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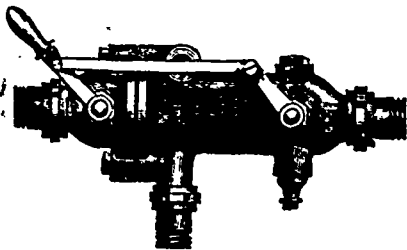
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Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

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BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,

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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, JULY 7, 1885.

NO. 41.

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.

25 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JULY 7, 1885.

— URQUHART, has opened up a blacksmith shop at Neepawa.

WM. LYONS has leased the Lorne House, at Portage la Prairie.

— BENT intends opening up a grocery store in Portage la Prairie.

THE Hotel du Canada, Winnipeg, has been bought out by one Z. Laporte.

THE Revere House, Winnipeg, has been opened up by Charles Wilson.

J. J. ENGLISH, hotelkeeper, at Maple Creek, is offering his business for sale.

HOWELL & SCARRY, hotelkeepers, Selkirk, contemplate leasing their premises.

MAURICE DUNSFORD has commenced business in the auctioneering line at Morden.

WM. STEVENSON, hardware dealer, Winnipeg, is offering his business for sale by tender.

A new hotel, the British Lion, has been opened up at Red Portage, by John Wood.

C. H. SHEPPARD, is about to open up a saddlery and harness business at Indian Head.

JOS. CHENIER, grocer, Winnipeg, has given up business and is about to remove to Farwell, B.C.

— PAISLEY, late proprietor of the American Hotel, has leased the Dominion House in this City.

F. W. LISSETT, has been appointed postmaster of a new post office about to be opened up at Tiger Hills.

JERRY ROBINSON, trading as Jerry Robinson & Co, dry goods dealer, Winnipeg, has made an assignment in trust.

W. J. BOYD has purchased the Manitoba bakery and confectionery establishment, formerly owned by W. A. Paulin in this city.

LAWSON BROS, from Scotland, have purchased a farm at Mosquito Creek, where they propose to establish stock farming on a large scale.

H. W. NEWLANDS, barrister, formerly with McArthur & Dexter, of this city, has left for Prince Albert, where he will start practice.

A NEW saw milling company is about to commence business at Calgary, under the presidency of J. G. Thorpe, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

SIBBALD & LINDSAY, commission agents, Regina, have taken in as partner one — Lynn, and the firm will in future be known as Sibbald, Lindsay & Lynn.

S. S. CUMMINS, trading under the name and style of Hingston Smith & Co., dealers in sportsman's and artist's goods, Winnipeg, has made an assignment in trust.

THE partnership existing between Goodfellow Brothers, planing mills and sash and door factory owners, at Prince Albert, has been dissolved. The business will in future be carried on by A. Goodfellow in his own name.

ON the first day of this month the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Co. assumed control of the Fargo and Southern Railway, and thus secured a complete line from Chicago to within 150 miles of the Manitoba boundary line. It will not be long until they are knocking at our gates, and when they come they will be welcome.

THE latest rumor via the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* is that the Grand Trunk and C.P.R. are about to amalgamate. The truth of it can be judged by former rumors from the same source.

SHEPPARD & Co., lately contractors on a branch of the C.P.R., have been given the contract to build the fifty miles of the M. and N.W. Railway, which are to be completed this summer.

WORK will be commenced on Mr. Sifton's marble quarry, on Lake Winnipeg, by the beginning of September. The necessary machinery and a winter's stock of provisions will be taken out by boats, and quarrying operations will begin.

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress between the Board of Agriculture and the Winnipeg Street Railway Company for the extension of the latter line from Main Street, along Broadway to the Red River, and thence over the bridge to St. Boniface.

THE firm of Sutherland & Campbell, wholesale grocers and commission merchants, Winnipeg has been dissolved. The interest of the late Mr. Sutherland has been purchased by R. J. Campbell who will in future continue the business under the old name and style.

THE following is a statement of the Winnipeg Savings Bank deposits and withdrawals each month for the year ending 30th June 1885.

MONTH.	1884.	DEPOSITS.	WITHDRAWALS.
July	\$16,776	.....\$34,953 26
August	47,753	..... 36,465 68
September	45,109	..... 36,044 13
October	40,777 89	..... 40,384 75
November	40,576	..... 49,424 79
December	39,291	..... 44,058 61
January '85	30,152	..... 32,305 34
February	23,166	..... 26,922 69
March	40,571	..... 39,609 54
April	29,941	..... 33,173 65
May	30,630	..... 29,888 38
June	30,235	..... 33,619 22

Total \$44,918 86 . . . \$436,855 01
 436,855 01
 Excess of deposits over withdrawals \$8,063 85
 Balance due depositors, June 30, '85 \$664,593 04
 To which add accrued interest .. \$22,334 33
 Balance due depositors, July 1, '85. \$696,927 37

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

B. Wolf, tailor, Toronto, has assigned in trust Wm. Glass, grocer, St. Thomas, has assigned J. E. Crocker, tinware dealer, Burlington, is away.

J. C. Hooper, harness maker, Ingersoll, is away.

Sloan & Sloan, coal dealers, London, have dissolved.

Mrs. D. Starrett, hotel keeper, Nobleton, has sold out.

S. Ashton, White Rose, has sold grist mill to Geo. Clark.

A. S. Fisher, conveyancer, Clinton, is away to Denver, Col.

J. H. Johnson, furniture dealer, Hamilton, has assigned in trust.

J. R. Aitchison, publisher, Paisley, has sold out to A. McGaw

M. M. Braithwaite, general storekeeper, Unionville, is dead.

D. W. Moody, dressmaker, Hamilton, has bailiff in possession.

A. C. Larose, dry goods merchant, Ottawa, is asking an extension.

Matthew Richardson, shoe dealer, Hamilton. Bailiff in possession.

Jas. Coleman, hotel keeper, Emsdale, has sold out to Chas. Morton.

John Casey, general storekeeper, Egansville, has assigned in trust.

Luck & Campbell, hotel keepers, Tilbury Centre, have sold out.

Milne & Clute, general storekeepers, Stirling, have assigned in trust.

Toronto Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., have bailiff in possession.

