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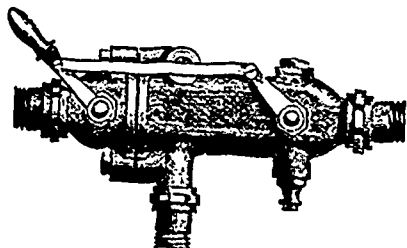
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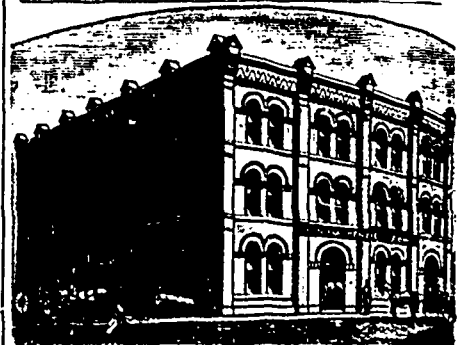
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**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**

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Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

The partnership heretofore existing between

Samuel F. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

—AND—

Andrew T. Wood and Matthew Leggat,

OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO,

as Hardware Merchants, in Winnipeg, has been dissolved
by mutual consent, Mr. Johnson retiring.The business will be continued by George D. Wood, of
Winnipeg, and Wood and Leggat, of Hamilton, under the
name and style of George D. Wood & Co., to whom all
accounts must be paid.(Signed), SAM. F. JOHNSON,
ANDREW T. WOOD,
MATTHEW LEGGAT.Referring to the above we beg to solicit a continuance
of the favors so liberally bestowed upon the late firm.GEO. D. WOOD & CO.
WINNIPEG, March 24th, 1885.**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,**

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AGENTS FOR

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New Valencias, Eleme Raisins

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The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, MAY 12, 1885.

NO. 33.

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

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

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

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

27 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 12, 1885.

O. E. TISDALE, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business.

T. CYN, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has sold out to J. Hemmingson.

MR. HOLMAN is about to start a boot and shoe business at Birtle.

WM. WIGMORE has started in machinery business at Rapid City.

LAFFERTY & SMITH, bankers, Regina, have opened a branch at Calgary.

A NEW sawmill has been erected about 25 miles up the river from Birtle.

S. B. PAUL, general storekeeper, Oakburn, intends retiring from business.

GEO. HINDSON has opened up a general storekeeping business at Rapid City.

ALEX. SPEERS, general storekeeper, Griswold, has sold out his business to Lindsay & Co.

ATKINS & BEECH, butchers, Morden, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Beech has leased the premises and will continue the business.

THE N.W.C.&N. Co., Macleod, N.W.T., have moved their sawmill to Letherbridge.

GEO. AGNEW, general storekeeper, Dominion City, has sold out his business to Wm. Given.

JAS. MCCORQUODALE, harness maker, Morden, has sold out his business to J. H. Ruddell.

THOMAS LENNIE, general storekeeper, Red Deer, has sold out his business to Leon Agranovich.

MR. JOHNSTON, lately hotelkeeper, Minnedosa, is about to open up another hotel in the same place.

GEO. CARTWRIGHT, of Russell, will shortly start a sawmill on the Bird Tail Creek, near Springfield.

JAS. GIBSON, hardware storekeeper, Montana, N.W.T., has sold out his business to one C. B. Walker.

WM. COCHRANE has gone into partnership with E. Sinclair in the boot and shoemaking business at Morden.

WM. CLEAVER has re-opened his dray and livery establishment in the Woodbine stables at Portage la Prairie.

KENNEDY & INNES, general storekeepers, Calgary, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Innes will continue the business.

MRS. THOMAS, milliner and dressmaker, Portage la Prairie, has sold out her business to the Misses Swales & McDonald.

PAULIN & Co., biscuit manufacturers and bakers, Winnipeg, have sold out their retail baking business to Bateman & Co.

C. E. WOODRUFF has bought out the interest of W. G. Ruddell in the carriage building business at Morden, which he will continue.

WE learn that Mr Fraser, the well-known Minnedosa miller is making enquiries with a view to opening up a flour mill at Fort Benton, N.W.T.

A DAIRY company has been organized in Rockwood municipality for the manufacture of butter and cheese. The machinery for this factory has been ordered.

WORK at McLoughan & Co.'s paper mill, at Portage la Prairie, commenced last week. This industry will give employment to at least thirteen hands during the season.

ARMSTRONG & DOUGALL, carriage builders and blacksmiths, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Armstrong continues the business of horseshoeing, and Mr. Dougall that of carriage building.

McEWAN, DUNSFORD & Co., bankers, Nelson, have made a change in their business. McEwan retires and the Nelson office has been closed. The business will be continued by Dunsford & Co. at Morden.

A BRANCH telegraph line is being constructed between Macleod and Medicine Hat, which it is expected will be completed about the middle of this month. This will be a valuable connection with our telegraphic system in the Northwest.

ALL the hard tack supplied to the troops at the front has been manufactured in Manitoba at the two factories in Winnipeg, and the one in Portage la Prairie. We have had a sample before us, and have no hesitation in saying that it is of first-class quality and are glad that the boys are so well supplied with what at best must be tough fare.

GOOD news for the settlers of Northwestern Manitoba have been received by the directors of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway, to the effect that the Dominion Government have complied with all the requirements of the Company regarding their land grant. This with the aid offered by the Province will enable them to proceed with the work. and it is their intention to let the contract at once for the building of fifty miles of road this season, which will extend it to Birtle. The directors have also strong hopes of being able to build an additional fifty miles by the end of this year.

CHEESE factories, which promise to become a paying industry, are about to open up extensively throughout this province. We know that enquiries have been made at some forty different places regarding cost of erecting such factories, and the prices of machinery and utensils required. Of course, a great many of these enquiries are likely to result in nothing being done, but are aware that this business will soon be in full operation at the following places: Springfield, Morden, Cretna, Stonewall, and St. Francois Xavier. The mill furnishing material for the factories are being supplied by Merrick, Anderson & Co., of Winnipeg.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

W. D. Auckland, miller, Comber, away.
Henry Blackburn, shoes, Brockville, is away.
W. L. Horton, liquors, Goderich, has closed up.
Henry Goering, hotel, Hamilton, has sold out.
Marshall Groat, harness, Ridgeway, has sold out.
Henry Hurst, general store, etc., Alliston, is dead.
C. D. Whatmough, tins, etc., Toronto, is dead.
L. Rightmeyer, salt, Kincardine. Damaged by fire.
David Smith, hotel, Newbury, advertises to sell out.
John Askew, tailor, Camlachie, is about leaving here.
Henry Johnson, groceries, London East, has sold out.
Arch. McIntosh, hotel, Gorrie, is closing business.
Ellerton Bros., cigars, etc., London, is out of business.
W. R. Peck, hotel, Thamesville, is out of business.
N. McGarvin, drugs, Markham, is removing to Acton.
Thomas Dowling, hotel, Drumbo, is removing to Cayuga.
J. B. Bishop, tins, Hamilton. Bailiff's sale advertised.
R. S. King, groceries, Parkdale, is about selling out.
R. Walker, grain, Kincardine, has been burned out.
R. A. Galbraith, shoes and harness, Iona, has sold out.
A. E. Rondot, general store, Amherstburg, has sold out.
A. A. Thompson, general store, Penetanguishene, is dead.
W. O'Reilly, general store, Toledo, has assigned in trust.
R. B. Gleason, hotel, St. Mary's, is succeeded by Crozier Bros.
P. McBrayne, jr., groceries, Thamesville, is out of business.
Lemon & Smith, bankers, Theford, are moving to Alvinston.
Producers' Oil Refg. Co., Petrolia, has sustained loss by fire.
H. C. Billington, oysters, etc., London, has sold out and away.
John Moffatt, baker, Fenelon Falls, has sold out to Barrett Bros.
J. & D. Carry, liquors, Goderich, have removed to Brantford.
M. L. York, general store, Tottenham, is moving to Warwick.
Mrs. E. J. Gouldie, general store, Dwight, has been burned out.
John Hurden hardware, Kincardine, has sold out to James Warren.
Guelph Patent Barrel & Veneer Co., Guelph, has been burned out.
J. & J. Kidd, salt, Dublin and Warton, have dissolved. Jos. Kidd continues at Dublin and John Kidd & Son at Warton.

