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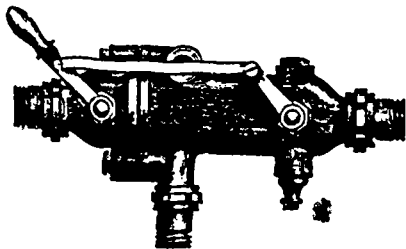
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# The Commercial

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, JUNE 23, 1885.

NO. 39.

## 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.

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JAS. E. STEEN,  
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WINNIPEG, JUNE 23, 1885.

THE Union Hotel, at Gladstone, N.W.T. was burned out.

At Moose Jaw, the Thomson and American hotels, were burned out.

A SHINGLE mill is now run by one John Orr, a few miles east of Minnedosa.

J. NELSON is about to open up a fruit store and ice cream saloon at Manitou.

ALEXANDER & CLAU'S, printers and publishers, Rat Portage, are about to sell out.

THE new flour mill at Indian Head commenced grinding operations a few days ago.

E J PELKEY, gents' furnishings dealer, Port Arthur, is about to give up business.

A. CARMICHAEL, general storekeeper, Rat Portage, is about to give up business.

THE stock belonging to the estate of Wm. Robert & Co., general storekeepers, Portage a Prairie, was bought by Rodgers & Co., of Winnipeg.

— FRASER, a miller in Minnedosa, is about to start a flour mill at Fort Benton, Montana.

MERK & HARRINGTON, gents' furnishings dealers, at Port Arthur, intend giving up business.

KILPATRICK, of the Union House, Fort William, has taken one Rushon into partnership.

THE stock of Bartlett & Co, general storekeepers, Portage la Prairie has been sold by the sheriff.

THE business of J. Mc.G. Otty, florist, Winnipeg, has been leased by Thomson & Fraser of this city.

JOS. REAUBIN, fruit dealer and restaurant keeper, St. Boniface, has given up business at that place.

MR. G. C. MORTIMER, has purchased the business and stock of Mr. Alex. Kennedy, Stationer, Winnipeg.

THE stock belonging to the estate of P. A. Giatton, general storekeeper, Carman City, is being offered for sale.

THE firm of Jarret Bros, planing mill owners, Port Arthur, has been dissolved. Wm. Jarrett continues the business alone.

GEO. A. PRIEST & Co. lumber dealers and mill owners, Port Arthur, have sold out their business to the Port Arthur Lumber Co.

McCAULY & RYAN, of St. Paul, have a large new saw mill almost completed at Rat Portage, which will be ready for work this season.

THE firm of Alexander & Claus, printers, Port Arthur, has been dissolved. The business is continued under the new style of Claus & Tilley.

THE estate of C. C. Smith, general storekeeper, East Selkirk, recently sold out by sheriff has been bought by G. F. & J Galt of this city.

D. MOORE & SON, of Walkerton, Ont, are about to erect a flour mill with a daily capacity of one hundred and twenty-five barrels, at Oak Lake.

THE firm of Marks, MacKay & Co, dry goods dealers etc., Port Arthur, has been dissolved. Thos. Marks retires, and the business will be continued by J. T. and E. MacKay under same style.

J. A. WOOD, cigar dealer and restaurant keeper, Port Arthur, has gone out of business.

THE Rainy Lake Lumber Co's mill at Rat Portage, is expected to start up within a few days. There is no word as yet of the mills round Winnipeg commencing operations for the season.

ANOTHER most welcome piece of news which has reached this province for some time is the announcement made by Mr. George Stephen, President of the C.P.R., that this year the Manitoba Southwestern Railway would without fail be extended as far west as Whitewater Lake, a distance of nearly 100 miles. Mr. Stephen is no doubt full in the belief of the company's ability to accomplish this work, and it is to be hoped, that no pecuniary troubles will block it. Railway extension is much wanted in many parts of the Northwest, but nowhere is there such necessity for it as in Southwestern Manitoba, and this 100 miles to be constructed will do much to fill the want.

THERE seems to be a determined set made upon the Ottawa Government at present to secure a land grant for a portion of the Portage Central or some other line running from Portage la Prairie eastward and crossing the Red River at Selkirk or anywhere that will keep traffic from passing through Winnipeg. Land grants are usually made to lines that open up a new country, but as this proposed line, would be purely to suit certain property owners near Portage and Selkirk, and would accomplish literally nothing in the way of developing country, it is not at all likely that the grant will be made.

THERE is a movement on foot in Ottawa at present to place the Mounted Police under the Military Act. Something which will make the force of value in case of Indian troubles is necessary. There was a time, when the force were soldiers, but soldiers of the best stuff can be demoralized into sorry poltroons, when their principal duties are smelling for smuggled whisky, annoying respectable travellers by ransacking their baggage, and otherwise carrying on a system of mean espionage, which would be scorned by a Whitechapel detective. Soldiers are soldiers, and sneaks are sneaks, and our paternal Government need not hope to blend the two, for they will not mix.

### Business East. ONTARIO.

Samuel Stewart, grocer, Petrolia, has sold out. Wm. Way's saw mill at Pefferlaw is burned out.

W. K. Dryden's saw mill, Galt, was damaged by fire.

Mark Adams, tanner, Norwich, has assigned in trust.

Fred. DeLacey, saloon keeper, Hamilton, has sold out.

W. J. Pearce, produce dealer, London, has assigned.

Hamilton Webbing Company have bailiff in possession.

McCosh Bros, flour millers, Listowell, were burned out.

P. W. Fair, carriage builder, Mountain View has sold out.

N. H. Curtis, hardware dealer, Norwich is out of business.

H. McAdams, paper box maker, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

T. & J. Beckett, flour and feed dealers, Hamilton, have sold out.

Wm. Pottiger, furniture dealer, Brigden, has assigned in trust.

C. Marshland, grocer, Toronto, is about to sell out to — Fairburn.

H. Simon, second hand dealer, Brantford, has removed to Stratford.

McDonald & McBean, general storekeepers, Bigden, have assigned.

J. E. Demare, boot and shoe dealer, Brigden, is reported compromising.

Joseph Sternberg, wholesale cigar dealer, Ottawa, has compromised.

George Jenkins, second hand dealer, Hamilton, was sold out by bailiff.

J. M. Wiggins, grocer, Toronto, offers to compromise at 70c in the \$.

John Paget, general storekeeper, Sunbridge, has sold stock to Mrs. Paget.

A. Sillman, wholesale dealer in notions, has sold out to Nicol, McKenzie & Co.

Peter Ryan, trade auctioneer, Toronto, has sold out to Suckling, Cassidy & Co.

Domunion Paper Box Co., Toronto, are offering to compromise at 25c in the \$.

R. J. Corrigan, general storekeeper, Murray, has sold out to Walmsley & Spafford.

Quick & Wright, grocers, Bowmanville, have been dissolved. Wm. Quick continues.

Mrs. E. J. Gouldie, general storekeeper, Dwight, has compromised at 40c in the \$.

F. W. Fearman's pork packing house at Hamilton, was destroyed by fire with contents.

J. E. Chester, picture dealer, London, advertises business for sale by auction and retiring.

Duncan McPherson, general storekeeper, West Lorne. Style now McPherson & Mulligan.

D. Patterson & Co., foundrymen, Ridgetown are in difficulties, and stock is being sold by sheriff.

Bricker Bros. & Vogan, hardware merchants, Walkerton, have dissolved. Bricker Bros. retire and S. W. Vogan continues.

W. H. G. Lowe, wholesale jeweller, Toronto, has amalgamated with A. C. Anderson & Co., Hamilton, under style Lowe & Anderson.

A. C. Anderson & Co., wholesale jewellers, Hamilton, have amalgamated with W. H. G. Lowe, Toronto, under style Lowe & Anderson.

Lyman Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto. Mrs. B. Lyman's interest withdrawn, and J. B. Henderson admitted under same style.

### QUEBEC.

Edouard Dupont, saloon keeper, Three Rivers is dead.

Z. Auerbach, jeweller, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

C. Concigny, saddler, St. Jean Chrysostome, is away.

N. Robideau, hotelkeeper, St. Cesaire, was burned out.

McKeown & Bastien, contractors, Montreal, have dissolved.