T. Miller, general storekeeper, Newcastle, has sold out to Robt. Barlett.

Geo. O'Field, furniture dealer, etc., Harrington, is giving up business.

Alex. McRossie, shoe dealer, Napanee, has sold out to Jas. H. Downie.

John Johnston, hotel keeper, Elmwood, is succeeded by John Colclough.

Russell Watts, dealer in paints and oils, etc., Ottawa, has assigned in trust.

A. D. Faucher, saloon keeper, Peterboro, has been sold out under mortgage.

Jas. Wetherup, hardware merchant, Lindsay, has sold out to William Foley.

Queen City Oil Company, Toronto, have changed style to S. Rogers & Co.

Wmsley & Werner, druggists, Elmira, have dissolved. A. Werner continues.

John Fitzgerald, hotel keeper, Orchardville, has moved to Williamsford Station.

G. Gilmore, hotel keeper, Woodbridge, is selling out and removing to Klineburg.

W. J. Lealy, general storekeeper, Michipicoten, has advertised stock for sale by auction.

Ratray & Rumford, hardware dealers, Parkhill, have dissolved, and each continues alone.

Williams & Knapp, millinery dealers, Norwood, have dissolved. M. P. Williams continues alone.

Geddes & Young, general storekeepers, Port Elgin, have dissolved. Thomas Young retires and John McGillivray admitted under style Geddes & McGillivray.

Cardwell & Wood, hotel keepers, Picton, have dissolved. Wood retires and place taken by Wm. Kirchousen.

Geo. W. Dawson, general storekeeper, Plevna has admitted A. W. Wood to partnership under style of Dawson & Wood.

QUEBEC.

F. Genier, blacksmith, Cowansville, was burned out.

Roy & Biron, general storekeepers, have assigned in trust.

Webster Bros., plumbers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Mansfield & Co., hotel keepers, Montreal, have dissolved.

A. E. Brunelle, general storekeeper, Somerset has assigned.

F. Forest, dealer in dry goods, Joliette, has assigned in trust.

Hilarion Plante, baker, St. Michel, is succeeded by Leon Mercier.

Louis Labonte, hotel keeper, West Farnham, is offering to compromise.

Vital Fournier, grocer, St. Gervais, has sold out to Pierre Fortier, jr.

Chas. Audet, general storekeeper, St. Leon de Standon, is closing out.

Philibert Caron, grocer and butcher, Cote St. Paul, has assigned in trust.

Duncan Page, general storekeeper, Petit Metis, has assigned in trust.

Joseph Perrault, general storekeeper, St. Monique, has compromised.

J. S. Braudette, general storekeeper, Tingwick, is asking an extension.

Henry G. S. Dixon, general storekeeper, Bertherville, has assigned in trust.

Francis E. Lamance, fancy goods dealer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Watt & Watt, commission agents and auctioneers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Archaubault & Noizeux, general storekeepers, St. Cesaire, are compromising.

Miller Bros. & Mitchell, machinists, Montreal. Jas. Mitchell of this firm dead.

F. X. Theberge, St. Cajetan d'Armagh, advertises his saw and grist mill for sale.

Mrs. E. Lefebvre, manufacturer jams and pickles, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Jules A. Desjardines & Frere, founders and general storekeepers, Rigaud, have dissolved.

John J. State, plumber, Montreal, has admitted his son Wm. as partner under style John J. State & Son.

J. J. Ford & Co., confectioners, Montreal. Dame Amelia Ford has ceased to do business under this style.

Louis Gendreau's saw mill and Wright & Tarop, spool manufacturers, St. George de la Beauce, were burned out.

L. Isaacs & Co., tobacco importers, Montreal. Henry Isaacs has ceased to do business under this style, and Carrie Isaacs is now sole proprietor.

Boismenu & Rheume, contractors, Montreal, have admitted Jean Bte Gilbert Perrault as partner, under style Boismenu, Perrault & Rheume.

W. T. Fairman, manufacturer of woven wire mattresses, Montreal has admitted Wm. C.

Norbert as special partner with contribution of \$2,000; style same.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. H. Johnson, Wolfville, has assigned.

J. L. R. Webster, physician, Yarmouth, is dead.

J. P. Costin, liquor dealer, Halifax is out of business.

Angus McDonald, general storekeeper, Port Hood, has assigned.

Blenkhorn & Sons, axe manufacturers, Canning, have assigned.

Blucher W. Townsend, general storekeeper, Louisburg, has assigned.

James Murray, general storekeeper, Milton, has sold out to Abner Harlow.

Buckley & Allan, stationers, Halifax, have changed style to T. C. Allen & Co.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

D. W. Belyca, trader, Portland, has assigned.

L. T. Joudry, jeweller, Moncton, has sold out.

John Dewar's saw mill at St. George, was burned out.

P. H. Graves & Sons, general storekeepers, Elgin, have assigned.

Christopher Collins, boot and shoe dealer, Portland, has assigned.

H. Thomas, hardware dealer, Moncton, is offering 50c on the dollar.

H. & H. A. McCullough, dry good merchants St. John. Henry McCullough of this firm dead.

Waters & Busby, coal dealers, St. John, have dissolved, and business continued by W. L. Busby.

Alfred Lordly, coffee and spice mills, St. John. Oliver A. Lordly admitted partner, style A. Lordly & Co.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

McLean Bros., general storekeepers, Souris, have assigned book debts.

Carvell Bros., wholesale grain and commission merchants, Charlottetown, have admitted Lewis Carvell into partnership.

The Expected Prosperity.

A few years ago we were told that the then existing depression was due to the scarcity of currency, and that an abundance of currency would stimulate production, develop wealth and general prosperity. Within ten years the available supply of currency has been doubled. The expected prosperity has not followed. To-day, with banks crowded with money, with cost of material reduced from 25 to 50 per cent; with labor abundant and reasonable in price; with interest ranging from two to four per cent; with a vast agricultural era opened up for immigration, we are standing still, wondering what we can do to stimulate the demand to establish our industries and to place them upon a stable foundation. We are too much accustomed to regard profit getting and large dividends as a standard of prosperity. The millions are profiting by the existing cheapness. We have passed out of a speculative era into an era of legitimate enterprise and profits. — *Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of
TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES
for such Factories, and are prepared to furnish to orders
at any time for the!

