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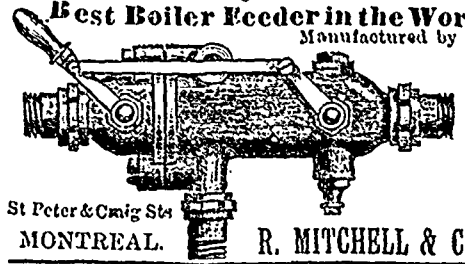
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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE FINANCIAL, MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

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

VOL. 5.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 26TH, 1886.

No. 5.

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

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,  
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 26, 1886.

D. COWAN has opened a grocery store at Battleford, Sask.

W. WHITE, baker, Brandon, has sold out to Carry & Perrin.

The Gerald House, Calgary, has been leased by Tozer & Bolin.

McLAURIN & EDGAR, grain dealers, Brandon, have dissolved partnership.

S. LIVINGSTONE, general storekeeper, Treherne, will move to Glenboro.

J. & W. HENDERSON, hardware dealers, Portage la Prairie, are closing out business.

G. F. R. HARRIS, banker, broker, and general loan and insurance agent, Emerson, will it is said move to Winnipeg.

FARMERS from Prince Albert have been bringing potatoes to Battleford on speculation. They were at first held at \$2 a bushel, but now sell for \$1.25.

R. PAQUET has opened a flour and feed store, at Emerson.

JOHN HOBBS, has opened a drug store at Pilot Mound.

JAMES GRAHAM, sales stable, Brandon, has given up business.

H. IRETON has leased the Grosvenor Hotel, at Moosomin, Assa.

McLAURIN & EDGAR, grain dealers, Brandon, have dissolved partnership. ✓

THE output at the Galt Coal mine, at Lethbridge, is now 200 tons per day.

STEWART & BANNERMAN have opened out in the boot and shoe line, at Edmonton.

THOMPSON & PALMER, hotel and butchers, Rat Portage, Ontario, have assigned in trust.

A. W. BLEASDELL & Co, drugs, Winnipeg, have opened a branch at Pincher Creek, Alberta.

HAY has advanced to about \$10 per ton in Winnipeg. It was quoted at \$4 to \$5 a short time ago.

J. BERGERON has purchased the produce business at Emerson, lately carried on by H. F. Despars.

A. FERLAND & Co, general storekeeper, Calgary and Rogers Pass, has bought out W. R. Roberts, of Banff.

POTATOES for the Mounted Police, at Battleford, cost \$1.94 per bushel. They are hauled from Prince Albert.

ADAMS BROS, harness dealers, Brandon, will open a shop at Virden, according to the local paper of that place.

THE CUSTOMS Department have made Lethbridge, Alberta, a port of entry. Mr. Chapness, of Regina, has been appointed officer at that place.

BURCHELL & HOWEY, two Brandon butchers, have purchased Howatt's pork packing establishment at that place, and will operate during the winter.

G. M. SMITH, furniture dealer, Brandon, has sold out to J. W. Weart. Smith has entered into partnership with W. F. Wilson, in the same line of business, at the same place.

W. R. ROBERTS, of Banff, has returned to Calgary, and will open a jewelry store there.

THE Calgary Tribune has come out as a daily, the first issue presenting a very creditable appearance.

THE season's make of the Oak Lake cheese factory, amounting to over 40,000 pounds, has been sold at 10c per pound, f.o.b.

T. H. EVERSON, of Manitou, returned recently from Ontario with a carload of well-bred Leicester and Cotswold sheep and lambs.

THE C.P.R. is carrying oil from Cleveland, Ohio, to the Pacific coast, destined for San Francisco and other points. The oil is shipped by the Standard Oil Co.

ON the 6th of November the electors of the municipality of Qu'Appelle will vote on a by-law to bonus the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle railway to the amount of \$25,000.

THE first shipment of green fruit ever sent to Macleod, arrived there last week, consisting of peaches, pears, plums, grapes, apples, etc. It was quite an event in the history of the town.

AS soon as the Canadian Pacific is completed to Vancouver, the Bank of British North America will open a branch there. The bank is considering the advisability of opening a branch at Winnipeg.

A MEETING of wool growers was held at Calgary, last week, and a permanent committee was appointed to keep an eye open to the interests of wool growers. An association will be formed in the near future.

A MEETING of the Reeves of the various municipalities interested was held at Brandon last week, to see what could be done toward compelling the Northwest Land Co. to pay taxes. Legal advice will be procured and proceedings instituted against the Company if there be any chance of success.

A COMPANY to be called the Canadian Anthracite Mining Company, has been organized at Ottawa, with a capital stock of half a million dollars, to work the Stewart coal mines at Banff. Letters patent will appear in a few days, and a \$50,000 deposit has been made with the Government. The promoters include McLeod Stewart, of Ottawa, and Senator Thorp, of Wisconsin.

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

S. Wilton, grocer, Springfield, has sold out.  
Mrs. R. Gould, groceries, London, has sold out.

Frank Campbell, saloon keeper, London, is dead.

Taylor & Co., tailors, Toronto; bailiff in possession.

Thomas Lawrence, shoe maker, St. Thomas, is dead.

Downs & Co., cabinet makers, London, have assigned.

A. W. Oliver & Co., vinegar, London, have dissolved.

John Neville, blacksmith, Lucan, is moving to London.

Daniel McLean, flour mill, Lakefield, was burned out.

Light King Lamp Co., Toronto, have sold out to Chas. Green.

R. Smith, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to Redfern & Bates.

Bull & Co., dry goods dealers, Thorold, have assigned in trust.

Geo. Helson, shoe maker, Ashburnham, has assigned in trust.

Geo. R. Thompson, jeweler, Port Arthur, has moved to London.

Jas. Mannell, hotelkeeper, Drayton, has removed to Listowel.

W. H. Ridley, general storekeeper, Goderich, has moved to Paris.

R. J. Clare, confectionery, Dundalk, has sold out to Jas. Oldfield.

John Zinger, hotelkeeper, Bamberg, has sold out to Tohn Dietrich.

Kearns & Co., sash and door factory, Brockville, were burned out.

Geo. S. Parsons, butcher, Toronto, has sold out to Robt. Lumbers.

Baird & Irvine, grocers, Toronto, have sold out to J. B. Bradshaw.

Geo. McKenzie & Co., general storekeepers, Dutton, have dissolved.

Isaac M. Scott, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to R. Dissette.

Fish & Henry, dealers in fancy goods, Toronto, have assigned in trust.

Bradshaw Bros., general storekeepers, Arkona, sold out by bailiff.

Wm. A. McClyment, carriage maker, Wingham, has assigned in trust.

Wm. Elliott, general storekeeper, Wingham, has compromised at 40c in \$.

Cook & Allen, druggists, Toronto, have dissolved; Wm. V. Cook continues.

H. R. Graham, general storekeeper, Meaford, has sold out to Wm. Graham & Co.

Hewitt & Capell, wood turners, Toronto, have dissolved; John Capell continues.

James Northgraves, hotelkeeper, Glen Allen, has sold out to Alex. Mitchell, and removed to Drayton.

Coleman & Thompson, real estate and insurance agents, Toronto, have dissolved; J. F. Thompson continues.

**QUEBEC.**

Ludger Trudeau, grocer, Montreal, has assigned.

A. & J. Corbeil, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Bisson & Fortier, sculptors, Montreal, have dissolved.

N. Friedman, general storekeeper, Lachine, has assigned.

Olivier Proulx, carriage maker, St. Guillaume, has assigned.

Champagne & Chenier, fruiterers, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. Lapointe & Co., restaurant, Montreal, have dissolved.

Camille Nantell, blacksmith, Isle Bizard, has assigned in trust.

Patrick Corkery, shoe maker, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Legault & Brasseur, general storekeepers, St. Polycorpe, have dissolved.

Gilmour Bros., dealers in wholesale fancy goods, Montréal, have dissolved.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

Jas. Adams, omnibusses, Halifax, has sold out.

Robt. Ainsley, livery keeper, Halifax, has sold out.

