

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES
AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. THES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

ANTHONY FORCE,

Importer of

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT,

Contractors, Engineers & Founders Supplies,

Steel and Iron Rails and Fastenings, Girders, Steel and Iron Bridges, Light Steel and Iron Rails, for Trains, and Others, Iron and Steel Plates, Pig Iron, Bar Iron, &c.

Iron and Galvanized Roofing, Boiler Tubes, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Imported Fire Bricks and Cements, Cotton Waste, Lubricating and other Oils.

OFFICE: 76 ST. PETER STREET,

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, - MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Manuf'g Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Cleaning purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.

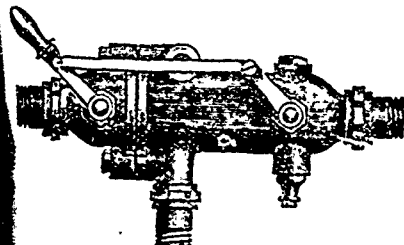
Office Cor York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

THE KORTING INJECTOR!!

Acknowledged to be the

Best Boiler Feeder in the World



Will lift 25 feet and take water at 150 degrees. Only handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Superior to any other Injector in the market. Prices and particulars on application to

R. MITCHELL & CO.,

Peter and Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

Dominion Paint Company - Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.

H. B. Newhall Co's, New York. - Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

W. Barwell, England - Belts, Nuts & Rivet Works.

C. H. Macdonald & Co., Scotland - Boiler Purger

Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies.

etc., etc.

17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

LOGAN ST. WEST WINNIPEG.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - \$2,810,000.
Rest, - - - - - 1,170,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. NORDEIMER, Esq., President.

J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.

William Calbraith, Esq., E. Garney, Jun., Esq.

Geo. W. Torrance, Esq., Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.

John Kerr, Esq.

F. S. STRATHY, Cashier.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.

WINNIPEG, L. PATTON, MANAGER.

Branches: Aurora, Cathlamet, Guelph, Hamilton,

Kingston, London, Montreal, Newmarket, Petrolia,

Shelton, St. Mary's, Strathroy, Toronto, Windsor,

Waterford and Yorkville.

Banker - New York - American Exchange National

Bank - Boston - The Mercantile National Bank - Great

Britain - The National Bank of Scotland.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.

WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOUSE, OTTAWA.

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

KILGOUR BROS.

MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS.

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,

Trunks, etc., etc.,

TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. A. LOUGHEED,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public

&c., &c.

CANNARY & MEDICINE HAT.

D. A. KEIZER,

CIVIL ENGINEER,

MACHINE AND PATENT DRAWING MADE.

Water Powers estimated and Plans located for

Milling purposes, to best advantage. Attention

given to general surveying. Apply,

12 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG.

J. A. HEALY & CO.,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Agents St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

Andrew Allan, President. John McEneaney, Superintendent.

F. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. A. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,

OF MANITOBA, (INCORPORATED).

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,

Millwrighting,

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,

All Kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG.

MULHOLLAND BROS.,
General Hardware Merchants

Importers of

Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,

Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

Agents for the 'Washburn & Moen' Celebrated
and Galvanized Barbed Wire.

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY

Carriage exported from Hamburg, Germany.

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENE'S and THORALD CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS,

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White

and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET TORONTO

Westman Baker,

119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,

Manufacturers of the latest Improved

GORDON PRESSES,

PAPER CUTTERS,

BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,

LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,

COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.

All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted

Send for Price List.

THE JOHN DOTY

ENGINE & BOILER WORKS

COMPANY,

Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Of Every Description and Capacity.

Armington & Sims' celebrated Automatic

Cut-Off Engines,

Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,

Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

Upright Engines, and

Meyers Variable Cut-off Engine.

OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,

Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

Fire Box Boilers on Skids or Wheels,

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

Horizontal Return Flue Boilers,

BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers

and Pulleys for Factories and Mills of

every description.

Send for circulars and price lists to

ROBERT MUIR & CO., Agents,

544 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

HENDERSON & BULL,

Commission Merchants

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

Agents for the Canada Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.
STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of Insurance in the City. Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

Offices and Warehouse, 41 Bannatyne St. East.
WINNIPEG.

The Ames, Holden Company,

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.
JAMES REDMOND, } WINNIPEG.
A. C. FLUMERFELT, }

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.**BISCUITS**
CONFECTIONERY**PAULIN & CO.,**

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

11 Ross St., **WINNIPEG.****New Teas, 1885.**

JUST ARRIVING.

Ex S.S. "Afghan" and "Principia,"

1,521 packages "JAPAN TEAS,"
Including "Basket Fired," "Strictly Uncolored,"
and "Natural Leaf."

Ex S.S. "Alternay," 405 packages "Moyuno" & "Faisow"
—CONGOU—

And expected daily Ex S.S. "Alternay," balance of our
fall shipments. All

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

These TEAS are the best values we have ever offered;
Buyers will do well to see our samples before purchasing
elsewhere. Special inducements to the Wholesale Trade.

COFFEES,

"Mocha," "Old Gort Java," "Jamaica" and "Rioz," "Green" or "Roasted,"
We also have these Coffees ground and packed under
our own supervision.

G. F. & J. GALT,

Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers,
PRINCESS STREET, **WINNIPEG.**

**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.**E. F. Hutchings,**

WHOLESALE DEALER AND MANUFACTURER OF

Saddlery, Harness & Leather

Trunks, Valises, Etc., Etc.

Having bought the stock of C. H. Field and
Co., at a very low rate, can now OFFER
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in Blankets and
Bells and Saddlery of all kinds.

See my Winter King Whips.

Retail Store: 569 Main Street.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1307.

WINNIPEG.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL
Canadian Academy of Art. 662 Main Street.

SAMUEL HOOPLER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantel Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts.,
Winnipeg.

A. G. HAMPLE,

—DEALER IN—

HIDES,

Raw Furs and Leather.

Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and
strings furnished on application.

Chicago Hide House,22 Logan St. West, **WINNIPEG, Man.****Sutherland & Campbell,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED.

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., **WINNIPEG.****W. HIGGINS & CO.,**

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.

33 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST,

WINNIPEG, MAN

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

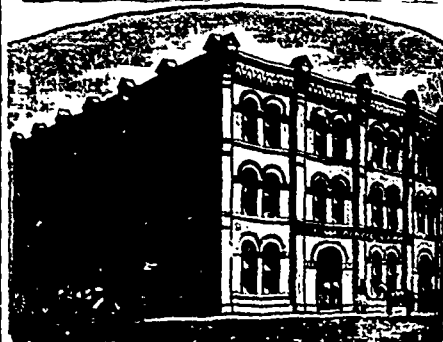
—AND—

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Consignments of Fresh Fruits received regularly in
their season

261 & 263 Commissioners St., Montreal, and

18 ALEXANDER ST. EAST, WINNIPEG.

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., **WINNIPEG.****ROBERT ADAMSON,**

ASSIGNEE-IN-TRUST,

Room No. 5, Kingston Smith Block

Corner of Main and Lombard Streets,

WINNIPEG.

Assignments in Trust taken for
the benefit of Creditors.

**MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage on
Improved City & Farm Property.**

The Sale of Municipal Debentures and
Stocks Negotiated.

**Turner, MacKean & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AGENTS FOR

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

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half Bbls. and 25 lb.
Boxless Fish in 5 and 40 lb. boxes

New Valencias, Eleme Raisin
and Currants.

AT WAREHOUSE,

35 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST

WINNIPEG.

The Commercial Standard

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, MARCH 24, 1885.

NO. 26.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month, weekly insertion	\$3.00 per line.
3 months, do	0.75 "
6 " do	1.25 "
12 " do	2.00 "

Special rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising in cents per line each insertion.

Reading notice in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

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.

Printed, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.
Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

J. A. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 24, 1885.

A CHEESE factory will be built at Plympton in the spring.

The Rapid City Standard has been purchased by James Weidman.

Jas. WEIDMAN, photographer, Manitou, has removed to Rapid City.

D. McKERCHER, miller, Dominion City, has removed to British Columbia.

It is rumored that a bakery will shortly be opened at Manitou by W. Paulin.

The Halifax Ranch Company, Fort McLeod, are advertising the business for sale.

McDONALD & McDONGALL, grist millers, Gladstone, have dissolved partnership.

The population of the town of Neepawa according to a recent census is said to be 300.

Jemyn & Bolton, saw mill owners, Minnedosa, have gone into the grist mill business.

R. J. & J. CHALMERS will shortly open a general tin-smithing and hardware store at Manitou.

Misses A. & C. JASPER have opened a millinery and dressmaking establishment at Emerson.

An hotel to replace the one recently burned down will shortly be built at Minnedosa by J. McDermott.

MR SHAW has been appointed agent at Portage la Prairie for Harris, Son & Co. in place of Mr. Johnson.

S. FAIRBAIRS will shortly erect a carriage factory at Minnedosa in connection with his present business.

MILLS & BULLARD, stock breeders, Souris, have dissolved partnership; G. Mills will continue the business alone.

REID, CLARK & Co. wholesale and retail fish dealers, Winnipeg, have sold out their retail business to R. McCluskey.

CHIPMAN BROS. & Co., grocers and hardware merchants, Calgary, contemplate closing out their business at that place.

THE Ogilvie Milling Company will discontinue buying grain and operating their elevator at Minnedosa after the 31st.

GRAY & BLACKDAB, grocers, Morden, have dissolved partnership; the business will in future be conducted by T. C. Gray.

THE oatmeal mill at Portage la Prairie, has been closed, except for chopping, until after seeding owing to the scarcity of oats.

MACK HOWES, formerly of the Brunswick Hotel, who got into difficulties a little over a year ago, has settled with his creditors paying 100c on the dollar in stock of Northwest Petroleum Co., taken at its present market value. Mack is now, commercially, a free man.

ON Thursday last the Provincial Parliament was duly opened; the Lieutenant-Governor reading the opening Address, which contained little of any commercial bearing except it be a paragraph regarding land law amendment; which doubtless forshadowes the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer.

LETTERS patent of incorporation have been issued to David Johnson, of Portage la Prairie; J. A. Blackwidge, and Wm. Laidlaw, of Collingwood, and John Corbet, of Owen Sound, as The Owen Sound and Northwest Milling and Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of \$10,000. This company have now in operation an oatmeal mill at Portage la Prairie and a flour mill at Qu'Appelle.

A. MESSIER, general store keeper, St Leon, having made arrangements with his creditors will resume business, taking his two sons into partnership.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ended February 21, is reported to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 126, as compared with 102 and 259 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1884 and 1883. England and Wales had 94 failures, as compared with 75 and 228 in the weeks specified; Scotland had 26 failures, as against 18 and 25; and Ireland had 6, as against 9 in 1884 and 6 in 1883.