Mrs. M. Baker, groceries, Southampton, has moved to Port Elgin.
J. H. Ross, publisher, Port Elgin, has sold out to A. H. Watson.
Samuel Platt, sawmill and salt, Goderich. Style now M. A. Platt.
J. H. Dickson, hardware, Parkhill, has removed to Essex Centre.
Ballautyne Bros., grocers, Brampton, are selling out and retiring.
J. H. Cochrane, watches, Schonberg, has sold out to L. Pinkerton.
D. K. Strachan, blacksmith, Goderich, has opened in grocery business.
J. Thorne, drugs and stationery, Essex Centre, has sold out stationery.
A. C. Colyer, general store, Mount Elgin, has sold out to George Stephens.
J. Ready & Co., groceries, etc., St. Mary's, has sold out to J. P. Rogers.
Wm. Wright, general store, Flesherton, has sold out to D. S. Munroe & Co.
W. J. Morden, general store, Bullock's Corners, are removing to Hamilton.
Keeler & Wells, confectionery, Prescott, have dissolved—each continues alone.
Edwards & Keir, publishers, Wingham, have been succeeded by Holloway & Kerr.
McNiven & Wilson, pumps, Dorchester Station, have dissolved, and Wilson out.
Thomas Pearson, harness, Dorchester Station, intends removing from here next month.
S. Mason & Sons, dry goods, Bowmanville, have dissolved. Style now Mason Bros.
McClung & Darch, carriages, etc., Bowmanville have dissolved. Wm. McClung continues.
J. F. Cleary, general store, Campbellford, has sold out to Heney & Nellis and moved to Toronto.
Thomas & Clark, pump manufacturers, Port Arthur, have dissolved. Business continued by Thomas.
J. H. Fisher, general store and drugs, Bailletboro', has sold out general store to Alfred Dawson.
Benjamin Connolly & Co., hubs and spokes, Yarker, have dissolved. Benjamin & West continue.
H. M. Holtoff & Co., general store, Orangeville, has admitted—Corbeau, and style now is Holtoff, Corbeau & Co.
The following were burnt out at a recent fire in Strathroy:—James Cox, butcher; John Cummings, harness; Diprose & Foreman, grocers; M. G. Pajae, boots and shoes; S. H. Ray, photos; J. C. Robinson, baker; C. M. Andrews, baker.

QUEBEC.

Ignace Heckman, saloon, Montreal, is dead.
J. D. Westgate, general store, Lachine, has been burned out.
O. Robichaud, hotel, Joliette, has sold out to Theodore Beaudry.
T. H. Kirk, stair pads, etc., Montreal, has removed to Bolton Centre.
Theodore Beaudry, provisions and hotel, St. Jean de Matha, are removing to Joliette.
Alexander Walker, wholesale dry goods, Montreal, has been succeeded by Walker Bros.
Somerville & Benalack, lithographers, Montreal. Robt. J. Wright, admitted partner under style of Somerville, Benalack & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

W. M. Bath, blacksmith, Paradise, has assigned.
P. Jones, liquors, Halifax, advertises to sell off by auction.
McNeill & Miner, general store, Batton, have dissolved.
Henry Carson, jeweler, Halifax, advertises to sell off by auction.
Estate C. C. Heit, general store, Sheet Harbor, reconveyed to him.
J. L. Doyle & Co., general store Bridge-water, have dissolved. W. H. Cashon retires.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fennick Bros., liquors, St. John. Bill of sale given and dissolved.
A. S. McKay, boots and shoes, Moncton, have moved to St. John.
W. A. McFate, boots and shoes, St. John, has sold out retail store.
Edward Price, groceries, St. Stephen, has sold out to H. & R. Stevenson.

Canadian Wheat.

Canadian farmers will notice with gratification the position Canadian red winter wheat occupies in the price lists of the London corn markets given in last week's *Mark Lane Express*. Canadian grain of this description is reported as selling at from 35s. to 37s. per quarter. For American red wheat the current quotations is 34s. to 35s., and the average for British wheat for the past week is 42s. 2d.

In connection with Major Bell's visit to this country, Dr. Edmunds has sent to the *Times* a lengthy letter, in which are quoted some interesting facts as to the cost of wheat growing on the Bell farm. The figures given were supplied by Major Bell himself, and may therefore be relied upon. The cost per bushel of 60 lbs. weight of wheat delivered from the Bell farm elevator at the railway station at Indian Head is given as follows, the figures being in decimals of the Canadian dollar: Labor, 0.07 dol.; horses, 0.36 dol.; maintenance of laborers, etc., 0.33 dol.; cost of seed, amount written of capital account for depreciation of horses, implements, etc., and 8 per cent. upon the purchase money, etc., of the land in crop, 0.20 dol.; total, 1.34 dol. A very simple calculation will show that this gives the net cost per quarter of wheat as equal to 11s. 2d. in English money. Adding to this the cost of transport from Indian Head to Liverpool, which amounted to 11s. per quarter during the past year, we have as a result that fine hard Manitoba wheat is deliverable in Liverpool so as to pay 8 per cent. on capital invested in land in the Canadian Northwest, so long as the market price for wheat here does not fall below 22s. or 23s. per quarter. Such at least is Dr. Edmunds' conclusion. He may well add that if it is well warranted, as he believes it to be, English farmers may naturally begin to consider whether they shall struggle along and lose money in attempting to grow cereals and pulse in England, or whether they shall take their capital, form for themselves new homes in this great Canadian territory, and grow rich.—*The Canadian Manufacturer*.

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
For such factories, and are prepared to furnish tenders
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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 12, 1885.

THE NORTH-SHORE ROUTE.

Now that the Canadian Pacific is about completed around the north-shore of Lake Superior, calculations are being made as to the value it will have in connection with Canadian traffic. Of course enemies of the C.P.R., and competing corporations take pains to impress upon people, that it will be next to useless, and only an elephant on the hands of the company. Various reasons are trumped up to prove these assertions, and none are more prominently put forward than the old scare of the snow. We are told that this North-shore road will be closed half of each winter by snow blocks, and the expense of keeping it open, will make it worse than useless for one half of the year. It is astonishing how the snow block argument has been used against all northern trans-continental lines of this continent, and especially the C.P.R., and it is equally astonishing, how completely the objection has been expl. led when put to the practical test. Four years ago we were told that it would be impossible to keep a railway open between this city and the base of the Rocky Mountains more than half of the winter season, and so persistently was the objection urged, that many enthusiastic supporters of the C.P.R. route were led to doubt the practicability of the road. But we have passed through three winters with the main line of the road running from 300 to 1,000 miles west of Winnipeg, and at no time during these three winters has the road been blocked, or even obstructed sufficiently to detain trains beyond a few hours. Yet, every winter we have had snow-blocks, lasting for days on many of the roads of Eastern Canada, and the Western States, such as we have yet to experience in the Northwest.

But some objectors tell us it is different in a prairie country from what it will be in the mountainous district of the North-shore. But that objection can be easily answered by referring to the road between Winnipeg and Port Arthur, which runs through nearly four hundred miles of a mountainous, rocky country, and yet that country has been open two winters, and has had less snow obstructions during that time than any parallel

road for five hundred miles south of it. The truth is the C.P.R. lies considerably north of where the heavy snow belt of this continent is situated, and already it is clearly proven that, from the longitude of the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains it is less subject to snow obstructions than any trans-continental route in North America, except the Southern Pacific.

It may as well be admitted at once that the C.P.R. will be a serviceable road all the year round, and one on which there should be no unusual expense of operation. It will certainly be a valuable route in uniting the commercial interests of Canada, and it will furnish an avenue for Northwestern immigration, through which intending settlers can reach homes on our prairies without being entertained by the way with untruthful, dark pictures of the land of their adoption, as they have been, heretofore, when coming through on the United States' lines.

As a channel for the exports of the Northwest the utility of the North-shore road can never be very great. Should the grain exports of this country continue to increase in the same ratio, as they have during the past two years, the time is very short until it would be altogether inadequate for that traffic. As a route for rapid import it will certainly be of great value, and the better mail and other facilities it will afford between the Northwest and the east will greatly strengthen the commercial relations between them. The road can be made of great value to commercial Canada all over, if it is only managed with that aim. But it can also be made an arm with which the East can hold a stifling clutch upon Northwestern trade progress, and there will require to be radical changes in the policy hitherto followed by the company, if it will not be operated with the latter object. But we must give the company a chance, and one year will show plainly in which groove they intend to proceed.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Now that we have heard the last for one session of the unseemly squabbles in our local Legislative Hall, which we are compelled to accept as debate, a retrospective view of what the mercantile and industrial classes have secured or lost by legislation is in order. In looking for what they have gained we shall start out upon a bootless search, for if we except

the new law regarding land transfers, which will in an indirect way benefit these classes, they have gained literally nothing, and lost much.