Pierre Dennis, general storekeeper, St Cesaire was burned out.

Herbert & Tapeli, custom house brokers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Lord, Munn & Co., commission merchants, Montreal, have dissolved.

Charland & Co., manufacturers agents, Quebec, have assigned in trust.

Thos. Jacobs, general storekeeper, Caughnawaga, has assigned in trust.

Archambault & Noiseau, general storekeepers St. Cesaire, were burned out.

W. T. Benson, wholesale dealer in chemicals, oils, etc., Montreal and Cardinal, Ont., is dead.

Joseph Lamouthe & Frere, grocers, Three Rivers, have dissolved, Joseph Lamouthe continuing.

Websie Bros., plumbers, Montreal, have dissolved. Thomas W. Webster continues under same style.

Angus McKay, roller skate manufacturer, Montreal, has admitted George Swenor into partnership, under style A. McKay & Co.

### NOVA SCOTIA.

Fred. Miller, baker, Yarmouth, has assigned.

Henry Thomas, miller, Bear River, was burned out.

E. E. Tupper, machinist, Bear River, was burned out.

Benjamin F. Kerr, tinsmith, New Glasgow, has assigned.

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

O'Connor & Scott, tailors, Milltown, have dissolved.

John J. Purvis, lumber dealer, Fairville, has assigned.

W. L. Cameron, boot and shoe dealer, Woodstock and St. John, has assigned.

### NEWFOUNDLAND.

William Daymond, cabinet maker, St. Johns, is insolvent.

Simpson & Milligan, boot and shoe dealers, St. Johns, have assigned.

### Commercial Summary.

The generally unfavorable conditions affecting trade, reported by *Bradstreet's* last week, continue unpleasantly prominent. The volume of merchandise moving, so far as data concerning it are obtainable, is light compared with like periods in preceding years. The accumulation of surplus funds at the banks at leading business centers east and west shows no signs of the

beginning of a permanent check. The industrial stagnation among the western iron mills is no nearer a settlement, excepting that two more mills have accepted the terms of the Amalgamated Association and gone to work. The dry goods markets present no encouraging features. At Boston trade is dull with commission houses and only fair with jobbers. Prices in some lines are unsettled. The \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 sale of flannels at New York this week were unsatisfactory as to prices, sharp cuts in prices being a prime inducement to buyers. The enforced idleness among iron mills at the west has resulted in a somewhat better feeling in merchant iron at various points, although no sales are reported. There has been some slight gain in the Philadelphia pig iron market, but none of these reported improvements have been noteworthy except by contrast with previous idleness. Akron, Ohio, pig iron is reaching out into the Hudson river valley and into New England, owing to favoring railway freights, and southern pig iron continues to come north east, though as reported, in reduced quantities since the advent of 50c per ton in freight rates. The production of eastern and western pig iron has declined 2,800 tons per week since May 1st. The condition of the anthracite coal trade is less gratifying, the competition between carrying companies being so intense as to result in the invasion of the Philadelphia market by Delaware & Hudson coal, which sold below the market. The Washington Agricultural Bureau June report on the growing wheat crop points to a probable crop of but 360,000,000 bushels, as against a probable crop of 397,000,000 bushels indicated on May 1st. The actual out-turn may be larger or smaller than the total now indicated. The report disconcerted the more radical bulls, who counted on a three-fifty or three-twenty five million bushels report. The probable total is smaller than that raised in any preceding year since 1876, the harvest in 1877 for the first time equaling 364,000,000 bushels. Prices have not varied much, but have been well sustained, notwithstanding 500,000 bushels increase in the visible supply and a dragging foreign market. No. 2 red, spot, closed at \$1.02 against \$1.01½ last week. Corn has been dull and uninteresting, following slowly after wheat. No. 2 mixed closed at 54½c, against 53c, a week ago. Oats have been featureless. Hog products at first higher, declined under freer receipts of hogs, but showed more strength than was expected. The movement of grocery staples has been restricted, with sugar easier and coffee lower. Dairy products are active and higher. Various estimates of considerably increased cotton acreage, added to an uncertain Liverpool market, have contributed to depress cotton prices. Futures went off an average of 26 points, and middling uplands, spot, declined to 10½c against 10½c, a week ago. Transactions in wool are light, manufacturers being inclined to wait development before buying. Stocks are light. Prices are quite low but fail to stimulate purchases. There were 179 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 162 in the preceding week and with 184, 165 and 104 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 17 an increase of 8.—*Bradstreet's*.

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 23, 1885.

## BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Manitobians have during the past three years been so accustomed to receive promises regarding branch railway construction, which have not been kept, that they may be excused now if they express a little incredulity about the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern to Whitewater Lake, which is so distinctly promised by Mr. Geo. Stephen, president of the C.P.R. "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick," and it is not astonishing that the settlers of southwestern Manitoba should be heart sick over the delay in constructing this hundred miles or so of railway upon which hangs the prosperity or depopulation of the garden of the province.

On the generous principle of believing a man honest until we find him otherwise, we shall take the promise of the C.P.R. president as nothing more than he will accomplish, and that farmers of southern Manitoba will have a market near their homes for the crop of 1885, which promises to be the best ever raised in the Northwest. Then we may safely assume that Manitoba is entering upon what will prove another period of prosperity, and one from which there is little chance of a reaction such as followed the boom of 1881.

If we take a retrospective view of the progress of branch railways, it is astonishing how their progress has indicated the prosperity or depression in the province. Even after the collapse of the boom of 1881, the work of constructing such lines was proceeded with, although rather slowly, and the progress of the province was great in 1882 so far as real development was concerned, although the boom element of the country had entered into its first stage of consumption. With the opening of 1883 Manitoba was placed upon its new diet, "spoon feeding," as Mr. White, M.P., termed it. But the trouble was that the spoon conveyed no nourishment, but only empty promises to exist upon which the province had never been supplied with an outfit of snipe like intestines. A loss of vigor and vitality immediately followed, and made itself apparent in discontent all over the province. Farmers and townspeople vied with each other in their condemnation of a policy which was

sapping the vitality of the country and giving every promise of desolating it if persisted in. Yet at the same time millions of the public money were being squandered in extending the main line of the C.P.R. across the continent, and through wastes of mountain and rock from which no return would ever be received, and the few thousand dollars which would develop what nature meant for a garden were parsimoniously withheld. It is not to be wondered at that as we entered into 1881 the mass of smouldering discontent burst into a flame, and that a gathering of exasperated farmers foolishly declared the country they lived in was no fit place for immigrants to locate in. We shall not attempt to analyze the feelings of thoughtful Manitobians, when with the first signs of the spring of 1885 rebellion rang through the territories north and west of them over grievances which were light compared with those complained of in southern Manitoba and other portions of the province; and British Columbia sounded notes of a similar character over interferences with its mineral and timber resources which would hardly be considered a grievance here. Yet amid all this clamour Ottawa gave forth no promise of relief to the prairie province, and the imbecile who was at the head of the Interior Department, and to whose incapacity Northwestern troubles are mainly due, with brazen falsehood attributed rebellion to the action of our Manitoba farmers. It is hard to impress upon the official mind at Ottawa the true state of affairs in Manitoba, but it is not beyond the limit of prudence to state that it has come very near to being impressed with the gravity of the situation here in a manner more forcible than pleasant.

But with that distaste for unpleasant subjects which is always a wise philosophy, let us be satisfied that the tide is turned. The president of the C.P.R. has given his promise that this year about one million dollars out of the scores of millions swallowed by his voracious corporation will be applied for branch railways in the province. Private enterprise will enable the Manitoba Northwestern also to extend over 50 miles before snow flies. The boon thus secured by Manitoba is but small, yet it is sufficient for a beginning, and if the C.P.R. company display in constructing branch railways only a tithe of what they have in the construction of their main line and spend only a tithe of what they

have in the same, they will find that the opposition they have earned here will soon begin to disappear, and they will find their interests and those of the people of the province identical to an extent which will save them from resorting to bogus grain buying syndicates and other dishonest subterfuges, not excepting even empty promises, with which they have tried to bamboozle Manitobians during the past two years.

