Co., foundrymen, Halifax, have dissolved, Peter Douglass continues under same style.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

C. G. Turnbull, shipowner, St. John, has failed.  
 Baker Bros, carriage makers, Woodstock, have assigned.  
 David F. Graham, carriage maker, Campbellton, has assigned.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Ohlman & Linstrom, jewelers, St. John's, have dissolved.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

Charlottetown Pottery Co., Charlottetown, advertises business for sale.

**Commercial Summary.**

The most conspicuous feature in the general tradesituation reported this week to *Bradstreet's* is a pronounced improvement in the iron and steel industries. Pig iron, even in the east, is in more general and in firmer demand, and makers are as a result waiting aside all negotiations for deliveries in 1886. Prices for pig iron are unchanged, although an early advance for best quality Lehigh irons would not be surprising. Stocks are very light. Old rails are scarce, and the nominal quotations of \$18 and \$19 do not buy them. The feeling in these trades is buoyant, and considerable confidence is expressed as to the future. Bar iron is in better demand also. Steel rails, however, have made the greatest advance thus far, touching \$32 per ton at the east and \$35 at Chicago, a gain of \$1. Orders from southern railroads have been frequent, and these with renewal and extension requests generally, while not as heavy in the aggregate as some exaggerated statements recently made concerning them, have filled up mills for the current year. The prospect is that 1886 will prove a busy one for the rail mills. Anthracite coal is fully as active as heretofore and bituminous somewhat more so. This argues well for manufacturing industries. Strikes in certain lines of the glass and nail industries continue. The movement of general merchandise is no heavier than last week, with the exception that at Chicago it is reported that seasonable lines of goods move briskly, and that with a continuance of the existing rate of country purchases another period of noticeable activity is likely to result. At St. Louis, too, dry goods are selling actively, and although the weather has checked trade generally, the volume of sales for eight weeks past has been of gratifying proportions. Cincinnati also reports a better business, especially in dry goods. Philadelphia, Memphis, Cleveland, Detroit,

Burlington (Iowa), St. Paul and Minneapolis have had a more moderate volume of trade, though of fair proportions. Continued cold weather is expected to reduce stocks and start buying from first hands. On the Atlantic seaboard there are but few new features. There is an increased call for funds, which is not as yet reflected fully by an advance in interest rates. The dry goods movement is still ahead of that at the like period in 1884, but below that of one month ago. Prices are steady. Wool sales, too, are checked, with prices firm. Wheat has been irregular under speculative influences. The market was sustained yesterday, in the face of heavy selling, only by the covering of a long line of shorts. The large receipts at the northwest are reported to be from elevators. Minnesota and Dakota farmers are busy plowing and are shipping very little grain. Corn have been firmer relatively, with a better demand for cash and small stocks. Flour is moderately firm and varies in strength with wheat. Provisions are very dull. Petroleum hangs about where it landed after the late rush upward. The export movement in grain and provisions is as light as ever, and ocean freights are very low and quiet. There has been a fair but somewhat forced distribution of grocery staples, with lower prices for tea, coffee and sugar. Dairy products are dull, except for fancy butter, and the export trade is disappointing. There were 170 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 146 the previous week, and with 205, 195 and 154 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 87 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 21, a decrease of 3.—*Bradstreet's*.

One of the greatest engineering projects of the age is the proposed sub-oceanic tunnel by which it is proposed to connect the Scottish and Irish coasts. The distance by the proposed route is twenty-one and a half miles, to be driven at a great depth owing to the remarkable trough which skirts the Scottish coasts at about a third of the distance between the shores. Sir Charles Crawford, who has given the project great study, considers that the work could be completed within eight years. He states that such a tunnel would bring the coal fields of Ayr within forty miles of the manufactories of Belfast; would make the magnificent harbor of Lough Swilly the port of call for the transatlantic liners; would bring America nearly twenty-four hours nearer England, and pour into Ireland such a vivifying stream of life and commerce as would do more to spread comfort and prosperity than decades of remedial legislation. As regards the difficulties of ventilation he thinks that air engines, daily brought nearer perfection, or electricity, now working a tramway within a score of miles of Donaghadee, or the continuous wire rope, so largely used in America, would dispense with steam locomotives. The enormous traffic which would be created it is confidently expected would easily provide the one and a quarter million dollars for interest on the expenditure of \$10,000,000—the estimated cost of the work.

# BOYD & CROWE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



MAPLE STREET,

**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.**

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**STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS**

BONDED OR FREE.

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

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

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## D. L. Mackenzie,

—DEALER IN—

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE.**

Consignments solicited and liberal advances made on same.

**OWEN ST., WINNIPEG.**

OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE.

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**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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## City Roller Mills.

**D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,**

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

**ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,**

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra  
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Office: 302 Main Street. Winnipeg

# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

## LIBERAL FREIGHT RATES

Ever since the completion of the monopoly compact between the C.P.R. and the St. P. M. & M. Railway Companies, shippers here and in the east have been on tiptoe waiting to see what kind of through rates to the east around the north shore of Lake Superior we were going to have during the coming winter. The visit of the General Manager of the C.P.R. to this country was looked forward to as the time and occasion on which this great conundrum would be unravelled, and those in expectation have not been disappointed. The General Manager has come, and he has proclaimed with high sounding words of alleged liberality the through freight rates on wheat from here to the Atlantic seaboard. We cannot do better than give the announcement as it appeared on Tuesday last in the *Free Press*:

"Mr. Van Horne, fully recognizing the requirements of the country, has decided to fix the grain rates for this winter at the very low rate of fifty cents per 100 lbs. on sound wheat and for Nos. 2 and 3 frosted 8 cents less from Winnipeg to Montreal and all points east, with a slight increase from other stations. The extent of this reduction will be appreciated when it is pointed out that the regular rate on sound wheat from Winnipeg is 62 cents; Brandon, 63 cents; Regina, 70 cents. This shows a reduction from Winnipeg of 12 cents on sound wheat and 18 cents on frosted wheat; from Brandon, 11 cents on sound wheat, 19 cents on frosted wheat; from Regina, 16 cents on sound wheat, 24 cents on frosted wheat. This heavy reduction ranges from 20 to 35 per cent. off fair carrying rates."

There is a terrible lot of news in this short paragraph, and the first item in importance of that kind is the statement that the regular rate from Winnipeg to Montreal is 62c a 100 pounds. The 63c rate from Brandon and 70c rate from Regina are also fresh items of news to the outside world, although all three may seem stale to Mr. Van Horne. That gentleman's alleged liberal reduction to 50c from Winnipeg is also news, but after discovering the full rate the reader is not astonished at this reduction, and by no means amazed at its liberality. In fact the greatest cause for amazement is the astounding coolness and unwarranted

assurance of Mr. Van Horne in laying claim to liberality, or anything that could be twisted contorted or perverted into a semblance of it. To any one acquainted with the rates at which grain has been carried to Montreal for during the last two years, Mr. Van Horne's full rates must appear the very essence of extortion, and his reduced ones a compromise between extortion and unreasonably high figures.

Let us for a minute look into this wonderful so called reduction in rates. Nearly three years ago when the C.P.R. had no Port Arthur route to compete with United States lines, the latter carried wheat from this province to the Atlantic for 56 to 62c a 100 lbs. The rate now by rail and lake over the C.P.R. is only 43c per 100 lbs, so that the liberality now being extended to the Northwest grain raiser and shipper is only 7c a 100 higher than it has been on sound wheat, on lower qualities of frozen 1c lower than the present through rate on sound grain. Somehow or other the grain shipper utterly fails to see where the liberality comes in, and we fear the poor farmer with a partially damaged crop of wheat on hand will be equally blind to the benefits conferred upon him. But of course both are only ordinary mortals with skulls far too thick to perceive the magnanimity of the brilliant and versatile General Manager of the C.P.R. We regret that we are also compelled to admit being afflicted with the same stupidity and blindness.