W. H. NOLF, publisher of the defunct Winnipeg weekly named *The Truth*, has sold his plant to Mack Howes, who intends to commence the publication of a mining journal. Let us hope that his journal will not be like the last mining sheet published in this city, which was simply an advertising sheet for puffing speculative bubbles. A sheet devoted to advocating mining as an industry, would be of great value to this country; but to advocate mining as a speculation, would be a curse to it.

ANOTHER half-breed rebellion at Prince Albert is the latest North-western sensation. A party of half-breeds have seized the Government stores at Fort Carleton, and have cut the telegraph wires putting the whole Saskatchewan district out of communication with the east and south. It is to be hoped that the Government will crush the "tempest in a tea pot" with an iron hand, and not shrink from meting out to its leaders the punishment they deserve, and which they may have evaded on former occasions, through political influence on their behalf.

THE feeling which has been gaining ground in the city of late against the high charges of the Bell Telephone Co. culminated on Wednesday evening in a meeting of the business men of the city in the Leland house at which a deputation was appointed to wait upon the company's manager here and ask a reduction of rates. The deputation called upon Mr. Walsh on Friday, and that gentleman has since laid the matter before the heads of the company at Montreal. Should no concession be made a new company will no doubt be started. The company's rates are \$60 for each instrument.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

J. Bond, drugs, Galt, is dead.
 A. Brooks, hotel, Minden, has sold out.
 John Redmond, shoes, Berlin, has sold out.
 Ed. Manton, broker, etc., Toronto, is dead.
 A. Meiner, foundry, Waterloo, has sold out.
 James Ross, cheese, Wallacetown, has sold out.
The Sentinel Star, Cobourg, has been burned out.
 James Christopher, hotel, Port Hope, is dead.
 W. Normand, tobacco, Ottawa, has compromised.
 H. A. McDonald, shoes, London, has assigned in trust.
 Charles Napper, baker, etc., Strathroy, has sold out.
 Toronto Cement Roofing Co., Toronto, have dissolved.
 James Sterns, grocer, Carleton Place, is compromising.
 F. Graham, shoes, Cobourg, has been damaged by fire.
 W. Y. Martin, hotel, Toronto Sheriff in possession.
 H. S. Huber, picture frames, Berlin. Bailiff in possession.
 Lautenschlager & Weaver, buttons, Berlin, have dissolved.
 T. C. Gagnier, cigars, Toronto, has sold stock to P. Finnigan.
 J. Powell, general store, Westwood, has assigned in trust.
 Robert Reardon, groceries, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.
 John Harding, hotel, London East, has gone out of business.
 G. Lloyd, groceries, etc., Kingston, is gone out of business.
 D. Campbell & Co., bankers, Duart, are gone out of business.
 Sicotte & Gagnon, hotel, Fort William, Sheriff in possession.
 Alex. Wyness, general store, Harriston, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Potter, general store, Tottenham, has assigned in trust.
 Miss Holland, fancy goods, Kingston, has been burned out.
 Stavin & Mackin, clothing, Kingston, has been burned out.
 C. B. Lowe, groceries, Toronto, advertises business for sale.
 D. A. Brady, hotel, Port Rowan, has sold out to H. H. Fick.
 Richard Woodland, leather, Ottawa, is offering to compromise.
 L. H. Timmons, general store, Mattawan, has assigned in trust.
 W. Clougher, sa'oon, Port Arthur, has sold out to W. G. Johnston.
 S. W. Moore, physician, Dorchester, missing and reported murdered.
 O. Pressprich, publisher, New Hamburg, has sold out to J. Ritz & Co.
 George McGowan, cigars, etc., Kingston, has sold out to R. Newlands.
 Jervis & Hinkey, bricks, Stratford, have dissolved. Jervis continues.

J. K. McDonald, tins and hardware, Cornwall, has assigned in trust.
 J. C. Grant, hotel, Smith's Falls and Peith, has sold out at Smith's Falls.
 A. B. Flint, dry goods, Toronto, has been succeeded by Flint, Hunt & Co.
 P. H. Chabot, clothing, etc., Ottawa. Style changed to P. H. Chabot & Co.
 J. A. Hewitt, general store, Thornhill, has sold out to Lindsay, Francis & Co.
 J. Gouinlock & Co., wholesale hats, London, have dissolved. Hastings retires.
 W. E. Kent, shoes, etc., Norham, is offering to compromise at 50c in the dollar.
 Teller & Phelps, groceries, Point Edward, have dissolved. Phelps continues.
 Simon Oberndorfer, manufacturer cigars, etc., Kingston, has sold out retail store.
 Estate of D. York, barber and fancy goods, Colourg, has been damaged by fire.
 D. S. Baird, general store, Fitzroy Harbor. Stock advertised for sale by auction.
 J. G. Chantler, general store, Newton Robinson, has sold out to McConnell Bros.
 A. L. Bisutt, bending factory and store, Blenheim, has sold out store business.
 John Zimmerman, of the Acme Silver Plating Co., wholesale jewellers, Toronto, is dead.
 George Morgan, groceries and hardware, Blenheim, is clearing out stock and going farming.
 Nickerson Wilson & Co., manufacturers of soda water, etc., Simcoe, have dissolved. Wilson retires.
 Rale & Townsend, Merchants' hotel, Port Arthur. Rale, of this firm, reported away and landlord in possession.

QUEBEC.

O. E. Brunet, drugs, Quebec, is dead.
 B. Brooks, hotel, Coaticook, has been burned out.
 J. A. Prevost, physician, St. Valerien, is dead.
 Etienne Guenette, grocer, Levis, has assigned in trust.
 Theodore Laquerre, hotel, Batiscan, has compromised.
 Convey & Hawkins, groceries, Quebec, have dissolved.
 Hill & Rouke, groceries, Montreal, have dissolved.
 N. Fortin, groceries, Quebec, is offering to compromise.
 Lavallee & Charbonneau, butchers, Montreal, have dissolved.
 Lanouette & Lanouette, saddlers, St. Isidore, have dissolved.
 Benham & Miller, livery, Montreal. Bailiff's sale advertised.
 H. H. Curtis, drugs, etc., Montreal, has assigned in trust.
 Robert Cole, general store, St. Hilarion, has assigned in trust.
 Meizzie & Tremblay, general store, Granby, have assigned in trust.
 Renaud, Duret & Co., tobaccos, Montreal, have assigned in trust.
 Charles Swenson, jeweller, Montreal, advertises closing out business.
 Power & Dawson, engravers, etc., Montreal, have dissolved. George W. Dawson continues alone.

J. P. Perreault, peddler, St. Anne de la Poudre, has assigned in trust.
 J. B. Dumesni, general store, Coteau Landing, have assigned in trust.
 Howard & Riutor, general store, Smith's Mills. Partially burned out.
 Joseph Dion, jr., hardware, St. Sauveur, Quebec Co., has assigned in trust.
 Colin Macdonald, manufacturers' agent, Montreal. Bailiff's sale advertised.
 Pierre Potliot, general store, St. Charles, Bellechasse Co., has assigned in trust.
 James Bowen, sr., of the firm of Bowen & Fry, lumber, etc., Silvery Cove, is dead.
 C. C. Ricard, general store and hotel, St. Barnabe, St. Morris Co., have assigned in trust.
 Bernier & Rheume, saddlers, etc., Levis, have dissolved. Style now G. Rheume & Co.
 E. & A. Eaves, importers watches, etc., Montreal, have dissolved, and each continues alone.
 Rankin, Beattie & Co., commission and manufacturers' agents. John Beattie continues under same style.
 Alphonse Picard, builder, St. Jean Baptiste, has admitted his son Alphonse Picard, jr., as partner, under style Picard & Fils.
 E. J. Wade & Co., commission, Montreal, have dissolved. Joseph O'Gorman retires, and E. J. Wade continues under same style.
 J. S. Norris & C., commission produce Montreal, have dissolved. New firm formed here and at Toronto, under style of Norris & Caruthers.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Kilcup, hotel, Windsor, is dead.
 P. McG. Archibald, woolens, Truro, has sold out.
 George Bishop, general store, Digby, has assigned.
 Thomas Shea, boots and shoes, Halifax, has assigned.
 Union Manufacturing Co., woolens, Truro, have been burned out. Insured.
 McDonald & Tanton, publishers, etc., Pictou, have dissolved. C. D. McDonald continues.
 Leonard & Co., bakers, Yarmouth, have dissolved. H. K. Cradburne retires and W. Leonard continues.
 Black, Bros. & Co., hardware, Halifax, have dissolved. W. J. Lewis retires and M. C. Grant & W. H. Troop are admitted. Style changed.

NEW BRUNSWICK

St. John Cotton Co., St. John, in liquidation.
 James Caraworth, general store, Riversville, is dead.
 J. Flewelling & Son, general store, Hammondsport, senior partner dead.
 Johnson & Co., agricultural implements, Fredericton, have sold out.
 F. T. Stephens, of the firm of Stephen & Ferguson, groceries, St. John, is dead.
 Ferguson & Watson, plumbers, Moncton, have dissolved. Watson continues.
 M. Fenneran, boots and shoes, Fredericton, is about moving to Portland, St. John.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

George Elmsley, groceries, etc., St. John's, are selling off and trying to compromise.
 Ayre & Marshall, general merchants, St. John's, have dissolved. Style now Ayre & Marshall.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
54 to 62 ST. HENRY STREET,
— MONTREAL

**No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,
WINNIPEG.**

North-Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.

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

Warehouses and Offices: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and BIGGINS STREET.

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

WOODS & COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents,
WINNIPEG.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

70 PRINCESS ST.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

City Roller Mills.

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

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

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

MIAS: FOOT OF LOMBARD ST.,
WINNIPEG.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers.

SPECIALTIES:

BUILDING PAPERS,	PAPER BAGS
WRAPPING " "	TWINES
PRINTING " "	ENVELOPES
WRITING " "	ACCOUNT BOOKS
BLOTTING " "	MEMORANDUM " "
WALL " "	SCHOOL " "

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES.

27 Sole Agents for Manitoba for ALEX. PIRIE & SONS,
Aberdeen, Scotland, the largest Paper Manufacturers in
the world.

RORIE ST., one block east of Main St.,
WINNIPEG.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL

Direct Importers of

China, Glass AND Earthenware

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

MOORE & CO., Proprietors,

Wholesale Warehouse, 21 Albert St.
Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St. WINNIPEG

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

THOS. W. TAYLOR,

THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

Blank Book Manufacturer,

Of Manitoba and the North-West.

13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

Railroad and Mill Supplies.

The Trade furnished with our ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE on application.

Corner Main and Damnatyne Streets,
WINNIPEG.