At the outset we must acknowledge, that it was folly to expect much that was good from the now closed session of our Provincial Legislature, for to it might well be applied the words of the penitent psalmist, "Behold I was shapen in iniquity." The session assembled with one great aim in view, and that was to barter away the rights of Manitoba, by ratifying one of the most iniquitous bargains ever proposed to a deliberative assembly. The bargain was ratified, and from the pit of sin and degradation it thus threw itself into, the Legislature commenced its record of misdeeds. The cry of the mercantile classes for some measure which would protect the assets of insolvents from squandering, and compel their equal distribution among creditors was politely bowed out with a lot of empty and insincere promises, while in other legislation the rights of these same classes were being swept away to protect the dishonest from just claims against them. The cry of the laborer, who has for years been robbed by irresponsible and dishonest contractors, and which was so soothingly answered last summer by the Hon. Mr. Norquay with a promise of legislation which would compel the payment of workmen's wages, was entirely overlooked. The votes of these working men were not wanted at present, and those of the merchants of Winnipeg had been coaxed out for a Government candidate before the session opened. The House, Government and Opposition, had full swing without fear of interruption, and they took full advantage of it. There was some rotten work wanted by the Government at the outset, and support to other rotten measures had to be given in return. The composition of the House was very well suited for the work required. It was made up to a great extent of bursted boovers, who three years ago were reported wealthy, and who then imagined themselves millionaires, but whose creditors have since found them to be dead beats of the most sheriff proof type. There was an extreme element too, which had existed during the past year or so on what they could get out of the public crib, and what they had realized on their dishonored bank checks, which were flying around the country in profusion, and which if issued on an English bank, would

doom the men who issued them to a term in a penitentiary. Such were the elements which the Government had at hand to do its dirty work at the opening of the session and such were the men whose claims for their service had to be attended to later in the session. Is it to be wondered at then, that the legislation of the past session should be bodily in the direction of sheltering the dishonest at the expense of the honest, and the scheming loafer at the expense of the industrious? Such a House wanted no measure for equal distribution of insolvent's assets. They were interested in having the insolvent placed so as to be able to put his creditors at defiance. Such a House wanted no measure which would compel the payment of workmen's wages, for in its membership were too many cheats, who had robbed the laborer of his hire. It was folly, sheer folly to expect from such a gathering legislation, which would favor the industrious and stimulate honesty and "THE COMMERCIAL" frankly admits, that two months ago it still had faith enough in human nature, even the corrupted human nature shown by many of our Manitoba legislators, to expect that some useful legislation for the guidance of trade affairs would be passed this year. But it now with equal frankness admits its folly.

During the past year we have heard much about the necessity for a dissolution of the local Parliament, and a redistribution of seats. Both courses have been urged upon different grounds, but as a rule the arguments have been mainly those employed in party politics. But now from a commercial stand we say let us have both. Unless there is a radical change in the composition of our local legislature commercial Manitoba must suffer. People at a distance will naturally measure the honest intentions of our trading classes by that shown by our politicians, and they have by acts of the past session labelled the people of the province. Whatever may be the political necessities for changing the composition of our legislature they are not more pressing than the commercial ones. The present House represents little outside of the insolvency of the province, and it is high time that solvency had some representation. Until it has, our legislation cannot have honesty for its principal aim, for solvency and honesty are as inseparable as oxygen and hydrogen in water. In short our bankrupts have managed our political affairs

long enough and too long, and it is high time some of our solvent men had a trial.

DAIRY EXPORTS.

Houses engaged in the trade of dairy products, not only in Winnipeg but in other towns of Manitoba, are every day becoming more convinced that the time for exporting such goods has arrived, and unless some outlet for them is speedily found, we will have before snow flies again, such a glut as has seldom been experienced in any country. There are in Winnipeg to-day tons of the lower grades of butter for which there is not the slightest demand, there being enough of good to choice to supply all the wants of purchasers. The worst feature in connection with this is, that as the season advances the situation grows worse, and it seems as if several car lots will have to be shipped to some distant market, if our own is to be brought back again to a healthy condition. It is unfortunate, that just as we are reaching this state of production beyond local demands, eastern markets should be in a state of glut even worse than our own. Were we in a position to ship to the east some of our best butter, we might realize a living price for it, although we would fall a long way short of the prices paid in the local market. But of such qualities we have not sufficient of a surplus to enable us to ship in quantities. What we have in abundance is butter, which would not sell in eastern cities beyond ten cents a pound, and much of it would not bring over half of that figure. To ship and realize such prices means not merely to ship at a loss, but actually to ship some lots and realize what will scarcely pay for packing and freight, with commission and other expenses added. Under such circumstances our exports of butter are not likely to amount to much while eastern markets are in their present condition. There is one hope of early relief in this matter, and that is the opening of the C.P.R. to the Pacific Coast this fall. Out in British Columbia they have a country not at all suited to dairy business, and where there must be a steady demand for such products which will increase as that province fills up. Manitoba should have a first mortgage on that market, owing to the facilities it will soon have for supplying it, and parties engaged in that trade should take time by the forelock, and see to making their

arrangements for a coming season. But in British Columbia it will be the same as in Quebec and Ontario. No poor butter will be wanted, so that those only who produce a good article will profit by the opening of the new field. If we are to do an export business at all, there must be a marked improvement in the quality of our butter, and in this respect the country merchant can do much in the work of improvement. He can grade his prices to such an extent that his farmer customers will soon make an effort at producing a better article, and such an effort will have success more or less. Of course, there is that engerness to secure business on the part of merchants that some are afraid to tell a farmer that he brings in poor butter, and prefer trading for all at the same price, and trust to the profit on the good making up for the loss on the bad. The fact that this is practising dishonesty upon the customer who is most entitled to encouragement should be argument enough to put a stop to it. But merchants should remember that by a rigid and conscientious grading of the butter they take in, they are doing more to improve the quality, produced by our farmers, than can be accomplished by any other class of our community. We hope they will commence the practice and stick to it, and they will soon find, that they will gain by it themselves, and confer a benefit upon their customers at the same time.

THE REBELLION.

The telegraphic line north of Fort Qu'Appelle seems to have been acting in a tantalizing manner during the past few days, when people here are aware that a battle is going on, and friends of those engaged are eager to learn the result. But amid these anxieties and fears there is the general belief that, so far as Riel's rising at Batoche is concerned, we have reached the beginning of the end of the rebellion. There is no doubt but General Middleton, like all other experienced soldiers, profited by the encounter at Fish Creek, and above all things gained confidence in the powers of the volunteers under his command. With reinforcements, supplies and the steamer patrolling the river, there seems little doubt but the complete crushing of the rebel force under Riel and Dumont is a matter of short time, perhaps of only a few days. How long it will take thereafter to crush Poundmaker's and other bands of Indians is a matter of discussion, but with the bulk of his forces relieved from the Batoche district, the collapse of the purely Indian rising is likely to be very rapid. If we look at the matter from the most unfavorable point, there is reason to believe that the commercial traveler and his samples will go peacefully along the Saskatchewan Valley inside of six weeks from this date.