Furnishing and Equipment
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

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11 McWilliam St. East, WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
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Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
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City Roller Mills.

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ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 7, 1985.

WINNIPEG FIRE INSURANCE.

There are many extortions and pressures to which a new country and a rapidly growing young city must submit in their days of youth and inability to furnish capital for their own wants, and among all of these parasites there are probably none so exacting, unrelenting and insatiate as fire insurance companies. The most positive evidence of this can be furnished by the history of fire insurance operations in the city of Winnipeg during the past four or five years. In the days when Winnipeg was only an overgrown village, and its population metropolitan in number, had to struggle with fire, water and light facilities of a rather primitive character, its business men got educated to a scale of fire insurance premiums, which bore the brand of extortion on their very face. Still the agents of Insurance Companies had some argument in the deficiency in fire extinguishing and prevention facilities of the city, and flimsy though that was, it seemed as a cover for the extortion.

But Winnipeg has cast off its swaddling bands, and is now a city with fire, water and light appliances equal to any other city in Canada, and in some points it is ahead of all others. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have been spent during the past three years, to place the city in the best possible position for preventing the spread of, and extinguishing fires, and the citizens who on Dominion Day witnessed the turn out and review of the Fire Brigade, must have asked, if they were possessed of any reflective powers, What more can Winnipeg do, to protect itself against fire? Certainly no other Canadian city of 20,000 people can show such a complete equipment, and thoroughly disciplined force as was then on review.

But now that the city of Winnipeg has spent its scores of thousands of dollars in preparations for fire emergencies, what have the taxpayers of the city secured in return? There is scarcely an insurer in the city who does not in these close times seriously ask this question at himself, as each notice of premium falling due is presented for payment, for the city's expenditure in fire arrangements has not

lessened premiums one cent. On the other hand, scarcely had the city dispensed with its old fashioned volunteer fire organization, and supplanted it with a thoroughly efficient paid force, with every modern appliance at its command, when insurance premiums were hoisted from ten to twenty per cent in the business portion of the city, and so it has continued ever since. Expensive fire halls were built, new water supply arrangements were made at great expense, but insurance companies have never yielded one jot in their premiums, until now the remark is general among our business men, that we spend many thousands of dollars every year, purely to protect the interest of foreign insurance corporations, whose sole aim is to drag every dollar they can out of the city, and into the pockets of distant stock holders, and over paid officials. It is really amusing to hear the arguments made by insurance agents, and particularly visiting officials from the head offices of companies, who occasionally reach this city. We are told that Chicago, Boston, St. John and other cities all had their great conflagrations in their day, and it is only a question of time until we have one in Winnipeg. The facts in connection with the statistics of great fires go to show, that about one important city in every fifty has had its great conflagrations, and the margin necessary to be prepared for such an emergency in Winnipeg is such, that the city now pays annually in fire insurance premiums a sum much greater, than all the losses paid by insurance companies since the first one issued a policy within its limits. Still we have one chance in fifty, that we might have a great conflagration, and although we have every possible arrangement and appliance for the prevention of one, we must continue to pay extortionate premiums, sufficient to cover the loss which would occur by having one about every five or six years.

People in other cities can make comparisons with us, when they learn that we must pay one per cent premium on furniture in an isolated suburban residence, and that on stocks of merchandise in the best fire proof business buildings in the city, we have to pay one and a quarter per cent, while there are portions of the business centre of the city when premiums of seven, eight and even ten per cent, are charged. Of course all this

is necessary to be prepared for the emergency of a great conflagration.

But let us take a peep behind the scene and see how this system of extortion swells the profits of a company. We can never know that in connection with foreign ones, but we have a local company which is not beyond our prying in to its affairs. We find this company, although not three years in existence, has, on a capital stock not half paid up, put recently thirty per cent of dividend in the pockets of its stock holders, and carried a heavy balance to reserve, which with the dividends paid will no doubt be held in readiness for a great conflagration. This gives us a slight idea of how this great conflagration dodge adds to profits, and how the people of this city are bleeded by companies, who have no interest here, but what they can drag out of us, and who do not contribute one dollar annually towards our local taxation, and yet their agents do more domineering of our city Council regarding fire limits, and other arrangements, they fix up to suit themselves, and display to us an overbearing arrogance, equalled only by the blatant insolence with which it is shown.

It has become a question in this city. Does it pay to insure? and many feel disposed to answer it with a negative, so long as we have the present system of extortion, carried on under direction of what is termed a local Board of Underwriters, but which is simply an organization to prevent each extortioner from being less inscrupulous than an other,

COMPETING AGAINST JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

With the exception of his passion of meddling in Irish grievances, Mr Gladstone ex-Premier of Great Britain has probably no greater hobby, than giving encouragement to joint stock companies, co-operative societies, and such organizations, as are intended to secure from many the capital, business tact and brains, which one successful man requires. It may be, that in England Mr Gladstone has had an experience, which has demonstrated to him the great value of such organizations, or possibly it is an evidence of what his most unscrupulous enemies accuse him of, namely a hankering after communism, and a desire to try first how it will act in connection with the every day business of life. Had the Right Hon. gentleman a few years resi-

dence in a new country like Manitoba, it is just possible, that he might get more or less weaned off his hobby. In this province the number of joint stocks concerns which have been chartered is beyond calculation, while the purposes for which they were projected have ranged from the commonest every day undertakings, to Munchausen-like schemes at which a Colonel Sellars would smile.

But to reach joint stock companies, and study how they affect competition, we must confine ourselves to the limits of regular trade, and when we do so, we cannot but admit, that their influences have been injurious as a rule. This may be in a great measure due to mania for reckless speculation, from which Manitobians are not yet more than convalescent, and that results might be different with such institutions in a non-speculative atmosphere. But when we state that their effect upon trade competition has been injurious, we reach such an opinion by comparison with similar business carried on by individuals and firms.

When we look over the record of trading joint stock companies in Manitoba for the past four years, we see a great amount of misfortune, and not a little rottenness, and they stand out boldly, when compared with the not too brilliant record of business individuals and firms during the same time. The greatest industry of the country outside of agriculture, namely lumber, has been sacrificed to the recklessness of joint stock mismanagement, and to-day there is scarcely a joint stock lumber concern in the Northwest, which if still solvent, is not tangled up with encumbrances, and cramped with loads, which it will take it many years to get freed from. In other branches the record while not quite as bad, makes a very poor show against that of firms and individuals under similar circumstances.