We believe the whole cause for Mr. Van Horne's wonderful liberality (?) can be found in the fact that he has no longer any opposition to fear. The chains of monopoly are now firmly fastened around this country, and while the General Manager of the C.P.R. holds one shackle in his hand he knows that the other connecting one will be firmly clutched by his hirelings of the St. P. M. & M. Last winter the latter road offered to receive wheat from a point in Manitoba Southwest of Winnipeg, to be carried by all rail to Montreal for 40c a hundred. This year wheat will have to go from the same place over the C.P.R. at over 50c. All this must be borne by the struggling farmers of the Northwest, for the grain buyer, like any other business man, will buy so as to have a margin after paying the liberal (?) change in freight rates. We really feel vexed that we cannot see

the liberality and philanthropy of Mr. Van Horne's new rates, and with all those who have to suffer under them, we ask that gentleman to pardon us for our blindness and incredulity.

## WINNIPEG FIRE INSURANCE.

It seems that at last there is a determined effort being made in this city to secure a reduction of the extortionate fire insurance premiums which have been paid by the people here during the past few years, and every fair minded man as well as those interested in the city's progress cannot wish other than success to the effort. Now that the City Council and the Board of Trade have joined hands in this very necessary work, we have every reason to hope that the interests of insurers will at last receive some consideration from companies doing business here, and from that collection of local agents known as the Board of Underwriters, who have managed to extort pretty comfortable livings out of a business public, who for the past three years were by no means too able to stand the pressure so persistently applied to them.

The meeting of the committees of the City Council and Board of Trade with the Underwriters on Tuesday made plain the fact that from either the underwriters or the companies no concession would be secured unless what could be forced from them. Every argument used in favor of reduced rates was met, not as might be expected with clear reasoning from an opposite point, but with some subterfuge, such as would never be expected from men claiming to understand business affairs. Not the slightest attempt was made to account for insurance premiums having risen from twenty to in some instances two hundred per cent. during the past five years, while during that time the city spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in procuring the best possible means of fire extinction and prevention. When five years ago the city of Winnipeg possessed only a volunteer fire brigade, (very good in its own way no doubt, but certainly inferior to an employed one), and when in wet weather the city's streets were little better than mud gutters, insurance premiums were in every instance much lower, and in some not one half as high as they now are, although we have now a fire brigade and equipments such as no city in Canada of the same population possesses. We have also a perfect sys

tem of electric fire alarm, well lighted and in the business portion of the city well paved streets. Our city, now that a system of rigid economy has been introduced in its finances, still spends annually over \$30,000 for fire protection and extinction arrangements. We challenge any of the local agents who form the Board of Underwriters to deny that a large proportion of these costly improvements have been made upon the distinct promises of fire insurance agents and officials that in return insurance premiums would be reduced. Now that the city have made the improvements and expenditure, we find that while they were being made premiums were steadily going up instead of coming down. We have learned that the heaviest part of our civic expenditure is annually made to protect the interests of insurance companies doing business in this city.

Mr. Taylor, the insurance magnate from the east, who was present at the joint meeting of Tuesday was careful to furnish no figures or statistics in support of the position taken by the insurance men, and when asked for figures from eastern cities to compare with those here, he bluntly refused to produce any, knowing that they would give the direct contradiction of the ground he assumed. His complaint about no salvage corps existing here, we shall assume that he put forward as a piece of that commodity called buncombe, for if he seriously meant it we should be led to believe that asses as well as extortioners have had something to do with the fixing of the exorbitant premiums we have been paying.

Insurance men are fond of talking about the moral risk assumed in their business, and that experience has taught them that in prosperous times fires are few and in times of depression correspondently frequent. As was urged by one of the Board of Trade's representatives at Tuesday's meeting, Winnipeg has demonstrated that accepting such a theory as correct, the moral risk is less here than in any city in Canada. We have just emerged from three years of the most trying kind of depression, and yet during all that time there has not occurred a fire about which there was the faintest breath of suspicion, not even in the mind of the most incredulous insurance adjuster. Further, during these three years the losses by fire have been less than can be shown in three years of the history of any

American city of the same population, and not half in aggregate what they were during our boom years of 1880 and 1881. But we suppose moral risk is only an argument for the increase of premium rates, and its decrease no guide to their reduction.

Whatever insurance men may be prepared to assert as the cause of advanced premiums in Winnipeg, the close observer outside of insurance circles cannot help noting how the number of insurance agents and their assistants have also been increasing, nor can the fact be overlooked that during all our times of depression the fire insurance agent was a prosperous individual.

It may be that exorbitant insurance premiums may be necessary to support comfortably the number of local agents we now have, but for our part we would prefer dispensing with some of them. The insurance man is not a producer, nor even a consumer beyond his personal wants. His business requires no capital invested to carry it on, and the greater his success in the same the more money he drags out of the country to go into the pockets of foreign shareholders. The insurance agent is simply a business parasite, and though he may be a necessary one, experience has shown that in Winnipeg he is an expensive one to maintain.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Without doubt the Northwest has had a heavy dose of the distinguished visitors during the past two months, and there has been this feature in connection with such visits that they have nearly all been made for practical purposes, and let us hope that they will have thoroughly practical results.

Scarcely had the din of rebellion ceased to ring in our ears when we learned that the Governor-General and the new Minister of the Interior were to be with us soon, and now that we have had them with us we learn that the season's visits is to be finished up with one from Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, accompanied by Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, and we have every reason to believe that their visit will be for a practical purpose. Assuredly when we sit down to our next Christmas dinner we will have the satisfaction, if it is any, that we have made quite a few distinguished acquaintances during the few months preceding the annual family banquet.

We must confess that like other people here we are a little flattered at the attentions paid to our country by distinguished personages, and we are specially so when we know that they come among us with practical aims. The practical tone of the farewell address of our Governor-General showed that during his stay with us he had caught right impressions of ourselves and our country, which he would not fail to employ in our favor in the future. That the Minister of the Interior has made a searching inquiry into our affairs we are compelled to accept when we consider the painstaking investigations he has made, and the man of extensive practical experience he is. We hope and believe that Sir Adolph Caron will follow a similar course, so that the Northwest will ere long be largely a gainer from the visits of our distinguished men.

But to all of them we would venture a little advice, and it is short. They come here with practical aims, and let any action they may be prompted to take from the dictates of their experience here be of a practical character. If they have met with or meet discontent, let them remember that the cure for it must be a practical one. If they have discovered existing evils let their rectification of them be of a similar character. That they have met with a great amount of discontent is beyond denial, but that some of it was unnecessary and imaginary is also true. In all changes or reforms they may attempt to introduce they should keep steadily in mind that the people of this country must be treated as self-reliant and responsible, and not as so many clamorers to whom something must be given much the same as relief is given to urgent paupers. Political justice and equality and not political philanthropy should guide them in such changes and reforms, and if they are thus guided they will bring about lasting benefits to our country. A new country is wonderfully productive in self reliance, for its development taxes the energy and brings out the self-reliant points of its settlers. By far too many of our eastern Canadians have looked upon the Northwest as a kind of protegee, whose people required a sort of patronizing care composed mainly of nursing and taffy. We hope that our distinguished visitors have discovered the fallacy of such a course, and that they now see clearly that possession of the power to work out its own resources is what is wanted for the Northwest.



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—AND—

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DRIED FRUITS,

Pure Malt Vinegar, etc., etc.

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Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls,  
Etc., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG.