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METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE,
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EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
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JAMS & JELLIES.
 Raspberry. Green Gage.
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 Etc., Etc.
 Corner of William and Princess Streets,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Some men in financial circles have remarked during the week that we have no money market in Winnipeg at present, matters have been moving so slowly. In trade circles the demand for funds has been at a very low ebb. The little bustle caused by the opening of the month is over, and all parties possessing regular lines of discount have been acting in financial matters as they have in all other of their business affairs, and running upon short rations, there being at present a general desire in the city to reduce as much as possible the volume of floating paper, which desire is likely to continue as long as the unsettled state of affairs consequent upon the rebellion lasts. There has been no pressure put on by the banks to induce this feeling, but they do not act in opposition to it, believing that conservative action is best at present. Rates of discount are unchanged, being, First-class paper, 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; one-name; 10 to 12. Loans on real estate mortgage have not been much called for during the week, and the bad weather did not tend to encourage borrowing on the part of farmers. Seeding is almost past in all places but the Red River Valley, and will soon be over there, and the progress made in that way has been such that considerable business is expected during summer. The rebellion scare has completely subsided, and will not interfere with loan business from this forward. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent., but the quotations are to a great extent nominal for the past week.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been an unusually quiet one in wholesale circles in the city, the feeling in quite a number of lines being one of deadness. There can be no doubt but the cold blustering weather, which prevailed during the greater part of the week, had much to do with the quietness, especially in season goods, which are very little called for. But outside of the weather drawback there has been more or less of a damper upon business of every description. The stirring events connected with the rebellion out west, have lifted peoples' minds away from their business affairs and kept people in a state of excited expectation, which has a very demoralising effect upon trade. In almost all season lines it is admitted that the sorting trade for this season is killed, while in those dependent upon building and contracting the outlook is far from encouraging, as quite a number of the undertakings contemplated two months ago have been abandoned for this season. As might be expected wholesalers are not in a hopeful mood at present, and the majority of them are in no way anxious to push business until affairs out west give some indications of reaching an early settlement. Only in food lines has there been any activity during the week, and even in these there has been a visible falling off since the first rush for military supplies passed over. The report on collections is not one whit more encouraging than that on sales. Although there seems to be plenty of effort on the part of country retailers to pay up, cash returns come in slow and irregu-

lar, and the aggregate of receipts for the week are far from reaching what they should.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The trade in seeders is over for the season, and breaking and stubble plows are now being called for at the country agencies. Wagons are still selling freely, but the sales of all classes of goods have not been as heavy as might be expected at this time, and this is in a great measure due to the want of a desire on the part of dealers to push matters. Collections are reported very slow in coming in, although showing a slight improvement on the previous week.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has been exceedingly quiet in this trade during the week, and even the usual city sorting trade was shut off owing to the disagreeable state of the weather. The week has been decidedly the quietest since the spring trade opened, and collections have been rather unsatisfactory also.

CLOTHING.

There has been no demand from the city during the week, and only the sorting trade from the country has prevented a time of deadness. This has been heavier than was looked for, and was about the only hopeful point about the week's business. Collections have been a little slow, but the volume falling due was light.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The week has been rather a quiet one in this trade, but there has been sufficient doing to prevent actual dullness. Staples are still in fair demand in the country, but there has been very little call for fancies. As seeding is being finished at western points business improves, and a week or two hence better business is looked for. Collections are reported fairly encouraging.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Even this trade has been affected by the weather, and quite a falling off in sales has taken place during the week. Otherwise trade prospects are good, and a season of considerable activity is looked forward to. Collections are reported fair to good.

DRY GOODS.

A more depressed state has not been reached in this trade since 1883, than was felt in the city last week. The state of trade is unsettled and far from being healthy at the present, owing to our western troubles, but the cold, snow and sleet which prevailed completely shut off sales of summer goods in the city, while from the country there was very little of a demand for anything. There will doubtless be some improvement with the return of good weather, but there is no hope of any real activity during the balance of the season. Collections are reported slow, and irregular, and by no means satisfactory.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

The week has been almost a blank one in these goods, the sales of the week reaching a very low aggregate. Only a very limited demand for staples existed, while for fancies there was scarcely a call. Collections are reported quite irregular, and not above fair at the best.

FISH.

The only fresh fish now on the market are river pickerel, which have been sold in shipping lots at 3c, and in small lots at 4c. There are a few frozen white fish still on hand, but the stock is almost run out. Business has been rather quiet so far as local trade is concerned, and only the few lots shipped south keep matters moving. There have been no changes in the prices of salt and dried fish, and quotations are: Smoked white fish 8c per lb; Scotch herring 35c per 7 lb box; Labrador herring \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Fin-don haddocks 8c per lb. Salt fish—labrador herring per half bbl \$6; round herring \$4.25; salmon \$10; shad \$10; whitefish \$4.50.

FRUIT.

Business in this line has not improved during the week, but has remained quiet. The only fresh fruit arrivals have been pineapples, which have been selling at \$4.50 to \$5 a dozen, and bananas at \$4 to \$5.50 a bunch. Apples are getting scarce, and first-class sell at \$7.50, with mediums at \$6 to \$6.50. Lemons are on the upward turn, and are quoted at \$6 to \$6.50 a box. Oranges are still selling at \$5 to 5.70. Nuts, walnuts and figs unchanged in prices. Tomatoes are again coming in, but there is no chance of reaching reliable quotations as yet.

FUEL.

Business is still quiet in this trade, and no improvement is looked for during the balance of the spring and summer. No round lots of wood have been changing hands and quotations are nominal. Poplar is held at \$2.75 and tamarac at \$4.50. Coal is quoted: anthracite, delivered, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

Although there has been a little more doing than reported in our last, business is still quiet in this trade. Sales during the past week have all been of small lots, and for points inside of the province.

GROCERIES.

Although a few complaints are heard in this trade, it has kept steady during the week, with the volume of business slightly below an average. Collections are reported not at all satisfactory. There is a decided upward tendency in sugars, refineries in the east being careless about selling at present quotations. We give the quotations of our last report, because a few with stocks laid in have not raised prices yet, but there is every prospect of an early and marked advance. Prices are: Sugars, 6½ to 7c for yellows; granulated 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps, 10c; coffees, Rio 12 to 16c; Mochas, 31 to 3½c. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyune gunpowder, 30 to 75c; pan-fired Japans, 26 to 50c; basket-fired 26 to 40c; Congous, 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

This trade is not in a very satisfactory state at present. The activity in light hardware, which kept up during most of April, has subsided, and goods of that class are moving very slowly. On the other hand there is no improvement to report in heavies, and the season does not promise to develop much of a movement in these. There are no changes in

prices to report as yet, but as there is likely to be material reductions in freights immediately, a corresponding drop in prices is likely. Quotations are: Tin-plates, I. C., 14x20, \$5.50 to 6; 20 x 28, \$11.50 to 12; 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, 7 to 7½c per lb, according to quality; bar iron, \$2.50 to 3 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.40 to 3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

This trade has been decidedly quiet during this week, and the quietness is attributed in a great measure to the unfavorable weather. Quotations of staple lines are the same, and are: 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.

There is no improvement to report in this trade, and as the season advances the outlook gets less encouraging. There is no longer any doubt but many projected undertakings have been abandoned for this year, and this expected demand taken from what promised at least to be but a fair season, will doubtless make business quiet all summer. Those in the trade look upon the season as now spoiled for profit.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Like all other lines dependent upon good weather this trade has been exceptionally dull during the week. The city trade was entirely cut-off, while demands from the country have been neither numerous nor active. There have been scarcely any changes in prices. Quotations are: Linseed oil raw, 70c per gal.; boiled, 73c, seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 45c; fine qualities, 55c 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, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50 Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

This trade still keeps moderately busy, although the demand for military supplies is nearly over. Regular business has been left over for the last three weeks or so, and there is now some rush to overtake back orders. Collections are reported satisfactory.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

This trade furnishes one of the best reports of the week. There has been no extra activity, but there has been a steady average business doing, which is very encouraging considering the state of trade generally. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Business is reported rather slow during the week, with no demand for any goods outside of every-day staple lines. There are no changes reported in the prices of domestic spirits.

Quotations are:-- Gooderham & 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 movement in wheat during the past week has been equally as light as that of the previous one, and receipts have been almost nil in the city, only a few wagon loads having come in. At a few points west and south seeding operations are over, and the farmers are beginning to haul the balance of their last year's crops to market. This will soon be felt in the city, and receipts may expect to revive here within the next ten days. In oats, business has been quiet, and now that the first military demands have been supplied, buyers are not so anxious to take hold. Besides, there have been considerable imports from Dakota and Minnesota, which have tended to weaken prices, so that with the less eager feeling among buyers, and the stubbornness of holders, there has been something of a gap between prices bid and prices offered at. The shipments of flour to eastern markets has fallen off considerably, owing to the weaker tone reported therefrom, and only a few car lots have been sent out during the week. In provisions there has not been the active feeling reported in our last issue, and the week's sales have been rather below an average. Meats have been in steady but not active demand, while there has been a marked diminution in the stock of prime butter in the city. Altogether, the provision trade has not been in an active state during the week.