W. H. Schwartz & Sons, coffee dealers, Halifax, have dissolved.

S. M. Bentley & Co., general storekeepers, Sheffield Mills; Jas. D. Ellis admitted as partner.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

M. Nadcau, general storekeeper, St. Francis, has assigned.

**The State of Trade.**

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* note a moderate check in the movement of general merchandise throughout the country. This appears to be due in part to a natural reaction following a season of active trading and in part to the effect of the late period of unseasonably warm weather. This is notably true at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis. The situation, however, still continues very favorable, with quite a full volume of transactions and a very widespread feeling of confidence in the future. This week the total bank clearings from 30 cities begins to reflect the check to the course of trade, with an aggregate of \$1,096,821,644, against \$1,205,603,138 last week, and \$994,788,681 in the like week one year ago. The railway report for nine months to September 30, points to an increase in capitalization of leading American railways in advance of earning capacity, when compared with like periods in 1885 and 1884. Railways for which comparative data are furnished show 4.3 per cent. increased earnings against nine months of 1885, and 1.6 per cent. against 1884. While dry goods have not been quite as active as last week, bleached cottons are 3c. higher and firm. Print cloths are no more active at the advance. Clothing is being distributed liberally. Southern cotton goods are said to be sold ahead of the supply. Wool is moderately active and prices are easily sustained; the size of the domestic clip exciting some interest, as it is now known to be short. Louisville advices are that the damage to leaf tobacco will not exceed 5 per cent. The crop in Indiana and Missouri was not damaged materially. Pig iron advances, and the demand at the south and west are in excess of those at the east, where, although the quotations are

higher, comparatively little iron is being sold. The higher prices of cotton goods have not succeeded in stimulating a distinct advance in new cotton. Increased estimates of the best sugar crop have caused very low prices, and refined has sold at the lowest price on record. High exchange and speculation have influenced a slight advance in coffee. The total number of failures in the United States is 149, against 201 last week and 164 in the second week of October, 1885, 209 in 1884, 180 in 1883 and 125 in 1882. Canada had 24 against 21 last week. —*Bradstreet's*

**Insurance Briefs.**

A cyclone insurance company, with a capital of \$20,000, has been organized in Philadelphia.

The latest insurance scheme is to indemnify a person against loss of his baggage or personal effects by reason of hotel fires, and at the rate of 25 cents per \$100, for one week.

The experience of the Chicago Underwriters Association, of the great usefulness of the fire patrol in reducing the loss of fire, has induced it, at its annual meeting on the 15th ult., to vote \$40,000 to sustain it for the ensuing year.

At the half yearly meeting of the Canadian fire underwriters association it was decided to reduce the premiums on policies in the cities of Quebec and Montreal on factories and other buildings where improved fire appliances have been introduced. It was also decided to enter upon active competition with American mutual insurance companies.

Life insurance is a luxury only when it gives assurance of safety at a reasonable cost, and enables a man to satisfactorily carry it without the worry incidental to doubt and trust. But when it falls short of his expectations and involves disappointments, and puts his whole investment in uncertainty, it may be said to prove anything but a comfort either in life or death.

"Your husband was an estimable man," said Mrs. Brinks to a young widow, "but—you will not mind my saying—he had no tact—no policy."

"Oh yes, he did," responded the widow. "He did have one, but the old fool forgot to pay up his last premium, and it expired two weeks before he died."

Statistics show that only about two per cent. of those who engage in business are continuously successful throughout life. Of every hundred business men, about ninety-eight do not succeed, and many of them die leaving their families to the tender mercies of "cold charity." The importance, therefore, of such a provision as life insurance affords is too apparent to require comment.

Two directors of the French Credit Generale in Paris have been sentenced to undergo a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, for distributing fictitious dividends. The *Record*, of Philadelphia, Pa., comments upon the matter as follows: "These enterprising gentlemen have evidently made a mistake in location. To pay unearned dividends on watered stock is a financial achievement so common in the United States, that there isn't jail-room enough to hold the corporation managers who connive at it."

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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, OCTOBER 26, 1886.

## THE EIGHT HOUR MOVEMENT.

The great strike inaugurated by the Knights of Labor, which took place in May last, with the object of securing a reduction in the hours of labor, has at last been admitted an almost complete failure. Indeed, so far as accomplishing the desired end, the result of the strike may, in some of its aspects, be regarded as worse than a failure. That the strike was brought on hurriedly and without due preparation is now admitted by all those interested in the success of the movement. Had the Knights taken the advice of their general master, Mr. Powderly, and more thoroughly perfected their organization before entering upon the struggle, in the meantime using their efforts to educate public opinion up to their view of the labor problem, their movement might not have met with such rapid decline and ultimate utter collapse.

But even under the most favorable circumstances, it is not at all probable that so radical a change as that demanded by the Knights of Labor could have been secured. Knocking off two hours from the standard day's work of ten hours, without allowing some reduction in the usual pay for the ten hours, was demanding rather too much at a time. It could hardly have been expected that capital would grant to labor such a sweeping concession, without a hardly-fought and prolonged contest. If the Knights had listened to the more cautious among their membership, and asked first for ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, the attainment of this might have paved the way for a further reduction of the recognized day's work to eight hours. But now that the strike for the eight hours' system has proved a failure, it will prevent, for some time at least, a hopeful effort to obtain less exacting concessions. The unanimous agreement of the striking operators in the Chicago packing houses, to return to the ten hours' system, after several months' trial of the eight hours' plan, has practically terminated for the present the movement to obtain a reduction in the hours of labor. These Chicago operators were among the few who were successful in the great strike of last spring, the employers having agreed to allow them ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The

last movement, however, was commenced by the employers, who refused to adhere to the agreement longer, and they have been entirely successful, after a few days' lockout, in enforcing a return to the old ten hours' system. It is likely that other employers who granted concessions at the time of the general strike, will follow the example of the late successful movement in Chicago, and in a short time it is probable that the few men still holding any points gained will be forced to abandon them.

At the convention of the Knights of Labor, in session at Richmond last week, General Master Powderly attributed the failure of the strike to the lack of some definite plan by which the short hours' system could be inaugurated. Even the discussion of the question previous to the strike, injured business to such an extent that many men were thrown out of employment and others but on half time, greatly to the detriment of the movement. Mr. Powderly sees clearly that the eight hours' system can only be brought about gradually and in such a manner that injury will not be inflicted upon either capital or labor. This is undoubtedly the one point at issue; but it is also a question the solution of which is almost beyond reasonable hope of success. It implies on the one hand that labor must be paid full present wages for fewer hours of work; for would not labor consider it an injustice to have the hours of work forcibly reduced and the pay lessened in proportion? and would not the majority of workmen prefer to labor the full ten hours in preference to having their pay reduced? On the other hand employers would be compelled to run their establishments as at present, sell their goods at the same price, compete with the manufactures of cheap labor in other countries, pay the same wages for one-fifth less work, and make the same profits that they were formerly doing under the ten hours' system. If all this could be accomplished, undoubtedly the short hours' system would be welcomed by employers as well as employed. But until these antagonistic principles can be reconciled, there can be little hope of a successful issue for the short hours' system, and its enforcement under other conditions could not but prove an injury to commerce, which would rebound upon the heads of those upholding the movement. Without, therefore, discussing the merits or demerits of short hours of labor versus the ten hours' sys-

tem, it must be apparent that some time must elapse, and present conditions must be very materially changed, before a general movement in the direction of a marked reduction of the hours of labor can prove at all successful.

## CONSUL TAYLOR'S REPORT.

The annual report of United States Consul Taylor, lately published, is a very interesting document, and one worthy of more than passing notice, coming as it does from one who would be most likely to take an unpejudiced and impartial view of the situation. The Winnipeg district, over which Consul Taylor has charge, includes the whole stretch of country extending from Port Arthur to the British Columbia boundary, and from the international boundary northwest to the unexplored regions.

With the geography, history and resources of this vast region there are perhaps few people in the country better acquainted and possessing a greater fund of ready information than Consul Taylor. Any statements coming from him may therefore be considered authentic. The report deals with features regarding this whole region, and contains a very complete statistical review of trade for the year 1885, with special reference to the inter-trade relations between the Canadian Northwest and the United States.