Lithographing!

AND WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE BISHOP

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.,

(LIMITED)

20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,

TELEPHONE.

WINNIPEG.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.,

OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,

Manufacturers of

McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

Pressed and Pierced Tinware, Japanned Ware,
Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate
Ironware, and

Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warehouses: Cor. Rachel St. and Point Douglas Avenue,

Sample Rooms and Offices: 28 McDermott St. East,

J. W. DRISTOLL, Manager.

WINNIPEG

SHAW & MASTERMAN,

Produce Commission Merchants,

—SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF—

GRAIN, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

Correspondence Solicited. REFERENCES: Union Bank of Lower Canada and the Winnipeg Jobbing Houses.

120 PRINCESS STREET,
Cor. of Alexander St.,

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

FEILDE, HAFFNER & CO.,

Wholesale Produce & Commission Merchants

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

P.O. Box 359

Office: Cauchon Block, Winnipeg

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MARCH 24, 1885.

THE WINNIPEG TELEPHONE.

It takes a time of depression to search out and lay bare the weak points in connection with either our business, social or political affairs, and the searching process has at last reached the telephone system of Winnipeg, the extortionate charges for the use of which THE COMMERCIAL called attention to several weeks since. The movement of Winnipeg's business men, to secure telephone facilities for less than \$60. a year for each instrument cannot be classed among the unnecessary cries against imaginary grievances, nor is the movement likely to prove an abortive one on their part. In most public movements against extortion the people move with odds against them, either in the shape of unassailable monopolies or legal privileges possessed by the party or parties moved against. In the present undertaking the people move with all the advantages on their side. The monopoly possessed under the privilege of patent right by the Bell Telephone Co. is now a thing of the past, and the efforts of the company to resurrect it by proceedings in the Supreme Court will be found futile. So far therefore, as the right to use telephone appliances are concerned, the company and the people now start even from the scratch, while so far as public opinion is concerned, the people have that bodily in their favor, and should they decide to start a new company, competition would have to be carried on with decided odds against the Bell Co. That a new company would prove a financial success in this city, starting out with public opinion strongly in its favor, there cannot be a doubt. The Bell Co., here with over 400 subscribers and an annual allowance of \$3,000 for the working of the city fire alarm business, must have a gross income of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$27,000. Parties who have a practical knowledge of such business inform us that the whole outfit of the company in Winnipeg can be furnished for a much less sum than the above, leaving quite a balance towards running expenses. The men who are now moving for cheaper rates would have no difficulty in securing subscribers for a much larger capital stock than \$27,000 so that the undertaking of floating a new company

and equipping it has no financial difficulties in its way.

But the quietest way is always the best way of reaching a desired end, and cheaper telephone facilities can be had in Winnipeg without a second institution stepping into the field, if the Bell Telephone Co. will only take a reasonable view of matters and face the inevitable in an honest manner. That this company have been making extortionate charges in the past is plain, from the fact that their figures, in smaller towns with a much less liberal patronage, have been about half what they are here. But in this respect they have been no worse than most other companies, who had command of the situation. They simply bled their Winnipeg patrons so long as they knew, that their patrons had no means of resistance, and such is the treatment that may always be expected from a company possessing a monopoly, and able to make gain by abusing their power. The situation is changed now and the company's monopoly held under their patent right is no longer a warrant for extortion, and it is unreasonable to suppose that they will be stubborn enough to follow out a policy of extortion or ruin, when a moderate and profitable one is still open to them. The course of waiting upon the manager here, and stating the grievance, as adopted by the parties in the present movement, was a wise one, and may in the end save a lot of trouble, and tend to an agreeable arrangement of all difficulties. One telephone company is enough for Winnipeg, so long as that company's charges are reasonable, and the duties undertaken are properly attended to. In this latter respect the complaints against the Bell Telephone Co., in Winnipeg have not been numerous, and their patrons in the city have put forth no grievance on the score of inefficiency. The company's charges are the only point at issue, and it is questionable if they would loose much by reducing these, as there are scores, if not hundreds of parties in the city, who would use and pay for the telephone, were the yearly charge about one-half what it is now.

DOMINION ASSISTANCE FOR THE C.P.R.

In the beginning of the present session of the Dominion Parliament most people in Canada were astonished when Sir John A. Macdonald announced that he would introduce no measures this year regarding the C. P. R., and positive as the state

ment of the Right Honorable gentleman was, there were not a few who had carefully watched the difficulties under which the construction of the road was being carried on, who were incredulous as to the truth of what he said. In fact we have become so accustomed to the annual begging of this company, that a season's legislation without their receiving financial aid in some way would be a cause of astonishment to all Canada.

It seems after all that we are not going to be treated to the agreeable disappointment promised by the Dominion Premier, for assistance must be had for the C. P. R. or the whole scheme must collapse and the Government take the road off the company's hands. The terms asked by the company are that thirty-five millions of unissued stock now held by the Government be converted into bonds, twenty millions of which the company will negotiate as soon as possible, and with the proceeds complete the main line of the road through to the Pacific coast this year. The Government are to retain fifteen millions of the bonds, for which they are asked to cancel one-half of last year's loan, and take back ten million acres of the company's land grant for cancellation of the other half. In short, the company want the Government to release them from the \$22,500,000 grant of last year, and the only actual security offered is ten million acres of land which the company find it impossible now to sell, and which the Government may, in time, dispose of at homestead figures, namely, about seven cents an acre. In the meantime, and until the company get time to negotiate their bonds, the Government is asked to advance \$5,000,000 cash to wipe off the company's floating debt. Such is the proposal of the C. P. R. Co., and, to use a Yankee phrase, it requires a good allowance of gall to make such a proposal.

In ordinary business transactions it is usual to view a request as to the justice contained in it, and if the one now made to the Government were judged upon such grounds a blank refusal would unquestionably be the reply to it. But unfortunately the Dominion and the people of Canada are not in a position to treat the financial requests of the C.P.R. upon grounds of strict justice. The company have the whole Dominion in such a position at present that to refuse their request or rather to refuse financial aid, would be

to make a crash of the country's credit. Failure to finish the main line of the road would be at present financial demoralization to the whole Dominion. The officers of the company know well how they have the Government in a corner at present, and are satisfied that their requests must be granted. Even in their request for \$5,000,000 to wipe off floating liabilities, they know that the whole trade power of the Dominion will re-echo their request. They have scattered liberally, if not systematically, their liabilities over the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and are aware that banks, merchants and manufactures who are their creditors will second their request, if only for selfish motives, for aid from the Government. We all know to what extent the credit of commercial Canada is strained at present, and another blow of four or five millions of an aggregate loss would unquestionably bring a panic, such as few of us have seen, even in the terrible days of 1873 and '4. Canada with the C. P. R. is like Frankenstein with his monster. It is a creature of our own creation, and haunts us with all the pertinacity with which the hideous monster he had made with his own hands haunted him, and, like Frankenstein, the requests made, unreasonable though they may be, we are better to accede to than delay. Unreasonable, therefore, as the demands of the C. P. R. are at present, the Dominion has little more than "Hobson's choice" left to them. They may refuse the request, and take over the road from the company, and, to avoid any financial trouble in trade circles, agree to pay the company's floating debt. But it is questionable if in doing so they would not be pursuing a much less economical course than in granting the aid now asked. Besides, the taking over of the road by the Government would mean only its transfer to some other company who would embark on some new course of squandering and blundering. The finishing and operating of the line by the Government is a course not to be considered for a moment. The early history of C. P. R. construction, under Government supervision, furnishes a chapter of reckless blundering, extravagant squandering and helpless incompetency, which most Canadians would like to forget, and none wish to see repeated.

To carry through the proposed arrangements in the Dominion House, it will be

seen what purchase money the Government will have to distribute to secure the united support of its followers. The hungry hordes of Quebec will have to be bought, and even discontented Nova Scotia may have to be coaxed a little. Manitoba will not share much in the matter. With her delegation of five members, and the majority of these prepared to trample her interest under foot, when their own ~~country~~ ~~interest~~ ~~is~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~hands~~ ~~of~~ ~~others~~ ~~by~~ ~~so~~ ~~doing~~, she is not worthy of consideration. But she will have to bear the heaviest proportion of taxation all the same.

MANITOBA SECURITIES.

For the past three years there has been a combination of circumstances at work tending to depreciate the value of Manitoba securities in eastern and European money markets, and the wonder to many is, that with all this bearish pressure at work, these securities have held so high in the estimation of capitalists. We had first of all the misrepresentations of those interested in immigration to and securing of financial resources for other new countries. Then we have had that spleeny jealousy and system of belittling everything in the Northwest pursued by people in Eastern Canada, from whom better might be expected; and we have had that powerful influence of the Grand Trunk against us, the theory of which seems to have been that any injury to Manitoba and the Northwest was a blow struck at the C.P.R. Other influences have been at work against the province, and with the clearing up of the wreck left by boom recklessness, it must be acknowledged that there was too much scope left these to do serious injury to our credit.

If people in this province would only keep steadily in view that there are enemies ever on the watch to injure our credit, they would be very careful not to leave much in their power to make use of in their evil work. But it is to be regretted that much evil is being done to Manitoban securities by parties here, and the most unpardonable feature about this is that ninety five per cent. of the evil thus inflicted is the result of pure and unadulterated negligence. Like all other new countries our work of development has to a great extent been carried on upon credit. Each municipality has issued its debentures and negotiated the same in distant money markets, while the

bonds of local school boards in blocks of from \$500 upward, have been floated in a similar manner. All this is good, were proper attention only paid to the meeting of obligations in connection with these issues, and it is in this that pure negligence has done an amount of injury to Manitoba securities much greater than most people are aware of. In fifteen out of twenty cases, interest falling due upon such debentures or bonds has not been paid on the day it matured, and in quite a number of cases officials have written weeks afterwards to find out where such moneys were payable, although in each case the coupon signed distinctly stated when and where payment was to be made. All this delay taking place, while the funds are lying unemployed and ready to meet the obligation, is without excuse and seems to indicate that our municipal and other officials throughout the province have made up their minds to treat debentures and bonds much in the same manner as they would farm machinery notes. A few cases much worse have turned up of late. Some, where the present year's official of a municipality were in blissful ignorance of the obligations incurred by their immediate predecessors, and had not made the slightest preparation to meet them, although the means were at their disposal to do so, and one case where a municipality failed to meet a small obligation for want of funds, and at the same time \$17,000 of the past year's taxes were uncollected. These pictures of municipal management, or rather mismanagement, are by no means creditable to the province, and if they brought injury only to guilty parties, or even the constituencies they represented, there would not be so much reason for complaint. But they bring heavy injury to all Manitoba securities in eastern and foreign money markets, and must depreciate their value.