WHEAT.

The few loads which have reached town have been of medium quality, while there have been no receipts by rail. Prices are to some extent nominal, but are quoted about as follows: No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular, 70c; No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 60c; rejected 48 to 55c.

OATS.

Scarcely any car lots have changed hands during the week, and there is a gap between buyers and sellers. The former offer 50 to 52c, but the latter demand 53 to 55c. The demand is now very light.

BARLEY.

There is literally no barley on the market, and there is no chance of reaching quotations.

FLOUR.

There has been a rather light local and western demand, with very light shipments to the east. There are no changes in prices yet, quotations being: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers', \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.80; superfine, \$1.40.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

Since mills commenced running full time the supply has been more liberal. Prices are a shade easier, Bran, \$10.25 a ton on track; shorts, \$12.25

POTATOES.

Prices have been on the upward tendency and are firmly held at 55 to 56c in car lots. There is no chance of any decline until seeding is over, and receipts begin to come in.

EGGS.

There has been an irregular feeling all week, and prices have been unsteady. The average

quotation was 17c, although some days lots sold at 18c.

BUTTER.

First-class fresh butter has not been too plentiful during the week, and even prime dairy in tubs has diminished in stock. Medium and inferior are still abundant. Fresh rolls have sold at 20 to 21c, with 22c for gilt edge. Prime dairy and tubs sold at 19 to 20c. Medium ranged from 14 to 18c.

CHEESE.

Some new Manitoba has appeared on the market, but not in sufficient quantities to allow of wholesale quotations. Prime old eastern has sold in small quantities at 14½ to 15c.

MESS PORK.

There is still no change in prices to report. Very few sales have been made during the week, and these have been at \$19 to \$19.50.

BACON.

The demand has been moderate during the week, but principally for small lots, there being no calls from jobbers. Prices have been steady. Dry salt, 9½ to 10½c; rolls, 13½ to 14½c; breakfast, 13½ to 14½c.

HAMS.

There has been a fair demand for smoked in small lots at 14 to 14½c. Jobbing lots are offered as 13½c. No green are offered or asked for.

LARD.

The demand has been light and prices unchanged, pails of 20lbs. selling at \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts have been very light, and all taken by the butchers at \$5 to \$5.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The sudden change in tone at other markets last week was not promptly reflected here, and although prices on 'change are lower, and business rather dull, the decline has been stubbornly contested and holders are proud of their record. Receipts were below those of last week, and may be expected to show a steady decline from now until September. Shipments were light, showing that the firmness of holders here prevented outsiders from buying as much as they otherwise would. To-day outside markets were said to be held up by bad crop prospects, and the local feeling was firm, with no improvement in the way of active trading.

Everything indicates good progress in the way of seeding, and with reasonably good weather the week will witness the finishing of the bulk of this work. A few bad reports are received, but as a whole the season has been fully as favorable as the average and there is nothing to indicate that the crop, barring decreased acreage, will not be as large as that of last year in the Minneapolis belt. To-day has been cold and rainy, with flurries of snow, but it is too early for such weather to hurt wheat.

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:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
Wheat. No. 1 hard..	95	91½	91½	99½
" 2 " ..	93	90	90	96½
" 1 ..	89½	85	85	91
" 2 ..	85	80	80	85

May 6.

Futures were quite active, but declined, No. 1 hard June selling down from 97½ to 91½c, and July from 98 to 94c. Corn is in better supply and easier at 48 to 49c. for Nebraska. Oats 27½ firm and active at 35 to 38c. for No. 2.

MILLSTUFF has been dull and weak, declining heavily and closing at \$7.25 to 7.50 per ton for bulk bran, and \$8 to 8.75 for shorts.

LOUR.—The demand for flour has slackened considerably since the decline in wheat, but millers are satisfied that crop prospects at home and abroad are such as to justify present prices and a firm market, hence they are slow about making concessions. Buyers seem to think that a 5-cent decline in wheat should moralize the flour market, but as stocks are still comparatively light at our seaports and abroad, there seems ample ground for the still feeling on the part of the millers.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.15 to 5.50; straights, \$4.90 to 5.25; first bakers', \$4.10 to 4.50; second bakers', \$3.50 to 4.15; best low grades, \$2.10 to 2.40 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.90 in bags.

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

Last week's work on the Falls was notable as being the largest on record. Many of the mills have for several weeks complained of a slight curtailment of production by reason of wheat working "tough," but others have made heavier runs than at any former time. The latter circumstance is probably due to the fuller development of the capacity of these mills. In last week's run, seventeen mills showed an increase in output and two a decrease. The total production was 150,828 bbls—averaging 25,138 bbls daily—against 142,836 bbls for the preceding week, and 142,836 bbls for the corresponding week in 1884. This beats all former work. The nearest approach to it was the week ending Oct. 25, 1884, when 150,600 bbls were made. The mills this week are being called upon for all they can do, and the indications point to a larger output. There are twenty-one in operation, one shut down and another under construction. The flour market has sympathized with the decline in wheat, and with the prospects of war fading away, it has become inactive and dull. Millers, however, contracted pretty freely while the boom was on, and having orders ahead to run on, are now in a position and disposed to hold up prices. The unfavorable crop reports from all sections encourage them in their belief that wheat and flour are not dear at present prices, and many look for a gradual improvement during the summer.

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

RECEIPTS.				
	May. 3	Apr. 28.	Apr. 21	
Wheat, bus ..	465,800	559,600	691,600	
Flour, bbls ..	84	125	265	
Millstuff, tons	38	—	36	
SHIPMENTS.				
	May. 5	Apr. 28	April 21	
Wheat, bus ..	53,000	82,600	57,200	
Flour, bbls ..	145,519	145,438	130,884	
Millstuff, tons ..	3,773	3,436	4,251	

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	May 4.	April 27.	
No. 1 hard	1,331,625	1,309,126	
No. 2 hard	104,090	103,272	
No. 1	1,352,483	1,382,892	
No. 2	176,010	238,454	
No. 3	17,741	17,420	
Rejected	11,925	11,883	
Special bins	526,428	521,927	
Total	3,520,313	3,584,974	

ST. PAUL.			
	May. 5	April. 28	April. 22
In elevators, bush ..	927,000	916,500	940,000

DULUTH.			
	May. 5	April. 27	April. 20
In store, bush	6,438,410	6,434,346	6,350,908

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The market during the past week has been of a decidedly weak and depressed nature, principally owing to the suddenly peaceful aspect of affairs in Europe—the rupture between England and Russia, which boomed up prices in wheat having, through diplomatic negotiations, for the present been averted. Consols ruled very strong and higher, and foreign and home reports each day being altogether unfavorable, quoting easier and lower markets, was a great help to the bearish element. A good deal of long wheat was offered on Tuesday, and the visible supply showed a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 bushels. This decrease, though heavy, the operators had anticipated, would have been much larger. An upward movement was noticed on Wednesday on receipt of improved markets abroad, and a large number of bad crop reports coming in, which caused some nervousness amongst the shorts, but this, however, did not last long. Corn and oats were in the same unsettled state as wheat, fluctuating in sympathy with it as it rose or fell. Pork was in much the same condition, and the week, all through, was a declining one.