## SILENT INDUSTRIES.

While the disturbed districts of the Northwest have suffered very heavily through the rebellion now drawing to a close and for one year the cultivated portions thereof allowed to lie a waste instead of showing progress, other portions of the country have also shared in the sacrifice, and particularly the affairs of trade in connection with the latter, probably none have suffered more severely than Winnipeg industries. Before the first news of the half-breed rising reached the city, its manufacturing affairs were shaping for a season of healthy recovery, after two years of a struggle through the very depth of depression. The belief was generally expressed in the city that the present summer would do much to place our manufacturing affairs on a safe basis, although it might not bring any rushing activity and just as calculations were being made as to the season's business the news of the outbreak reached the city and struck it like a thunderbolt. At once there was an end to calculations, and enterprises intended to be set on foot were instantly dropped. The ordinary mercantile affairs of the city were for a time demoralized to an extent which could not be accounted for even by a rebellion, which though serious enough in itself, disturbed only an outlying stretch of country which was of but small commercial importance and which was so sparsely settled that even its effects upon agricultural production could only be slight. But mercantile affairs have been steadily recovering from their shock, and but for the stagnation in manufacturing affairs would now be in a satisfactory state. But when we turn to manufactures we have a state of stagnation such as has not been reached since ante-boom days. Scarcely a wheel of a lumber mill has turned this season as yet and our flouring mills have also been shut down most of the time since the end of March. In almost every other branch

there has been more or less stagnation, so that we may search and not find a branch which can lay claim to moderate activity. It is safe to say that there are at least fifteen hundred less of the mechanic class employed in this city at the present time than was at this period of last year, and 1884 was by no means an active year in manufacturing circles. When the money circulated by these fifteen hundred workers is withdrawn, we can understand why retail merchants complain of scarcity of money: and on top of this we have the straitened state in which the C.P.R. company find themselves, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars which should be paid from this source and should now be in circulation held back. We need not be astonished, therefore, that the circulation of money in the city is very limited, and were it not that our merchants have been for two years reducing their stocks, liabilities and obligations, the evil effects of this monetary scarcity would be keenly felt, compared with what it is.

But all this stagnation and money scarcity is at a time when Manitoba and probably the whole Northwest never had a growing crop in such a prosperous and promising state. Our grain fields were never so thickly matted with a crop in June as at present, and all in a state at least a month ahead of what they were last year. Deep, therefore, as our depression in manufactures is at present, the prospect indicates that it can only be temporary. For on agriculture we mainly depend, and that industry never gave better promise than at present. It may be that once our soldiers return from crushing the rebellion there will be a sudden awakening in industrial affairs and we will have a little of fall rush. Should the crops progress as well during the next six weeks as they have during the past six, this will undoubtedly be the case, and we will have a little earnest of coming activity which will do much to carry us hopefully through the lock up of winter, and give us courage to start with new hope when the spring of 1886 comes around.

### CARRYING THE C.P.R.

In the great transcontinental railway now being constructed across the Dominion, Canada has her horse leech, which sucks at the life blood of the country and in its voracity is ever shouting for more. Millions upon millions of acres of the public domain and millions upon millions of

the public money have disappeared in its voracious maw, and still its cry is heard for more. Since its first inception the C.P.R. has been a pit in which to sink the funds of the people of Canada, and during its time of being a Government undertaking it was the carrion around which all the vultures of official rascality gathered and fed. When the work passed into the hands of the present company in 1881, we deluded ourselves into the hope that as a country our pecuniary obligations in connection with it were at an end and that the gifts of money and lands then bestowed upon the syndicate would be the last assistance asked. We have lived long enough to find out our mistake upon this point, and it seems as if we should have to live much longer to know when the demands of this omniferous corporation will cease. We are again hearing the cry for millions more, and our Parliament at Ottawa are in such a position as to have no alternative but grant the request, as its refusal would doubtlessly bring about a panic in commercial Canada. The completion of the road is one argument used to procure the additional assistance from the Dominion, but a much stronger one is the immediate necessity for funds to pay the company's present obligations. What the obligations are, the commercial community along the line of the C.P.R., both in the east and the Northwest can best understand. The syndicate admit that it will take some \$5,000,000 to meet these present obligations, and how much more it will take we shall not now inquire. But this load is carried bodily by the commercial classes of Canada. The manufacturers and wholesale merchants in our cities have their claims against the company months overdue and still unsettled, and what the obligations to banks are can better be imagined than reached by the uninitiated outsider. But this represents only the load of C.P.R. obligations which the mercantile community are carrying directly. What they are carrying indirectly is even more burdensome, as it falls upon a class of small traders who are not able to bear pressure. Among the many transgressions of the C.P.R. company is the meanest one which can be attributed to any impecunious corporation, namely that of withholding from the laborer the money he has toiled for. At the present time the company's workmen in Winnipeg have nearly three months pay earned and not paid to them, and there are other

points along their lines where the men are in an even worse position. One can well imagine how this must bear upon the mechanic class, who are not too well paid for their work at any time. We hear a great deal said and see a great quantity of writing about the folly of giving credit to the consuming classes, but had such a theory been carried out in Winnipeg during the past six months and credit been beyond the reach of the laboring classes, charity would have been compelled to step in and supply for many of the employees of the C.P.R. the food to prevent starvation. This is not confined to Winnipeg either, for the same might be said of every point in the Northwest where any number of the C.P.R. employees reside. Thus the employees carry the company directly and they in turn have to be carried by our retail merchants or starve. In this manner numerous retailers both in the city and country find themselves financially straitened through carrying C.P.R. employees, and have to fall back for leniency upon the wholesalers who supply them with goods. Of the merchants who have asked for favors from their creditors during the past three months, fully one-half have been compelled to do so by the inability of railway employees to pay up, and a few have been forced from the same cause to meet their creditors and arrange for a general extension. It will thus be seen how the obligations of the C.P.R. have to be shared by the general trading public the partnership between the trader and the company being so arranged that the former assumes all risk while the latter secures all the benefits. Whether this is profitable or not its managers can best answer. But that it is depressing upon trade there can be no doubt. Commercial affairs are not in such a state in any portion of Canada at present that they can assume any extra load, and in the Northwest after a season when rebellion has caused general trade demoralization, commerce is in no position to be burdened with the impecuniosity of a Government bolstered corporation. There are many suggestions being given at present as to the terms upon which further Government aid should be given to the C.P.R. There is no necessity for hampering our Ottawa rulers with any new ones, but we firmly believe one condition should be that in future the company pay its artisan employees once a month at least. If the company has to make use of the credit of others to carry it through, it should at least be above using the credit of its own laboring men.



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EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

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**WINNIPEG.**

**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The change in the state of monetary affairs in the city during the past week has been very small, but what has taken place has been in the direction of greater activity. The steady improvement which our wholesalers find in country business has slightly increased the volume of commercial paper presented at the bank, while it has been lessening the demand for renewals and part renewals from the same source. Of course in the city the slow state of trade creates but small discount demand here and that fact has quite an adverse effect. Banks are still able to supply all regular demands, and are prepared to attend to quite an increase in the same could it be secured. They are, however, not inclined to do much with irregular business, which seems to have received quite a blow by the passing of the new exemption law, and should it remain in force business of that kind will to a great extent be shut down upon and a certain class of small traders will no doubt have to suffer in the event of trade reaching a reasonably active state. Rates of discount still hold at 8 per cent for first class commercial paper, with a little special business done at 7, 9 to 10 for ordinary, and promiscuous discounts and one-name paper at 10 to 12. Applications for mortgage loans on farm property are steadily increasing in number, but they are as a rule for very small amounts and give company agents plenty of labor for their remuneration. While the crops progress so favorably as they have of late, a good steady business of this kind may be looked for, but there is almost no demand for city loans beyond part renewals. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