Joint stock companies having thus been failures in the Northwest, some potent reasons for the fact are wanted, and they are to be found without much search. Among the most easily discerned are first the fact, that joint stock concerns here have been floated, where individual enterprise and capital refused to step in, and consequently have been in most instances hot house plants of forced growth, and often set in motion by men, who would not risk their own capital in them. Here as elsewhere when a man finds he has an elephant on his hands, the

easiest way to get clear of it is to get it floated as a joint stock concern, and the game has been carried on from imaginary gold mines down to weekly country journals.

The second evident cause of failure of joint stock companies is, that there is no moral risk incurred by any person connected with them, and no moral guarantee from such persons. When an individual or a firm reaches insolvency he or they loose not only the capital invested, but also commercial standing and moral record. When however a joint stock concern collapses, after the capital of the stockholders is gone, there is nothing more to loose, and even an individual whose mismanagement brought ruin to the concern can walk out without anything against his standing morally or commercially. It is not difficult to see how the individual or firm is thus handicapped when competing with such institutions. There is no pressure upon the joint stock manager to keep him out of ruinous competition, and if he is inclined to run a big show, as most of such managers usually are, he will not scruple to run it at the expense of the stockholders. These facts should be steadily kept in mind by bankers and others who extend credit to such concerns. Joint stock companies are corporations and are admitted to be without souls. When once the money of such are exhausted there is nothing left, for a body without a soul cannot possibly have moral responsibility; and after all in these degenerate days of blood for blood in our business affairs, moral responsibility is still quite a guarantee for credit.

COMPENSATION FOR REBELLION LOSSES.

The work of indemnifying loyal settlers in the Northwest for losses sustained by the rebellion is one upon which the Government at Ottawa will have to enter upon without delay, and it will no doubt prove a work, which will tax their tact, ingenuity and energy to its full extent. It will be a difficult work, and we have no desire to be either too meddling or too critical as to how it is accomplished, provided it be carried out with justice, and a desire to avoid as much as possible delay in its accomplishment.

There can be no doubt as to what class are entitled to the first consideration of the Government in this work. Humanity steps in in front of all considerations, and dictates that the agricultural settlers should have the preference. The bulk of this class are people who have but recently settled on prairie homes, and who, when

the rebellion broke out, were ill prepared to withstand the crash it brought to their hopes of a prosperous season ending with abundant crops. Such people are the pioneers of progress in a new country like ours, and evils which befall them, when they are unavoidable, should be mitigated as much as possible. The bulk of these settlers are without growing crops, and without visible means of being able to live through the coming winter, and their case should receive the immediate attention of the Government. To refund them merely for what of theirs has been plundered or destroyed will not be a policy of justice, for they have literally lost a year of their pioneer work, and are in no way responsible for the loss themselves.

There is another class whose claims for prompt attention are almost as pressing. There are the traders throughout that vast thinly populated district of the rebellion. Many of these are men working on but slight margins of capital, and who if refunded for every dollar's worth of goods or other property lost, would still be heavy losers. Their case is also entitled to generous as well as prompt attention by the Government, for as a class, they are almost as necessary for the development of the country as the agriculturists, and like them have to bear the bulk of the burdens of pioneer settlement. Until some indemnity is paid to them for their losses, they are at a standstill so far as recovery is concerned, and are now without stocks or money, and have nothing but an array of unpaid liabilities staring them in the face. Surely promptitude will characterize the action of the Government in dealing with the claims of this class.

It is to be feared that in the desire to prevent payment of fraudulent claims being paid, many an honest one will be long delayed, if not left unpaid. Small as was the aggregate of loss by the Fort Garry rebellion, it can furnish an instance or two of this kind, and the delay regarding those claims being settled was simply unpardonable. Perhaps the fact, that Canada was then only assuming control of the Northwest, and had no system of Government organization to assist them in overtaking these claims, may furnish an excuse for the delay. But no such excuse now exists, and we shall expect to see the work of indemnifying loyal settlers carried out rapidly and thoroughly.

There is a feeling gaining ground with some, that wealthy corporations, which have been called upon and well paid for aid during the trouble, will receive first attention, and the feeling is too well supported by past experience. There is also a doubt, that the claim of many an aider and abettor of, and sympathizer with rebellion, will be paid long before those of loyal sufferers. The Government are on trial in this respect, and it is to be hoped, that before 1885 comes to a close, they will dispel every suspicion of this sort.

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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
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 Etc., Etc.
Corner of William and Princess Streets,
WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There has been a little stir up in connection with monetary affairs in the city during the past week, at least so far as commercial affairs are concerned. July opened with an increased demand for regular trade discounts, and the sale transactions of June making their way into paper caused quite a little activity at the banks. The feeling there as well as with traders has been gradually becoming more hopeful, and discounters with regular business paper had no difficulty in getting financial wants supplied. Altogether the month opened with a little of the flavor of old busy times, the noticeable difference being the almost total absence of speculative discounts. Saturday was the fourth, and although there had been considerable part renewing and patching up in preparation for it, the day passed off smoothly and with scarcely any irregularity reported. Funds for regular trade discounts are still to be had in sufficiency but banks are chary about touching anything outside of this limit. Rates of discount are still: first-class paper 8 per cent., with a few special accounts at 7; ordinary 9 to 10; irregular and one name 10 to 11, and 12 in rare instances. In loans on real estate mortgage the report for the week is very satisfactory. Country loans are increasing in number, not rapidly but steadily, and in a manner which promises a steady business during the balance of the summer and fall. In the city the demand is very little, and no improvement is looked for this year. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent., the latter being exceptional, and mostly in cases of renewals.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