On Monday the wheat market opened quiet and decidedly weak. A heavy decline in prices was noticed, but during the day a slight reaction took place, due to pressing liberal covering. This again fell off and closed rather weak. Receipts were 124 cars. Corn, in sympathy with the depressed feeling in wheat, was very weak. Oats broke heavily. Pork weak. Closing quotations were as follows:—

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.17½	11.22½
Lard	6.77½	6.82½

On Tuesday the wheat market again opened quiet, and the feeling was weaker. Unfavorable advices and considerable pressure to sell caused a further decline. Later on quiet: a

strong advance took place, but this fell off and finally closed with prices lower than yesterday. Corn unsettled. Oats firmer. Pork steady. Closing quotations were:—

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.86½	\$0.88½
Corn	47	46½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.20	11.20
Lard	6.77½	6.82½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened more active and stronger. Favorable foreign and eastern advices and a large number of bad crop reports, caused a good deal of nervousness amongst shorts, who covered liberally, and made quite a heavy advance. Later on, under free offerings, a decline took place, but finally closed rather easy. Receipts were 75 cars. Corn and oats were active and stronger. Pork weaker. Closing quotations were:—

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.87	\$0.88½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.07½	11.12½
Lard	6.75	6.80

On Thursday the wheat market opened fairly active and strong. Under a good general demand a firm advance took place. Later in the day this fell off, but finally closed with higher prices than yesterday. Corn, influenced by the firmness in wheat, ruled strong. Oats dull and quiet. Pork moderately active. Closing quotations were as follows:—

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.20	11.20
Lard	5.80	5.85

On Friday the wheat market opened strong and higher. Under a good demand and moderate offerings some advance was made, but this eased off towards the close. Corn and oats firm. Pork steady. Closing quotations were as follows:—

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	48	47½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.22½	11.22½
Lard	6.82½	6.85

On Saturday the wheat market opened strong, and quite a heavy advance took place, closing steady. Corn and oats were firm. Closing quotations were as follows:—

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.90½	\$0.92
Corn	48½	48½
Oats	34½	34½
Pork	11.12½	11.12½
Lard	6.95	6.95

TORONTO.
STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has experienced another upward turn, nearly all the leading banks have advanced more or less, and several having gained all they lost during the week previous. The recovery in Montreal

was very marked, and it is now fluctuating above 200, and xd. over 195. The advance cannot be attributed to any particular cause, but is merely a turn in speculative circles. Below are closing bids of Wednesday, May 6th, and May 13th.

	Apr. 29.	May 6.
Montreal	197	201½
	192½xd	196½xd
Ontario	—	109½
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	181½	182
Merchants'	112	113
Commerce	121	121½
Imperial	122	123½
Federal	46½	—
Dominion	185½	186
Standard	112	112½
Hamilton	121	121
Northwest Land	35½	35½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The week opened with high prices in wheat, and almost none changing hands. News of a peaceful nature from Europe had made buyers shy, and it was evident that they were hanging-off for lower figures. On the other hand there was a short effort on the part of holders to keep No. 1 Spring and 2 Fall up to the conventional dollar a bushel, but the effort had soon to be abandoned, and buyers had in a great measure to get their own way before the close of the week. As soon as concessions of any consequence were made trading commenced, and during the latter half of the week considerable business was done. In oats the feeling is still firm and the tendency upwards, while in Barley matters were slow and weak. The provision market has not shown much activity, and business has been quiet. An absence of a shipping demand in dairy products has made business dull in such goods, and in butter made quite a glut of all but prime dairy and gilt-edge fresh lots. Meats have not reached that deplorable state, but they have been slow in sale, and all rumors of war and other influences seem powerless to raise prices. Altogether, there has been a slow movement during the week in provisions of almost every description.

WHEAT.

Early in the week No. 1 Spring and No. 2 Fall were held at \$1 but soon broke. Later No. 1 Spring were offered at 98c, and No. 2 Fall at 97c; No. 2 Spring sold at 95c and No. 2 at 92c; No. 3 Fall was quoted at 94c.

OATS.

The tendency is still upward, and although the advance is slow it has been steady and without reaction. Good mixed in ear lots sold at 43c, and milling lots up to 44c.

BARLEY.

There was almost no demand during the week, and prices were weak. No. 1 was nominal at 70c; No. 2, 56; No. 3 Extra 62c; and No. 3, 57c.

RYE.

Scarcely any business doing. Quotations: 70 to 71c, only nominal.

PEAS.

All offered have been freely taken, and prices have held firm. No. 2 sold at 70 to 71c.

POTATOES.

Receipts have been heavy, and although no sales are reported below 35c, plenty can be had at that figure.

EGGS.

Early in the week there was a falling off in receipts, and lots sold at 13c. Later receipts increased and a drop to 12c took place.

BUTTER.

There has been no demand for medium or low grades, although these have been offered in abundance, the former at 3c, and the latter at

5c. Prime fresh sold at 18c, with 20c for gilt-edge. Choice dairy was plentiful at 15c, but nothing below that was called for. There is a regular glut in the lower grades.

CHEESE.

Sales of small lots of fine are reported at 11 to 11½c, and of poor to medium at 9 to 10c.

PORK.

There is no change to report since last issue. A few small lots have changed hands during the week at prices ranging from \$15.50 to \$16.

BACON.

The feeling has been one of inactivity all week, and the aggregate of business done has been light. Cumberland sold in ton lots at 7½c and Long Clear at 8 to 8½c. Rolls were in fair demand at 9½ to 10c.

HAMS.

Small lots have been in fair demand, but jobbing lots were scarcely asked for. Smoked was quoted 11½c to 12c, and green at 10c.

LARD.

The feeling has been very quiet all week. Tierces were offered but not asked for at 9c, and pails at 9½ to 10c, only a few small lots of the latter selling.

APPLES.

Scarcity is setting-in, and only small lots are offered. Poor to medium sell at \$1.50 to \$2, and good to choice \$2.25 to \$3.

POULTRY.

A few spring chickens have sold at 50 to 60c a pair, and fowl at 60 to 80c.

Commercial Summary.

The general tenor of the special telegrams received by *Bradstreet's* yesterday corroborates the view taken by this journal early in the year, that while the spring season would be likely to result in a moderate degree of commercial activity, which by comparison with the winter's dullness might suggest a trade revival, that the volume of merchandise distributed would fall behind the total during the like period in 1884, and that the end of the season would bring no prospects of a revival in the near future. This fore-cast holds true at the present time, the close of the spring season. The past week revealed no gain in the distribution of merchandise in any line, with a possible exception in favor of boots and shoes from Boston. Dry goods are as slow of movement and as unsatisfactory as to the margin of profit as heretofore. The sales of groceries and provisions have not increased. At the west unfavorable weather has prevented a good trade in meat lines, and the resulting dullness has been emphasized by farmers being busy with spring farm work. In the northwest the weather has been excellent, and farmers have been crowding every effort to increase their spring wheat acreage. Seeding is well advanced and the plant where up is thriving well. Chicago's general trade report, while admitting no favorable outlook, takes refuge in the claim that there are no signs of lower depths. The damage to the winter-sown wheat, reported by the government to amount to a shortage of 93,000,000 bushels as compared with the crop of 1884, points to a harvest of 420,000,000 bushels a quantity equal to the harvest of 1883. Prices of wheat and flour have been unsteady under

the varying rumors as to the prospects of war abroad. In accordance with the tenor of late reports the movement has been upward. No. 2 red closed last night at 103½c. against 100½c. last week, and No. 2 mixed corn at 59c. as compared with 56c. Flour has advanced 25 to 35c per barrel. Hog products have been dull and inactive. Speculation has been light, and purchases for export limited as for grain. The general industrial situation is practically unchanged, interest centering on the approaching contest between the western iron and steel manufacturers and the Amalgamated Association of Workingmen. Raw wool is in little better demand, if any, notwithstanding the improvement in the request for certain lines of woolen goods. The prospective pressure of the new clip prevents a gain in prices. The war news exercised a depressing influence on prices of cotton, and middling uplands closed at 16 11-16c. as compared with 10½c. on April 23rd. There are no new features as to iron or coal. Petroleum is slightly higher, but late reports of production during April are depressing. The movements of grocery staples is still disappointing. Coffee and tea are lower. Sugar advanced on speculative buying. Canned goods are weak. Dairy products are lower and quiet. There were 167 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 198 in the preceding week, and with 151, 132 and 96 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 84 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 31, an increase of 9.

Industrial Changes.

The business interests of the entire country are passing through a sort of transformation. Old conditions are disappearing and new ones arising. New rules are forcing themselves upon the attention of the business men. Every man is learning business over again. Railroads are making this necessary. The introduction of new machinery is helping. The enormous volume of capital is also acting as an important factor. The great rush of population hither and thither seeking new homes and opportunities is adding another factor. Old channels of trade are changing and new ones are being established. Cities are fighting with each other for the control of trade. Combinations of one kind or another are being formed and tried. Some of the new sections of the country are rapidly filling up. The whole manufacturing world is preparing for the period of great activity and looking for business and wondering why it does not come. Enterprise is looking for employment in foreign countries. Engineers are proposing the construction of enormous works. Railroad builders are laying schemes for long lines of road through new countries. Money lenders are looking out new enterprises for the employment of capital. Out of all this hurly burly, a new national character is evolved. Instead of doing business with a few hundred or a few thousand, with which our fathers were contented, we are doing business now with millions. Corporated enterprise takes the place of individual enterprise; corporated

management that of individual management; incorporated wealth that of individual wealth. The control of immense properties is sinking and rising into the hands of the smaller number. Out of all these changes good will come. We may not see it; we may fear monopoly, corporations, syndicates and the like. They are phases of our development through which we must pass, and the end will be to the advantage of the whole country. The people are jealous of their individualism. They will no doubt find ways and means of protecting themselves from any dangerous inroads from the powerful combinations which seem to wipe out the individual and create powerful artificial persons, who rule and direct and absorb.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

The New Inspection Act.