As June wears on the process of improvement in the wholesale trade of the city progresses slowly but surely, and the feeling of unsettledness, which set in with the outbreak of the rebellion, keeps gradually disappearing. A month ago returns from points west of the province made the first stir, but now the prospect of an abundant crop, such as we have never before seen is beginning to tell, and from all parts of the province returns are coming in, which show that improvement is general, and that a better and more hopeful feeling is steadily making its way everywhere outside of the city. In the city however, a perfect deadness reigns, and wholesalers who depend largely upon this trade complain very much. Retailers are doing so little, that they are cautious about making purchases for the fall, and until there is more activity in manufactures, the city trade cannot recover much. In the improvement which has taken place outside some lines have profited much more than others. Provisions and other lines of every day consumption have been most fortunate, and even trades dependent upon building and contracting have had a fair share. Season goods however, have only risen to a demand for sorts, the best feature of which is the indication it gives of a good trade as soon as fall goods commence to move. Amid all this there are opinions expressed on all sides, that the corner has been turned, and that the

trade evils resulting from the rebellion have about expended their force. There can be no doubt, but the prospect of the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern and Northwestern railways during the present year has done much to stimulate this growing hopeful feeling, and especially in city wheel circles, which will be greatly benefited by these extra railway facilities. The report on collections is much the same as in other details. From the country returns have been steadily improving, until scarcely any complaints are heard. On the other hand monetary scarcity prevails in the city, and collections are both slow, and hard to make.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

During the week there has been a continuous falling off in the call for plows, the demand being now over till the fall season sets in. There is a steady and increasing inquiry for mowers, harvesters and binders, but as yet no shipments of these have been made, to the country. General implements are stated to have been selling freely. Collections continue improving steadily.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

There has been a good steady trading trade in this line during the past week. City orders for fall goods are still coming in, and a few from the country have been received, but these are few and not very extensive as yet. Collections are reported to have been fair to good.

**CLOTHING.**

During the past week there has been a decidedly marked improvement noticed in this trade. There has been a good steady demand from the country for immediate wants, and fall orders from samples are also beginning to come in pretty freely. The city trade still continues to be in a very quiet condition, while collections are stated to have been fairly satisfactory, there being a continued improvement from western points.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

Business is stated to have been improving in this trade during the past week. Sales made were principally in staple lines, while a few fancies were also in demand. A steady advance in volume of sales is looked for as the fall season gets nearer and no doubt a good turn over will be heard of when it is fairly opened up. There is no room for complaint of the collections, which are reported to have been fairly good.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

In this branch business still continues good, the aggregate of sales during the week being above an average. The bulk of trade was from the country, while in the city matters are keeping rather quiet. Collections were quite satisfactory.

**DRY GOODS.**

In this staple trade a slight improvement is noticed. There is more demand for summer goods from the country, but no heavy aggregate of sales. The city trade is still in a terribly quiet and lifeless condition, and at present showing no signs of recovery, while the feeling this month is somewhat better than in May, and although recovery of loss in summer trade

will not be great, good prospects for fall business are indicated, and a good lively business will doubtless be heard of, as soon as that season's operations open up. Collections are reported to be slightly better, but are still to slow.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

In this branch, another hectic rush has set in and quite a demand for fancies was in vogue during the past week, while there was also a steady demand in staple lines. Altogether the aggregate of sales were much better than for some time back. Collections are reported quite satisfactory.

**FISH.**

The trade in fresh fish has during the past week been rather light, owing to a continued scarceness in supplies. Fresh white has been selling from 5 to 6c for round lots and pickerel from 4 to 5c, while bass, gold eye, and other river fish are handled by retailers. There is no wholesale demand outside the province and no shipments were made within the week to the United States, the market there being glutted with home supply. Salt and dried fish have been selling off rather slowly and no change in prices has taken place. Quotations of these are as follows: Smoked white fish, 8c per lb.; Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Finlon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt fish Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, 21c; whitefish, \$4.50.

**FRUIT.**

There has been a very good business transacted in green fruit during the past week, and receipts of varieties in the market have been extensive, peaches, apricots, bananas, rhubarb, tomatoes and other novelties continue coming in daily, but reliable quotations cannot be given for them, their values being somewhat irregular, owing to their exact condition not being easily got at. There are no apples in the market. Oranges and lemons have been selling off at \$6.50 to \$7. per box, and dates at 10c per lb. Dried fruits, nuts etc. have not changed in price.

**FUEL.**

There has been a continued state of dullness in this trade during the past week, and sales have been few and far between, one or two lots of poplar sold off at \$2.25 to \$3.50, while no sales of tamarac are reported. Anthracite coal is still being sold for fall delivery on track at \$9.50 and bituminous at \$7.70, and the demand for Saskatchewan lignite is rather limited.

**FURNITURE.**

In this trade business during the past week has been almost at a standstill, the sales made being few and of a trifling nature. No improvement is looked for till nearer harvest.

**GROCERIES.**

The staple trade has kept up quite steadily. A very fair business having been done during the week gone by. The aggregate of sales were equal to a fair average, while the country trade is shown to have improved some with still a good demand. The city trade has been rather dull and quiet. Collections are reported to have been fair, but perhaps a little on the slow

side. Prices of goods have remained firm and unchanged, quotations being as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c, Javas 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1884 5; Mo-yuno gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

#### HARDWARE AND METALS.

The business of the week has somewhat improved and the movement in metals good. The country demand was fair and the town trade was also rather better than for some time past. Collections are still reported rather slow. Prices have remained firm all round, with the exception of cut nails, which have fallen off to from \$3.25 to \$3.40 per keg, other values are as follows: Tin plates, I. C., 14x20, 5.50 to \$6; 20x18, 11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.50 to \$4; sheet-iron, 28c, 4.72 to \$5.25 per 100lb.; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26-gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality; bar-iron, 2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb.; cut nails, 3.40 to \$3.60 per keg.

#### LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Although there has been quite a few country orders dropping in, business during the week has been rather quiet, the city trade being at a standstill. Not much improvement is looked for until fall demands set in. Collections are a little slow. Prices are unchanged, quotations being: Spanish sole, 33 to 35c; slaug sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole 65c.

#### LUMBER.

There are no signs of any marked improvement to note in this trade as yet. There have been a few calls made from outside points during the week, but the aggregate of sales has been very low. There is as yet no word of mills starting up, and some of them may not cut a log this season.

#### PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

Improvement has been going steadily on in this trade, until last week a moderate activity was reached. The bulk of the business done was for the country, the city demand being exceedingly light. Prices of goods while nominally unchanged are at times shaded slightly, and will doubtless continue to be while the present unsettled state of freight rates from the east lasts. Quotations are as follows: Linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$6.75; No. 2, \$6.25.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There are still no complaints heard from this trade, and the steady activity formerly reported continues. The season has had really no dull period in this line and does not promise any for some time yet.

#### STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business is not very active in this line as yet. There has been a little improvement in country business, but not enough to make up for the dead state of affairs in the city. Collections are also reported slow.

#### WINES AND SPIRITS.

There has been a slight improvement in this trade during this week, and sales have been much more numerous although not heavy in aggregate. The squeeze to pay licence fees has passed over, and money is getting a little easier. Quotations of standard goods in bulk lots are: Gooderham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.50; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.55; Jules Robin brandy, \$4; Bisquet, Dubouche & Co., \$4.25; Martell, \$5 50; Hennessy, \$6; DeKuyper gin, \$2 50; Port Wine \$2.25 and upwards; Sherry, \$2.25 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$3.25.

## THE MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG.

#### GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the past week the movement in wheat has been much like the previous one, in a very quiet and dull state. The supply brought into the market has been very light and but little or no demand is heard of with few sales made, while prices have not changed any. Shipments of flour to the east are as yet very light, while the western trade is beginning to sprig up. A few good lots having been shipped to that quarter. There is some improvement in this line noticed, some of the mills recently shut down will within the next few days be working full time. In oats, business at present, is very flat, the supply is good, but no sales are heard of and there is no demand. In provisions a very fair state of activity is shown, though prices have suffered a slight fall. The demand for meats during the week was very good, quite a fair trading was done, the sales made being reported good. In butter, although still rather unsettled, a good business continues doing in the higher grades, the supply is heavy and coming in freely, but the demand is rather light and prices somewhat lower. A new feature in this trade is the receipt of considerable quantities of the DeLaval creamery process, which is of a fine quality, has been selling off freely, and has given great satisfaction. For inferior grades there is no demand. Altogether the provision trade during the past week was very good, though prices in some cases have experienced a slight decline.