In our everyday transactions with one another in Manitoba, we may, and as a rule do, allow that latitude as to payments which is so common in new countries, and yet we may not suffer materially for our laxity. But in dealing with distant capitalists we must adopt a totally different course. Such men look upon punctuality as an indispensable element of business, and where it is not adhered to confidence is at once shaken; and with confidence shaken in one-half of our Manitoba securities, it is not difficult to see how the value of all must depreciate. We want money in Manitoba, and still more we want cheap money, and to secure this we must prove to capitalists that every obligation we incur will be promptly as well as honorably met and as each matures that it will be honored with that promptitude which is accorded to a Bourse warrant.

W. E. SANFORD & CO.
Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,
HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,
 WHOLESALE
CLOTHING and
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
 PRINCESS STREET,
 D. FRASER, Manager. **WINNIPEG.**

JAS. PORTER. W. M. RONALD
PORTER & RONALD,
 DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
CHINA,
LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS,
CUTLERY,
 SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,
 330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

CARBERRY & NIXON,
 WAREHOUSEMEN,
Forwarders & Commission Merchants
 Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
 Foot of Princess St., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

PEDDIE & CO.,
TRADE AUCTIONEERS
 -AND-
Commission Merchants,
 Have REMOVED to
7 McDERMOT ST. WEST
 Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,
 where they will hold
AUCTION TRADE SALES !!
 Of Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries
Every Wednesday & Thursday,
 At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,
Oatmeal Mills,
 WINNIPEG.
 Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest
 rates to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.
MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.

Magneso-calcite Fire-proof Co.
 Manufacturers of Magneso-calcite Lined Solid Body
FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES!
 Fire proof Treasure & Express Chests,
 BOND, NOTE AND JEWELRY CASES.
FIRE-PROOF LINING
 For Vaults, Partitions, Shutters, Doors, etc.,
 and Champion Fire-Proof Materials, for
 Fire-proofing buildings, etc.
 See testimonials and samples with
A. A. ANDREWS
 General Agent for Canada,
 Lehigh House Block, opposite City Hall,
 Box 957. **WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.**

R. H. GRAY & CO
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
 Specialties.  Specialties.
 PATENT SHIRTS,
 Seamless Back HOOPSKIRTS,
 OVERALLS. Bustles, &c.
LADIES' FURNISHINGS,
 9 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,
 MAIL ORDERS solicited. **TORONTO.**

James Bissett & Son,
TEA IMPORTERS,
 -AND-
General Commission Merchants.

All Supplies Brought Direct from
China and Japan.
 Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

REID, CLARK & CO.,
WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS
 Have constantly in
 stock
FRESH, SALT,
SMOKED and
FROZEN FISH,
CANNED FISH,
PIG'S FEET,
TRIPLE, TONGUES
and SOUNDS,
ANCHOVIES,
OYSTERS.
 Catharine Block, 19 Alexander Street West,
WINNIPEG.

GEO. B. CROSS & CO.
Commission Merchants.
 Consignments of Farm Produce
 solicited.
PROMPT CASH RETURNS.
GOOD STORAGE.
 88 Princess Street, - **WINNIPEG.**

Sparkling Lager Beer !!
 Is now ready for the market at the
REDWOOD BREWERY
 Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg
 EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

Fine Stock Ales a Specialty.
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
 In Wood and Bottle always on hand.
REDWOOD BREWERY,
 The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
 North Main Street, - **WINNIPEG.**

STRANG & COMPANY,
 (SUCCESSORS TO BANNATYNE & CO.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
 AND DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, WINES & LIQUORS.
 333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

JNO. GREY & CO.'S
 (London and Glasgow.)
JAMS & JELLIES.
 Raspberry. Greengage.
 Strawberry. Damson.
 Black Currant. Gooseberry.
 Marmalade.
 Put up in 1, 2, 3 and 7lb Glass Jars.

KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,
 TEA IMPORTERS,
 Sole Northwest Agents for John Gray & Co.
 50 KING STREET, WINNIPEG.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,
 WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Fancy Dry Goods,
SMALL WARES, &c
 Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
 Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls
 Etc., Etc.
 Corner of William and Princess Streets,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city during the past week have been moving in a steady but rather slow manner. In trade circles the demand for discounts has been a little below normal, and as the month veers a close, business of this class falls off materially. The circulation of money through the city has not been free by any means, and banks although able to attend to the present volume of commercial discount wants, but with any rapid increase in the same they would probably be strained for a time. The want of funds from C. P. R. sources has no doubt much to do with the limited money circulation, and were the company to pay up all obligations to date, several hundred thousand dollars would soon be added to the circulating funds in the city. The prospects are that these obligations will soon be met, and money will undoubtedly be freer in trade circles immediately thereafter. At the banks rates of discount are unchanged, first class paper being handled at 8 per cent., ordinary, at 9 to 10, and promissory and one-name at 10 to 12. Loans on real estate mortgage are still in moderate demand, but no heavy transactions have recently been reported, and companies are content to work with small loans. Funds are plentiful for such investments, and the only difficulty is that the limits now put to amounts loaned are contracted when compared with boom ideas, and are sometimes not satisfactory to intending borrowers. Rates of interest are still from 8 to 10 per cent., the latter figure being exceptional, unless in cases of renewals.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The general improvement in connection with wholesale business in the city, noted in our last report, has, to some extent, continued during last week, although in quite a few lines of season goods the cold snap with which the week opened had the effect of checking up a little, but the effect was only temporary, and the demand for spring stock is again as active as before. Season goods lines have been getting the heavy share of the sales, and now that the season has been allowed to advance so far, country retailers who have held back from buying, have now come forward with urgent demands requiring prompt attention. There has consequently been a great activity during the week in filling both past and present orders of this class, and stocks have been considerably reduced in so doing. Lines dependent upon contracting and building have felt the effect of the cold snap most of any, but affairs are fast coming back again to the state of moderate activity. Provisions and other staple lines of every day consumption have been least active, but in these also improvement more or less is noted. The report of collections is rather mixed. In quite a number of instances improvement is reported, while in others, and especially in farm machinery and branches where returns come more directly from the farmers, there has been a marked falling off in cash returns. As spring farming operations open up, slower collections are expected, and no great improvement is looked for until May is entered upon. Altogether the wholesale

trade of the city is now in a rather active state, and is expected to remain so now for a few weeks.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Notwithstanding the cold snap of last week, sales have been on the increase in this trade, and quite a quantity of spring implements have been sent out during the week. Seeders in particular have been in good demand, and inquiries for stirring plows are also being made. A falling off in collections is reported, but this is not unexpected, as the season's payments are nearly at a close, and no great share of cash returns is now looked for until farmers are through with seeding.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This trade is now at its most active point, and the past week has been a heavy one in shipping out goods. The spring activity is at its height and quite a number of purchasers from the country have been in the city during the week and bought liberally. Collections are reported fairly well and as good as can be expected at this time.

CLOTHING.

This trade has felt badly the cold snap early in the week. Before that a good steady stream of sales were being made to country merchants visiting the city, which fell off rather suddenly and is only now waking up again. Collections are reported slow, but the aggregate falling due has been too small to judge fairly by.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

This trade seems to have waked up a little at last, and the past week has developed considerable activity. The country has been making liberal demands for staple goods, and some fancies are also being called for. The report of collections is also very satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This trade is now down to its regular pace of steady and moderate activity, the past week being if anything above the average in sales. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple branch business has been moving along with steady but not rushing activity. The cold days early in the week made a check up so far as sales to calling purchasers was concerned, but the check was by no means very marked and recovery was rapid. Shipping of goods to the country has been going on lively, and the city also has been making liberal demands. Collections are reported a little slow, but by no means discouraging.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

There has been quite a little activity in this trade during the week and sales have been heavier than for several preceding weeks. Several weeks of steady good business are now looked forward to. Collections are reported fair to good.

FISH.

The bottom has fairly gone out of the fresh fish trade for the present. The close approach of spring has at last put an end to the winter export business, and as if in sympathy with this the supply from the lakes has fallen off very much. Stocks in the city are light but are enough for the local demand which remains fairly active. Car lots are not quoted. Small

lots of white seal at 5½ to 6c; jack-fish, 2½ to 3c. Oysters are still in moderate demand, and sell: standard, 30 to 35c; select, 40 to 45c.

FRUIT.

There has been very little improvement in this trade during the week, and matters are still slow. Prices are much the same as in our last report, and there are no new features to report in connection with the trade. Quotations are as follows: Apples, \$5 to 6 a bbl; Messina oranges, \$5 to 5.50 a bbl; lemons, \$4.50 to 5.50; Malaga grapes, \$7.50 to 8 a bbl; Elmo figs, in boxes, 16 to 20c per lb; Malaga figs, in 14lb boxes, 11 to 13c; prunes, in kegs \$7.50 to 8; and in 50lb boxes, 8 to 8½c per lb; golden dates, in 50lb boxes, 10c; raisins and currants, unchanged.

FUEL.

The fear of a break up of the road has caused many to rush in a supply of fuel, and there has in consequence been a little activity in wood, but prices have been no higher as holders have been as anxious as buyers to do business while good hauling lasts. Tannage of good quality is scarce, and in round lots would bring \$4 to \$4.25 on track. Good white poplar is offered at \$2.75, and inferior lots as low as \$2.25. Coal is unchanged in price and is quoted: anthracite, \$12, delivered; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

There has been a slight livening up in this trade during the past week, and quite a few small orders from the country have been filled. The aggregate of sales is still small and car lots are not yet beginning to move.

GROCERIES.

The general improvement which has been felt in most lines for two weeks or so, has not been felt so decidedly in this staple branch, still activity has been increasing during that time although there is as yet nothing like a rush. Collections are reported only fair. Prices of goods have not changed with the exception of teas which have stiffened up under the influence and may soon show a decided upward move. Quotations now are as follows: Sugars—Yellows, 6½ to 7c; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris humps 10c and a further advance is still looked for. Coffee and Teas are firm and unchanged quotations being as follows: Rios, 14 to 16c; Javas, 22 to 25c; Jamaicans, 17 to 20c; Mochas, 30 to 34c. Tea, still ranges as follows: Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 30c, new seasons, 40 to 55c; Congons, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown, \$2.50, and triple crown, \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Owing to the mild weather trade in this line has rather declined and the feeling that things were about to mend has been rather checked. Collections have not been at all satisfactory. There has been no change in prices nor is any looked for before the opening of navigation. Quotations are: Tin-plates, I.C., 14 x 20, \$6 to 6.25; 20 x 28, \$12 to 12.50; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized

iron, 28 gauge, 7½ to 8c per lb, according to quality; bar-iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.50 to 3.75 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

The improved tone in these lines noted in our last, has been well sustained during the past week which has been a very satisfactory one to dealers. Collections are reported good and prices unchanged and are as follows: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

The movement in this market noticed in our last has been rather checked by the cold weather of the past week, and all sales have been of a weak character. It is expected, however, that a general movement for the better will make itself felt before the end of the present month.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Trade in this line during the past week has been moderately steady, though it cannot be said to have been anything like heavy. From this out a steady increase is looked for. Quotations are unchanged though a drop in oils is looked for. Prices are as follows: Linseed oil raw, 69c per gal; boiled, 72c; sea oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.30 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities, 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Trade has been moderately steady in this line, but no improvement of any greatness is expected before spring really sets in.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The general tone of this market is still unchanged. Business has been moderately steady. Collections are reported from fair to good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

This market has been very quiet during the past week and all sales, which have been very light in character, have been chiefly confined to staple goods. Prices are as follows: —Goderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain movement during the past week has been very light, and it is evident that receipts will remain so for a month or two, until seeding operations are nearly completed. Light as they have been, they have filled the demand existing so far as wheat is concerned.