Although those acquainted with the commercial situation here will be familiar with the figures given in the report, yet a brief reference to some of them may not be unappropriate. The importations of goods at the various ports of entry in the Winnipeg district, from foreign countries for the year ending June 30th, are given as follows:

	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.
Winnipeg . . .	\$1,956,619	\$311,659	\$2,268,278
Emerson . . . . .	284,284	169,801	454,085
Port Arthur . . .	522,542	416,909	939,451
Total . . . . .	2,763,445	898,369	3,661,814

In regard to the trade with the United States the following comparison is made:

Imports from the United States . . . . .	\$2,606,446
“ “ Great Britain . . . . .	979,490
“ “ Other Countries . . . . .	75,878

The Consul refers to the subject of duties as follows:

“The revenue to the Canadian treasury from the foregoing dutiable importation was \$680,151, or about 25 per cent. The duties of 33 per cent upon agricultural implements, canned meats, and fruits, and other articles indispensable in new settlements yet continue, with very depressing influence upon immigration.”

In connection with imports of domestic goods from Eastern Canada, Consul Taylor notes that, owing to the increased facilities by lake and rail, such imports have greatly increased and now amount to \$7,823,628, or double the total of importations from foreign countries. But for the importation of munitions of war, etc., owing to the rebellion, the Consul thinks the figures for foreign goods would have been greatly reduced, and probably to an amount not in excess of the year 1881. The following table showing the importations of foreign goods for the past six years, will be of interest:

1880.....	\$ 784,865	\$ 40,118	\$ 833,983
1881.....	1,381,083	115,303	1,496,986
1882.....	3,699,349	807,571	4,506,920
1883.....	6,368,849	1,868,360	8,237,209
1884.....	2,825,375	1,860,886	4,686,261
1885.....	2,763,445	898,369	3,661,814

The exports from the district are next dealt with and summed up as follows for the year ending June 30th, 1885:

To Eastern Canada.....	\$1,500,000
To Great Britain.....	895,232
To United States.....	232,109
Against \$1,988,278 for 1883-84.....	2,627,341

The exports to Eastern Canada consisted mainly of wheat, though considerable shipments of furs, hides and barley were made. To Great Britain the exports consisted almost entirely of raw furs, shipped by the Hudson's Bay Co., to the amount of about \$880,000. The exports to the United States were made up in part of furs, \$38,055; fish, fresh and cured, \$47,958; hides, \$22,946; which were the more important items.

The report deals at length with the construction and completion of the C.P.R.; the probable early commencement of the Hudson's Bay railway; the grain and ranching interests, and the settlement of the fuel question through the discovery of vast coal fields, altogether forming a paper well worthy of perusal.

### THE COMMERCIAL OUTLOOK.

It is becoming apparent that a great improvement has taken place in the general commercial situation throughout the North-American continent, during the past few months. Evidences are continually coming in from different sources, all tending in the direction of commercial recovery and increased industrial activity. There has not been experienced anything resembling a sudden commercial "boom," nor is there likely to be any such marked distinguishing feature to divide a time of

depression from a season of reasonable activity. On the contrary the change has been a gradual one, and has come about almost imperceptibly. In fact the recovery has been of such a quiet and unostentatious nature, that quite a high degree of confidence in commercial and industrial operations had been reached before many were aware of the change going on.

The commencement of a season of depression is always first noticeable in the larger industrial centres, thence gradually extending, though generally in a less marked degree, to the more distant portions of the country. Hence, whilst depression has frequently come suddenly and with great force upon eastern industrial centres, often causing panic and disaster, the great west has escaped dire calamity, after a time merely distinguishing a degree of depression equal only to a faint echo from the great crash which had come upon the east. Whilst in the east industry would be engaged in a struggle for life, in the west development would only be retarded, but not checked in its onward movement. The reason of this difference is easily seen and readily accounted for. The centralization of industry in the older settled and more densely populated portions of the country, has brought immense investments of capital in single industries and in districts of limited extent. On the first approach of depression, capital, always timid, is rapidly withdrawn and locked up in the vaults of monetary institutions. The great lubricant to the wheels of industry being thus removed, these must cease to revolve. The low prices which invariably rule for manufactured goods during a time of depression, render operations unremunerative and necessitate low wages. In the more recently settled and but partially developed portions of the country there is nothing like the same proportionate investment of capital in industrial enterprises, consequently there cannot be any great amount of capital withdrawn from such. Then the development going on peculiar to a new country will be continued to some extent, even in a time of depression, and will sometimes be augmented by capital withdrawn from eastern industries.

It is but natural that where depression has been felt the keenest, the first signs of recovery should be observed, and hence we have the first reports of returning prosperity coming from the manufacturing

districts and leading commercial centres of the Eastern and New England States. As early as last spring there were not wanting signs of returning prosperity, but the labor troubles which were brought on at that time effectually destroyed confidence and retarded commercial recovery. Now, however, that these difficulties have been removed, and industrial operations having been running along smoothly for a while, confidence has been gradually restored, and signs of improvement have come in from many quarters.

These signs of a more active and prosperous era are many and varied, and of such a nature as to leave no doubt as to their genuineness. First we have the exceptionally heavy volume of general business which has been transacted at the large eastern commercial centres. This is abundantly attested for by the bank clearings, which show a gain to date of nearly 30 per cent over last year. If further proof were required, a glance at the railway earnings would convince the most skeptical that a very large volume of trade has been done for the past few months, the monthly returns of the leading roads all showing heavy gains, as compared with last year. Stock markets also have shown increased activity of late, thus proving the existence of greater confidence in this class of securities. The failure returns for the United States and Canada have declined to a total to date considerably under the record for 1884 and 1885, whilst the aggregate assets have been proportionately higher. There has also been a marked improvement in prices of some leading manufactures, notably pig iron, which has advanced steadily and is held very firmly, with factories heavily sold ahead. Dry goods hold firm in woolens and cottons, with prices tending upward. These advances in prices have been brought about by increased demand and pressure of work at the manufactories, and not by speculation or combinations, and therefore partake of a substantial character.

Altogether there is undeniable evidence of a great improvement in trade and a feeling of confidence pervading mercantile life at industrial and commercial centres. To what an extent this commercial revival may influence the situation in the Northwest, future developments will show, but it cannot but have a beneficial influence toward the development of our resources and industries.



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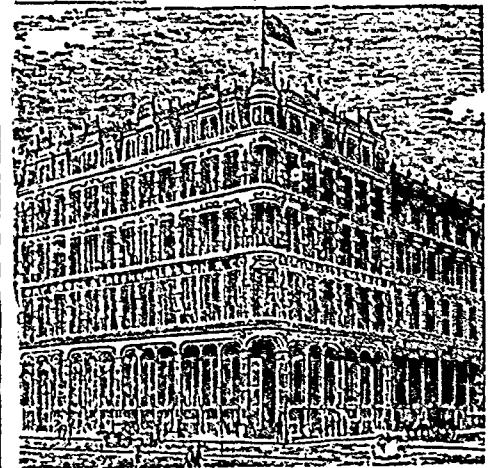
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**WINNIPEG**

## WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET

At the banks last week there was a fair demand for funds from grain circles, though from this source the call was not quite as active as during the previous week, and has not yet reached anything like the proportion expected. A really active business of this nature can hardly be expected, however, until grain shipments commence to go out a good deal faster than they yet have done. Commercial transactions have not been of a very large aggregate, as is usually the case toward the close of the month, and discounts of this nature have held steady at old rates of from 7 per cent for first class security, to 10 per cent for promiscuous. There have been a fair number of calls for funds from miscellaneous sources, mainly in the way of winding up operations for the season in building and contracting undertakings. Payments of interest for loans advanced on farm property are commencing to come in more freely, but there is little new business doing of this nature. On city properties some few loans are being made.

## WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE

There has been but very little change in the situation during the past week in comparison with the previous week. Taken altogether there has been a quieter feeling, and since the work of sending out fall stocks has been completed the situation has been rather uninteresting and somewhat slow in many branches of trade. In such lines as dry goods, clothing, etc. a cold spell of weather would soon induce a heavier movement, but until we have something of this nature business will continue slow, and the sorting season will not set in actively. Other branches of trade have remained very much as they were. Reports from outside markets generally show a large volume of trade for the fall season, and prices at mills and factories hold firm and with an upward tendency. Especially is this true of textile fabrics, which are said to have advanced as much as 20 per cent for orders now taken ahead.

## AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

The usual quiet at this season of the year now reigns undisturbed, and but for the efforts made in the way of collections, there would be nothing at all to report. Payments, though not made as promptly as might be desired, are usually met in a fairly satisfactory manner for the season.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Occasional orders keep dropping in, but sorting trade has not opened out to any great extent as yet, the weather not being as favorable as it might be for the boot and shoe trade. A little more wet and muddy weather is what dealers would prefer, to cause a run on their stocks.

## CLOTHING

The past week has been rather quiet in this branch. Sorting trade has not opened out very briskly yet, and an active movement of this nature is not expected before colder weather sets in, which would cause a run upon the stocks of retailers for winter clothing; and in turn start a movement of the wholesale sorting trade.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Whilst the call is not of a decidedly active

nature, yet it is fairly good for the season and dealers are not disposed to grumble. Collections also are about as good as could be expected.

## DRY GOODS

This leading branch is also influenced to some extent by the weather, and the advent of a cold snap is now awaited to start up the sorting trade. In the meantime the situation continues rather quiet since fall orders have all been cleaned up. At the manufactories the feeling remains firm. The mills are said to be well ordered ahead, and at advanced prices. Orders for spring goods have already been placed with the manufacturers, at an advance as high as 20 per cent. in some lines, it is said, notably in some lines of tweeds. Collections here only fair.

## DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

In this branch trade continues steady and fairly active. Quotations are as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 60 to 65c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; sulphur, roll, \$4 to \$4.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

## FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES

The features in connection with this branch noted last week, continue without any changes worthy of note.

## FURS

There is nothing special to note, and the season has not yet opened for actual buying to any extent. We repeat quotations as a forecast of probable opening prices: Beaver, per lb, \$2.50 to \$4.00; bear, per skin, \$5.00 to \$20.00; bear, cub, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; otter, per skin, \$5.00 to \$10.00; mink, per skin, 30 to 90c; martin, per skin, 60c to \$2.00; fisher, per skin, \$1.00 to \$6.00; lynx, per skin, \$1.00 to \$3.00; racoon, per skin, 40 to 60c; skunk, per skin, 40-60-80; muskrat, per skin, 1 to 5c.

## FISH AND GAME

The supply of game is still scarce. Fish are in plentiful supply for both fresh and salt water varieties. Oysters are now offered in bulk or cans. Quotations are: Lake Winnipeg white, 6c; Lake Superior trout, 9c; pickarel, 3c; salmon, 18c; cod, 10c; Haddock, 10c; Halibut, 17c; Flounders, 15c. Oysters, standards, 45c per can; selects, 55c per can; bulk oysters, \$2.35 to \$2.65 per gal.

## FRUITS

Winter apples are now in the market, though stocks are not full yet. Balance of stocks of fall apples are being run off at almost any price, according to quality. Crab apples very scarce and not in the market in quantities. Ontario grapes about out of the market. Quotations are as follows: Jamaica oranges, in barrels, \$14 per barrel. Winter apples, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bbl, for good stock. California pears, \$5 to \$5.50 per box; Lemons, \$10.50 to \$11.00. California, Muskat and Tokay grapes, \$6.00 to \$7.00 per crate of 40 lbs; Malaga grapes, \$8.50 per keg; Ontario grapes

5c to 10c; Cranberries, \$12 per bbl; Figs, 50lb sacks, 12c; Golden dates, 10c; peanuts, roasted, 17c; peanuts, raw, at 15c; walnuts, at 15 to 18c; almonds 15 to 20c; filberts 13 to 15c. Dried fruits are quoted as follows: valencia raisins \$3.15 to \$3.25; London layers \$3.90 to \$4; black crown \$5 to \$5.25. Apple cider is worth \$10 a barrel; sweet potatoes, \$8.25 per barrel.

## FUEL

No change to report as yet. Quotations are to some extent nominal as follows: tamarac on track in round lots \$3.25 to \$3.50; poplar \$2.25 to \$2.75. Anthracite coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50; bituminous \$6.85; and Lethbridge at \$6.50 on track.

## FURNITURE

About the usual steady trade doing in this line, with the feeling rather quiet.

## GROCERIES

Prices here rule steady at quotations, and with trade moving about as usual. Prices are: Canned tomatoes, at \$3.50; corn \$3.25 to \$3.50; peas, \$3.75; yellow sugar 6½ to 7c; granulated 7½ to 8c; lump sugar, 9 to 9½c; Coffees, Rio, 12 to 13½c; Government Java, 23c, other Javas, 22c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. New season's teas are now quoted as follows: Japan season 1886-7, 25 to 45c; Congous, 1886-7, 20 to 30c; Indian teas, 35 to 50c. Old range, Moyune gunpowder, 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired, 25 to 40c; Ping Suey young hyson, 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson, 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-6, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2.00; T. & B. tobacco, \$10.

## HIDES

Quotations are unchanged and are as follows; Steers, Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; bulls, 5c; cal, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tal low 3½c per lb.

## HARDWARE AND METALS

The movement in this branch during the past week has been steady, with a lighter demand for heavy hardware. The discontinuation of work for the season on several railway extensions has probably influenced the trade to some extent. Metals is said to be generally firmer at outside centres, but here prices have not changed. Quotations are as follows, Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 50 to 55 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality; bar iron \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to \$2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½c.

## LEATHER AND FINDINGS

Trade continues steady and in fair volume and prices are unchanged and as follows: Spanish sole, 28 to 32c; slaughtered sole, 23 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf 90 to \$1.00; French kip \$1 to \$1.10; B. Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No 1, wax upper, 45 to 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock. American oak sole, 45 to 60c; buffe, 17 to 22c a foot; cordovan, 25 to 27c; pebbie, 21 to 23c; colored linings 12c.

## LUMBER

There has been a continuation of the active demand from the city trade. Quite a number of new buildings have been started, which will be rushed forward to completion before cold weather sets in and the call for lumber for these has kept dealers moving. From the country the trade is not so good proportionately, though fairly active.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS

A further advance in noted in turpentine. Quotations are as follows: Turpentine 75c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No. 1, \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, silver star, 26c; headlight, 28c; water white, 30c. American oils, Eocene, 36c; water white, 33c; sunlight, 30c; Eldorado, machine, 56c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine, \$7.00; No. 1 \$6.50; No. 2 \$6.00; window glass, first break, \$2.25.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS

The feeling has been slightly quieter, though still fairly active for the season.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER

Dealers seem to be very satisfied with the business doing, and the season promises to show a large aggregate trade.

## WINES AND SPIRITS

Dealers find their trade steadily increasing since cool weather set in. Prices are: Gooderham & Wort's five year old, \$2.40; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine, \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.00 to \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennessy's brandy, \$13.50 per case of 12 bottles.

## WOOL

Prices have not been altered here and are as follows: Leicester and Cotswold, washed, 14c to 16c; cotted and broken, washed, 12c; unwashed 8c to 11c; unwashed and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c.

## THE MARKETS

## WINNIPEG

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

In the leading cereal the situation has remained very much the same during the past week as at the time of our last report. The easy feeling ruling at outside markets has continued to be the main influencing feature here, and there has been something of a quiet and unsettled disposition throughout the week. The slight changes in prices at outside markets did not influence prices here sufficiently to cause changes in quotations, which have held at last reported figures. Deliveries at provincial points have not greatly increased. Shipments going east were generally to fill orders taken some time previous, which could not have been filled earlier owing to the shortage of cars. Cars are

now said to be more readily obtained. The late rains have rendered plowing more easy, and the activity with which this work is going on would have some effect on the deliveries of wheat, toward curtailing the same. A really brisk movement can hardly be looked for before the ground freezes up, unless in the meantime prices rule a good deal stronger, but with present low prices farmers will not be anxious to market their grain so long as they can do anything else. There have been no new features in coarse grains. Flour and millstuffs hold steady. Provisions keep firm and some products higher.