As in other departments of business, the past week has been a broken one in wholesale circles in the city, Dominion Day causing somewhat of a relaxation. Outside of this there has been very little change to note, and what has taken place has been in the direction of a falling off in sales. In quite a few season goods lines the sorting trade which kept up during June has been on the wane, and the current week will doubtless see the last of it. As yet these lines have done nothing in the way of disposing of fall goods except in selling from samples for September delivery. Preparations are now being made for receiving fall and winter goods, and the latter half of this month will no doubt be taken up mainly with such work. Sales from fall and winter samples are reported good so far as reports from travellers can be reached, but in the city a large portion of retailers have made no purchases as yet. In lines dependant upon building and contracting there has been no improvement, and if anything the feeling has been slower. As reports of crops come in there is a revival of hopes that some building will yet be carried out during the year, and the construction of 100 miles of the Southwestern and 51 of the Northwestern, which are about to be commenced, will certainly improve these branches of trade during the next few weeks. Provisions and lines of every day consumption have been holding up to a fair average, and notwithstanding the slow state of affairs in the city, may now be considered down to a steady

even flow of business, which is not likely to be much disturbed until the regular fall demands create more activity. The report on collections is still encouraging, so far as the country is concerned, and even the city has improved some since our last report. Saturday was the 4th and the quantity of trade papers falling due, while slightly below the average, was attended to with encouraging regularity. Of course there was considerable past renewing and other patching up, but the proportion actually paid was quite high considering this dull time of the year.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

There has been quite a little activity in this trade during the week. The sudden advent of hot weather and rapid growth of crops, have convinced many, that harvest is going to be upon us early this season, and there has in consequence been a little spent in the demand for rippers and binders, while twine and such binding material have been called for all round. Country agencies report the prospect of quite a heavy trade in harvesting machinery and material during the balance of this month. The trade in wagons and other vehicles has held steady during the week, so that the trade generally have had no reason to complain of sales. Collections are reported quite as good as reported in our last, and from some points quite encouraging.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There has been almost no movement of goods in this trade during the week, the only business doing being in sales of fall goods from samples. This month is looked to as a quiet one, and the receiving of new stock, will be the only activity. Collections are reported fair to good, and quite as free as can be expected now.

CLOTHING.

The trade in sorts of summer goods is now over in this branch, and the past week has been rather quiet in that respect. Reports from travellers on the road state that the sale of fall and winter goods from samples is progressing well in the country, but in the city quite a number of retailers still hold off from purchasing. The quantity of paper falling due during the week has been slight, but collections have been on the whole fair.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Business in this trade has been fairly active during the week, although there is still considerable caution exercised by retailers in their buying, and the proportion of fancy goods moving is still very small, staples making the bulk of the demand. Collections are reported fairly encouraging.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The past week has brought no change in this branch. Business has been moving along in a steady way, and the volume of sales has held well up to if not a little beyond an average.

DRY GOODS.

In this staple line the sorting trade which kept up during June has fallen greatly away, and wholesalers now look upon the trade in summer goods as over for the season. Early in the week there were still a few demands coming in; but towards its close matters

reached a very quiet state, and are now pretty near a standstill so far as sales are concerned. The work of overhauling stock, and preparing new fall and winter goods is now going on, but it is not at all likely that travellers will start out with new samples for some weeks to come. Doubtless fall trade will be opened early this season, as the low state of stocks all over the country, and the bright harvest prospect warrants such, but not much will be done until August opens. The report from collections is not as bright as it ought to be, although there are many redeeming circumstances, which give reason for satisfaction.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Although there has been considerable of a sorting trade done in these goods during the week, the activity with which June opened has disappeared, and the trade of the season may be considered very near a close. There are as yet no preparations being made for fall trade, and none are likely to be made until August opens. Collections are reported fair to good, and quite as free as could be expected at this time of the year.

FISH.

The trade in fresh fish during the past week shows a somewhat better improvement than the previous one. Some orders from the first outside demands of the season having been filled but these as yet are very light. There has also been a fair shipping trade in salt fish. The supply of fresh in the market at present is rather scarce, the only kind being offered is whitefish, which has been selling off at 4½¢ for car lots and from 5 to 5½¢ for smaller quantities. Altogether the local business has continued moderately good, but the extremely hot weather prevalent during the week has been against handling any large quantities. Quotations for salt and dried have not changed any, quotations for these are as follows: Smoke white fish, 8¢, per lb. Scotch herring, 35¢ per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8¢ per lb.; salt fish—Labrador herring, per half hbl., \$6; round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish, \$4.50.

FRUIT.

During the past week, there has been a continued good business transacted in green fruit. The receipts of varieties such as, peaches, apricots, bananas, rhubarb, tomatoes are still holding up, and are selling off freely, but steady, quotations cannot be given for them. Lemons and oranges are also still keeping up well and selling off freely at \$7 a box. The first consignments of new apples for the season have come to hand, and rather small boxes of these are being sold at \$1.50, a price that will not be long adhered to.

FUEL.

During the past week sales in this line have been few, the hot weather which we have had for some time back has considerably helped to keep the demand at a low ebb. The principal business done was in orders for fall delivery of coal. Sales of such in car lots are made at \$9.50 for anthracite, and \$7.50 for bituminous, while the price of lignite for the coming fall is not yet fixed. Round lots of poplar on track are

held at \$2.25 to \$2.75 according to quality and of tamarac at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

FURNITURE.

Business in this line, still continues very quiet and last weeks sales were small in the aggregate. There is not any very great improvement looked for till the harvest season sets in. Collections are stated to have been fairly good.

GROCERIES.

In this staple trade business continues to be quite steady in volume and quite as heavy as in our last report, and this is expected to hold so until the fall trade causes more activity. Collections are reported to have been very good from the country while the city was rather slow but on the whole there is no cause for complaint. No change in prices has taken place, most staple goods are holding firm, and quotations are as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rios 14 to 16c, Javas 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1884-5; Moyune gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan-fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

Hardware and Metals.

During the week in this line business has been very quiet in the heavy lines and metals, and in lighter goods there was no great movement noticed. Collections are reported to have been not very satisfactory. The prices below can be shaded, but are as nearly reliable as can be got at, quotations being as follows: Tin plates, I.C. 14x20, \$5.50 to \$6; 20x58, \$11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.50 to \$4; sheet iron, 28G, \$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.