Millers have now in store about as much as they wish to carry at present, and they have been careless about purchasing car load lots offered, believing that street receipts will be sufficient for their demand until their stocks are materially lessened. As a natural consequence, prices have been a shade easier during the week. With oats the situation is something similar. Several dealers are holding quite heavy stocks, while in the country a large proportion of the best of the crop has not left the hands of the farmers. Prices are a shade easier but very little lower, and the market has a feeling of being bolstered. With the opening of seeding operations, receipts will be almost entirely shut off and that may create a firmer feeling. In provisions the general feeling is fair, although butter is still in the same demoralized state. Meats, however, have shown a firm tendency, and general lines have been in fair demand.

WHEAT.

Millers are taking off their country buyers, and the season is fast drawing to a close. Prices have been decidedly easier during the week. No. 1 hard was scarce and quoted nominally at 70c; No. 2 was worth 65c; No. 1 regular, 65c; No. 2, 60; No. 3, 55c; rejected 40 to 48c.

OATS.

A light demand has failed to make any marked reduction in prices, and holders still demand 37 to 38c. A few car lots have sold at these figures.

BARLEY.

There has not been enough of this grain in the market to admit of reliable quotations.

FLOUR.

There is still no shipping to eastern markets going on, and the local demand during the week has not been very active. Mills are all running but stocks are not accumulating. Prices are unchanged, quotations being: Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2; XXXX, \$1.65; superfine \$1.25.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The output of the mills is wanted as fast as it is available, and more could be sold. Prices have been: bran, \$11 a ton; shorts, \$13.

POTATOES.

There has been an effort made to force prices which has only been partially successful. Small lots sold at 50c, but with a return of mild weather the old figures will soon be reached.

EGGS.

Packed eggs are now almost out of the market and fresh have been steadily falling in price. Early in the week they sold at 27c but near its close they could be bought at 23 to 24.

BUTTER.

There is still an over supply on the market, although prime lots are not so very plentiful. Some really good local has sold at 18 to 20c.

CHEESE.

Stocks are getting low in the city, and prices hold steady at 14 to 15c for good to choice.

BACON.

There has been an increasing demand during the week, and prices have been firm. Dry salt is worth 9½ to 10c; hams, 13 to 13½c; and breakfast, 13½ to 14c.

HAMS.

have been firm all week, and tending upwards in price. Local smoked are now quoted at 14c.

MESS PORK.

There is no change in price to report, and the demand has been slow during the week.

Local packed is quoted at \$19, while Chicago is held at \$19.50 to \$20.

MESS BEEF.

There has been scarcely any asked for during the week, and the quotation of \$17 may be considered purely nominal.

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand holds steady while receipts have been rather light. Prices are a shade firmer, the range being from \$5.50 to \$6.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The course of the wheat market the past week has been marked by slight fluctuations, light trading and much firmness. Receipts were small and shipments fair. There has been a steady demand for hard grades, and holders have become very stiff in their views—so much so as to frighten buyers off, some days. The cold snap which has just closed stopped seeding in southern Dakota, but its effects are not at all serious, owing to its brevity. A rumor that France will not raise her grain duty caused firmness to-day.

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

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1884:
			Mar. 19
No. 1 hard.	\$2½ ..	\$1 ..	\$1½ \$1.01½
" 2 "	.. 80 ..	78 ..	79½ 97
" 1 70 ..	68 ..	70 93
" 2 65 ..	64 ..	65 86½

Futures were higher, No. 1 hard, May, opening at 85½ and closing at 85c; No. 2 hard, May, 82c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been strong and higher, bulk bran closing at \$9.50 to \$9.75 and shorts at \$9.75 to \$10.25 per ton.

FLOUR.—The flour market has not been animated, but there has been a better demand for domestic consumption and millers who ten days ago were seriously contemplating a shut down are now working on orders which will keep them going some weeks, and are confident that the market will give them a chance to run steadily through the spring. The export demand is very light, and offers are a shilling lower than last week, but there is no anxiety about the foreign trade so long as domestic orders come in freely and production is limited by low water.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mill are as follows: Patents, \$4.50 to 4.85; straights, \$4.15 to \$4.60; first bakers', \$3.40 to 3.65; second bakers', \$3 to 3.30; best low grades, \$1.90 to 2.10 in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to 1 60 in bags.

During the week ending Wednesday there was a very appreciable improvement in the Minneapolis water power, and as a result the flour production has become much heavier. The water averaged very good last week, as the last three days coming not far from meeting the full demands of those mills running. The result has been a larger output than for some weeks. The production for the week (ending Saturday) was 92,140 bbls—averaging 13,167 bbls daily for seven days—against 82,040 the preceding week, and 72,322 for the corresponding time in '884. On Monday and

Tuesday of the current week the water was excellent, but Wednesday morning it began to fall, and in the afternoon had become quite low but this condition was thought to be occasioned by temporary causes. More of the flour is now being made with water power, and less with steam. One mill of 3,000 bbls capacity, driven by steam, was shut down Wednesday night, and only two mills of 2,500 bbls, thus operated, are now running. The production the current week will probably reach or exceed 100,000 bbls. The inquiry for flour is somewhat better, as indicated last week. There was considerable foreign inquiry Wednesday. Millers holding hard wheat in quantity seem quite confident that will be wanted in the near future, though they do not look for any strong demand as immediately prospective.

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

RECEIPTS.			
	Mar. 17.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 3.
Wheat, bush..	385,300	394,850	427,700
Flour, bbls ..	420	610	390
Millstuff, tons.	24	35	12

SHIPMENTS.			
	Mar. 17.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 3.
Wheat, bush ..	74,000	51,380	104,400
Flour, bbls ..	93,274	76,744	75,201
Millstuff, tons..	2,419	2,291	1,972

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

MINNEAPOLIS.		
	Mar. 16.	Mar. 9.
No. 1 hard ..	1,242,408	1,252,967
No. 2 hard ..	102,101	97,769
No. 1 ..	1,791,697	1,813,649
No. 2 ..	11,923	8,408
No. 3 ..	2,84,352	287,262
Rejected ..	16,260	13,454
Special bins ..	586,181	666,225
Total	4,034,905	4,139,734

ST. PAUL.		
	Mar. 18.	Mar. 11.
In elevators, bus.....	1,145,000	1,152,000
		1,174,000

DULUTH.		
	Mar. 18.	Mar. 9.
In elevators, bus....	5,887,000	5,823,079
		1,747,170

-Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

On Monday a moderate degree of activity prevailed in the wheat market and prices changed frequently. The market, influenced by reports of cold weather, opened strong, but when the pressing demand was supplied the feeling weakened somewhat and closed weak. Receipts of corn 261 cars. The speculative business was moderate though prices were rather firm early, but later declined in sympathy with wheat. Business in the oat market was lighter than usual with small speculations and large cash offerings. The day's business in pork on speculative account was quite fair. May and June being the leading futures. Lard declined 7/8c. Trading was quite fair with closing sales at unsettled figures.

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.74	\$0.74 1/2
Corn ..	37 1/2	38
Oats ..	28	28
Pork ..	12.32 1/2	12.37 1/2
Lard ..	6.87 1/2	6.97

On Tuesday the wheat market opened rather bullish with more or less disposition shown to realize; the market finally closed about 1/8c lower than yesterday afternoon, owing to a further increase in the visible supply. Receipts of corn were 379 cars; a weaker feeling developed and prices inclined somewhat lower, influenced largely by the increase in the visible supply. Oats were dull; a liberal increase in the visible supply brought out freer offerings under which futures declined 1/8c and 1/4c. Trading in pork was moderately active but the general feeling was one of weakness. In lard an easier feeling prevailed, the market closing steady at medium figures.

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.74	\$0.74 1/2
Corn ..	37 1/2	37 3/4
Oats ..	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork ..	12.32 1/2	12.35
Lard ..	6.87 1/2	6.90

On Wednesday there was a fair degree of activity in the wheat market and prices changed quite frequently, but towards the close, as the English markets showed no improved prices, weakened somewhat and closed barely steady. Receipts of corn 213 cars; a moderately active speculative business prevailed. The market closed about 1/8c better than last night. Oats were quiet and slow and hardly anything doing for the day, and at the close were about the same as yesterday. Pork quiet, but steady, with limited fluctuations and no quotable change in prices. The feeling in this market in lard was steady and prices unchanged.

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.74	\$0.74 1/2
Corn ..	37 1/2	37 3/4
Oats ..	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork ..	12.32 1/2	12.35
Lard ..	6.87 1/2	6.90

On Thursday prices in the wheat market were generally stronger with a fairly active business doing and closed with seller April about 1/8c higher than it closed last night. Receipts of corn were 301 cars; a moderate business in the way of speculation was done and at the close seller April stood 1/8c lower than last night. In the oat market a better feeling prevailed, but later a quieter state prevailed in the speculative market, and finally closed at an advance of 1/8c over yesterday's quotations. Pork, based on yesterday's quotations, dropped 3/8c, with active trading. Trading in lard was quite active, outside prices prevailed at the opening but later declined and finally closed 7/8c under yesterday.