The amended Inspection Act, which goes in force now, has been watched with some interest by those interested in grain affairs in the Northwest, and at one time it was feared that our interests would be sacrificed to eastern prejudices or greed, but the standards now established preserve as far as possible the individuality of Northwestern wheat grades. The Government at Ottawa have certainly guarded carefully our interests in this respect, while acting with justice towards the east, and especially Ontario.

Since early last fall the Department of Inland Revenue have been in communication with the Board of Trade of this city, and have submitted for its approval and suggestions the grades of spring wheat. Fortunately, the Board and the C.P.R. managers were for once united in their aims, and as both acted for the interests of both grower and dealer, Northwestern interests were united, and the Government had no difficulty in seeing what was really wanted. The result has been, that while some points of a very desirable nature, but of minor importance may have been overlooked, a set of standards for spring wheat have been established, which will be found admirably fitted for our wants. The following are the standards, and notes appended:

"*Extra Manitoba hard wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of red Fife wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

"*No. 1 hard wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of red Fife wheat grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

"*No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

"*No. 1 Canada hard wheat*, shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of hard wheat.

"*No. 2 Canada hard wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than

fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of hard wheat.

"*No. 1 Northern spring wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

"*No. 2 Northern spring wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories of Canada.

"*No. 3 Northern spring wheat* shall comprise all wheat of the above mentioned varieties, fit for warehousing, and weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel, not good enough to be graded as No. 2.

"*No. 1 Spring wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

"*No. 2 Spring wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

"*No. 3 Spring wheat* shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel.

"*Rejected Spring wheat* shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3.

"*Goose wheat, No. 1* shall be plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

"*Goose wheat, No. 2* shall be plump and reasonably well cleaned, weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

"*Goose wheat, No. 3* shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and weighing not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel."

The selection of samples each year to be used as standards or guides by the different Inspectors is provided for as follows:—

"One or more men, not exceeding three, of each of the boards of examiners of applicants for the office of inspectors of wheat and other grain, for the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and for Port Arthur, shall meet together in the City of Toronto between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of October in each year, for the purpose of choosing samples of grain of the various grades, to be the standards by which the inspectors of grain throughout Canada shall be governed in the work of inspection; and such standards shall be chosen and approved by the said examiners, or a majority of them present at such meeting, notice of which shall be given by the Council of the Board of Trade of Toronto.

"In the absence of the representative of any board or boards of examiners herein mentioned, such representatives as are present in the said city of Toronto, and representing not less than three of the places herein mentioned, shall proceed to establish the Dominion standards for grain as herein provided; and if the requisite number of representatives are not present on or

before the first day of October, or if from any other cause the board hereby constituted fails to assemble or to establish the standards herein mentioned, then such standards shall be established by such means as the Governor in Council directs."

Questions of dispute between the Inspector and parties owning inspected goods is provided for by section 8, as follows:—

"If any dispute arises between any inspector or deputy inspector, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected by him, with regard to the quality and condition of such article, or relating thereto, any justice of the peace for the place in which such inspector or deputy inspector acts, upon application to him by either of the parties to the dispute, shall issue a summons to three people of skill and integrity, requiring them forthwith to examine such article and report their opinion of the quality and condition thereof under oath (which oath the justice of the peace shall administer), and their determination, or that of the majority of them, expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive:

"2. One of such persons shall be named by the inspector or deputy inspector, another by the owner or possessor of the article in question, and the third by such justice of the peace, who, failing the attendance of either of the parties to the dispute, shall name a person for him:

"3. Such inspector or deputy inspector shall immediately conform to such determination, and brand, stamp, or mark such article, or the package containing the same, of the quality or condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires:

"4. If any dispute arises between the inspector or deputy inspector for any of the places hereinbefore mentioned by name, where there is a board of trade or chamber of commerce, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected under this Act, with regard to the quality or condition of such article, or relating thereto, such dispute shall not be decided in the manner in this section before provided, but upon application by either of the parties to the dispute, to the secretary of the board of trade or the chamber of commerce for the place where the dispute has arisen, the said secretary shall forthwith summon a meeting of the board of examiners for the said place who, or a majority of whom, shall immediately examine such article and report their opinion of the quality and condition thereof; and their determination, or that of a majority of those present expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall immediately attend and conform himself thereto, and shall brand, stamp or mark, or cause to be branded, stamped, or marked, such article or the package containing the same, of the quality and condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires:

"5. In the absence of a sufficient number of the examiners to form a quorum, as many additional examiners may be named for the occasion

by the council of the board of trade or chamber of commerce for the place where the inspection is to be made, as will form a board of three, and such additional members of the board shall be sworn in the same manner as the original members were:

"6. If any dispute arises between any inspector or deputy inspector, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected by him, in respect of which article a chief inspector has been appointed, with regard to the quality and condition of such article, or relating thereto, and the parties agree to refer the question to the chief inspector, the matter in dispute shall not be decided by either of the methods in this section before provided, but shall be referred to the chief inspector, who shall immediately examine such article and report his opinion of the quality and condition thereof; and his determination, expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall immediately conform thereto, and shall brand, stamp or mark, or cause to be branded, marked or stamped, such article, or the package containing the same, of the quality and condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires:

"7. If the opinion of the inspector or deputy inspector is confirmed by the determination arrived at by any of the methods in this section provided for, the reasonable cost and charges of re-examination shall be paid by the owner or possessor of such article, and, if otherwise, by the inspector or deputy inspector, with all damages."

Other matters of detail have been well attended to, and there is every reason to believe that the Act will be found to work smoothly and well.

Recent Legal Decisions.

BANK—GENERAL DEPOSITOR.—Where a depositor in a bank was clerk of a court and had a deposit in his own name with the word "clerk" added, the Supreme Court of Indiana held that he was no more than a general depositor, and that the addition did not change his status in that respect. *McClain vs. Wallace*, decided April 23.

CONTRACT BY TELEGRAM.—The case of *Fraser vs. Tottenham*, recently decided by the English Court of Appeals, was one in which it appeared that the defendant sent a telegram accepting an offer, and at the same time posted a letter containing new terms. The telegram was acted upon as a complete contract before the letter was received. The court held that the defendant was bound by the telegram, the plaintiff having acted in reliance upon it.

AGREEMENT TO EXTEND TIME—CONSIDERATION.—The agreement of the principal maker of a note given for a loan to keep the money for another year after it is due, and pay the same interest thereon as before, is a good and sufficient consideration to sustain the agreement of the legal holder of the note to extend the time for the payment of the same for another year, and the agreement for such extension will release the surety not assenting thereto, accord-

ing to the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of *Dodson et. al. vs. Henderson*.

MANDAMUS—ISSUE OF LICENSE.—In the case of *Carey vs. The Board of Trustees of the Town of Butler*, decided on the 21st inst., the Kentucky Court of Appeals held that the board of trustees of a town could not be compelled by mandamus to issue a coffee-house license with the privilege of selling spirituous liquor; and that they had a discretion in the matter which cannot be controlled. The court said that it was only when they had capiously refused to take any action whatever in the matter that they could be compelled by mandamus to act; but that even then the direction or result of their action could not be controlled.

USURY—LOAN—AGENT—COMMISSIONS.—Where an agent of an insurance company, employed by the company to solicit applications for insurance only, who is not its agent to make loans of money, on making application to the company for a loan for another, retains out of the sum loaned a commission for his services, and the borrower gives his note for the full amount, and for the payment of the highest legal rate of interest, the exaction of such commission from the borrower will not render the transaction usurious. So held by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of *Cox vs. The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.*

ACCOUNT—RECEIPT—MISTAKE.—Where there has been no mutual examination of an account consisting of many items, and the creditor notifies the debtor of a round sum being due thereon, which, by the mistake of the creditor, is much smaller than the actual balance due, and the debtor gives his note for such balance and receives in return a receipt in full, the creditor may bring his action upon the original account, and if the debtor as a defense answers and attempts to prove an account stated and settled, the creditor may show under a reply containing a general denial that there has been no judgment or settlement of the items of the account between him and the debtor; that the receipt was given by him to the debtor through mistake and that the debtor is only entitled to credit for the amount of the note given by him. So held by the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of *Clark vs. Marbourg*.—*Bradstreet's*.