## WHEAT

Last week's quotations have steadily been maintained during the week. Loads delivered in the city by farmers have been taken at the mills at the old figures of 62c for No 1 hard, and 58 to 59c for No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern. Very little of any other grades have been offered. Cars on track at outside points have sold at 53 to 55c, for through shipment, according to rate of freight from point of consignment, prices being for No. 1 hard, No. 2 hard, and 1 northern, would be worth about 3c less.

## FLOUR

Local prices have been maintained at last quotations, and without any new features. For broken lots, delivered in the city, or f.o.b. cars, prices are as follows: Patents, \$2.45 to \$2.50; strong bakers', \$1.90; XXX, \$1.30 to \$1.40; superfine, 90c to \$1.00.

## BRAN AND SHORTS

Quotations are unchanged at \$8 for bran and \$10 for shorts per ton.

## BARLEY

There has been nothing done in this grain yet for shipment, nor is there likely to be whilst prices for oats rule so high. The low prices for barley at eastern markets and the high prices for oats here, make this grain more valuable for home use for feeding purposes than for shipment. Prices are firmer here for feed barley and 40c could now be readily obtained.

## OATMEAL

The continued advance in the price of oats has rendered another advance in oatmeal necessary. Standard is now quoted at \$2.75 and granulated at \$3.00, in barrel lots, to the trade.

## OATS

The firmness noted last week continued and prices ruled about the same. Farmers' loads brought 38 to 40c, and car lots could be quoted about the same. Receipts of the latter were more liberal toward the close of the week, and it is doubtful if prices continue at the top.

## POTATOES

Car lots have been purchased at country points at from 25 to 35c per bushel, f.o.b. or equal to 30c to 40c here, for which latter figures the local trade has been supplied.

## CHEESE

Prices have continued to advance and the Ontario product is now held at 14 to 15c in small lots. Large lots could be had at 13c. Some sales at provincial factories have been reported at 10c.

## EGGS

The scarcity in fresh continues and last week case lots sold as high as 22c for strictly fresh.

## BUTTER

Butter has been coming in more freely of late, and it would appear that stocks held in the country are ample. Receipts have been in the shape of tubs and pails almost exclusively, and choicest qualities of these have brought 19 to 20c. Poorer qualities can be had at 10 to 12c, and from 12c upwards for medium grades. Some creamery was offered at 20c at the factory and in the city some small lots brought 22c.

## BACON

There has been about the usual steady demand. Prices are for the home product, with

imported selling  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1c higher. Quotations are: Long clear,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to 9c; smoked, not offered; breakfast bacon, 12c; spiced roll, 22c.

## HAMS

Steady at 15c for plain, home cured.

## LARD

Has sold in 20 lb pails at \$2.15 to \$2.25; 3 lb pails have sold at 43c each, and 5 lb pails at 65c each.

## DRESSED MEATS

Pork has been readily taken at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{4}$ , by packers. Beef sides steady and selling at 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$ c, mutton 9c, veal 7 to 8c. Venison is now offered freely. Moose and elk, in carcasses sold at 6 to 7c, and deer carcasses at 9 to 10c. Haunches of deer,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, and moose and elk, 8 to 10c.

## LIVE STOCK

Hogs have held firm for local use and the choicest light would bring 4c off cars. Cattle unchanged at 3c and 5 per cent. off, for good stocks. Cows and oxen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ c on the market.

## MINNEAPOLIS

There has been a frantic endeavor to bull wheat, the past week, and the boomers have succeeded in raising prices nearly 2c from the lowest point of the week, although sharp fluctuations were the rule every day, and the close was below the top fraction reached. The increase in the visible was unexpectedly small, the manufacturers of war rumors were unusually busy, and the movement in the northwest was lessened by the railroad strike here. This causes a filling up of country elevators, as well as the side-racking of large quantities in the country, all of which will move rapidly into sight as soon as the strike is over. The probable early closing of lake navigation will also operate to depress the market, and November deliveries from farmers promise to be unusually large. Receipts for the week are about one-quarter of wheat they would have been but for the railroad strike, while shipments showed a similar falling off. Some country elevators are turning away wheat teams because they are full and can not get cars to ship in.

"Wheat must drop about 5c before Dec. 15," said a miller. "They may bull it a little now, but they will get it lower before December is half gone."

"If you have plenty of money you might buy wheat at present prices and get a profit," said a shrewd observer. "I think November is a good sale in Chicago at 73c or above, but they may put it higher before it takes another tumble. If you buy, you had better hedge securely."

The highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending Oct. 13th, closing prices, and the prices one year ago were:

WHEAT—	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Oct. 25, 1883
No. 1 hard	72	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	90
" 1 northern	70	69	70	86
" 2 "	68	67	68	82

Futures were but a trifle stronger than cash wheat. November 1 hard closed at 72c, December at 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May at 82c. November 1 northern closed at 70c, December at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and May at 80c. Coarse grains were quiet, corn closing at 34 to 36c, oats at 25 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, barley at 40 to 46c and rye at 45 to 49c, all by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Is in good demand and being sold ahead and hard to move, is strong, with

bulk bran quotable at \$7.50 to \$8 and shorts at \$8.50 to \$9.50 per ton.

**FLOUR.** Millers report some export inquiry and are selling quite freely, though slow to concede anything, holding prices firmly. Some foreign buyers have been making bids for large blocks of bakers' at figures slightly below present quotations, and some good sales have been made as a result, though there was a meeting half-way between seller and buyer as to the concession. Domestic buyers have been taking flour more freely, and prices are firmer, though not quotably higher.

Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are: Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25; straights, \$3.90 to \$4.15; first bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.70; second bakers', \$2.80 to 3.00; low grades, \$1.70 to \$1.80, in bags; red dog, \$1.30 to \$1.40, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24 1/2 lb cotton sacks. In half barrels, the extra charge is 30c per bbl.  
—Northwest Miller.

**DULUTH WHEAT MARKET**

It looked as though wheat was about to come out of the slough of despond during the early part of last week. There was a strong feeling for the first two days, and a continuous but slow advance, with but light reactions. On Wednesday, however, there was something of a change. The keen demand of the two previous days had somewhat abated, and light offerings had changed to more plentiful. Prices closed lower, but the feeling was not greatly altered, the market merely following the course of other wheat centres. On Thursday there was a bulge, with active buying and light receipts, but prices went down at the close. The last two days of the week were very strong, and the bulge looked as though it had come to stay. Orders came in freely and prices advanced rapidly, owing to higher cables and foreign buying orders. Three and a half million bushels changed hands on Friday. Shipments average 100,000 bushels per day, and receipts about the same. May wheat closed on Saturday at 85 cents.

	Cash	Nov	Dec.
Monday.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	75 1/2
Tuesday.....	73	73 1/2	76
Wednesday.....	72 1/2	73 1/2	75 1/2
Thursday.....	71 1/2	73 1/2	—
Friday.....	73 1/2	76	78
Saturday.....	—	76 1/2	77 1/2

**U. S. Crop Report.**

The October report of the United States Agricultural Bureau puts the total crop of wheat at 100,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. The average yield for the whole country was 12 1/2 bushels per acre, upon an area of 37,000,000 acres. The State averages of principal States are: New York 17 bushels, Pennsylvania 13, Kentucky 11.5, Ohio 15.7, Michigan 16.3, Indiana 15.1, Illinois 13.1, Wisconsin 12.3, Minnesota 12.6, Iowa 12.5, Missouri 12.5, Kansas 11, Nebraska 9.6, Dakota 10.5, California 11.5, and Oregon 12.5. The total crop of wheat is now placed at 453,000,000 bushels, or a slightly higher figure than the last report. The total crop of oats is placed at 600,000,000 bushels, and corn at 1,650,000,000 bushels.

**Selections.**

It is said that the lady who wrote "In the Gloaming," made \$3,000 out of it. Some newspaper men who not only write in the gloaming, but until three o'clock next morning, don't make five dollars out of it.