#### WHEAT.

The business of the week has continued in a very quiet and dull state. There is little or no movement heard of, while prices are reported the same as in our last issue, millers and dealers quotations being as follows: No. 1 hard, 80c; No. 2, 75c; No. 1 regular 70c; No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 57c., and rejected 41, to 49c.

#### OATS.

In this market matters appear at present to be in a very flat and lifeless condition. The supply is stated to be quite plentiful, almost no sales are heard of during the past week and no demand. Prices are quoted from 43 to 46c, for car lots duty paid on track, with a tendency to a further decline.

#### BARLEY.

Nothing doing and no demand heard of. Prices are nominal at these figures. No. 2 65c, extra No. 3, 60c, and No. 3, 55c.

#### FLOUR.

There is no very great improvement in the market noticed. The western trade is somewhat better, a few car lots having been shipped, while the city trade still continues dull. A few shipments were also made to the east but there is little demand heard of. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being as follows: patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.40; XXXX \$1.80, and superfine, \$1.40.

#### BRAN AND SHORTS.

The business of the week has been very quiet. Some pretty good shipments were made and the demand continues good. Prices are the same as last week, quotations being: for bran \$9.55 per ton at the mills, and for shorts \$11.55 per ton.

#### POTATOES.

Business during the week has been very quiet. The market is well stocked but the demand is very light. Some sales at 30c are reported and prices are easier than in our last issue, quotations for car lots being from 30 to 40c.

#### EGGS.

The supply on hand is quite ample, and equal to the demand, although likely to fall off, and indications are that prices will advance. Some sales at 12½c are heard of, but the business of the week has been very quiet. Quotations are from 11 to 13c.

#### CHEESE.

The supply continues rather limited, and very few sales are heard of at any place, prices are nominally 12c. The supply of new Manitoba expected in the market, is not yet to hand, but receipts are expected within the next few days.

#### BUTTER.

A very good business continues to be done in the better grades. The supply is heavy and coming in freely, but the demand is rather light and prices are lower than last week, some sales at 15c being reported. For inferior quality there is no demand heard of. Quotations are gilt-edge 18c; prime dairy 15 to 16c; medium 10 to 15c, and old from 5 to 10c.

#### BACON.

The business of the past week has continued very good, the demand has been fair and some good sales are reported, while prices are somewhat easier than last week, quotations being: dry salt \$7 to 9c, and rolls at about 13c.

#### HAMS.

The past week's business has been very good and some very good sales are reported, while prices have declined. Quotations are 13c and a good demand. No green in the market and little called for.

#### MESS FLOUR.

There is no change in this market to report, business continuing rather quiet and few sales heard of, with a slow demand. Prices are the same as reported last week, being \$16 per bbl.

#### MESS BEFF.

The business of the week in this market has been very quiet with few sales. Prices are unchanged at \$17 per bbl.

#### LARD.

The demand during the past week was very fair and some good sales are reported. Prices have not changed any and quotations are the same as in our last issue, these being for 20 lbs at from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

#### DRESSED BEEF.

In this market there is still very little business doing. No receipts are heard of and prices are light at about 55c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

While the wheat market has not been very active, the past week, it has shown considerable strength and at the close a fair advance was recorded, with a firm feeling. This was due as much to the resumption of work at the mills as to any other cause, though less favorable reports as to the growing crop in this section had their influence. Heavy rains the past week have dissipated all fears of drought and even caused some apprehension of serious damage, but whatever danger there is exists in certain localities only, and can not now be said to have very great bearing on the spring wheat crop as a whole. Shultz's reports, while fully as alarming as any, confirm this view.

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:

June 18.				
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard	93½	91	93½	\$1 01
" 2 "	89	88	89	94
" 1 "	85½	83	85½	84
" 2 "	81½	78	81½	79

Futures closed strong and higher, with July 1 hard at 94½ and August at 97½. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 45 to 46c and No. 2 oats at 31 to 33c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been inactive but steady, bulk bran closing at \$8.25 to 8.50 and shorts at \$9 to 10.50.

FLOUR—While there has been little change in flour market, a slight improvement is noted at the close of the week, some millers reporting fairly good sales of patents and bakers' but while this indicates some reduction in stocks at the east, it is not regarded as extremely encouraging. The resumption of work by many mills indicates that stock of certain grades are low, and the desire to supply the deficiency while the water is running. Low grades are in tight supply, the heaviest demand being in this line, but there is not enough margin to induce millers to stock heavily with high grades in order to fully meet the wants of consumers of low grades.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows. Patents, \$4.60 to 4.65; straights, \$4.25 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4; second bakers', \$3.40 to 3.40; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.50 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.80 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 30c for 30lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 51lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

As was generally expected, the mills did the least amount of work last week that has ever been known since the milling interest reached its present proportions, and when idleness was not enforced. The flour production of the week was 46,512 bbls—averaging 7,752 bbls daily—against 91,400 bbls for the preceding week, and 93,126 bbls for the corresponding period in 1884. The smallness of these figures becomes most apparent when it is considered that the city has a daily milling capacity of 30,000 bbls. The current week shows a very decided change in the situation. On Wednesday there were

15 mills in operation out of the total number of 23, and they were probably turning out 19,000 bbls. daily or over. This increase in output is largely attributable to a desire on the part of millers to get more flour ahead to last them through the period that many of the mills are to be down for improvements to the West side canal, and it will undoubtedly be kept up until the time the work is inaugurated. July 4th has practically been settled upon as the date for shutting the water out of the canal for the improvements, and it is expected that six weeks or two months will be consumed in doing the work. During this time there will be eight mills that can run, eight with steam or water, the capacity of which is 16,000 bbls daily. There is a slight improvement in the tone of the flour market, but trade is yet quiet and values about the same.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	June 16.	June 9.	June 2.
Wheat, bus	304,750	398,500	540,000
Flour, bbls	—	490	—
Millstuff, tons	183	68	84

	SHIPMENTS.		
	June 16.	June 9.	June 2.
Wheat, bus	45,580	59,300	36,040
Flour, bbls	53,671	76,499	87,631
Millstuff, tons	1,796	2,659	2,627

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

MINNEAPOLIS.		
	June 15.	June 8.
No. 1 hard	1,242,623	1,216,992
No. 2 hard	135,335	120,845
No. 1	1,253,115	1,229,701
No. 2	203,305	184,747
No. 3	—	—
Rejected	21,119	20,647
Special bins	581,878	576,776
Total	3,437,664	3,349,909

ST. PAUL.			
	June 17.	June 10.	June 3.
In elevators,			
bush	748,000	775,000	\$16,700

DULUTH.			
	June 15.	June 8.	June 1.
In store, bush	4,022,341	4,133,883	4,569,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market opened on the first of the week very unsettled, several decided turns both ways took place, but brought up each time without going far and a reaction always followed. An improvement in the foreign markets caused the first advance, but the circulation of estimates of an increased visible supply depressed prices; then reports of damage to crops in the Northwest by recent storms helped to set values back to where they fell from. On Tuesday the tendency was decidedly upward the tone being firm, strong and steady without any artificial assistance, the visible supply state-

ment had much to do with establishing the ruling tone, and the bullish element incline to the belief that the turning point they have been looking for so long has arrived and that the course of the market from now will be steadily upward, while the opposing side of course entertain views quite the contrary. Towards the end of the week on foreign cables indicating strong and firm English and Continental markets, quite a boom set in and a steady advance was made and gradually got stronger, influenced by more bad crop reports. This, however, brought out free realizing sales and prices weakened a little but there was a continued strength shown and the decline was very soon checked, the advances gained being maintained. Corn was active all through and prices higher, influenced by the stronger tone in wheat and light and steady decreasing stocks, which caused a good deal of nervousness on the part of shorts. Oats quite active, rather quiet towards the end and pork trading was spasmodic and moderate.