In this trade business during the past week has been very quiet and there is not much real activity looked for until the fall season sets in. The city trade was also rather quiet, while there are no complaints about collections, which are stated to have been very fair. Prices of goods are unchanged, quotations being as follows: Spanish sole, 31 to 33c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

In this trade business still continues to be quiet, although during the past week there was quite a fair demand for small lots, and there is a probability of matters taking a better turn a little later on. Some of the outside mills have made a start, but as yet their operations have not been very extensive, while those in the city are not doing any very great rush of business. There is no possibility of getting prices just now but business of late has not been so wonderfully brisk as to cause any heavy cutting of figures to secure orders.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

In this trade business has been reasonably

good all through the week, and seems to improve as the season advances. The demand from the city was quite fair, while from the country the demand still continues very good. Prices of goods have not changed any, being the same as in our last issue, as follows: Linseed oil, raw 70c per gal., boiled 73c; 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; and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

In this trade a steady activity has continued, and business during the past week was fairly good. There are no complaints about collections which are reported to have been very fair.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

In this line business is reported to be moving along quite steadily, and the sales of the past week were very fair. There is still quite a demand from both the country and city. Collections are stated to have been a little slow, but not really bad.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this branch, business during the past week has been very good, the late holiday causing quite a rush, and the aggregate of sales are reported up to a good average. No change in prices have taken place. Quotations of standard goods in bulk lots being as follows: Goodenham & Wort's, 5 year old, \$2.50; 7 year old, \$3; old rye, \$1.55; Jules Robin brandy, \$4; Bisquet, Debonche & 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.

The grain markets during the past week have been in much the same dull and depressed condition as previously reported a week ago, and there is not any marked improvement noticed. In wheat the supply coming in at present is very light and but few sales were made. Shipments of flour to the east have fallen off so, that scarcely any can be heard of, while the western trade is still stagnant and even the city trade is not much better, the mills at present are not working up to any great push. In oats there is still not much doing, business during the past week was very quiet, while the supply is heavy, there is no demand except for immediate necessity. In provisions quite an average fair state of activity is shown. Prices are firm and the tendency is upwards, an advance in these having been made in the eastern markets. In butter affairs are much the same as last week. The sales of the higher grades are very light and there is no improvement in the demand, whilst the supply on hand is still heavy. For inferior grades there is no demand. Altogether the provisions trade during the past week has kept up

fairly well and prices generally are quite firm.

WHEAT.

In this market business still continues to keep in a quiet state and no improvement is noticed. The transactions of the past week were very light and few sales were heard of, while prices have not changed any, the 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.

There is still no improvement in this market, which is at present in a very dull and depressed condition. The supply continues to keep up fairly good, whilst there is little demand, and the little of this shown is evidently only for immediate necessity. The sales made during the past week were very few, and prices are somewhat easier. Quotations being for car lots duty paid, on track at from 42 to 45c.

BARLEY.

Still no business doing and no demand heard of. Prices are nominally at these figures. No. 2 65c, extra No. 3, 60c, and No. 3, 55c.

FLOUR.

There is not much improvement in this market to report this week, with the exception of a somewhat better demand in the lower grades which has set in. The western trade still remains very quiet and in the city matters are much in the same condition. There is no demand to be heard of from eastern points and we do not hear of any very extensive shipments having been made in that direction. Prices remain as in our last issue, quotations being as follows: patents, \$2.60; strong bakers, \$2.30. XXXX \$1.70, and superfine, \$1.30.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

There is still a better tone observed in this business during the past week was very fair and there is still quite a good demand. Prices have not made any change, quotations being as follows: for bran \$10 per ton on track, and for shorts \$11 per ton.

POTATOES.

Business is still in a very quiet state and there is little or no demand heard of. The market appears to be getting rather heavily stocked although some are being sold off at very low figures. Prices are stated to be at from 20 to 25c in car lots.

EGGS.

There is no great improvement noticed in this market, the supply continues very good, while the demand during the past week was not over brisk, although some very fair sales are reported at 11½c, while prices are quoted from 11½ to 12c.

CHEESE.

We do not hear of any activity in this market, whilst the stocks of old are running low. The sales of the past week were few, and prices are quoted at 12c. There is none of the new season's cheese to hand as yet.

BUTTER.

During the past week very little business was done. The supply still keeps up and is far in excess of the demand, whilst sales of the better grades are still very light, and prices tend to a

further decline. For inferior quality there is no demand. Quotations are now as follows: extra choice, 15c; fair, 8 to 12½c, and old from 4 to 6c.

BACON.

Business still continues to keep up, the demand during the past week was very fair and some good sales are reported. Quotations are: dry salt 9¼ to 10c, and rolls at 13c.

HAMS.

The business of the past week has continued to be very fair, quite a demand was noticed and some good sales are reported. Prices are the same as in our last issue, quotations being 13c. There is no green in the market and we do not hear of any demand.

MESS PORK.

In this market business still continues to be very quiet and we do not hear of any improvement in the demand, while the transactions of the week were very light. There has been no change made in prices, quotations being as follows, at from \$17 to \$17.50 per bbl.

MESS BEEF.

The business of the past week has been very quiet and sales heard of were very light. Prices have not changed any, quotations being at \$17 per bbl.

LARD.

In this market business during the past week was very fair. There is still a good demand. Prices have not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, these being for pails of 20lbs at from \$2.40 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Business is still in a very quiet state. The sales of the past week are very light and we do not hear of any great demand. Quotations are about \$5.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat has been very irregular and feverish the past week, fluctuating sharply, but within a small range. The rather bullish reports of crop prospects in Minnesota and Dakota, published to-day, had no effect, prices being lower than yesterday, though trading was very light. Receipts have been small and shipments were not large. The depressed flour market has kept mills idle which have been large patrons of this market, and this keeps the volume of shipments down. The latest and most reliable estimate of the size of the coming wheat crop of Minnesota places it at 34,000,000 bus, while that of Dakota is placed at 24,000,000 the latter is large enough, but it is impossible at present to make even a reasonable estimate, as there is no organized system now employed in crop reporting in Dakota. Next year, under the provisions of a new law, very accurate information will be attainable.

C. M. Shultz summarizes late and full crop reports as follows; Reports from over 1,000 points in the northwest indicate that the weather during the last ten days has been generally favorable to the growing crops. The nights have been cool, and wheat is stooling well, with the growth strong and vigorous. The exception is in the southern part of this state, where the crop seems to be doing poorly.