"Did you ever see anything like this?" said a young lady at a church fair, when raffling was in progress. "Only once," replied he. "When was that?" "Once on a tram out west, when it was robbed by bandits," was the gentle response.

Common courtesy may be used to excellent advantage in business, whether a man be a city or a country merchant. By courtesy we mean that politeness and affability that attracts, wins and retains friends. It is a quality that merchants should cultivate and develop in their characters. It will only help them in obtaining the favor of the public, will put them on a solid footing with the influential people in the town.

There is nothing says the *Chicago Grocer*, that will injure the trade of a grocery store quicker than loafers. It creates a feeling amongst the customers that there must be something wrong about the proprietor who will allow such pests around. Ladies are particularly apt to become disgusted with a tradesman who will allow them to be subjected to the annoyance, and as they can do no possible good, and are a serious damage, get rid of them at once.

"Trade must be rushing," he said as he halted and pointed to a half dozen boxes of clothing on the sidewalk ready to be shipped.

"On der contrary, trade vhas werry poor," answered Moses.

"But you are shipping lots of goods."

"Oh, dose goods vhas going to mine brudder Shacob in Cincinnati. I got my insurance on stock two days ago, and now it is his turn. When he gets his insurance he ships them to Abraham in Chicago. Trade vhas poor—very poor."

The *Dominion Mechanical and Milling News* says: Ingersoll is said to be offering \$40,000 to induce manufacturers to locate there. If such is the case the people of Ingersoll will live to regret the course they are taking. The bonus system is wrong. In nine cases out of ten municipalities adopting it give their money to bolster up concerns that have failed to run their business successfully on its merits, and that eventually either collapse or move to some other bonus-giving town.

The Government of Belgium has sanctioned the project of holding in Brussels in the summer of 1888 an international exhibition of war material, and it is said that the cost of the exhibition, estimated at 20,000,000 francs, is already covered by subscriptions. Germany will take a leading part in the exhibition, one portion of which will comprise a complete collection of arms from the days of antiquity, another a collection of all modern military uniforms, a third portraits of the most famous soldiers of all times, etc.

Alfred Krupp owns probably the largest business establishment in the world. The works within the town of Essen cover more than 500 acres. He employs nearly 20,000 men, who, with their families, make nearly 70,000 per-

sons supported by the factory. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany and 4 ocean steamers. Over the works run 42 miles of railway, working 28 engines and 883 trucks. There are 69 horses with 491 wagons. There are also 40 miles of telegraph wires, with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatus.

**Personal.**

Mayor Fell, of Victoria, B. C., was doing Winnipeg last week.

Mr. John A. Moore, of the China Hall, has returned from an eastern trip.

Henry Graham Evans, ex-manager of the Merchants' Bank, Emerson, died at Brandon last week.

Mr. Leon Labonde, representing Welliman, Peck & Co., teas, of Yokohama, San Francisco and other points, is doing the Northwest. Mr. Labonde thinks it not improbable that a supply depot may be opened by his company at Winnipeg in the near future, as this must become an important distributing point for tea.

**British Columbia.**

Furlong & Clunie have opened a ready-made clothing store at Vancouver.

Wm. Beaumont is erecting a large store at Duncan's Crossing, on the line of the E. & N. Railway.

Eight car loads of iron work for the dry dock at Esquimalt arrived lately.

A fire at Cache Creek destroyed Campbell's store and hotel, the post office, telegraph office and several other buildings.

The exports of Columbia River salmon for the month of September, just ended, were as follows: Eastward by rail, 16,255 cases; to England by ship, 20,594 cases; to California by steamer, 8,844 cases, aggregating a total shipment for the month of 45,693 cases.

Excise collections at Victoria for September were:

Cigars.....	\$1,429 00
Tobacco.....	324 00
Spirits.....	5,318 00
Malt.....	1,445 00
Licenses.....	20 00

Total..... \$8,536 00

The correspondent of the *Oregonian*, who recently took a trip over the Canadian Pacific Railway, writes from Donald, and speaking of Vancouver says: "A feeling of uncertainty as to 'syndicate' purposes dampens the perfect faith of two months ago in Vancouver's future. Many who have invested their last dollar in property there will let go before spring. However, there is little doubt that Vancouver will be the Canadian Pacific's western terminus in name, while Victoria will always be in fact."

**Grain and Milling Notes**

It is reported that Messrs. McBean Bros., and the H. B. Co. will shortly place grain buyers at Manitou.

THERE were 30 loaded wheat cars in the station yard at Morden, on Tuesday last, waiting to be hauled out by the train from the west.

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Wholesale Clothiers,

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Platform Scales—all sizes.  
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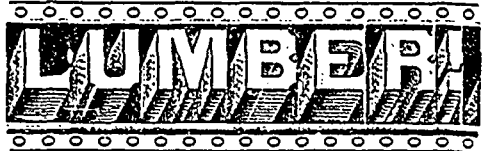
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A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong  
Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pea  
and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked  
Wheat, Bran, Shortst, Ground Feed, Oats,  
Barley.

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

**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO**

Wheat opened steady on Monday, and though changes were but slight, yet the tendency was toward higher prices. The visible supply posted to-day showed an increase for the week ended October 16 of 1,041,000 bushels, which was smaller than had been estimated. The exports of wheat and flour for the same time aggregated 2,000,000, which was larger than expected. These facts had a strong influence upon the market. Toward the close a sharp advance occurred. November ranged from 72½ to 73c during the earlier part of the day. Corn was quiet and oats were strong and higher. Provisions were moderately active and easier. Pork declined 30c and lard was 12½ to 17½c lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .....	71½	73½
Corn .....	34½	35½
Oats .....	24½	25½
Pork .....	8.77½	8.80
Lard .....	5.65	5.65

On Tuesday wheat was again strong on reported advances in English markets. Later it was explained that the advance was due to local influences, storms having prevented the marketing of grain by farmers. The market opened ½c lower and advanced 1c, then reacting ½c, closing firmer again. Corn quiet and unimportant in features. Oats closed about the same. Provisions fairly active and lower. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .....	72½	73½
Corn .....	34½	35½
Oats .....	25	25½
Pork .....	8.70	8.70
Lard .....	5.62½	5.62½

On Wednesday the market opened strong, but eased off under pressure of free offerings of long wheat, and at one o'clock prices were ½c under Tuesday's close. Cables were stronger, but the desire to realize caused the decline. Trading was very flat. Corn was dull and easier. Oats ½ to ¾c lower, and dull. Provisions were neglected in a speculative way, but the shipping trade was active, and prices not greatly changed. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .....	72	72 ½
Corn .....	33½	34½
Oats .....	24½	25½
Pork .....	8.65	8.67½
Lard .....	5.65	5.67½

On Thursday wheat opened ½ to ¾c higher and sold up ½c more, with large buying by strong brokers and room traders. Prices then went back to the opening figures. The afternoon was stronger again. Provisions were quiet and a shade higher at the close. Receipts of hogs were large. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .....	72½	73½
Corn .....	34	35
Oats .....	24½	25½
Pork .....	8.70	8.72½
Lard .....	5.67½	5.70

There was but moderate trade in wheat on Friday and the market seemed somewhat uncertain as to the direction to take in prices, owing to the number of rumors afloat. Cables were better, both public and private, indicating higher foreign markets. New York advices re-

ported that the French were active buyers, and also fair buying for the United Kingdom. A number of large operators were careful to proclaim themselves out of the market, and were advising their friends to hold off. The raising of the railway blockade at Minneapolis was a factor of weakness, as it was expected that a rush of wheat would follow the resumption of traffic arrangements. Corn and oats were stronger in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were moderately active and steady, with a firmer feeling. Closing prices were:

	Oct.	Nov.
Wheat .....	74½	76½
Corn .....	35½	37½
Oats .....	25½	27½
Pork .....	8.90	8.90
Lard .....	6.70	6.70

On Saturday wheat opened easier, but reacted and became firm. After several ups and downs, the closing prices were about the same as on Friday. Pork and lard were steady. Closing prices were:

	O. t.	Nov.
Wheat .....	74½	75½
Corn .....	34½	35½
Oats .....	—	—
Pork .....	8.90	8.93
Lard .....	5.70	5.70

**TORONTO.**

**STOCKS**

Changes in quotations in the leading bank stocks have been but slight during the week, and of an unimportant nature. The feeling has held quiet and not to say strong. Loan and savings and miscellaneous stocks were steady. Closing quotations for October 20th, as compared with October 13, were as follows:

	Oct. 6.		Oct. 13.	
	ASKED.	BID.	ASKED.	BID.
Montreal .....	220½	226	229½	233½
Ontario .....	122	121	119½	119
Toronto .....	207½	206½	208	207
Merchants .....	130	129½	130½	129½
Commerce .....	126½	125½	126	125½
Imperial .....	137½	136½	—	137½
Federal .....	113	112	112½	111½
Dominion .....	219½	219½	215½	215
Standard .....	127	126	126½	126½
Hamilton .....	—	136	—	136
Northwest Land ..	70	69½	69½	69½
C.P.R. Bonds .....	104½	104½	106	104½
do Stocks .....	—	67½	—	—

**WHEAT**

The feeling has continued quiet and dull, and offerings very light. There was very little demand from provincial millers, and less for shipments. Stocks in store remain light. No. 2 fall sold at 74c, and No. 2 spring was quoted at about the same price. Some red winter sold at 75c. From 75 to 76c was paid on the street for fall and spring, by sample.

**FLOUR**

Transactions were few and the feeling easy, with receipts offered lower. Extra sold at \$3.40 to \$3.45. Superior extra could have been obtained at \$3.50 to \$3.55.

**OATMEAL**

Selling in small lots at about \$4.00, with cars quoted at \$3.75 to \$3.80.

**OATS**

Quiet at 30 to 31c on track, and 33 to 34c on the street.

**BARLEY**

No. 2 sold at 56 to 56½c, and a sample of good No. 3 brought 50c. No. 1 sold at 61c f.o.b. Prices were stronger at the close, and the demand more active. Stocks are very light and the grain is not in the market in sufficient

quantity to make active trading. The barley trade here must of necessity be very light this season, as navigation will now soon close.

**PEAS**

Sales made at 53c on track, and 56c on street.

**POTATOES**

Car lots slow at 50c. On the street prices range from 65 to 75c per bag.

**APPLES**

Nearly all offered on the street have been windfalls and fall fruit, for which prices have been easy at \$1.25 to \$1.50, with choice bringing \$2. No fall fruit offered and nothing doing in car lots.

**POULTRY**

In fair supply but readily taken at 45 to 55c for fowl, and 55 to 70c for duck, with geese usually selling by weight at 7½ to 8c, and turkeys at 10 to 12c per lb.

**BUTTER**

Receipts were larger, but choice qualities were taken readily at 17 to 18c for selections. Good sold at 15 to 16c for entire lots. Some shipping lots sold at 12 to 13c, with white taken out. Tubs and crocks of good sold on the street at 16 to 18c, and pound rolls at 20 to 23c.

**CHEESE**

Small lots sell steadily at 12c, and some as high as 12½c for choice. The market at Ingersoll on Tuesday was characterized by buyers and sellers being apart in prices, and no sales were made.

**EGGS**

Receipts increasing and prices easier at 17½ to 18c. Street prices 19 to 20c for fresh.

**PORK**

Quiet and unchanged at \$14.00 to \$14.50 for small lots.

**BACON**

The movement has continued to be small, and prices weaker. Old long clear obtainable in small quantities at 8c, and new slow at 8½ to 8¾c. New Cumberland offered at 8c. Rolls usually at 9½c, and backs and bellies at 1 to 10½c, with sales of everything small and stocks low.

**HAMS**

Quiet and weak at 13c for new smoked, the only sort in which business has been done.

**LARD**

Scarce and wanted. Tinnets and pails going at 9½ to 10c, according to quantity and quality; some tierces offered at 8¾c in lots not under fifty, and at an advance in this price for small lots.

**DRESSED HOGS**

Receipts have increased, and prices have been unsettled through the week, closing at a decline, to \$5.25 to \$5.50.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Choice fat hogs in good demand at \$4.40 to \$4.60. Stores not wanted. Heavy, \$4 to \$4.25. Mixed lots sold at \$4.35 to \$4.50. Choice butchers' cattle were quoted at 3½ to 3¾c, the latter price for pick. Common to good 2½ to 3c.

**HIDES AND WOOL**

Hides, No. 1 inspected steers, \$9; No. 1 inspected cows, \$8.50; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50; No. 3 inspected, \$5; calfskins, green, 11 to 13c; calfskins, cured, 13 to 14c; calfskins, dry, 11 to 13c; sheepskins, green, 60 to 70c; wool, super, 22 to 23c; extra super, 26 to 28c; wool pickings, 9 to 10c; tallow, rough, 2c; rendered, 4½ to 4¾c.

The Macleod Gazette says: The large and ever increasing supply of cattle from this western country will soon make Winnipeg one of the most important stock centres on the continent, and the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway suggests possibilities of the still greater development in the same direction.

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Respectfully yours, CHASE & SANBORN.

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#### General Notes.

A company has been formed to construct a tunnel under the St. Clair river, from Port Huron, U.S., to Sarnia, Ont. The tunnel will be a mile in length.

The Montreal Merchant Tailors' Association has resolved to cut off the dudes who get clothes on credit and do not pay for them, and also to publish their names in the press.

The new railroad from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie, known as the Ontario Pacific railway, has taken shape, and will be started this fall. The line is surveyed as far as Perth, and the townships are being asked to vote bonuses.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for September show a still further falling off in the exports of \$1,550,000, and an increase of \$4,850,000 in exports. England imports \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods more each year than she exports.

There is an excited boom in the Middlesborough pig iron market, England, 36c 6d per ton is freely offered but refused, 33s 4d being formerly asked. This is a raise of five shillings on the late minimum for warrants. Steel is stiffer owing to the advance in Hematite.

Delegates from thirty five large whip concerns all over the country have been in consultation at Westfield over the formation of a protective union. They have formed the National Whip Manufacturers' Association. The forming of a combination is wholly dependent on all whip concerns in the country signing the agreement. If any should refuse to join, the whole affair falls to the ground. The object is to prevent any further continuance of the profitless competition which has resulted from the lack of any recognized price list.

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### Provincial Markets.

The price of No. 1 wheat at Emerson holds at 55c, but owing to keen competition between the buyers, 56c is often paid.

At Virden wheat still remains at 50c per bushel. Oats have risen to 30c. Butter is worth from 15 to 17c, and eggs 15c.

At Manitou wheat remains firm at 48 to 51c, with an upward tendency. Oats 32c, and likely to be higher. Barley 25c, with very little coming in.

At Portage la Prairie wheat was coming in slowly last week. There is little or no change in quotations. No. 1 Red Fyfe 51c, No. 2 Northern 45c, No. 1 Regular 40c, Oats 35c, Eggs 18c, Butter 18c, Dressed Chickens 10c per lb, Geese and Turkeys 12 to 15c per lb.

There has been a considerable quantity of wheat marketed during the past week at Brandon. Fifty and fifty-one cents were the highest paid and these were for the choicest samples. As low as 45c was paid. Oats brought from 30 to 31c; barley 23 to 25c. Hay is advancing in price at \$9 to \$11 per load. Potatoes bring 25c, butter 18 to 20c and eggs 15c.

### Tall Chimneys.

The highest chimney yet built in the world has recently been completed at the Mechernich lead works in Germany. The whole height of the structure is approximately 440 feet, 11 feet of which is under ground. The subterranean portion is of block stone, 37 feet square in plan, all the rest is of brick. The plinth, or lower part of the chimney under ground, is 34 feet square, so that the height of the shaft is nearly thirteen times the lower diameter. For about 34 feet the chimney continues square, then becomes octagonal in plan for a little distance, and finally changes to a circular form, retaining this shape to the top. The exterior diameter of the shaft at the top is about 11½ feet. The flue is 11½ feet in diameter at the bottom and 10 feet at the top. Until the completion of this chimney, that of the St. Rollix chemical works, near Glasgow, which is 434 feet high, was the tallest in the world.