Refining Sugar by Electricity.

It is claimed that a process for refining sugar by means of electricity has been discovered, and which promises to revolutionize the sugar refining industry, if true. The headquarters of the company is said to be in New York city and is known as the "Electric Sugar Refining Company." The capital stock amounts to \$1,000,000, and is paid in, so that it is impossible to obtain any new stock.

This company owns the invention of H. C. Friend, of New York, and has the exclusive use for the world. Those who know the process say that it is dry throughout and that the old method of boiling and using bone black is entirely dispensed with. No syrup is produced by the electrical process but the sugar turns out hard and nearly pure, that its analyses shows it to be

almost 100 per cent cane sugar. The inventor claims that he has discovered a new manner of producing the electricity at a nominal cost and has demonstrated many times with small amounts of sugar from ten pounds in weight up to over 2,300 pounds, including various kinds of raw sugar, as beet root, second quality and lava stroops, that the method is a success.

The refined sugar is produced in four hours from the time the machinery is set in motion, and the output continues as long as the raw material is supplied. Mr. Friend pledges as his interest in the company to furnish refined sugar by this process at a price not to exceed eighty cents per ton and the product will show not less than 99.50 per cent of pure sugar. Any description of refined sugar can be produced and the profit will not be less than \$25 for every 2,240 pounds. The whole plant required to produce 4,000 barrels of refined sugar a day for twenty-four working hours will cost about \$100,000. *The Northwestern Trade*.

How Condensed Milk is Made.

When the milk is taken to the factory it is strained, placed in cans or pails, which are put in a tank of water kept hot by steam coils. When hot, it is transferred to larger, steam heated, open vessels, and quickly brought to a boil. This preliminary heating and boiling is for its object the expulsion of the gases of milk, which would cause it to foam in the vacuum pan, and also to add to the keeping qualities of the milk by destroying the mold germs. A second straining follows, after which the milk is transferred to a vacuum pan, where at a temperature below 190 degrees Fahrenheit, it boils and is rapidly concentrated to any degree desired.

The vacuum pan employed is a close vessel of copper, egg shaped, about six feet in diameter. It is heated by steam coils within and by steam jackets without closing the lower portion. In one side of the dome is a small window, through which the gas illuminates the interior, while on the opposite side is an eye glass through which the condition of the contents is observed. The pan is also provided with a vacuum gauge and test sticks.

Each of the milk used in the cities is simply concentrated, without any addition of sugar. The process of concentration is continued in the vacuum pan until one gallon of milk has been reduced to less than a quart.

Condensed milk intended to be preserved for any length of time has an addition of pure cane sugar made to it during the boiling, and is usually put up in sealed cans. This sugared or preserved milk, when prepared will keep for many years.—*Analyst*.

Business Working West.

It is reported that a prominent dry goods merchant of New York is responsible for the following utterance: "I doubt if ten years hence there will be three first class jobbing houses in New York. The jobbers are turning their eyes to the west. Such cities as Minneapolis and Chicago, for instance, are infinitely better as a distributing centre for goods. Of course it would cost a jobber more

to get there from the eastern mills and from Europe than it does to buy them in New York, where the commission merchant delivers them free of charge at his door. But he could charge the retailer enough to make up for the freight, and then the retailer could, if not the victim of freight discriminations, even upon reduced freights, because of a shorter haul. The buyers of the present western houses are as shrewd as our own, and they are bringing our houses up into close competition with the New York jobbers. To protect themselves the New York houses may have to act on the aggressive and meet the western men on their own ground. — *The Commercial Bulletin.*

Dissolution of Partnership.
TWO NEW FIRMS.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of Armstrong & Dozall carriage builders and Blacksmiths, Winnipeg, was dissolved on the first day of April instant. William Armstrong continues the business of Horse-shoeing and John F. Dougall that of Carriage Building, both at the old stand, 83 Fort Street.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.
JOHN F. DOUGALL.

Dated at Winnipeg, 30th April, 1885.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. HAZOV, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 361 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Furniture and Undertaking House
285 MAIN STREET.
FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great variety of Trimmings.
Undertaking a specialty. Undertakers furnished on reasonable terms. Connection by telephone.
M. HUGHES & CO.

ROBERT ADAMSON,
ASSIGNEE-IN-TRUST,
Room No. 5, Hingston 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.

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.

A Large Assortment on hand of

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

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

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
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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

LENNY 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.

ORDERS 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.
Packing House and Head Office. 131 & 125 Front St. East
TORONTO, ONT.
Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1872.

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. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.
C. E. Hamilton, Esq., Barrister, of Messrs. Atkins, Cull & Hamilton.

A. T. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and Northwestern 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. MOITCEN

KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. Manager

MONEY TO LEND.

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

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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.J.A., Managing Director.

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

W. R. GRUNDY, Provincial Manager,
Office: Bank of Montreal Building, - WINNIPEG

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 Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway.
(WESTERN DIVISION)

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, April 6th, and until further notice, Trains will run as follows

Going west.		Going East.	
8.30 a.m.	leave Winnipeg arrive 4.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	arrive Winnipeg
11.00 "	Portage la Prairie	12.30 "	"
3.00 p.m.	Brandon	2.00 "	"
11.00 "	Broadway	3.00 p.m.	arrive Winnipeg
1.25 a.m.	Regina	5.30 p.m.	"
8.00 "	Moose Jaw	7.55 a.m.	"
3.40 p.m.	Swift Current	1.25 "	"
9.40 "	Maple Creek	8.15 p.m.	"
2.15 a.m.	Medicine Hat	0.40 a.m.	leave Laggan
4.50 p.m.	Calgary	8.45 p.m.	"
1.10 a.m.	arrive Laggan		

Trains leave Winnipeg for Moosejaw daily except Sundays. Returning leave Moosejaw daily except Sundays. 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.	leave Winnipeg arrive 7.30 a.m.
3.05 p.m.	Port Arthur	10.45 a.m.	"
2.00 a.m.	Bareilly	12.30 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 7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	leave Winnipeg arrive 9.05 p.m.
10.50 p.m.	Emerson	14.15 a.m.	"
8.40, 9.15 a.m.,	leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.	4.00, 7.00 p.m.	leave Winnipeg arrive 8.40, 9.15 a.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m.,	Morris	1.20, 5.05 p.m.	"
11.40 a.m.,	Gretna	4.00 p.m.	"
5.00 p.m.	Manitou	£.30 a.m.	"

*Daily, except Saturday.
†Daily, except Mondays.
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna. For Manitou, leave Winnipeg Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, returning leave Manitou 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 day, 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 8.30 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.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Thursdays and Saturdays for Moosejaw, will have a through Sleeping Car attached. Returning leave Moosejaw Fridays and Wednesdays.

JOHN M. EGAN, Gen. Superintendent.
W. C. VAN HORSE, Vice President.
ROBERT KERR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7.50 p.m. and 7.30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 9.00 a.m. and 8.20 p.m.

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

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

It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and 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 "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains connect with those of the Northern lines in the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul. 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, Com. Pass. Agent, GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. W. H. DIXON, Asst. Com. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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

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

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 5.60 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6.45 a.m. and 11.45 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.

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED).

THE STEAMERS

"MARQUETTE" & "ALPHA"

Of the above Company will commence to make Regular Trips between ST. VINCENT and WINNIPEG on the Opening of Navigation on the Red River.

FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Ports of City.

Lake Steamer Service for PRINCE ALBERT and EDMONTON will commence on Opening of navigation.
ANDREW ALLAN, W.M. ROBINSON, President, General Manager.
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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 passenger between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago, also No Change of Cars between St. Paul and Council Bluffs, with Through sleepers to Kansas City. If you wish the best traveling accommodation always buy tickets over the Royal Route.

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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 TRAINS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND DETROIT.

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

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W. J. SPICER, General Manager.