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.74 1/2	\$0.74 3/4
Corn ..	37 3/4	37 3/4
Oats ..	27 1/2	27 3/4
Pork ..	11.95	12.00
Lard ..	6.75	6.80

On Friday cash wheat was rather quiet, but there was a good business doing in speculative grades. Seller March was in good demand at almost 5c below May, while April was rather quiet. May was in steady demand, and prices all round were a shade firmer than during the previous day. In corn receipts were liberal and prices in sympathy with wheat, although the business done was light. Oats were firm in price and in good demand. In both pork and lard the business done was light, and prices

were rather steady. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.75 1/2	\$0.75 3/4
Corn ..	37 1/2	38
Oats ..	—	28 1/2
Pork ..	12.07 1/2	12.10
Lard ..	6.82 1/2	6.85

On Saturday wheat opened at about the closing figures of the previous day, but was generally weak, and hung heavily during the session, speculation being inactive, and closed something lower than on Friday. Receipts were light, and no circumstance accounted for the weak feeling. Corn was quiet also, receipts being liberal and speculative demand light, and closed lower. Oats were dull and prices inclined to drop both in cash and futures. Pork was very weak and closed fully 15c below Friday. Lard was in sympathy and rather weak. Closing quotations were:

	Mar.	Apr.
Wheat ..	\$0.74 1/2	\$0.74 3/4
Corn ..	37 1/2	37 3/4
Oats ..	—	27 3/4
Pork ..	11.85	11.87 1/2
Lard ..	6.75	6.77 1/2

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The past week has been an uneventful one on the stock market, and the business done has been very light. Bank stocks generally have been lower than our last report, but there has been no very marked decline in any particular instance. Still there is a feeling that the bearish element are in the ascendancy, and further concessions are asked for by this element, but stoutly refused by holders. The consequence has been, that in several stocks no trading has been done for some days, and bids are not quoted. The closing bills of March 11th and March 18th are quoted below as an index to the state of the market.

	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.
Montreal ..	194 1/2	194 1/2
Ontario ..	110 1/2	109
Molson's ..	—	112
Toronto ..	182	181
Merchants' ..	112 1/2	111 1/2
Commerce ..	121 1/2	120 1/2
Imperial ..	123 1/2	—
Federal ..	40 1/2	45
Dominion ..	188	—
Standard ..	111	—
Hamilton ..	118 1/2	—
Northwest Land ..	36	39 1/2

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

While receipts of grain have been on the decrease, the demand has held quite steady, and with prices reasonably firm although in wheat slightly lower than reported in our last, and in barley the feeling has also been easier. Oats are still all wanted as they are offered and hold firm in price. In provisions the feeling has been better. Meats have been in moderate and steady demand, although not at any higher prices than we quoted last week. The better market has improved considerably, medium lots being now moving a little, but at greatly reduced prices. Prime qualities are still in good demand.

WHEAT.

Wheat in fair demand and prices moderately steady early in the week, but later the demand became less active and prices took a downward tendency with very light receipts, and closed at the following quotations: No. 1 spring, 82c; No. 2 fall, 82c; No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 3 fall, 80c.

OATS.

Have been in demand with all offerings freely taken at steady prices, which were as follows: On track, 30¢; on street, 50¢, with more wanted at these figures.

BARLEY.

This market has shown no activity during the week, and as to prices has shown some weakness, with street receipts light and selling at from 60 to 75¢, other prices were as follows: No. 1, f. o. c. 67¢ and extra No. 3, 62¢.

RYE.

This market still continues inactive and unchanged as to price, nor does there seem to be any immediate prospect of any improvement. Price on street 59¢.

PEAS.

Street receipts still continue small but there has been some movement in lots lying outside. Had any car lots been offered on the spot they would have brought 60¢. Prices on street have ranged from 53 to 60¢.

POTATOES.

During the early part of the week a few car lots at 35¢, but later were in poor demand. Receipts on street have been very light but firm at from 40 to 45¢.

EGGS.

An easier feeling has prevailed in this market during the week and the demand for all sorts has been less active and prices unsettled. Quotations are as follows: Lined, 12 to 15¢; new laid, 20¢, and in small lots 21 to 22¢.

CHEESE.

Stocks in this market still continue to run lower, and all holders are in consequence still firm on all sorts. The market as to prices is however nominally unchanged. Small lots still selling at 11½ for medium to 12½ for from good to choice.

BUTTER.

This market is comparatively speaking unchanged, though there has been some little shipping demand. A few lots of medium changing hands at 9¢, which butter would have brought 15¢ last fall. Really choice dairy still continues scarce and steady at from 17 to 18¢. Rolls scarce at from 14 to 15¢, and the same on street have brought 20 to 22¢.

PORK.

No movement has as yet been reported in round lots, and small ones have been in slow demand at from \$15.50 to 16.00.

BACON.

Has been in poor demand with car lots nominal. Long clear easier at 8½¢. Cumberland inactive but firm at 7½¢ in small lot. Rolls unchanged at 10 and 10½¢ and bellies 11 to 11½¢ in small lots and in poor demand.

HAMS.

Have been in fair demand with prices somewhat unsettled. Prices have ranged as follows: Smoked 11½¢ in small lots and pickled 10¢.

LARD.

The demand in this market has been less active but unchanged as to prices which were as follows: Tinnets and pails 10 to 10½¢ and 9½¢ for Tierces.

POULTRY.

No box lots have been received and receipts small at steady and unchanged prices. Hen turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.25; gobblers, \$1.50 to \$2; geese, 80¢ to \$1.10; fowl, 65 to 75¢ per pair; and ducks, 80¢ to \$1.00.

APPLES.

The shipping demand for russets still continues good with sales at \$2. Street receipts still continue small at \$1.50 to \$1.75 for medium and from \$2.00 to \$2.25 for choice.

Commercial Summary.

Telegrams from nearly all the larger cities to *Bradstreet's* announce an improved feeling as to the outlook for general trade. At most points, with the arrival of better weather, there has been an increased number of sales in dry goods and other staples, although interior purchasers do not appear to be taking goods in excess of immediate wants in any instance. Dry goods jobbers at eastern markets continue to find cause for some encouragement, while commission agents report their trade relatively flat. The check put on the movement of merchandise by the striking employes of the Gould railways has disturbed trade the region tributary to those roads, particularly at St. Louis. In some lines of business, at larger western cities, renewed activity is apparent. The commercial demand for funds at Chicago and elsewhere west has increased, and for the above a id other reasons traders have been inclined to look with more fore on the prospects for business during the latter portion of 1885. The industrial situation in the east is rather worse than better. The Pittsburgh region soft-coal miners, variously reported from 6,000 to 9,000 in number, have stopped work, demanding 3¢ instead of 2½¢ per bushel. The carpet weavers' strike near Philadelphia and at Yonkers, N. Y., are unrelieved, while, in addition to the former industrial troubles in New England, there is more talk than before of the necessity for shutting down the cotton mills, owing to the present unprofitableness of the business. One encouraging sign is a (very guardedly admitted) more hopeful feeling in the general eastern pig iron trade. No advance in prices is expected in the near future, and no "boom" in any event, but makers and their agents are inclined to look more favorably on the situation and outlook. The speculative markets have vibrated sharply under reports of impending war between Great Britain and Russia. Railway stocks, wheat, corn, petroleum, cotton and hog products have felt the influence. Increased speculative activity in breadstuffs, hog products, oil and cotton have been more conspicuous than enlarged transactions for export. Europe has not attempted to buy largely and distinctly depressed the price of cotton. Wheat has been exceptionally active during the week, and No. 2 red, spot, closes at 92¢, against 91¢ a week ago; Indian corn, No. 2 mixed, at 51½¢, against 51¼¢, and refined lard, 7.50¢ per pound, and pork at \$13.50 per barrel, against 9.50¢ and \$13.50 per barrel on the 13th inst. Corn has been less violent in its movement than wheat. The *Produce Exchange Weekly* of last night says of winter-killed wheat that "Illinois and Kansas, southern Ohio and Indiana are the chief complaining states." *Bradstreet's* reported March 7 that the probable loss in Kansas was 15 per cent. and in southern Ohio from the cause named and reduced area half a crop, and that the loss in Indiana was serious but indeterminate. Renewed inquiries this week show nothing further. The Illinois State Agricultural Bureau has received no advices concerning the condition of wheat in that state. Raw cotton at New York has declined on the week from 11½ to 11 3-16 for middling

uplands. The bulls had all they could carry at best, and under the circumstances rumors of foreign complications gave the advantage to the bears. Nearly all grocery staples are weak. Coffee, sugar and spices are lower, and distribution is no heavier. Dairy products are quiet. Wool prices are not improved, and though steady in some lines the tendency is now downward. There were 250 failures in the United States during the past week reported to *Bradstreet's*, as compared with 222 in the preceding week, and with 186, 233, and 140 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883, and 1882. About 90 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than \$5000. Canada had 36, a decrease of 2.

Underselling.

The evils of underselling by traders are dealt with by the *Commercial Bulletin* as follows:

Underselling is constantly practiced, sometimes by new aspirants for business, sometimes by unscrupulous traders, and sometimes even by houses which mean well but cannot resist the prevailing custom. Every merchant will find this lion in his path, and the descriptions of underselling vary. One man makes a cut on sugar, another on nails, a third by adroit mixing offers a forty-cent tea, a fourth sells kerene at less than the wholesale price. In one store a prize of crockery is offered for every dollar's worth of goods purchased. In another, so many cents in every dollar's worth of goods bought are returned to the purchaser. Here, an additional cent per pound is offered for the farmer's butter—there an extra dime for his hundred weight of pork.

Too many merchants, dividing the trade, in one prolific cause of such demoralizing business methods. Every man is eager to catch the stream of custom. But suppose he has caught it, is he advantaged thereby if he does not sell at a profit? Goods sold habitually below their cost are not likely to be paid for in full, and as a contemporary puts it: "The man who undersells runs in a crooked groove, at every turn which bankruptcy is written."

Selling below cost is a mode of appropriating the proceeds of goods without paying the purchase money; and when carried on with deliberate design is a form of fraud which more serves to be condoned than shop-lifting or pocket-picking.

If we tell a storekeeper that he must not undercut, that it is immoral, unbusiness-like, suicidal, he will very likely reply: "Very good, then I might as well put up my shutters. The man next door is openly cutting, the firm across the street does the same thing on the sly, and between the two my occupation will be gone if I don't also lower my prices." Well, the truth is that if every general storekeeper in the country who don't understand his business would put up his shutters and keep them up, a letter state of things would be possible. But we need not look for this. Some must be weeded out; let the wholesale dealers see that their places are not filled. Discrimination must be made in favor of the honest, competent, methodical country merchant; and the sooner the fools and the knaves are driven

of the business, the better for the trade of the country. The trader who pays his way must sell at a profit, and cannot afford to cut below others in the same line.

Questionable Taxation in Manitoba.