### The Men Who Succeed.

The young men who receive promotion are the men who don't drink on the sly. They are not the men who are always at the front whenever there is any strike, nor are they the men who watch for the clock to strike twelve and leave their picks hanging in the air. They are not the men who growl if they are required to attend to some duty a few minutes after the whistle has sounded. They are usually the men who pay the closest attention to the details of their business, who act as though they were trying to work for their employer's interest instead of to beat him at every crook and turn. They are the men who give the closest attention to every practical detail and to look continually to see whether they can do any better or not. This class of men are never out of a job. They are scarce, they never loaf, and they do not ask for their pay two or three weeks before pay day.—*The Artisan.*

The daughter of Gen. Meigs, who has just married Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, fell in love with his newspaper writings before she ever saw him.

### Distrust in Stocks.

Two weeks ago we mentioned the fact that some large sums of money had been deposited in the banks for safe keeping upon which not a cent of interest was allowed. We have since learned that some of the amounts referred to were the proceeds of sales of certain stocks, which proves conclusively that investors have become distrustful of the high range of values which our bank and miscellaneous securities have attained. They have therefore deemed it expedient to sell out, and place their funds at non-paying interest until some safer investments may turn up, rather than take the risk of carrying dividend-bearing securities that are thought to be undermined by speculation.—*Montreal Bulletin.*

### Keep Up with the Times.

The meditative merchant, in these days of business competition, is often induced to compare the different systems of selling goods and keeping an active trade, with a view to find the best for his own purpose. He notices that there is a wide variety of methods and a marked difference in results. But he observes that like results do not always follow the same methods and that the same plans work differently with dissimilar people. The more he considers these facts the clearer does it become that he can fix upon no system that will, without qualification of failure, give certain and continuous business. Old houses in New York, once of great capital and experience have passed out of existence because they made the mistake of adopting a system, and, thinking it infallible, would never give it up. The fact is that the system of this year may not be a good one for next year, and the method that a certain salesman may render wonderfully successful may utterly fail with others. There is no course open for the enterprising merchant but to keep his own eyes and ears wide open, and adapt his methods to every new condition of affairs. He must not keep in any beaten track too long, and, above all things, he should beware of too much fondness for pet theories.—*Fabrics.*

ALEX MITCHELL, of Montreal, who purchased large quantities of Manitoba wheat two years ago, was on a trip through the Province, for the purpose of estimating the quality and quantity of wheat for shipment.

THE Mennonites in Southern Manitoba are marketing large quantities of wheat. The English speaking people have not yet commenced to market their grain.

THE Moosomin flour mill, which was to be completed by October 1st, is still far from completion. It is reported that the Northwest Land Co. have taken the matter in hand and will complete the mill.

ALREADY, this season, there have been marketed at Emerson something over 65,000 bus. of wheat, but a small part of which has been graded under No. 1 hard. A large quantity of oats and flax has also been delivered. It is estimated by dealers, that there will yet be delivered at this market, upwards of 200,000 bus., as but little grain has been marketed from east of here and farmers are hauling from 30 to 40 miles from the west. Two new buyers will enter the market.

### Long Credits.

In some departments of the wholesale trade, the methods of doing business, of late years, have materially retrograded, inasmuch as credits have been extended considerably beyond what conservative firms consider requisite. Take, for instance, the article of wool, which, about five years ago, was sold by importers to manufacturers on 30 days; then the limit was increased to 60 days, and so it has gone on increasing, until to-day the regular terms of credit are four months, although we are aware of instances in which Cape and Australian wool have been sold at six months, and in one case as long as eight months was given. Woollen manufacturers also deal in long-dated paper—much longer, it is claimed than they have any occasion to do. It will not be gainsaid, that in proportion as credits lengthen risks increase, and therefore no extension of credit should be given, unless a corresponding addition to profits be assured; but this, we fear, was not the case in the departments above referred to, as the recent spurt in the price of wool, which made a longer purse for some of our importers, did not occur till after the longer credits had been granted.—*Trade Bulletin.*

### English Aristocrats Going into Trade.

The earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, who scandalized the British aristocracy some time ago by engaging in trade, having put \$20,000 into the cab business in London, has now added to his commercial undertaking by retailing coal. The nobility are at last beginning to make themselves useful. A number of younger sons of noblemen follow agricultural pursuits, and have opened milk and butter shops in London. Lords and dukes now dabble openly in stock exchange. A duchess resigned her place as lady-in-waiting to the queen some time ago to open a millinery shop, because there was more money in it; and the earl of Kenmare, chamberlain to her majesty the queen, whose Irish tenants can not or will not pay him any rent on his deeply incumbered estates, is about to establish a number of ginshops in London.—*Chicago Tribune.*

### Dakota's Growth.

The report of Governor Pierce, gives the following figures concerning the progress of the Territory:

"There were 22,431 new filings on public lands during the year under three general land laws, divided as follows: Homesteads, 7,466, pre-emptions, 7,894 and tree claims, 7,611. The area newly filed on during the year was 3,565,366 acres. There were 9,962 final proofs made during the year. The total increase in population of the territory for the year is estimated at 85,000, giving Dakota a population on June 30th, 1886, of fully 300,000. The railroad building of 1886 bids fair to be much greater than for any previous year in the history of the Territory.

Mr. Oswald Bowie brought to Morden on Tuesday a Swede turnip which turned the scales at 19½ pounds.

The vacant houses at Portage la Prairie are being rapidly taken up by farmers, who put in the winter months in town.



Items of Interest.

It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 of cattle, 1,300,000 head of horses and 2,000,000 sheep in Montana Territory.

The idea that fish is good nerve food has been exploded by the scientists. The fact is that brains are usually born in a man and not fed into him.

G. Oliver, of Battleford, has gone to Ottawa to press the claims of his fellow townsmen for compensation for losses incurred by Indian depredations during the rebellion.

The Temperance and General Life Insurance Company, limiting its membership to total abstainers and moderate drinkers, has recently begun business at Toronto, Ontario.

The Calgary Herald is authority for the following. It is rumored that the C. P. R. contemplate changing the line west of Canmore, to bring it close to the Springs, about two miles nearer than the present station. It is also said they purpose erecting a \$60,000 hotel at the Springs early next season and running a local and daily train between Calgary and Banff.

This week a new change of time comes into effect on the western sections of the C. P. R. Between Winnipeg and Calgary the trains will shorten their time by an hour, arriving at the latter place at 10 p. m., in place of 11 p. m., and the spare hour will be put in on the Rocky Mountain section. Likewise the train from British Columbia will arrive at Calgary an hour later than at present at 4 a. m.

The Rosebud Rancho Company has given notice in the Canada Gazette of their intention to become incorporated for the purpose of carrying on a ranching business in the Northwest Territories, near Calgary. They have 60,000 acres of land. It is intended to build a tramway from the Canadian Pacific Railway to connect with the rancho, about twenty miles distant. The provisional directors are:—Dr. Dan Martin, New York; Thomas Lailey, A. J. McKay, Alex. C. McKay and Harry Webb of Toronto.

H. P. HANSEN, resident partner at Morden, of the mercantile firm of E. Penner & Co., has just completed placing in the store here a complete outfit of the celebrated automatic money carriers, manufactured by the Lamson Store Service Company of New York. Our reporter called around the other day to inspect the working of the institution, and it certainly is very perfect and novel. Two lines of carriage run around the store, the office of course being headquarters of both. There are three receivers conveniently arranged on each side of the store. When a sale is made the clerk pulls a cord, and a large wooden ball comes down in to the receiver. This ball is hollow, and the cash is placed inside. Up it goes then to the carriage way and rolls merrily along to the office, where it drops into the accountant's receiver. The change, if any, is then made, and back comes the ball to the clerk who sent it, and the transaction is completed. There are switches for the different receivers, and the balls are so constructed that the right ball always finds the right receiver. The system is perfect, and is well worthy the inspection of our readers.—Morden, Man., News.

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