The seeding in some places was done when the ground was very wet, and in others very dry, and the result is an uneven crop. The weather in that portion of the state has been warm, and frequent rains have caused some damage from rust. As the season progresses the damage is becoming more apparent. The stand is very thin, and in some places wheat is heading out while only a foot high. Out of 430 reports received from this state, covering every wheat-growing country, 247 say the outlook is good for a fair crop and 185 say the yield will be from half a crop to 90 per cent of what it was last year. Basing statements upon these reports, it is not probable that the average yield will be over 13 bus per acre. The area is estimated at 2,515,000 acres, making a total yield of 32,695,000 bus in the state. The most favorable weather will be required from this time till harvest to maintain these figures, and if much rain should follow the yield will probably be somewhat reduced. The light yield will come from the southern portion of the state. In the north the crop is doing well, and harvest will be ten days earlier than last year. Reports from Dakota are very favorable. Out of 263, covering every wheat-growing county in the territory, less than eighty report damage, and those less than 15 per cent. The danger from too much rain in the Red River valley, which was very much feared two weeks ago, is averted for the present, as cool weather immediately following absorbed the moisture, without injuring the grain. Some reports say the wheat is growing rusty, but these are very few and will not affect the general crop. From above report it is estimated that the total yield will be about 54,000,000 bushels. Reports from Iowa are a little more favorable than those received ten days ago, but the outlook is not promising for anything like a full crop. The weather has been cool and enough rain has fallen to keep the ground in good condition. The plants look more thrifty and is of better color, but the most favorable conditions can not make an average yield. In Wisconsin the conditions are much improved since last reports the weather has been favorable and much of the grain promises a better yield than it did ten days ago. Damage from storms in Minnesota and Dakota during the past two weeks has been very slight, and crops in Iowa are rapidly recovering from the effects of the hail storms of two weeks ago.

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:

	July 2.		Closing 1884.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
Wheat.				
No. 1 hard	93½	92¼	93	95
" 2 "	90	89	90	90
" 1 "	85	83½	83½	84
" 2 "	81	80	81	80

Futures have been steady but not active. No. 1 hard, August, opened at 96½c and closed at 95½c; September opened at 98c and closed at 97½c. Coarse grains were dull. Nebraska corn closing at 46c and No. 2 oats at 30 to 32c.

MILLSTUFF—Has been quite firm but without

advancing, bulk bran closing \$8 to 8.50 and shorts at \$9 to 10.50.

FLOUR.—There has been little change in the flour market. Increased production has militated in some degree against a return to activity, but the good signs noted last week are still visible and most millers feel encouraged. There is more inquiry from abroad, with some improvement in the prices offered, but millers are not satisfied and show little inclination to sell except at a reasonable advance over the best figures now quoted by export buyers. The eastern inquiry is steady and some disposition to buy is manifested, but a large business will not be done until better prices are current. Some of the smaller mills have sold all they can make before shutting down.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.75 to 5.20; straights, \$4.55 to 4.75; first bakers', \$3.75 to 4.20; second bakers', \$3.20 to 3.50; best low grades, \$2.25 to 2.55 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 26c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills have been making the best of their opportunity as the date for the inauguration of repairs to the canal has approached, and for the past two weeks have rolled up old-time outputs. All but three ran through last week, and it was the exception where they did not get out all the flour possible. The flour production of the week was 137,500 bbls—averaging 22,917 bbls daily—against 89,208 bbls the preceding week, and 105,300 bbls the corresponding period in 1884. This week the mills are being crowded, but are not able to show their full strength owing to the warm weather making the wheat work "tough." Only one was idle on Wednesday, and that was of 600 bbls capacity. About two-thirds of water will be shut out of the West side canal to-morrow (Saturday) morning and the remainder by the 5th inst. By this arrangement it is believed that part of the mills will be enabled to run until the latter date. The flour market remains quiet. Some millers report a slightly better inquiry, but there are not very much disposed to sell at present prices.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	June 30.	June 23.	June 16.
Wheat, bus	278,250	279,800	304,750
Flour, bbls	250	400	—
Millstuff, tons	—	46	183
	SHIPMENTS.		
	June 30.	June 23.	June 16.
Wheat, bus	50,880	37,630	45,580
Flour, bbls	121,804	97,076	53,671
Millstuff, tons	4,142	1,903	1,796

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 29.	June 22.
No. 1 hard	1,119,660	1,259,371
No. 2 hard	145,303	127,094
No. 1	1,099,217	1,204,909
No. 2	225,360	220,440
No. 3	—	—
Rejected	17,250	13,332
Special bins	596,287	596,097
Total	3,855,077	3,437,223

ST. PAUL.

	July 1.	June 23.	June 17.
In elevators, bush	601,000	720,000	748,000

DULUTH.

	June 28.	June 21.	June 15.
In store, bush	3,780,400	2,698,000	4,022,341

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The wheat market opened the beginning of this week in a rather quiet and weak condition, the sales made being a trifle under closing figures of last week. Early in the day a report was started that the Russians had been making fresh aggressions in Afghanistan, and that war would possibly follow. This caused considerable excitement and prices immediately commenced to advance and quickly improved, but on despatches being received fully contradicting the reported complications, the excitement soon subsided, and the gain made was soon lost. On Tuesday there was another rally under good speculative buying and advices of firmer Continental markets, and that crop prospects were less favorable owing to bad weather. Towards the close, on home markets showing more weakness, foreign cables being dull and easy, and the supply on passage showing an increase of one and a half million bushels, the confidence of holders weakened under these combined causes and there was free selling and consequent depression. The bears availed themselves of the break to cover their trades, and Friday was occupied to a large extent in evening up for the double holiday. In corn a moderately active speculative business was done, and the feeling was generally firm all through, but weakened in sympathy with wheat. Oats though at times quite steady broke heavily towards the close, principally due to the general depression in grain circles. Pork also suffered a severe break and a weak feeling took possession of the trade due to free selling and continued large receipts.