On Monday the wheat market opened with a moderate business and prices were rather lower and easy, but soon sold up on rumors of serious damage to spring wheat by recent storms in the Northwest. Later on advice of a heavy increase in the visible supply caused a weakness and a strong decline was experienced, but on more confirmatory reports of damage in the west prices were strengthened, the decline being fully recovered; this, however, eased off some, closing barely steady. Receipts were 153 cars. Corn was unusually quiet and featureless and prices were quite steady. Oats dull and little doing and pork moderate and steady. The closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat ..	\$9.87½	\$9.88½
Corn ..	47½	46½
Oats ..	33	32½
Pork ..	10.27½	10.27½
Lard ..	6.60	6.60

On Tuesday the wheat market opened with more active trading, the business being largely local and prices though a trifle irregular generally stronger. This strength was due to the reported decrease of visible supply instead of the large increase expected. During the day unfavorable reports from the east caused a weakness and a heavy fall was the result, this again reacted chiefly owing to bad crop news and sold up finally weakened some, and closed barley steady. Receipts to-day were 204 cars. Corn was more active and prices decidedly strong, principally owing to light receipts. Oats more active and stronger and pork strong. Closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat ..	\$9.88½	\$9.89½
Corn ..	48	47½
Oats ..	33½	33½
Pork ..	10.42½	10.42½
Lard ..	6.65	6.65

On Wednesday the wheat market opened with a fair degree of activity, though prices were rather easy. During the day transactions were largely of a local character. Some fair buying was done, and quite a strong advance took place. The improvement, however, led

to very free selling and under the offerings and some weakness in corn a decline set in. Then again reacted and closed tolerably steady. Receipts were 104 cars. There was a liberal speculative business in corn and prices were decidedly strong and higher due to continued light receipts, but on the most urgent demands being supplied a weakness set in. Oats better and pork moderate and lower. Closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn .. .. .	48½	47½
Oats .. .. .	33½	33½
Pork .. .. .	10.32½	10.32½
Lard .. .. .	6.65	6.65

On Thursday the wheat market opened rather strong and the first sales were of an advance and gradually improved, influenced by some bad crop reports and a firm feeling at eastern ports owing to some export enquiry. Later under free realizing sales, a weakness set in and prices fell off, fluctuated some and finally closed tolerably steady. Corn was rather strong at the opening, but in sympathy with wheat weakened towards the close. Oats quiet and slow, and pork ruled steady, under a moderate business. Closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn .. .. .	48½	47½
Oats .. .. .	33½	33½
Pork .. .. .	10.32½	10.32½
Lard .. .. .	6.65	6.65

On Friday the wheat market opened stronger and prices ranged higher, principally due to foreign cables and an increased export demand, assisted by larger receipts estimates. At the advance a disposition to realize caused prices to fall off some, rather free selling being noticed. The close was weak. Corn opened a shade higher, but under a light demand prices eased off. Oats dull and slow, and in pork the feeling was firmer. Closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.89	\$0.90½
Corn .. .. .	47½	47½
Oats .. .. .	33	32½
Pork .. .. .	10.35	10.37½
Lard .. .. .	6.65	6.67½

On Saturday the wheat market at the opening was rather firm, owing to stronger public cables and prevalent rains in the west, and prices made a strong advance but weakened under free realizing sales and unfavorable advices of the foreign markets, and there was a steady decline. This, however, reacted, finally closing tolerably strong. Corn was somewhat higher in sympathy with the stronger feeling in wheat. Oats easier and depressed, and showed more activity. Closing quotations were:

	June.	July.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.88½	\$0.90
Corn .. .. .	47	46½
Oats .. .. .	32½	32½
Pork .. .. .	10.22½	10.22½
Lard .. .. .	6.62½	6.62½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

There has not been any very material improvement in the stock market during the past week, although some of the leading stocks are shown to have gained a somewhat slight advance over the previous one, whilst on the other hand others have suffered a decline. Although the serious drop sustained some time ago has not as yet been fully recovered, the prospects at present of an early improvement are good with the market although perhaps quiet, fairly steady. The subjoined closing bids of Wednesdays of June 10th and June 17th, indicate the tone of the market.

	June 10.	June 17
Montreal .. .. .	190½	191½
Ontario .. .. .	105½	106½
Molson's .. .. .		11½
Toronto .. .. .	177½	178
Merchants' .. .. .	110½	109½
Commerce .. .. .	123	120½
Imperial .. .. .	123	—
		.. xd116
Federal .. .. .	95½	94½
Dominion .. .. .	193	193½
Standard .. .. .	113½	110½
Hamilton .. .. .	118½	120
Northwest Land .. .. .	37½	38

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market during the past week has continued very dull and inactive, holders have been holding off firm prices and buyers evidently did not care to take any risks; under this feeling but very little business was practicable and anything done has been only as it were from hand to mouth, while the close was very flat and declining, due doubtless to the large supplies on hand. In wheat the only enquiry heard of was for the supply of immediate wants, and the only offers made were at steady prices, holders being seemingly determined to have more or less. In Oats pretty free offerings were made, but sales were slow at rather unsettled figures. In barley there was nothing done, none being offered and none wanted. In provisions the feeling has also been of a quiet nature and no great rush of business was done, though in some lines a fair state of activity is shown with prices keeping quite firm. In butter, receipts of new quality have not been large and were generally of rather poor quality and slow of sale, the prospects for the new supply, unless its quality improves, do not seem to be over promising. There was some enquiry for shipment towards the end of the week; and some good lots changed hands, but the demand soon fell off having been quickly supplied, and plenty more of a similar kind offered, failed to meet with a bid. Meats generally have been in a fair state of activity, although no great volume of business was put through and prices have not suffered any material decline.

WHEAT.

Has been in a very dull state with prices about the same as last week. There was but little demand, the only enquiry heard of being for immediate wants, and the only offers made were at steady prices. No. 2 fall was sold at 89 to 90c. and white fye changed hands at 93c

on track, these being the only sales during the week. No. 1 spring was quoted from 90 to 91c, and No. 2 spring nominal. At the close the feeling was weak.

OATS.

The offerings were quite free but there seems to have been very little demand and sold story at rather unsettled prices, and at a decline from last week. Car lots on track changed hands at 35 and 34c.

BARLEY.

There was none offered and no demand heard of. No definite prices quotable, but were so pressed, values might be expected to stand about 60c for No. 2, 55c for extra No. 3 and 3c for No. 3.

RYE.

No business doing there was none offered and no quotations could be obtained.

PEAS.

The supply was rather scarce but steady with quite a fair demand. The only sale heard of was offered at 67c and there seemed little doubt that the same price would have been repeated had any been offered.

POTATOES.

In this market an improvement in the demand was noticed during the week, car lots having shown so much of a recovery that they could find buyers, but at a considerable decline in prices. One lot sold off at 20c on track, and would have been repeated, had the demand continued.

EGGS.

These have continued to sell in round lots at 12c with all offered taken, but the feeling at the close was rather weak with dealers somewhat inclined to reduce bids.

BUTTER.

The receipts of new butter were not very large and have been generally of rather poor quality and slow of sale at 12 to 13c for the best tubs and large rolls offered, with inferior still lower. Prospects for the new supply unless it should improve in quality, do not seem to be very promising. There was little enquiry for shipment towards the close of the week, when some lots of good shipping qualities and white thrown out changed hands at 6 to 8c but the demand fell off, all wanted having already been supplied, while plenty more of similar quality that was offered failed to meet with a bid. Culls however, were sold to a small extent at 5c.

CHEESE.

The condition of this market seems rather unsettled, with the tendency downwards. Old was sold at 4c for culls, and the best offered, really fine old, went off at 9 to 10c in small lots. New of good quality has been selling at 8 to 9c in small lots, but the feeling for factory lots stated to have been finer.

PORK.

There is not much change in the market; prices are the same as last week. Small lots have been selling at \$15.50 with a fair demand for them.

BACON.

In this market business has been fairly active and prices have been quite firm in some, but in other cases rather easier. Long clear was quiet and somewhat weak, car lots could probably have been bought at 7½c, and cases have sold slowly at 7½ to 8c. Rolls are changed at 10½ to 10c, and bellies went off at 11 to 11½c, with steady demand for both. Cumberland was rather inactive and held at 7½c.

HAMS.

There have continued in good demand and prices have been firm at 11½ to 12c for small, with stocks rather small. Green sold off at 10 to 10½c, the former for trade lots, and better are firm.

LARD.

Business appears to have been rather quiet and easy and there has been but little demand heard of. Tinnets sold off at 9c and pulls at 9c, but not wanted.

APPLES.