Numerous enquiries with respect to the taxation of unpatented lands in Manitoba having reached us since we quoted the most recent provincial statute in reply to our correspondent "J. R. M., Prince Albert," a research beyond the Manitoba Municipal Act, 1884, has tended to establish the conviction, which seems largely to prevail in the province itself, that the legislature has exceeded its constitutional powers. The chief point of interest is whether the local assembly has the right to assess and collect taxes in respect of homesteaded or other lands for which not patent has been granted by the Crown. That it assumes to do so is clear from the following section of the Act, which we quote in its entirety:—

"288.—Unpatented land vested in or held by Her Majesty, which may hereafter be sold or agreed to be sold to any person, or which may be located as a free grant, shall be liable to taxation from the date of such homestead or pre-emption entry, location, sale, or grant; and any such land which has been already sold, or agreed to be sold to any person, or has been located as a free grant, prior to the first day of January, 1883, shall be held to have been liable to taxation since the first day of January, 1883, and all such lands as shall be liable to taxation thenceforward under this Act, in the same way as other land, whether any license or occupation, location ticket, certificate of sale, or receipt for money paid on such sale has or has not been, or is or is not issued; and in case of sale, or agreement for sale, by the Crown, whether any payment has or has not been made thereon, and whether any part of the purchase money is or is not overdue; but such taxation shall not in any way affect the rights of Her Majesty in such lands."

In order to form an opinion as to the power of the Legislature to tax the unpatented lands which the section above is designed to reach, it is necessary to refer to the Imperial and Dominion statutes whence all its powers have been derived. Sec. 125 of the British North America Act, 1867, declares that "no lands or property belonging to Canada or any province shall be liable to taxation," while section 30 of "the Manitoba Act" (33 Vic. chap. 3), passed by the Dominion Parliament, expressly provides that all ungranted or waste lands in the province shall be, from and after the date of the transfer, vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the dominion. It has ever been the policy of the department of the interior, which is specially charged with the administration of the public lands in Manitoba and the Territories, to maintain its control of such lands until the actual issue of the patent. Thus we find, by referring to the clauses of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, governing the issue of the patents, that the Minister of the Interior may exercise his discretion as the merits of conflicting claims prior to issue of the patent for any lands, though the adjustment of any matter in dispute regarding lands which have been patented is relegated to a court of competent jurisdiction.

The attempt to impose taxation upon unpatented lands is doubtless made upon the assumption that those who claim such lands in advance of the granting of a title in fee simple enjoy a certain degree of "right, title, and interest" which is a tangible subject for the tax gatherer. As regards the holder of a homestead entry this is surely a misconception. Such a settler has paid no consideration for the land—only a fee for the recording of an entry, and this fee upon the distinct assertion of the Dominion Lands Act (sec. 27, sub-section 3), that "the title to the land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent." If the Provincial Act can, by one clause, lawfully impose taxation upon land which is clearly not the homesteader's, but the Crown's, it can with equal success over-ride the inferior law, in carrying out another clause of the same statute, by causing the land to be sold when taxes are two years in arrears. In such case the settler though relying upon the promise of protection given by the Dominion Government, might find his homestead sold from under him by the tax gatherer before he had had time to earn his patent by three years' residence and cultivation.

That lands which have been purchased enjoy immunity from taxation until the issue of the patent from the Crown is not so clear, as in this case a "right, title, and interest" of the purchaser is undoubtedly created when he pays into the hands of the proper agent of the Government the whole or a part of the purchase money. Still, it would be difficult for the assessor or collector to prove the existence of such a title, as no proper documentary evidence of the same would exist. The practice of the Department of the Interior allows its agents simply to give an "interim sales receipt" which declares that a certain sum has been received from a certain person" being payment in full for the unmentioned land purchased by him," after which follows a brief description. This is not an agreement for sale, and there is no covenant to convey. Numerous instances have occurred in which, in consequence of an error or for some other cause, such receipts have been cancelled by the Minister and the would-be purchasers have had their money refunded.

The assessors have, it seems, included in the tax list lands purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company under agreement, and here again it appears that the powers of the local authority have been sheltered, for a correspondent under the nom de plume of "Lex," writes to a Winnipeg paper, asserting that such taxes are unlawful, as the title to the lands in question is vested in the company, and they are exempt by the company's charter. But lands which the company has sold it cannot fairly be said to own; and if they are not taxable, a double burthen must fall on other lands.—*Monetary Times.*

The Boston rubber market is gradually strengthening up, and the reports from the English markets are firmer. The English manufacturers have been free buyers. Buyers manifest no uneasiness and are not anticipating their wants.

Edison's Inventions.

More applications for patents have been filed by Thomas A. Edison than any living individual in this or foreign countries. Edison made his first application for a patent July 1, 1869. He was then barely 22 years old. It was a rather clever contrivance for registering automatically the votes of legislative bodies. Since that time he has filed 641 applications, out of which number 155 have already been granted. There has been a steady decline in the applications for several years past. The largest number for any one year was 132 in 1882. In 1883 the number dropped to 71 and last year it was only 23.

"How do you account for this decline?" asked a correspondent of the examiner in charge.

"Edison's contracts with the electric light syndicate keeps him so busily engaged that he has no time for outside matters. He receives a retainer fee of \$25,000 a year from the Western Union Telegraph Company. They agree to pay him this sum for an indefinite number of years in return for which Edison assigns to them the full ownership in all patents relating to telegraph improvements. His royalty from the same company for the use of his quadruplex instrument is probably \$50,000 per annum and he no doubt receives a like sum from the directors of the New York Electric Light Company. Fifteen years ago he was following his avocation as a telegraph operator and earning \$100 a month."

"Is Edison the most successful of the latter day inventors?"

"Scientifically he is far in advance of all others. Brush his principal competitor in electric lights, has money. His income is \$2,000 a day. He is probably the richest of any living inventors. He has made every penny of it since 1879. Edison and Brush are very young men. Edison is thirty-eight and Brush thirty six.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Floating Saw-Mill.

One of the most interesting sights on the Lower Mississippi is the system of utilizing driftwood. A small saw-mill is erected on a steamboat, and this vessel goes up and down the river, and into each bayou, picking up the valuable logs and at once converting them into marketable lumber, which is sold at the river towns, or even delivered at a planter's wharf. Now and then one may see the black and brown saw-mill boat moored to the bank, with fifty or a hundred logs lashed alongside, with a stream of fragrant yellow saw-dust twirling into the turbid current. The red-shirted negroes slowly pull in a log, and start it up the inclined plane to the twirling steel teeth that rasp it into planks with one long sweep and sound; others pile up the lumber beside the engine till the deck is loaded. Then the boat is untied, and moves slowly down stream with its attendant raft of logs. It is said that the only danger to be apprehended is in finding spikes or nails in float-wood, which break the saws and cause serious accidents; but all suspicious-looking logs are carefully scrutinized before use.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Northwest Territory and Its Trade.

Within the past ten years only has there been any general knowledge of the natural wealth and enormous productive capacity of the Northwest, circulated in the States Provinces of England. Since that time the struggle for the control of its vast future traffic has become more and more bitter, and intense among the railways this side of the line, and also as between the Canadian and Americans, each of the latter determined not only to control the business originating within their own domain but to take a slice from the other side. The Americans were a little quicker in furnishing transportation facilities with which to control trade, but the capacity of the Northwest lines so stimulated the Canadians and their English backers that they are now rapidly putting the finishing touches onto an independent system of railroads of their own, which if conducted on an economical plan and liberal principles will keep not only their carrying trade at home but draw a large part of the business along the border this side the line. When it is taken into account that the British provinces of the Northwest comprise a territory nearly a thousand miles square, and much of it a most fertile region, capable of supporting a much greater population than all New England; and that their natural outlet was or should be through Minnesota the nonsense and stupidity of railroad management in Minnesota becomes apparent. Never was the killing of the goose that laid the golden eggs better illustrated than in this case. But for the hoggishness and extortions of our lines the Canadian Pacific and its pendant branches to our line would not have been constructed at such enormous expense, especially the division between Winnipeg and Port Arthur. We may now look forward to a time when the territory north and west of Minneapolis will raise as much grain as the United States now produces, with all the dependent manufacture and commerce which would naturally go hand in hand with such productive wealth. Besides this the commerce between the two old worlds must for all time to come, pass through this territory, bringing with it the products of every clime, at reduced rates of transportation. It will devolve on the great manufacturing centers like Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Cloud, Rat Portage, etc., to put into portable shape much of the products of this vast country to be exported or consumed at home. The coming empire is now having its birth and while we stand in astonishment at the progress made it is but the faint beginning. Where is the timber to come from to supply the wants of the coming multitude.—*Miss. Valley Lumberman.*

Restricting Speculation.

St. Louis elevator men are considerable exercised over a bill which has been introduced in the Missouri legislature making it a misdemeanor for elevator men to mix different grades grain, and a misdemeanor for elevator men to deal in options or to be connected with commission firms. The first is a matter of importance in one way, for, as elevator men state, it absolutely necessary to mix grades there, so

as to produce a grain that will conform to the standards of other markets. With reference to the other matter one of them said: "I for one, have no desire to buy grain, but it is often necessary for elevator men to purchase cash wheat or corn and sell futures when there is anything near carrying charges, for the purpose of drawing grain to this market and at the same time putting something in their bins to make storage. Unfortunately, we have had a very light stock of cash and futures being nearly the same and the demand for the east being so large it kept the price of cash up, so we received very little corn in the elevators."—*Northwestern Miller.*

Birmingham Novelties.

Among the latest novelties in Birmingham goods are a bracelet to retail at one penny, a "safety" opener for bottles in which the stopper must be pressed downwards, a combination of an opener for such bottles and a corkscrew, and a billiard-chalk holder, all of which are being brought out by Messrs. Coney & Co., Lionel street, Birmingham. A valuable feature in the bottle openers is that the compressed air of the bottle is allowed to escape through the opener immediately the stopper falls. The contents are also saved, as the glass is used to press down the stopper. The protection of the hand by the opener, should such bottles break, is also an improvement. The chalk-holder for billiard-players has the advantage that it enables the chalk to be kept clean, to be carried conveniently in the pocket, and that it obviates the unpleasantness which many people experience when touching chalk. In this respect Messrs. Coney's invention would be hailed by school-teachers, lecturers, and others, who have occasion to handle pieces of chalk, the effects of which on the fingers are extremely objectionable.—*British Trade Journal.*

General Notes.

The Italian glove industry has been so much affected by the industrial depression that the production of last year fell off 20 per cent.

The steamer Beaver, which was launched in 1835, and was the first steam vessel ever in the Pacific, was pronounced perfectly sound by the inspector at Victoria, British Columbia, Tuesday, February 24.

Shipping is in so extremely a depressed condition in Liverpool that, as a remedy for it, some ship-owners will carry goods from Liverpool to London, via New York, at several shillings per ton less than if they were sent direct, although wharf and trans-shipment dues have frequently to be paid in America.

A paper-mill, it is reported, will be established at an early date in Matanzas, Cuba, for the manufacture of wrapping-paper. Cane megass, which has been lately discovered to be a very good stock, will, no doubt, be used to a great extent; and, as it is nearly valueless in Cuba on account of its great abundance, and the protective tariff, there is every reason to believe that the enterprise will prove a profitable one.