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

During the past week there has been in the city the usual activity in monetary matters which characterizes the opening of each month, there has been the usual demand for discounts by mercantile houses, and the number and aggregate of trade transactions which went into paper has been fully up to an average of good times. Still the aggregate of paper of that kind now in the banks is far from being heavy, which is due mainly to the fact that during the past three months renewal paper has been steadily diminishing until now banks hold little beyond the current volume of ordinary trade demands. Demands for accommodation outside of parties possessing regular lines of discount have also been few and light, which may be attributed to the free circulation of money among small traders at present. The only extra demand for funds has been in connection with the handling of the crop, and the fact that over fifty cars of wheat besides other grain is being handled daily by parties who finance in this city, gives some index to the funds necessary for this purpose. This has produced quite a good and safe business for the banks and without it their business would be very light indeed. As yet there has been no change in discount rates, although there are mutterings among mercantile houses which are likely to break out at any time into an organized demand for a general reduction. Quotations still stand: First-class paper, 8 per cent; ordinary, 9 to 10; promiscuous and one-name, 10 to 11. Loans on real estate mortgage have been in fair demand all week, but most applications are for small amounts. Payments of interest are reported fairly satisfactory and improving. Rates have not changed and still range from 8 to 10 per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The wholesale trade of the city during the past week has been in about as healthy a state as can be expected by the most hopeful, and it may safely be said that not an actual complaint has been heard from any source. Of course there are some lines in which a falling off in sales is looked for as winter approaches, and this reduction has been going on during the week, but by no means with the rapidity which many expected to set in with November. In lines dependent upon building in particular sales have held up far beyond the general expectation, and quite a little more business is looked for before the season closes. In the season goods line a steady improvement has been going on since our last report, and some houses have been pressed a little to fill orders, while travellers on the road write home that they have difficulty in covering ground as fast as the demands of customers dictate. Evidently the sorting trade in these lines has fairly set in, and a busy time is looked for during the balance of this month. In food products and lines of every day consumption there has also been a livening up, which is doubtless sympathetic, and caused by a general desire on the part of retailers to fill up stocks for the coming winter. Altogether there has been a decided increase in the aggregate of sales for the week when compared with that of the former, and the few instances in which there

has been a falling off it is attributable to the approach of winter when a shut down is looked for. The report on collections is satisfactory in every respect, and the fourth which came on Wednesday, was in marked contrast to what we were accustomed to a year or more since. The aggregate of paper falling due was not heavy, but it was met with a regularity, which astonished the most hopeful. Less than twenty per cent. of trade paper was renewed, and we have not heard of an irregularity taking place. It is safe therefore to say that the wholesale trade of the city never was in a better state than it is at present.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

In this trade there has been scarcely any improvement in sales since our last report, the only change being a light demand for sleighs and bob sleds, which will no doubt increase as weather grows colder, and specially as snow lasts. In collections there has been quite an improvement, the volume of returns being steadily on the increase. Houses say that as the season advances the prospects of a good winter's collections become clearer.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

There has been quite a livening up in this trade, and the season's sales have fairly set in. The snow and stop of the past ten days have had quite a good effect, and calls for goods from both city and country have been rapidly increasing. Collections are reported about as satisfactory as could be wished.

**CLOTHING.**

Reports from this branch are of a very encouraging character, and in some cases rather enthusiastic. The demand for goods during the week has been heavy enough to keep houses very active in keeping pace with orders. November undoubtedly promises to be a busy month in this trade. Collections are also reported good, so that no complaint of any kind has been received.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

There has been an improvement in sales in this line since our last report, but as yet a state of real activity has not been reached. Quite a few staples are being sold now, but there has been very little demand for fancies, although some stir in that way may be expected as we are approaching the holidays. Collections are reported quite satisfactory.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

The busy state reported in this trade in our last issue still continues, and complete satisfaction is reported with the volume of sales during the past week, the aggregate reaching considerably above an average. In collections there is also no cause for complaint all going satisfactory.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

There is still a good active business being done in this branch, and last week's sales have held up far above an average. There have already been some inquiries for holiday goods, but no great movement in these has as yet set in. Sales have been pretty well divided between staples and fancies. Collections are reported quite free.

**DRY GOODS.**

There has been general activity in this staple

branch during the past week, and it now looks as if the month of November was likely to fully realize the best hopes regarding sorting orders. Travellers now on the road report country retailers purchasing freely, while in the city sales were numerous. There is every prospect of this activity continuing throughout this month, and should extreme cold weather strike the country soon, there may be some rush in overtaking orders, which in no cases are heavy in volume but are varied in goods. Collections are also reported very satisfactory, and probably freer than they have been during the past three years.

**FISH.**

The fresh fish trade of the city has livened up again the closed season being over. White fish being in season the supply has been coming in pretty freely for which there was a good demand, ready sales being made at 5 to 5½c for round lots, and 6c for small lots. After this week as navigation is closed the supplies will not be received on the market so freely until the sleigh roads are thoroughly opened up. Lake Superior trout is now out for this season. Salt white fish are selling at 4½c a lb in half barrels and smoked at 8c. The new season's salt sea fish should be on the market shortly, but as yet we are unable to give any quotations.

**FRUIT.**

In this trade business is reported to have been very good during the week, sales of apples especially being very heavy and this is expected to continue. The variety on the market is not very great at present. Apples show an advance in price owing to a rise in the east and the cold weather here. Choice winter are now quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.75 and fancy snows at \$3.75 to \$4; Valencia raisins, \$3.25; l-mons, \$7.50 to \$8 a box; California pears, \$4.50 a box; Managa grape \$3 to \$8.50 a barrel; Ontario grapes, at 10 to 12c a lb. Walnuts 20c a lb; almonds, 20c a lb.; filberts 12½c a lb; pecans, 16c a lb; peanuts 16c a lb.

**FUEL.**

Owing to the fall of snow and the prevailing cold weather there has been some activity in this trade and sales have been increasing. Round lots of dry poplar have been offered at \$2.25 to \$3 on track, and of amarrac at \$3.50 to .75. Some oak can be had but not in quantities to warrant wholesale quotations. Coal is unchanged in price: Anthracite sells at \$9 on track; Pennsylvania bituminous for \$7 delivered and Galt for \$8.

**FURNITURE.**

In this line the business of the past week shows a decided improvement on the preceding two or three weeks especially in the city, where the aggregate of sales made are very heavy. There has also been a pretty fair demand from the country. Collections are reported to have been very satisfactory.

**GROCERIES.**

This trade has shared in the general improvement which has set in, and last week's aggregate of sales show quite an increase over those of the previous week. The improvement has been most marked in the country, but in the city it has also been better. Collections are reported about as satisfactory as could be wished. No changes in prices of staple goods

are reported except in tea the new season's prices being now available. Quotations are as follows: sugars, yellow 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, lump 10½ to 10½c. Coffees, Rio 13 to 15c, Government Java 31 to 33c, other Javas 22 to 27c Mochas 32 to 34c; Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 20 to 30c, Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business still holds out moderately active in these goods, especially in shelf lines which have been selling quite freely. In heavy lines and metals matters have not been so brisk, but during the week quite a few sales were made. Collections are reported good. There are as yet no changes in prices of staple goods, but there is a nervous and upward inclination, and as soon as the new all rail freight rates from the east are published advances may be looked for. The quotations are as follows: cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.25 to \$3.35; I.C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I.C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; 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.; shot, 6 to 6½c a lb.; tarred felt, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Contrary to expectations this branch has been rather quiet during the past week and the aggregate of sales has been rather light for this time of year. The hull is looked upon as only a temporary one. Collections are reported quite free. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; American oak sole, 60c.