In this market very little business was transacted, the only movement being the sale of a few barrels that changed hands at \$2.50 to \$3.50 for good to choice qualities, in sound condition.

POULTRY.

Very little business done, a few fowl sold at 55 to 70c, and spring chickens at 65 to 90c per pair, but nothing stirring outside of these transactions.

Commercial Cities.

In a paper read not long ago before the American Society of Civil Engineers, by A. F. Sears, he endeavored to show under what conditions commercial cities come into existence and flourish. He said that because capital and railroads were powerful enough to root out stage stations and build up prairie towns and manufacturing villages, many had concluded that these agencies were able to make or unmake almost any place. "The Atlantic coast is strewn with ruined hopes in the shape of still-born cities, having excellent harbors and abundance of water front, of which the only reason *d'être* is superior facility of access from the ocean. These harbors, which have not become the important ports they were expected to prove, are generally the object of enterprise begotten by the virile brain of civil engineers impregnating the waiting capital of speculation. There has been abundant honesty of purpose in the design, and no excessive credulity in the investment; but there appears a failure to comprehend and appreciate the laws of trade affecting the project."

Mr. Sears then compared the growth of Boston and New York. Forty years ago when the first steamer of the Cunard Line entered Boston Harbor, the merchants there were certain of gaining a great commercial triumph over New York, because they were twenty-four hours nearer Liverpool. Nevertheless, New York pushed ahead, and no amount expended by Boston to tap by a short route the western country north of New York, or to draw traffic directly from New York by shorter railway lines, has yet effected the objects of the projectors. The reason is because New York is more than 200 miles nearer the heart of the country than Boston. The moving mass that seeks transportation reckons that distance to be as nothing on the ocean compared with the coast of movement on land or river. The cargo of a greater steamer transported between New York and Boston forty years ago would have demanded the service of ten locomotives and 400 cars. On board the ocean steamer it represents only the comparatively inexpensive continuance of her voyage for another day.

Mr. Sears gave other instances of the same kind. Going South, he said that every commercial port has been made the mark of ambitious rivals, supposing that an error had been committed in fixing the original location. For thirty years capital has struggled to build a commercial city at Brunswick, Georgia, in rivalry with Savannah. The capital and the

superior facilities, and the twenty-two feet of water on the bar, all exist there, but as yet no important port has arisen from their ingenious combination.

The same thing was true with respect to Jacksonville and Fernandina. "Jacksonville is twenty-eight miles nearer the heart of the country than its rival, and is situated on a fine river, watering thus made tributary to the town, and reducing cost of transportation to a point below that which permits any land-line to be its competitor. When the war came upon that coast both places were abandoned by the native population, and after its close both became objective points of interests to northern emigrants. The uniform results has followed: Fernandina is a respectable village with a population of 2,500 souls, while Jacksonville has already 15,000 inhabitants.

Going to the Pacific coast, the writer gave an interesting illustration from the history of Astoria and Portland. The former was founded by one of the wealthiest, most enterprising and far-seeing citizens of the country as the depot of the fur trade of the Northwest. "But when the fur trade failed, and simply a home market existed for the salmon of the Columbia, the men who had staked their fortunes or their hopes on that important point beheld with new satisfaction the settlement by Americans of the great Willamette valley above them. It was a natural expectation that Astoria would become the port of the region. It has grown continually and is still growing. But this town, situated but a few miles above the Columbia river bar, with a life covering three-quarters of a century, has during the last twenty-five years seen Portland come into being a hundred miles above, and attain a population of 40,000, while Astoria has never yet sheltered more than 2,000 souls."

From these, and other illustrations, the writer deduces the proposition that the commercial part of a region will be as close to the producer as it is possible to go, and obtain reasonably good facilities for the class of transportation demanded by the produce of the country.

"Nevertheless," he adds, "not a decade passes without adding a new experiment to the list of failures; and the failure has been universal so far as the destruction of the island port has been concerned. We are not free to accuse shrewd business men of attempting to oppose their own force to establish law; but we may fairly suppose, and we repeat it, that the law has not been apprehended, or, at least that its value has not been appreciated. If we may judge by the common argument, we are justified in believing that the greater number of intelligent men of enterprise consider the location of capital at a given point by far the most important factor in determining the location of towns and ports; and this is precisely their blunder."

It is difficult to account for the singular persistency with which this mistake of capital is repeated, since, in what direction we turn, the one law is exemplified—the one lesson taught. In accordance with this law, Montevideo, on the outer coast of South America, has a population of 40,000, while Buenos Ayres, a hundred and thirty miles up the river, contains

nearly a half-million inhabitants. Guayaquil in the edge of a sickening swamp, might have been healthily placed forty miles further down stream, at a point famed for its salubrity, imposing forty miles less of river navigation with equally good anchorage and better potable water for a population. The expense of transporting the products of the country by the agency of native boatmen on *balsas* or in canoes to a situation where whites can live without fear of malignant fevers, would be trifling indeed, but such a course would separate the speculator from his game, the cocoa, hides and woods of the country, and the merchant from his customers, the producers of those articles, by all that distance of forty miles.—*Banker's Magazine*.

The Commercial Outlook In Lower Canada.

In an interview with a Montreal banker yesterday, one who has had a long experience in the management of a bank whose business is confined to this province, he remarked that payments were never more prompt and satisfactory by customers than they have been for months past. The same feature prevailed all winter in the rural district, where notes have actually been paid in advance. This satisfactory condition of the province was attributed to the fine prices the farmers have received for produce. Hay was an abundant crop, and the demand for it in the New England States and Boston was immense. Its price was a great deal higher during the past winter than formerly, owing to the scarcity across the border, than for many years previously. Our informant is often called to visit various parts of the province where branches of his bank are situated, and he is always surprised to witness the progress that is steadily going forward. The habitants as well as other settlers are improving their dwellings and making them more comfortable in every respect which shows that substantial prosperity is being diffused all over. Another conspicuous phase of the condition of the rural residents is the fact that they have discarded almost wholly the old methods of farming and are purchasing agricultural implements and machinery. Creameries are also spreading at a rapid rate and are being well patronized. The quality of the butter is advancing without precedent, and it is predicted that it will be a staple production of the Province ere long. The farming classes are availing themselves more and more every day of the convenience and security of banks to deposit their money, and business is everywhere increasing. Live stock of better breeds than formerly are also quickly increasing. Some occupiers who a few years ago had only a very small stock have now from 20 to 40 head. All these evidences of progress, our informant thinks, will make this province vie with any in the Dominion as regards its resources. The final feature referred to is that a pronounced number of French-Canadians, who were domiciled in the manufacturing State of New England, have returned to their native province this spring and have gone into farming. Should times continue as good as they are of late the population our informant thinks, will greatly increase in number and prosperity.—*Montreal Herald*.

### Cheaper Construction.

Another reduction in cable rates is expected, so it is said. We should think so. At a cable monopoly meeting not long ago the great Mr. Pender talked to his brother monopolists in most melancholy strains, and advised them to prepare for "worse and more of it." The Mackay-Bennet commercial cable is making the old cable sharks "see stars" these days. Mile for mile the new cable has been laid down for half or a third of what the old cable cost, and it can therefore pay a better dividend on smaller charges. A similar instance of contrast between old and new is that of our two great Canadian railways. The Grand Trunk cost a hundred thousand dollars a mile, or more; the Canadian Pacific about thirty thousand.