South African ostriches are laying eggs so abundantly that only a small proportion can be

hatched. One gentleman says "that he had 300 eggs lying in his camp last week. Several have been sold on the Graaff Reinet market for culinary purposes at 9s. per dozen. This ought to bring pancakes, puddings, and omelettes within the reach of all, for one ostrich egg is, on the average, equal to two dozen hen's eggs. The incubator may be considered exploded. It is known to have filled the camps with Cape chicks of impaired constitutions or deformed bodies; and, now that the rage for buying ostrich chicks at high prices, irrespective of 'antecedents,' is past, the incubator is stowed away with the old lumber."

The cable system for running street cars is said to be a complete success in Philadelphia. The cable, as it runs on the pulleys in the tunnel beneath the street, makes a buzzing kind of noise which can only be heard on the street when everything else is quiet. The grips work well, and also the brakes. When the Sanson street station, now in course of erection on Sanson street, below Ninth, is completed, its cable will carry the cars at this point as far south as McKean street, and the station at Twentieth and Market streets will complete the system and furnish sufficient power to run all the passenger cars of the Traction Company's lines, and many more if necessary. All of these branches will probably be completed by April 1. The only matter now in the way of the immediate regular running of the cars on the completed section is the want of sufficient drilled brakemen.

Recent Legal Decisions.

NATIONAL BANK — POWER TO PURCHASE LAND.—A national bank has the power to purchase such real estate as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted, and if in order to secure the same debt it purchases other real estate not mortgaged to it that does not affect the title to the land it was authorized to purchase. So held by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Reynolds vs. First National Bank of Crawfordsville.

DEBT — CONVEYANCE — MORTGAGE.—Where the owner in fee of real estate conveyed the same to a trustee to secure a debt to a third person, and where after the granting clause to the trustee in fee there was a condition that if the debt was paid at maturity the conveyance was to be void, otherwise the trustee was authorized to sell the land at public sale to pay the same, the Supreme Court of Ohio held that the conveyance was a deed of trust in the nature of a mortgage, and not an absolute conveyance in trust to secure the debt. *Martin vs. Allen.*

FEDERAL COURTS — SUITS BY ASSIGNEE.—The clause in section 1 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 prohibiting the assignee of a non-negotiable contract from maintaining a suit thereon in the national courts, unless his assignor's right to maintain such suit on account of his citizenship and not to the amount of the claim or demand arising out of such contract. So held by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Oregon in the case of Hammond vs. Cleaves, decided on the 25th ult.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE — EVIDENCE.—Where A, desiring to talk over the telephone with B, asked the operator to call him, and the operator thereupon had a conversation with B, reporting to A, who was standing by, what B said as it came over the wire, the Kentucky Court of Appeals held that in a subsequent action between A and B the former might prove by himself and others what the operator reported to him as coming from B, the operator being called and not remembering the conversation. *Sullivan et al. vs. Kuykendall*, decided January 22.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT—LIEN.—Where a principal consigns goods to an agent to sell under an agreement that the latter will accept bills drawn upon him by the former to the amount of goods so consigned on hand, it is a necessary inference that the drafts are to be drawn on the credit of the goods, and to the amount of acceptances outstanding the agent has a lien on the goods in his hands as security and is entitled to retain the same until the acceptances are paid. The law implies or infers the lien from the relation between the parties. So held by the New York Court of Appeals in the case of *Nagle vs. McFeeters*.

SALE — DELIVERY — ADVANCES.—Where money was advanced by a firm under an agreement that it was in purchasing tobacco, which was to be shipped to them and by them sold, and after the deduction of the expenses the proceeds were to be applied to the repayment of the advance, the Kentucky Superior Court held that the contract was completed by the delivery of the possession of the tobacco to a common carrier to be delivered to the firm advancing the money, and that the purchase then had no interest in it which could be subjected to the payment of his debts. *Hobson et al. vs. Broach*, decided February 11.

RAILROAD — RIGHT OF WAY — DAMAGES.—When the question whether the right of way has ever been acquired by a railroad company over land arises in a case such evidence is admissible in a condemnation by statutory proceeding, and injuries to crops, orchards, pastures and fences, resulting from the tearing down of fences of plaintiff at the time the railroad entered the land, and from the failure to so fence and guard its way where it entered and left the land that animals could not enter and destroy plaintiff's property, are proper elements of damage. *Houston East & West Railroad Company vs. Adams et al.*, decided by the Supreme Court of Texas.—*Bradstreet*.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. FIZZON, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 381 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block Winnipeg.

N. BAWLF,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Grain, Flour and Feed
Special attention given to
GRAIN EXPORTS.
Cor. Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

G. F. CARRUTHERS.

J. H. BROCK.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK,
MONEY TO LOAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED. &c.

A Large Assortment on hand of

J. & J. TAYLORS' SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

Office: Cor. McDermott St. East & Rorie St., WINNIPEG.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

3 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG.

OSLER & HAMMOND,
TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

DEBENTURES

Correspondence Invited.

E. B. OSLER. H. C. HAMMOND A. M. NANTON

HENRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.

Pellatt & Pellatt,

STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.

Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERED BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,

And Wholesale Dealers in Canned Goods, Jams, Jellies, Fruits, Vegetables, Meats, Pickles, &c., &c.

Packaging House and Head Office 121 & 123 Front St. East
TORONTO, ONY.

Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

in the city of Winnipeg, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs Woods & Co., of the said city of Winnipeg, merchants, who will pay all debts due by said firm.

Dated at Winnipeg this seventh day of February, A.D. 1885.

Witness—
J. W. WILSON.

A. WOODS,
JESSIE OVENS,
W. J. OVENS,
ELIZABETH WOODS.

The above-mentioned business heretofore carried on under the name of Woods, Ovens, & Co will be continued by the undersigned,

WOODS & CO.

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

CAPITAL (LIMITED) - \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. BREWSTER, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.
E. HAMILTON, Esq., Barrister, of Messrs. Atkins, Collier & Hamilton.
A. EDEN, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, Winnipeg.
CAPTAIN LEWIS, of Messrs. Lewis & Kirby, Financial and Insurance Agents.
R. H. HUNTER, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. HESPELER, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg.

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

OFFICES: Hazgrave Block, Main Street.

H. R. MORTON,

KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. Manager

MONEY TO LEND.

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, WALTER S. LEE, Manager.

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - 373 Main Street,

F. B. ROSS,

Manager Winnipeg Branch.

NORTH AMERICAN

Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, M.P., President.
WM. McCABE, F.I.A., Managing Director.

Special attention is called to this Company's Semi-Tontine Investment plan of Insurance.

WINNIPEG OFFICE: 387 MAIN ST.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

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

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Commencing Sunday, December 7, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

Going west.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 6.30 p.m.	1.00 p.m. Portage la Prairie 4.00 "
11.05 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.00 p.m. Brandon 12.30 "
3.00 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 a.m. Regina 5.00 p.m.
5.25 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	3.40 p.m. Swift Current 5.30 "
3.40 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	9.40 " " " " " " " " " " " "
9.40 " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat 9.00 p.m.
2.15 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	4.30 p.m. Calgary 6.40 a.m.
4.30 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave 8.45 p.m.

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moosejaw, leaving Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leave Moosejaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m. Portage la Prairie 10.45 a.m.
3.05 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	2.00 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "
2.00 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	1.00 p.m. arrive Port Arthur leave 1.30 p.m.

Train for Port Arthur leaves Winnipeg Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Going South.	Going North.
9.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.00 a.m.	10.50 p.m. Emerson 14.15 a.m.
10.50 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	8.40, 9.15 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.
8.40, 9.15 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.30, 11.55 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "
10.30, 11.55 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	11.40 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "
11.40 a.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "	5.00 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "

*Daily, except Saturday
†Daily, except Mondays.
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitow, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; returning leave Manitow Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., arriving at Stony Mountain 10.30 a.m. and Stonewall at 10.55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1.30 p.m. and Stony Mountain at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 a.m.

Sleeping Car Service.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached, returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays
JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,
Gen. Superintendent Vice-President.

ROBERT KERR,
General Freight and Passenger Agent

The People's Line.

FARGO SOUTHERN RY.

Now completed between
FARGO AND ORIONVILLE.

Is prepared to handle both FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAFFIC with promptness and safety. Connecting at Orionville with the Chicago & St. Paul system the Fargo and Southern thus makes another GREAT TRUNK LINE to all Eastern and Southern States. The People's Line is superb in all its appointments, steel rails, elegant coaches, and its rates are always slow and time as quick as other lines. Through Passenger Trains daily each way between Fargo and St. Paul without change, connecting with Union Depot, St. Paul, with all eastern and southern lines. When you GO EAST or COME WEST try the Fargo and Southern.

Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 2.15 p.m.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states. For further information address

C. J. EDDY, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt
FARGO.

The CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & St. PAUL R'Y

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

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

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "Over Tank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. No Change of Cars of any class between St. Paul and Chicago.

For Through Tickets, Time Tables and full information, apply to any Coupon Ticket Agent in the Northwest.

R. MILLER, Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BULL, Commercial Agt., 407 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7.00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 8.00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

J. F. McFARLANE, Gen. Northwestern Agent, 400 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

J. A. McCUSKILL, Trav. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn. F. Boyd, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Agt.,

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

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 2.00 p.m.

COMING WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

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

THE SHORTEST ROUTE!

-FROM-

WINNIPEG AND ALL PARTS OF CANADA

-TO-

British Columbia

IS BY THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

For Information, Maps, Folders, etc., apply to:

P. B. GROAT, CHAS. S. FE,
Gen. Emigration Agent, Gen. Passenger Agent
Or to ST. PAUL, ST. PAUL.

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

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

F. B. CLARKE, T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul.
S. C. STRICKLAND, Gen. Agt., Leland House Bldg., Winnipeg.

Michigan Central Railroad.

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

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE"

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

Five Through Trains a day from Chicago leave at 6.45 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 4.30 p.m., 5.55 p.m. and 9.55 p.m.

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

H. B. LEDYARD, Gen. Manager, Detroit.
O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago
W. M. McLEOD, Manitoba Pass. Agent, Winnipeg.

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE !!



The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

form what is popularly known as the

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

They run two solid trains daily from Chicago to Buffalo, crossing Suspension Bridge and passing NIAGARA FALLS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, with through Pullman Cars to New York without change. SOLID TRAIN BETWEEN CHICAGO AND DETROIT.

PULLMAN CARS WITHOUT CHANGE.—Chicago to Detroit, Bay City, Saginaw, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York, Toronto, Montreal and Boston.

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

W. J. SPICER, General Manager.