#### LUMBER.

In this line not much if any change is shown from our last report. The business of the season is now about at a close and there is very little doing here, although mills are still working away at some outside points. The only demands heard of has been for finishing stuff for buildings and sales of storm sash. The probability of the erection of elevators in the city is the only hope of any stir in this trade for the remainder of the year.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this line there was quite an active business during the past week, the bulk of orders filled, however, being to supply the country demand, while in the city there is also a little doing. Collections are reported very good. Prices are unchanged, though these may be considered as firm. Quotations are as follows: Linseed oil, raw 72c per gal., boiled 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb.; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; five qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 25c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$5;

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 line the business of the week is stated to have been moving along in a fairly steady way, without any particular activity. The approaching cold weather should cause some stir in this line shortly. Collections are reported as fairly good.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The activity which sprung up the week preceding this one has continued to a certain extent, a good business being reported both in the city and country, this being expected to keep up for some time. Collections are considered quite satisfactory.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this trade the business during the past week is stated to have been exceedingly dull, there being little demand from the country and nothing doing in the city. Collections are considered fair on the whole. Prices are unchanged, dealers' quotations are 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, Dehouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.50; DeKuyper red gin \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin \$6 per case; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of grain though shown to be heavier this week than the last, has not in any way tended to make any alteration in the market prices, the receipts though evidently on the increase not being large enough to have any visible effect in this way. Wheat which fell off the week before this has again commenced to come in freely, but the receipts of oats and barley are not improved. The late fall of snow and the nearer approach of winter should we think be a stimulus to the rushing forward of grain to the markets, so that a period of great activity may be expected shortly. The mills here continue running night and day, and considerable shipment of flour are being sent eastward daily. Wheat also is being shipped east at the rate of about twenty cars per day, all not required for milling purposes here going that way. In provisions business has continued fairly active all through the week, there having been a very good demand for both meats and dairy products with prices generally holding firm, though in cured meats there is a tendency to decline owing to local packing houses being now in a position to offer their own packing in the market.

#### WHEAT.

This market has not developed much change from our last report excepting that receipts towards the end of the week have been on the increase in the city while no change in prices of any grades have taken place. A few choice lots of extra grade were sold off at \$1 to \$2c, these being special figures, and the following may be taken as the ruling quotations:

No. 1 hard 80c; No. 2, hard, 75c.; No. 1 Northern, 75c. No. 2, 70c; No. 3, 65c; No. 1 regular 70c.; No. 2, 62c.; No. 3, 60c.; and rejected 45 to 55c according to quality.

#### OATS.

The receipts are still rather light, and there is little demand to be heard of. We cannot hear of any sales of car lots having been made but street receipts sold off at 25c, and these would seem to be the ruling quotations at present.

#### BARLEY.

The receipts remain light and there appears to be very little demand. Prices have not changed very much, poor to fair lots sold off from 30c and upwards, and the better qualities at 40c.

#### FLOUR.

In the city the mills are working day and night, and the principal shipments being made are to the east, quite a heavy list of car loads having been forwarded there during the week. The local trade has also been very satisfactory. Prices are unchanged, millers and dealers quotations being as follows: patents, \$2.55; strong bakers \$2.25; XXXX \$1.70, and superfine \$1.30.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS

The production during the week, owing to the mills being run to full capacity, has been in excess of the local demand, and shipments continue to be made to the east. Prices are unchanged, quotations being for bran \$9 per ton and shorts \$10.

#### POTATOES.

The business of the week was fairly good and prices if anything are firmer owing to a scarcity of supplies. Prices of car lots, however, still range from 27 to 30c.

#### EGGS.

The supply has not increased during the week, while there has been a very good business doing and prices are very firm at 25c for fresh lots, this seemingly being a figure necessary to give a fair profit.

#### CHEESE.

The demand has not been quite so good this week, sales apparently having been rather slow and prices show a tendency to make an advance. Medium qualities have gone off at 9½ to 10c, and prime lots from 10½ to 11.

#### BUTTER.

During the week there has been a fair demand for lots of choice quality, the supply of which is now sufficient to fill all wants. In medium and lower grades there has not been much business doing, sales of these having been rather slow. Prices of the higher grades are higher; sales of gilt edge were made at 22c, while the prices of the other finer qualities range from 18 to 20c; quotations for medium are 11 to 14c, and inferior 5 to 8.

#### BACON.

There was quite an active business done during the week and prices are somewhat lower owing to local packing houses offering their own packing at a less figure. Quotations are now for dry salt 7½ to 8½; smoked 9½ to 10c; rolls 12c, and breakfast bacon 12½c.

#### HAMS.

The demand has been fairly good during the week and prices are steady but likely to go down as soon as the local packers have their own packing on the market. Sales still continue being made at 13½c, with prime quality 14c higher.

#### MESS POPEK.

The demand has not been more than moderate during the week with prices at their old figures, these being \$15 to \$16 per bbl.

#### MESS BEEF.

Sales still remain rather light with quotations holding steady at \$15.50 to \$16 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand has continued fairly active during the week and prices have been steady. Sales were made at from \$2.25 to \$2.40 for pails.

LARD.

Owing to the prevailing mild weather and farmers being still busy plowing receipts of hogs are still light, but these are expected to be heavier next week. \$5 to \$5.50 is still offered by packers.

MINNEAPOLIS.

It has been a very dull week on 'change, with prices on the down grade until to-day, when advances elsewhere caused a slight reaction and a rise of half a cent or so. Receipts have been large again, and shipments were very heavy. The heavy increase in the visible had little effect here, most operators attributing it to the reappearance of the "lost million bushels" about which so much has been said. The movement to market has been light in this belt for some time, but late advices indicate that farmers are now selling freely, particularly along the northern lines, and indications are that they are tired of waiting for higher prices, or cannot hold much longer, so that receipts are apt to be heavy all the month. This indicates that the bulk of the increase in the visible will be credited to the northwest from this out and many believe that it will not show an increase for many weeks more on this crop. The argument that prices are and have been low, everything considered, is met by the claim that prices on this crop have averaged 15 to 20c higher, thus far, than they were for the same period in 1884, and that even if they go 20c higher than they are now, carrying charges and interest will eat up the increase, so that the farmers who have sold will find themselves, at the close of the season, as well off as those who hang onto their wheat to the last. The railroad yards are still full of loaded cars, but the grain men are well able to take care of it, and no serious trouble is reported.

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

	Nov. 5.			
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884
No. 1 hard	. 90	.. 89	.. 89½	72
" 1 northern	\$5	.. \$4	.. \$4½	\$6
" 2	.. 80½	.. 80	.. 80	62

Options showed but slight changes through the week, closing firm at 91c for December 1 hard and 99½c for May; No. 1 northern December, 86c, January 87c and May 96c. Coarse grains were featureless, corn closing at 41½ to 42c, No. 2 oats at 29 to 29c, rye 49 to 52c, and barley selling by sample at 45 to 75c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been weak and rather dull, bulk bran closing at \$7.50 to \$7.75 and shorts at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is nothing particularly new to say of the flour market. Demand is so dull as to be hardly worthy of the name, so far as remunerative offers are concerned, but by shaking up buyers everywhere, fighting railroads and making slight concessions, millers manage to keep their heavy production pretty well sold up. The market is undoubtedly in shape to

take a boom as soon as foreigners begin to raise bids and show a disposition to buy freely. A healthy general advance in wheat would greatly help flour, but the one-sided bulges which have occurred of late have done it more harm than good, by far.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.35 to \$5.10 straights \$4.50 to 4.75; first bakers', \$4.00 to 4.20; second bakers', \$3.25 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.15 to \$2.40, 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 93lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Under pressure of the most adverse condition of trade, the mills have begun to slacken their pace and allow the flour production to wane. The decline, however, has not yet become very marked. The stoppages looked for at the close of our report a week ago, failed to take place, and beyond a small loss in output, the operations of the week were unvaried. The total output reached 162,654 bbls—averaging 27,109 bbls daily—against 168,109 bbls the preceding week, and 150,600 bbls for the corresponding week in 1884. The production for the corresponding week last year was the heaviest on the crop. At noon Wednesday there were three mills idle, and twenty running. The latter, as a rule ran strong, and the output of the week will not be materially changed, tending toward lower figures if anything. There seems to be as much uncertainty about the mills shutting down as ten days ago. Although the millers claim that they can run only at a loss, there are several reasons why they should keep on. At present the mills have a full head of water and other facilities for running, which will undoubtedly be interfered with after cold weather sets in. Anchor ice is expected to soon make its appearance, and that usually makes, for a greater or less period the operation of the mills laborious and expensive. With a comparatively dry fall, low water during the winter is regarded as more than probable. The millers, therefore, think that it is better for them to run now, while everything is in their favor in this respect, and hold their flour, than to shut down and take the chances of low water later on. As a result, no general shutting down may be looked for before the 15th or 20th instant. There are some firms that yet have a few orders to run on, and others have begun to store a little at home. The flour market rules very dull and unchanged. The exports of flour from Minneapolis for October were 222,758 bbls, which does not include about 10,000 that went to Canada.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Wheat, bus	1,415,120	1,722,960	1,606,640
Flour, bbls	1,185	1,180	475
Mills:uff, tons	135	72	59