The truth is that railways, canals, land telegraphs and cables can now be built, constructed or laid down for much less than what the current cost per mile was twenty, or thirty, or forty, years ago. Hence an enormous advantage in favor of new lines, always supposing that they are located where business is to be had. And the same remark holds good in many other branches of construction and equipment. How is it that we read of so many furnaces and iron works in the United States, and in England, too, being out of blast or shut down. Partly, no doubt, because of slack demand and low prices for iron. But that does not tell the whole story. The most potent revolutionary influence is—the more economical working and greater producing capacity of new machinery and plant of all kinds, operated on new methods, and embracing the latest improvements. In the United States, in particular, the amount of loss sustained through old machinery being superseded and rendered almost worthless by the introduction of the latest and most improved, is something tremendous. And the movement, be it observed, is almost always in the direction of greater cheapness. The new railway, cable telegraph, furnace, steel rail mill, cotton factory, or woolen factory, finished within the last few years, and with all the latest improvements in economy and efficiency, is a terrible competitor to any similar enterprise built on the lines and the methods of 25 ages or more. Every important improvement in machinery and process of manufacture or transportation wipes out millions of value in the shape of the old machinery which it is fated to supersede. Such men as Edison are every year making old iron, metal waste and scrap, of millions' worth of one thing and another, that before constituted live and valuable property. This person is going on with great vigor, more vigorously now than ever before, indeed; and it is being pushed by an army of inventors, in both Europe and America. A little attention to this important consideration might go far to explain some facts of the day that appear to puzzle us, and might enable us the better to understand whither we are drifting.—*Toronto World.*

### Minnesota Wheat Grades.

The railroad and warehouse commissioners have completed the work of naming and defining the "Minnesota grades" of wheat to be adopted in all the terminal elevators in the

State, on and after June 15. The commissioners state that one chief object has been to simplify the handling of grain, and cutting down the number of grades above No. 3, heretofore existing, from seven to three, they believe much has been accomplished in this direction. The definitions of the grades, they say, were adopted with a view to giving as large a latitude as possible to the inspector, and at the same time giving as clear and concise idea as possible. The term "northern," they believe should be assumed as a sort of trade mark to the Minnesota grades, it being a recognized fact that the wheat that is known to have been raised in the northern belt of wheat land has a certain prestige over that grown elsewhere for milling purposes. Following is a list of the grades of spring wheat and barley, with their definitions and the explanatory statement of the commissioners:

#### SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat—No. 1 hard spring wheat must be sound, bright and well cleaned, must contain not less than 75 per cent. of hard Scotch Pife, and weigh not less than fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 Hard Spring Wheat—No. 1 Northern spring wheat must be sound and cleaned, and must contain not less than 50 per cent. of the hard varieties of spring wheat. Note—It is to be understood that the minimum test weight of this grade shall not be less than fifty-seven pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 Northern Spring Wheat—No. 2 Northern spring wheat must be sound, reasonably clean and of good milling quality. Note—This grade to include all wheat not suitable for the higher grades, and to weigh not less than fifty-six pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 3 Spring Wheat—No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all inferior, shrunken or dirty spring wheat weighing not less than fifty-four pounds to the measured bushel.

Rejected Spring Wheat—Rejected spring wheat shall include all spring wheat that is grown, badly bleached, or for any cause unfit for No. 3 wheat. Note—Wheat containing any admixture of rice or goose wheat will in no case be graded higher than rejected.

No. Grade—All wheat that is in a heating condition, musty, or too damp to be safe for warehousing, or has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly "bin burnt," whatever grade it might otherwise be, shall be pronounced "no grade" with inspector's notations as to the quality and conditions.

#### BARLEY.

No. 1 Barley—No. 1 barley shall be plump, and free from other grain.

No. 2 Barley—No. 2 barley shall be sound, of healthy color, not plump enough for No. 1, reasonably clean and free from other grain.

No. 3 Barley—No. 3 barley shall include slightly damaged barley not good enough for No. 2.

No. 4 Barley—No. 4 barley shall include all barley fit for malting purposes, not good enough for No. 3.

No. 5 Barley—No. 5 barley shall include all barley which is badly damaged or from any cause unfit for malting purposes, except that

barley which has been chemically treated and not be graded at all.

Scotch Barley—Scotch barley, the grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Scotch barley shall correspond in all respects with the grades of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 barley, except that they shall be of the Scotch variety.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*

### Recent Legal Decisions.

INSURANCE—IMMATERIAL REPRESENTATION.—The Kentucky Superior Court held in the case of *The Kentucky and Louisville Marine Insurance Company vs. Harrison* that the representation of the assured that she owned the absolute fee in the insured property when her interest was only a defeasible fee, not being material to the risk, did not prevent a recovery on the policy, although it provided that a recovery could be had thereon if the interest of the assured was less than the absolute fee, unless the true title were expressed.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF LETTERS—POSTAL DELIVERY.—An interesting question was caused in the recent case of *the United States vs. Badger* in the United States Circuit Court at Boston—namely, as to whether the United States government protects letters after they have been delivered into a private box which the postman to whom they are directed has authorized. The court ruled in this case, in which the defendant was tried for embezzling letters, that the United States protects letters till they reach the person to whom they are addressed, and that delivery into a box such as that described above is not delivery to the person.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—PREFERENCE—FRAUD.—In the case of *Bouton vs. Smith* the Supreme Court of Illinois held that the payment to one stockholder of a private corporation for advances or loans made by him to the corporation, and interest thereon, by the transfer of notes and accounts, was not fraudulent as to other creditors of the corporation, being at most a preference of one creditor over others, which the law allows, but that the payment by an insolvent corporation to a stockholder of a demand which was not a legal subsisting debt capable of being enforced by suit, was a gift, and fraudulent as to bona fide creditors.

PATENT—INFRINGEMENT—USER.—Where the defendant bought from abroad articles which, if made in England, would be an infringement of the plaintiff's patent, and used them and sold them to pieces, they being cheaper than the plaintiff's patented article, which he could not afford to buy for such a purpose, the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice (England) held that such a user was a user for the advantage of the defendant, and consequently an infringement of the plaintiff's patent. *United Telephone Company vs. Sharples.*

GAMBLING CONTRACTS—MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING.—In the case of *the First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Oskaloosa Packing Company*, the Supreme Court of Iowa added still another to the long list of recent decisions holding that when the parties to an executory contract for the sale of property intend that they shall be no delivery thereof, but that the transaction shall be settled by the payment of the

difference between the contract price and the market price of the commodity at a time fixed, the contract is void, but that it must be shown by a preponderance of the evidence, that both parties to the contract intended that it should be performed by a mere payment of difference, and not by a delivery of the property,

**BANK DEBTOR MORTGAGE.**—When a debtor of a bank conveyed his interest in a tract of land to an officer of the bank, under an agreement that the debtor should aid in perfecting the title thereto, in obtaining sales of the same under prior liens and procuring satisfaction of incumbrances, the bank to pay the parties holding liens and incumbrances, and to allow a credit for the net value of such land over the costs and expenses incurred in perfecting the title, upon certain notes given it by a third person, which notes, when paid, the bank had agreed should satisfy a large amount of the debtor's unsettled liabilities to it, whereby the debtor was to receive the benefit from the satisfaction of his debts to the bank, but in no event was to have any right to redeem the property from the bank, the Supreme Court of Illinois held (Chicago, Burlington Quincy Railroad Company et al. vs. Watson et al.) that the conveyance and agreement did not constitute the transaction a mortgage by the debtor, and that such arrangement was not fraudulent as to other creditors of the debtor. — *Bradstreet's*.

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Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between us, the undersigned, as  
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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, Owens, & Co. will be continued by the undersigned,  
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SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: HEAD DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include GOING EAST, GOING WEST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH, GOING WEST, GOING EAST, GOING SOUTH, GOING NORTH.

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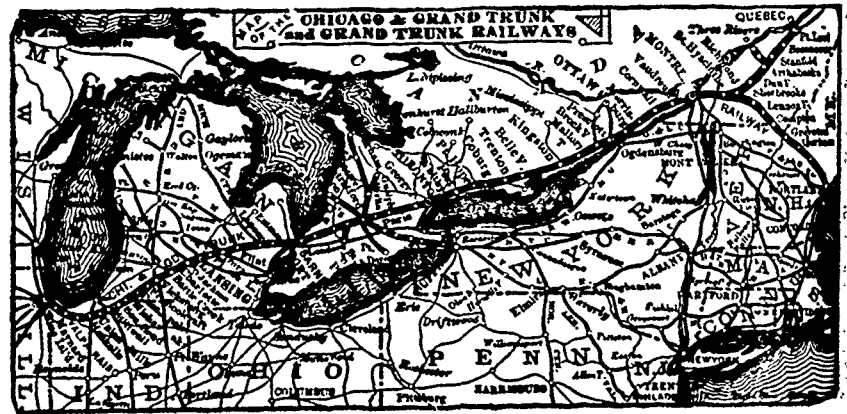
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