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.
Wheat, bus	230,720	139,440	108,640
Flour, bbls	171,320	157,747	170,453
Millstuf, tons	4,539	5,436	6,089

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	Nov. 2.	Oct. 20.	
No. 1 hard	1,778,102	1,509,295	
No. 2 hard	8,407	23,475	
No. 1	60,151	64,067	
No. 1 Northern	1,148,360	926,683	
No. 2	7,435	7,436	
No. 2 Northern	616,816	631,796	
No. 3	21,295	14,633	
Rejected	117,876	94,738	
Special bins	869,256	787,922	
Total	4,627,709	4,059,945	

ST. PAUL.			
	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.	Oct. 21.
In elevators, bush	796,000	758,000	763,000

DULUTH.			
	Nov. 2.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 19.
In store, bush	1,766,195	1,896,360	1,306,825

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market here opened weaker and below the closing figures of the previous week, the first two sessions showing a decided weakness and tendency to decline, caused by dull and weak cables, reports of an increase of 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, and an increase in the storage of wheat in Liverpool of 800,000 to 1,000,000 bushels since the first of September. At this stage "shorts" were rather disposed to cover, especially for November delivery, as the receipts coming in were rather light. A slight advance was made, but as this advance brought out free offerings, the market gradually settled back. On Wednesday the feeling was somewhat excited, trading being large and the market stronger, there being a fair demand, with apparently little wheat for sale. Rumors of more complications abroad were spread, and with French securities and consols declining, the feeling was strengthened and buying stimulated. Towards the close of the week the strength of the market was maintained assisted by the reports of wet weather and an advance of 2c. by the Minneapolis millers, although operators were rather suspicious of the cause of this advance, their receipts being large and on the increase, it being rather as a bluff to enable them to sell here. This caused some free selling, and there being a considerable amount of "long" wheat on the market and abundant offerings, prices rapidly declined. At this point a decline in consols checked the downward course, but as the offerings were liberal the halt was only temporary. In corn there was a strong feeling all through the week and prices ruled higher all round, evidently due to the unusually small receipts, wet weather and the estimated arrivals, which were smaller than for a month back. Oats were very firm each day. In pork trading was quite active, owing to a good demand, and prices made a strong advance. In lard the feeling also was firmer and prices higher.

On Monday the wheat market opened weak and declined  $\frac{1}{2}$  below Saturday's closing figure, influenced by weaker cables. This decline, however, developed a good demand, and "shorts" being disposed to cover, prices were advanced. The advance again brought out free offerings, and this, influenced by reports that the supply would show a considerable increase, the market gradually settled back and closed weak. In corn a firm feeling was developed. Oats also were firm. In pork there was only a moderately active trading, and lard was quiet but steady. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.85 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .. .. .	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .. .. .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Pork .. .. .	8.05	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .. .. .	5.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Tuesday there was a quiet feeling in the wheat market, and scarcely any outside trading, most of the business being on local account. The opening was weak and lower and quietly declined, influenced by fair offerings, due to the reported decline in the visible supply, pretty free receipts and quiet and weak cables. The decline brought out a fair local demand, under which prices rallied, but the close was lower than yesterday. In corn the feeling was stronger and prices ruled higher all round. Oats also were firm. Pork was quite active with a firm feeling, and in lard a decidedly strong feeling was developed, chiefly due to the light stocks. Closing quotations were as follows:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.85 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.87 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn .. .. .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .. .. .	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Pork .. .. .	8.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .. .. .	5.90	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday the wheat market ruled more active on speculative account, trading was large, the feeling was stronger, somewhat excited, with higher prices. The opening was easy, but there was apparently but little wheat on sale, and with a fair demand signs of strength were soon shown. "Shorts" became anxious to cover, and with good buying from various sources prices gradually advanced. There were renewed rumors of complications abroad which materially strengthened the feeling and stimulated buying. Corn was strong and prices showed an advance. Oats firm and quiet. In pork a steady feeling prevailed. Lard was firmer and higher. Closing quotations were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.87	\$0.88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .. .. .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .. .. .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .. .. .	8.25	8.32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .. .. .	5.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.95

On Thursday only a moderate business was transacted in the wheat market and the feeling was somewhat nervous and unsettled. The feeling was stronger and higher, due to light receipts, wet weather and war news, and under a fair demand prices steadily advanced. At the advance, however, offerings became quite large, one local operator being credited with

selling freely, besides foreign securities were quoted higher. Under the increased offerings prices receded, then fluctuated, finally closing  $\frac{1}{2}$  higher than yesterday. In corn a firm feeling was again developed and prices were higher. Oats were firm, and in pork and lard there was a stronger feeling, with prices at an advance. Closing quotations were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.86 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .. .. .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .. .. .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .. .. .	8.40	8.47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .. .. .	5.95	6.00

On Friday the wheat market was weak and heavy during most of the session, and with the exception of a trifling advance at the opening the tendency was decidedly down. The opening was stronger and higher, due to wet weather and a reported advance of 2c by the Minneapolis millers. With large receipts and increasing deliveries at that point, operators were rather suspicious of the advance made and under this impression commenced to sell rather freely. A considerable amount of "long" wheat also came on the market, and under the abundant offerings prices rapidly declined. Corn was somewhat unsettled and prices irregular. Oats quiet. In pork there was a fair trading but the feeling was easier. Lard moderate but steady. Closing quotations were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat .. .. .	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .. .. .	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats .. .. .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .. .. .	8.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .. .. .	5.95	6.00

On Saturday there was a moderately active business in the wheat market and prices were generally higher, but the feeling was rather nervous. Though the opening sales were at a slight decline from yesterday's closing there was a strong under current due chiefly to liberal covering by shorts, who in view of the unsettled condition of affairs in Europe and rumors of strong full combinations in the market seemed generally disposed to cover. In corn there was a sharp advance, and the speculative futures went up in sympathy, but the improvement led to free realizing sales, and under these offerings part of the advance was led. Oats were more active and stronger. Pork was quite active and at an advance closing strong. In lard there was a fair movement. Closing quotations were:

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.86 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn .. .. .	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	39
Oats .. .. .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork .. .. .	8.52 $\frac{1}{2}$	8.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard .. .. .	6.00	9.02 $\frac{1}{2}$

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The firmness of the local stock market noticed in our last report has been firmly maintained all through this week, and most of the leading bank shares show a further advance, bids for the Imperial particularly at the close being at a very high figure. At the close the feeling generally was steady. Miscellaneous stocks were steady, while loan and savings stocks were quiet. The closing bids of Wednesdays, Oct. 28th and Nov. 4th, which are subjoined will serve as an index to the tone of the market.

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4
Montreal .. .. .	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	205 $\frac{1}{2}$
do X D .. .. .	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	201 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario .. .. .	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molson's .. .. .	—	—
Toronto .. .. .	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	189
Merchants' .. .. .	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce .. .. .	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
do X D .. .. .	—	127 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial .. .. .	125	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Federal .. .. .	101	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
do X D .. .. .	98	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion .. .. .	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$
Standard .. .. .	117	118
Hamilton .. .. .	125	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Northwest Land .. .. .	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The local grain market this week has been a quiet one, very little was done in any grain with the exception of barley, which was fairly active at generally steady prices with the higher grades scarce and wanted. Wheat was neglected and tending downward nearly all through the week, with holders apparently less confident in the future and more inclined to sell if they could manage it. It oats the offerings have not been large but seem to have been sufficient, with prices rather easy. In provisions trade seems generally to have been rather quiet under the influence of small stocks. Butter receipts have been on the increase and prices have been rather easier in grain circles farmers would seem to have been offering their crops pretty freely and not holding for a rise very persistently, but it is alleged that they could not avoid selling.

WHEAT.

Has been neglected all through the week with prices bending downward, and holders evidently less confident in the future and more inclined to sell if they could manage it. No. 2 fall lying outside sold at equal to 86c here, but at the close 85c seemed the best price obtainable; No. 3 purely nominal at 82 to 83c; spring scarce and No. 2 could likely have found a sale at 87 to 88c at the close, but holders were not inclined to press sales of any sort.

OATS.

The offerings have not been very large but seem to have been sufficient with prices rather easy. Old brought 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 35c on the first days of the week but at the close was only worth 32c.

BARLEY.

Has been fairly active at generally steady prices, with the higher grades scarce and wanted. No. 1 sold at 84c; No. 2 brought 85c on cars and 75c on track; extra No. 3 sold at 67 to 68c and later on at 69c; No. 3 changed hands at 57 and 58c. The market seemed quiet at the close when the only sales heard of were in No. 3 choice at 63 to 65c on cars and at 66c on track, the latter being extra in all but color.

RYE.

Nothing doing in car lots, some sales on the street were made at 61c.

PEAS.

Very little doing, one car lot was sold by sample at 61c on track, and for an equally good sample it seemed probable that this price would have been repeated.

POTATOES.

Rather unsettled in price but offered more freely. Car lots on track were sold off at 45 to 55c.

EGGS.

The previous scarcity has continued and has led to some movement in lined, these dealers

have been taking at 17c and fresh at 20c in round lots, with all offered wanted.

**BUTTER.**

In this market receipts have been on the increase and prices appear to have been rather easier. Selected dairy has been going off in nearly all cases at 15 to 16c, but in good demand at these prices, all offered being readily taken; medium dairy and fine store-packed were slow of sale, one lot of the latter quality sold at 12c and a few small lots at 12 to 12½c, but with these exceptions there has scarcely been any demand either for local use or for shipment. Inferior has been almost nominal and receipts are accumulating; rolls have been coming in slowly and have sold fairly well when offered at 12½c for poor and 15c for choice.

**CHEESE.**

Has sold fairly well at steady but unchanged prices, fine brought 9½c and some medium went off at 7c for small lots.

**BACON.**

Very little of any sort to be had, and that held firmly. Some new long clear in small lots sold off at 7½c and some old Cumberland at 6½c; a few new rolls have sold at 9½ to 9¾c and some bellies at 11 to 12c.

**HAMS.**

These are scarce with new smoked held at 12c and old at 11c; old canvassed was obtainable at 10c but very few buyers for them appeared.

**LARD.**

Appears to have been rather less active and selling as before at 9 to 9½c for tinnets and pails, according to quantity and quality. No tierces moving.

**APPLES.**

No movement in car lots. Wind-falls sold at 75c to \$1, and good to choice at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per barrel.

**POULTRY.**

The receipts have been increasing and prices declining. Box lots sold at 25 to 40c per pair for fowl; at 45 to 55c for ducks; 6 to 7c per lb for geese; and 9 to 10c per lb for turkeys.

**Recent Legal Decisions.**

**INSOLVENT LAW—MEANING OF "MERCHANT OR TRADER."**—In the matter of Conant, noted in the *Albany Law Journal*, the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine held that casual transactions in mining stocks, independent and outside of an established business, amounting in all, in the course of a year, to about \$3,500, did not constitute a man a "merchant or trader" within the meaning of the state insolvent law.

**PROMISSORY NOTE—SIGNING AFTER MATURITY—STATUTE OF FRAUDS.**—After the maturity of a note, and while it was still held by the payee, two sons of the maker, for the purpose of inducing the payee not to pass the note into the hands of a third person, and to give further time for payment, placed their names under that of their father, already upon the note. The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals held (*French vs. Yawger*) that there was a good consideration to support their contract, which was to pay the amount of the note on demand, and that their contract was not within the statute of frauds.

**MORTGAGOR AND MORTGAGEE—NOTE—FRAUD.**—Where a note and mortgage were executed for an amount in excess of the actual indebtedness existing from the mortgagor to the mortgagee, to take up an old note and mortgage given in good faith to secure an actual indebtedness

with the understanding that upon the execution of the new note all the credits that were upon the old note should be placed upon the new note, and such understanding was carried out by the mortgagee, and in the overstatement of the amount secured there was no intent of either party to hinder, delay or defraud the mortgagor's creditors; the Supreme Court of Kansas held (*Hughes vs. Shull*) that such mortgage was not fraudulent in toto, because upon its face it secured an amount of indebtedness in excess of that actually existing from the mortgagor to the mortgagee.—*Bradstreet's*.

**Claims for Manufacturers' Imperfections.**

A not inconsiderable feature of trade in clothing wooleens is the system of making claims for rebate on account of manufacturers' imperfections, which has become so general and constant that almost all the large buyers of clothing wooleens keep a special examiner and adjuster of claims. Those who do not employ one exclusively for their own work, place the matter in the hands of professional finishers and spongers. Some of the latter are believed to be unscrupulous both in making the examinations and in arbitrating the claims, finding or making imperfections where they are really insignificant, and making the claims so excessive that a compromise is more than satisfactory to those employing them. Stories of bribery and corruption are told in this connection which cannot be easily verified, but that there is more or less irregularity, with undue loss and vexation to manufacturers, is generally admitted, and manufacturers are inclined to believe that the whole system of examination and adjustment of claims is a grievous one and permeated with much abuse. They urge that when times are good, and the clothing business is flourishing, these claims are much less than when times are bad, or, for some reason or other, buyers wish to back out of their contracts, and that the goods are often thrown back upon the mills for excuses too trivial to be inspired by any other motive than a determination to make manufacturers bear the losses of imprudent purchases.

There are, however, two sides to this question, and while manufacturers undoubtedly have reason often to complain of the onesidedness of transactions between producers and consumers in this case, there are nevertheless, legitimate grounds often for apparently large claims on the part of customers for a rebate of price. If manufacturers never sent out anything but perfect goods, there could never be any trouble of the sort complained of. But unfortunately there are frequently imperfections in cloth, either in the width or the shade or the regularity of the weave, or something else that effects its value. Manufacturers particularly fail to appreciate the reasonableness of large claims for such damage. But take an instance like the following, for an example of the effect of a blemish in cloth. A clothier buys a piece of pantalooning in hair-line stripes, but it turns out that one of the lines appears conspicuously heavy and catches the eye at a glance. It has cost him, say \$2.50 a yard and the manufacturer \$2.25 to make. The clothier makes the pants to sell for \$8, but he finds that all those

that are affected by this bad thread are passed by and he has to mark them down to \$7, perhaps \$6.50 and even then careful buyers would rather pay \$8 for the perfect pairs. Now he comes back upon the manufacturer with a claim for his loss, which may be put at one dollar, or perhaps a dollar and a quarter. There was nothing else imperfect about the pants but the cloth, and there is no other place where a claim can be made. The dollar or more must come out of the cloth, and as only a yard or a yard and a quarter are used in the pants, the claim for rebate may amount to a dollar a yard. To the manufacturer this is appalling, for it means net loss to him of 75 cents a yard. This is not an extreme example, and is as good as a hundred, while it may serve to point out to manufacturers that they are first to blame, and that the right way to avoid these "robberies" is to make or at least to send out only absolutely perfect goods.—*Journals of Fabrics*.

**Generous Hearted Drummers.**

Not long ago a train on a prominent railroad in Minnesota carried a jolly party of five St. Paul commercial travelers. They were bound to different points and whiled away the time with stories more witty than nice. In one of the passenger coaches was a wan-faced woman, neatly but poorly dressed, in whose arms was a sleeping baby. Just as the train left a small station the baby began to breath unnaturally, and in a few moments had passed away. The grief of the mother can be better imagined than described. She was among strangers and far from her home and friends. Inquiries revealed the fact that she was entirely destitute of money, and the officers of the road were compelled by duty to require some disposition of the body to be made. The story spread through the train, and then the laugh in the drummers' car was stilled, the idle jest ceased its rounds. They went into the side of the afflicted mother, and in voices gentle as a woman's tendered manly sympathy. Tender hands took the dead child from the arms which held it in their agonized grasp, while, without a word, the five put sufficient funds in the hands of one of their number. A little coffin was telegraphed for to the next station, the express charges away out on the frontier were cheerfully paid, and the mother given in the neighborhood of fifty dollars in cash.—*Hat, Cap & Fur Trade*.

**Labor Contracts.**

An interesting suit has just been entered in Pennsylvania which will test the validity and the possibility of the enforcement of labor contracts between employers and employees. Some time since the miners of J. Walton & Co., on the Monongahela River, entered into a contract with the firm, under the terms of which Walton & Co., promised steady employment to the men on the basis of 2½ cents per bushel for digging coal. The men pledged themselves to work on this basis, and to give 30 days' notice before stopping work or, in other words, entering into a strike. A very short time after the contract was made it was violated by the men, who stopped work without the notice agreed upon, and Walton & Co., now sue for damages against

about 250 of their miners. We presume there will be no question of the validity of such a contract. While it may be contrary to the policy of the miners' union, it certainly is not contrary to public policy, however much its wisdom may be questioned. It is a contract with consideration—regularity of employment on one side, and an agreement not to strike on the other side. While, therefore the contract is a legal one, being for considerations and not contrary to public policy or in contravention of law, it is exceedingly doubtful if its provisions can be enforced. Certainly the court cannot compel a specific performance of the contract—that is, cannot force the men to continue to work after they have struck—and it therefore becomes valueless so far as its intent to secure an uninterrupted supply of labor is concerned. The only remedy in the case of the violation of such a contract is a suit for damages, unless by its terms a certain proportion of the wages earned is retained as a guarantee for its faithful performance. But such suits are very unsatisfactory. Their expense is always more than is or can be recovered, so that as a rule suits have rarely been entered. On the whole, the experience of those who have been parties to such agreements is that they are of little value.

The argument is advanced by unions against these contracts that they infringe the liberty of the individual. While there is a suspicion of truth in the claim, it can be asserted that such a contract freely entered into by a laboring man is not as great an interference with the freedom of the individual as are in many cases his obligations to a trade union. The only difference is that in the one case the agreement that restricts freedom, if there be any restriction, is between an employer and employee, and in the other case it is between two or more employees. It is generally conceded by those who have examined into these questions that the tyranny exercised by a trade union over its members in many cases has no parallel, and is far more absolute and restraining than that attempted in the present day by employers over employees. —*Iron Age.*

### Sugar.

Our scientific knowledge in regard to sugar extends only to the fact that certain molecules of matter grouped in certain forms have the power of producing upon the moist surface of the mouth and tongue the agreeable sensation called sweet. Analysis shows the structure of sweet bodies but nothing more. So far as science is capable of explaining things, it often fails at the most interesting stage of inquiry, and this is the case with sweets. It fails to show why a lump of sugar is sweet and a drop of vinegar or acetic acid is sour. The point where light ceases to fall on the pathway of the investigator is that where curiosity and interest most intensely centre. Why bodies are sweet, sour or bitter can never be known. The mystery belongs to that department of the organic world not open to human research.

Of late years we have fallen into the habit of classing all sweets, with the exception of honey, perhaps, under the common name of sugar, as cane sugar or grape sugar and so on,

but really there is but one substance properly entitled to the name, and that is cane sugar, or sugar of a similar character produced from other substances, as beets, sugar maple and so on. All the other sweets, scientifically classed to themselves as glucose, are simply sweet gums, not sugars.

The true sugar is presented to us in the form of aggregated, well defined crystals, permanent under all atmospheric changes and elegant in lustre and freedom from color when well refined. It is not only the sweetest of all sweets, but one of the indispensable gifts of a wise intelligence to man. It is called cane sugar because it is produced spontaneously and abundantly in the cane grown in tropical climates. While it is impossible in the present state of our knowledge to make cane sugar artificially, it is quite easy to make the sweet substance known as grape sugar or glucose, and to make it in immense quantities at very small cost, which fact of itself is enough to condemn it as a sweet to take to take the place of real sugar. With the exception of air and water, perhaps, nature puts none of our absolute needs to us so easily as she puts glucose. The fact is, glucose is neither an essential nor a makeshift. We must have sugar to meet the requirements of the animal organization, and we can no more get it out of glucose than we can out of pipe clay. We may gratify the palate with glucose, but we cannot supply the natural demand. Were it possible to feed us on glucose alone, we should still find ourselves dying for the want of sugar—the glucose could not supply the demand. —*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

### Interstate Commerce.

A late decision of the United States Supreme Court has an important bearing upon the interstate rights of commerce. An agent for a liquor house in Chicago was proceeded against before a Michigan court because he had been pushing the business of his house in Michigan without paying the tax of \$300 imposed by the act of 1875. This tax is laid upon all persons who shall sell, solicit or take orders for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors to citizens or residents of Michigan, to be shipped to the State or furnished at wholesale by non-resident parties, as the law reads. The offending drummer, being arraigned before a local court, was fined. Appealing to the Circuit Court, his penalty was confirmed by a jury, and, taking the case up to the Supreme Court of Michigan, the findings of the lower courts were all sustained. The decisions rendered by the upper courts in Michigan were uniformly adverse to the defendant, and the justices were unanimous. The United States Supreme Court, however, reverses the State decisions and finds for the defendant, on the theory that the Michigan law is opposed to the Federal Constitution, which reserve wholly to Congress the power to regulate commerce between the States; that it was also unconstitutional because it operates in effect to impose duties upon imports, and because it interferes with the privileges of the citizens of other States secured under the clause of the Constitution which guarantees the citizens of each State all the privileges and immu-

unities of citizens of other States. This decision has an indirect bearing upon the rights of travelling salesmen, though arising under a discriminating law to discourage the whisky traffic. All the points made by the Supreme Court against the law in Michigan would apply with equal force to the sale of any other class of merchandise by any other means. —*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

### The Food Value of Oatmeal.

When we examine the change that has taken place in flour when converted into bread, we see that it has gained a considerable amount of water, a non-nutritive, and at the same time has lost much of nutritive elements—albuminates, fats, carbon-hydrates and salts, a loss which has taken place while fermenting as dough, and while in the oven during the process of baking. The average loss may be stated as sixteen and one-half pounds to the barrel, or a loss of one-twelfth of each barrel, or one barrel out of every twelve, so that while flour in the beginning compared somewhat favorably with oatmeal in value, yet when made fit for eating a startling loss occurs, a loss that oatmeal is not subject to, for, by the usual method of converting oatmeal into palatable food, that is by boiling it in water, there are no changes in its elements and they exist as complete in the cooked food as they did in the natural grain. It will also be observed that there is a large percentage of "salts" in the oatmeal, much greater than in the bread or than in any other article on the table. The presence of these is necessary for the building up all that belongs to the bony structure of the body, and their absence or deficiency is the usual cause of imperfect development of bony tissue. —*American Grocer.*

### General Notes.

THE proprietor of the *Paris Petit Journal* was once a workman at three shillings a day, and now averages £100,000 a year. A daily circulation of 800,000 is claimed for the paper.

PATENT medicine stamps in England are hereafter to bear the words: "This stamp implies no Government guarantee," so as to do away as far as possible with the notion held by ignorant people that the stamp warrants the efficiency or excellence of the contents of the bottle or package.

THE manager of the American Fish Bureau at Gloucester, Mass., writes that this year's mackerel catch of the American fleet will be at least 100,000 barrels short of that of 1884, and perhaps as much as 125,000 to 150,000 barrels short. Importations of mackerel, owing to the small size and poor quality, will also prove to have fallen off some 30,000 barrels.

A SAFE that is pronounced a marvel of mechanism has just been finished for the National Bank of Scotland by a London (Eng.) firm. This immense money box, which is wholly hard steel and weighs close upon 100 tons, consumed seven months' in building, and has less than forty-eight locks. Each door weighs a ton, and the bolts thereon two hundred pounds apiece.

A process has been devised by a Russian inventor of so impregnating wood with a certain chemical that matches made from it can be used several times over.

The peppermint oil market in Northern New York State had an unusual boom last week, and the quantity of oil coming into market in Wayne County is three times larger than a week previously. The prices vary from \$2.85 to \$2.95 per pound. The advance in the market is due to several heavy orders from large essential oil importers in Berlin, Paris and London. Immense quantities of the oil have been consumed in Europe this year in the treatment of cases of cholera.

THE new all rail C. P. R. grain rates to the east seem to give but little satisfaction in this province. The so called reduced rate of 50c. per hundred on sound wheat from Winnipeg, with a reduction of 8c. on lower qualities of frozen, does not seem a great stretch of liberality. But if we are to have high rates, we hope they will be the same to all, and that no secret cuts on philanthropic grounds will be made. It may be that some of the kicking against the new rates is due to a lack of philanthropic eccentricity this year on the part of the C. P. R. General Manager.

The Canadian Pacific railway is now an accomplished fact. From Winnipeg to Calgary the work was easy, but the line of the railway from Calgary to Kamloops must be regarded as one of the engineering triumphs of the world. For the first time in the history of man the passage of the Selkirk Range has been made as easy as that over Salisbury Plain. The benefit of this great undertaking to Canada will be inestimable. British Columbia has now been joined to the sister States. New Westminster is within a week of Ottawa. The great timber supply of Puget Sound; the Columbia fisheries; the Alaska seal industries; the agricultural produce of Vancouver's Island has now a new and speedy outlet to the devouring East. The population there now fear no longer, in the same degree, their want of coast defences. Within seven days troops and artillery, and ammunition may reach them from the military headquarters of the dominion. Perilous of Asia, too, may find this new space of civilization a shorter and cheaper route to European markets. The work is a monument to human skill, courage and endurance. It is the greatest work yet accomplished by Canada, and we join hands with our brothers across the border in celebrating its completion.—Miss. Valley Lumberman.

**E. D. Moore & Co.**  
WHOLESALE

**OILS**

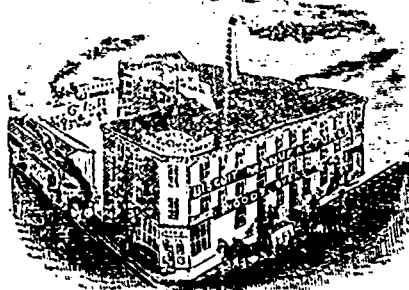
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Manufacturer of  
**Choice Havana Cigars,**  
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In order to introduce my home manufactured cigars to the trade of the Northwest, I will send one half box of each of the following three brands to any dealer sending me \$5. Fleeton's A 1, Key West and Grand Discovery. Seven half boxes, all different brands, for \$10. Sent C.O.D. if preferred. They are all choice brands made from the finest leaf tobacco, and far superior to the ordinary imported 10 cent. cigars.

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Full Assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines and Sundries at Lowest Prices.  
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Manufacturers of  
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Factory and Office—corner Higgins, Fonseca and Argyle Streets,  
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Meet buyers at all Shipping C.P.R. Stations.



**Canadian Pacific Railway**  
(WESTERN DIVISION)

**SUMMER TIME TABLE.**

In effect May 31st, 1885.

READ DOWN.	STATIONS.	READ UP.
GOING EAST.		GOING WEST.
7.15 p.m.	Lv 2..... Winnipeg..... 3 Arr	7.10 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	..... Rat Portage.....	12.45 a.m.
7.55 a.m.	..... Lacrosse.....	4.30 p.m.
11.15 a.m.	..... Savanah.....	12.48 p.m.
2.30 p.m.	3 Arr..... St. Arthur..... 2 Lv	9.15 a.m.
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
8.30 a.m.	Lv 2 Winnipeg..... 2 Arr	6.30 p.m.
1.05 a.m.	..... Portage la Prairie.....	4.00 p.m.
1.20 p.m.	..... Carberry.....	1.45 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	..... Brandon.....	11.00 a.m.
5.30 p.m.	..... Elkhorn.....	7.45 p.m.
6.45 p.m.	..... Moosomin.....	6.15 a.m.
9.00 p.m.	..... Broadview.....	3.45 a.m.
1.00 a.m.	..... Qu'Appelle.....	1.00 a.m.
3.15 a.m.	..... Regina.....	11.15 p.m.
5.45 a.m.	Ar 3 } Moose Jaw } 4 Lv	8.55 p.m.
6.15 a.m.	Lv 6 } .....	8.15 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	..... Swift Current.....	12.45 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	..... Maple Creek.....	7.10 a.m.
12.45 a.m.	..... Medicine Hat.....	2.30 a.m.
9.45 a.m.	..... Gleichen.....	5.45 p.m.
1.50 p.m.	..... Calgary.....	1.50 p.m.
7.25 p.m.	Ar 5 } Canmore } 0 Lv	8.45 a.m.
3.00 a.m.	Lv 11 } .....	5.35 p.m.
6.10 a.m.	..... Laggan.....	2.10 p.m.
12.01 p.m.	..... Palliser.....	9.55 a.m.
4.00 p.m.	Ar 11 } Donald } 12 Lv	7.00 a.m.
GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.
3.30 p.m.	Lv 1..... Winnipeg..... Arr	11.10 a.m.
7.25 p.m.	..... Dominion City.....	7.10 a.m.
8.00 p.m.	Arr..... Emerson..... 1 Lv	6.30 a.m.
10.00 a.m.	Lv 1..... Winnipeg..... 1 Arr	8.30 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	..... Morris.....	5.35 p.m.
2.15 p.m.	..... Roseteld.....	4.40 p.m.
3.00 p.m.	Ar 1 } Regina..... 1 Lv	3.25 p.m.
4.25 p.m.	Lv 2 } Roseteld..... 2 Arr	4.00 p.m.
6.15 p.m.	..... Morten.....	1.10 p.m.
8.30 p.m.	Ar 2 } Manitou..... 2 Lv	11.15 a.m.
GOING NORTH.		GOING SOUTH.
4.00 p.m.	Lv 9..... Winnipeg..... Arr	8.50 a.m.
6.00 p.m.	Arr..... West Selk..... 8 Lv	7.00 a.m.
GOING WEST.		GOING EAST.
9.30 a.m.	Lv 9..... Winnipeg..... Arr	3.00 p.m.
10.30 a.m.	..... Stony Mountain.....	2.00 p.m.
10.55 a.m.	Arr..... Stonewall..... 9 Lv	1.30 p.m.
GOING S.W.		GOING N.E.
9.30 a.m.	Lv 10..... Winnipeg..... Arr	9.00 a.m.
10.40 a.m.	..... Headingly.....	5.00 p.m.
1.15 p.m.	Arr } End of Track..... } 10	
	..... M.N.S.W.B..... } I.	2.30 p.m.

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

Dining 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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GOING EAST.

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 4.00 p.m.

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Express train, leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 6.60 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 8.45 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.

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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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Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7.50 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8.00 a.m. and 5.20 p.m.

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