On Monday the wheat market opened quiet and weak, but at this point of renewed complications between England and Russia, caused considerable excitement and prices immediately advanced. Later on, the report being flatly contradicted, the feeling soon subsided a weakness set in and prices fell off, and closed rather weak. Receipts were 128 cars. In corn the feeling was easy, but advanced in sympathy with wheat. Towards the close the improvement was nearly all lost. Oats were dull and trading light, and pork only moderate but gaining in strength. Closing quotations were :

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.86½	\$0.87½
Corn	47½	46½
Oats	32½	32½
Pork	10.30	10.30
Lard	6.62½	6.62½

On Tuesday the wheat market opened with a moderately active business but the feeling was generally weak, and influenced by increase reported in the visible supply. Weaker and lower cables, weakened still more. Later under good speculative buying, there was a rally, which became stronger towards the end, under more favorable foreign advices and closed quite steady. Receipts were on this day 152 cars. Corn was moderately active, and prices steady and generally firm. Oats quiet and easier, and pork also a little easier. Closing quotations were as follows :

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.87½
Corn	47½	47
Oats	31½	31½
Pork	10.25	10.25
Lard	6.62½	6.62½

On Wednesday the wheat market was moderately active and maintained a tolerable steadiness all through. The opening was quite firm influenced by stronger and higher markets in New York and St. Louis, but afterwards weakened under free selling. Later improved some finally closing fairly steady. In corn a moderate speculative business was done, and the feeling was generally firm. Oats a trifle improved and pork quite strong with a barely moderate trading. Closing quotations were as follows :

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.86	\$0.90½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	31½	37½
Pork	10.30	10.40
Lard	6.65	6.72½

On Thursday the wheat market opened dull and weak and prices gradually weakened. The New York and St. Louis markets were reported weak, and cable advices were dull and easy, while the supply on passage was heavily increased, and the crop news were more favorable. These causes combined, quickly weakened the confidence of holders and made some rather free selling, and the close was easy at the decline. In corn the feeling was firm and prices higher early, but later fell off in sympathy with the weak feeling in wheat. Oats broke heavily, and pork was weaker and lower. Quotations were as follows :

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.86½
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	31½	26½
Pork	10.10	10.15
Lard	6.55	6.62½

On Friday the wheat market was dull and trading unusually slow. There was an absence of outside business and not much disposition on the part of local operators to trade. Foreign and home markets were reported weak and quiet, causing a still further weakness and the close was easy. Corn held steady for a while but got slow towards the end and prices were a

shade lower. Oats dull and pork showed some active trading and closed quite steady. Closing quotations were as follows :

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87	\$0.89
Corn	47½	47½
Oats	31½	36½
Pork	10.02½	10.15
Lard	6.55	6.62½

On Saturday no session of the Board of Trade was held, it being Independence Day, and of course a general holiday all over the United States.

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has not shown any material change in prices. The late holiday appears to have affected the market as there was a noticeable carelessness observed about doing business, and while Dominion Day seemed to be a relief the relaxation has not made any notable change. Numerous trifling fluctuations took place during the week, and if no advances have been secured a feeling of more confidence has been making its way. We do not give any quotations as they differ so little from the figures of our preceding issue that they serve as no index to any new feeling.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The past week in the grain markets has been of the same dull and inactive character as were those immediately preceding it. There was no inclination to buy shown, unless for the supply of immediate wants, and holders, although there appears to be a good supply on hand, did not seem inclined to push any sales at a concession. The result of this feeling was to leave trade decidedly slow, nor is there much hope of any great revival this side of harvest. Prices, however, have been fairly well maintained and stocks show a slight increase. Wheat was offered rather sparingly and only at steady prices. The demand seems to have been chiefly for milling purposes, while the supply has increased and is being held firmly. Oats were dull in the latter part, there was scarcely any demand and not much business done. In barley, the season being over, there was none offered and no demand heard of. In provisions the feeling has been somewhat better, there was an improved enquiry and the aggregate of sales were very fair with the demand keeping up very well. In better there was also an improvement in the demand and some good shipments to the Maritime Provinces of old were made. There is a continued good demand for new quality and all offered changed hands, and there is more wanted. There is still a considerable stock of old butter on hand, and its prospects are generally regarded as dark. Meats, altogether have shown a better feeling, the business of the week was up to a good average and prices in most cases have remained firm.

WHEAT.

The offerings were rather small and only at steady prices. The demand seems to have been chiefly for milling use, this has resulted in increased stocks, but even these have held firmly. No. 2 fall changed hands at 91c and red winter at 90c, while No. 1 spring was held at 93c with

91c bid, at the close the feeling seemed to be easy.

OATS.

Sales at 34c for ear lots on track were repeated during the week, but towards the latter part a dullness set in, when there was scarcely any demand to be heard of and no business reported.

BARLEY.

The season being entirely over, there is nothing to report of this market, beyond the fact that none was offered and there is no demand.

RYE.

No business doing, there was none offered, and prices are purely nominal.

PEAS.

There is a scarcity of supplies coming forward but the few that come, found buyers at 67 to 68c, the latter price being paid for a broken lot.

POTATOES.

In this market the business of the week has been rather light. Car lots have sold in a few cases at 25 and 24c, but the supply would appear to be almost finished.

EGGS.

These have sold quite steadily. The demand was firm, all offered having been wanted, and at the close prices were rather firmer at 12 to 12½c, for round lots.

BUTTER.

In the latter part of the week, some demand for snipment was heard of, and several selected lots of old make, with anything approaching white sternly thrown out sold at 7 to 7½c, and 8c, the latter for very choice. This, however, seemed to satisfy the wants of buyers, for although there was plenty more available at the same figures, there was nobody to take it, at least for over 4c. There appears to be still a considerable stock of old butter on hand, and its prospects are generally regarded as dark. New, has been in good demand, when of fine quality. The best offered has been going at 12 to 13c, rolls, tubs and crocks going at about same prices just now. All the good quality offered has been wanted, but poor will not sell at all.

CHEESE.

The feeling is steady, with choice new selling off usually at from 8 to 8½c, for small lots. The supply of old is done, and no more is offered.

PORK.

There is not much change in this market, and prices are the same as the preceding week. Small lots have continued to sell steadily at \$15.50.

BACON.

There was something of an improved enquiry for long clear during the past week, but this has since fallen off and the close was rather weak at 7½ to 7¾c, for tons and cases of this grade. Cumberland winter cured sold at 7 to 7½c, but 8c was asked for summer cured. Rolls were steady at 9½ to 10c, and bellies at 11 to 11½c, with a good demand for them.

HAMS.

These have continued to sell off freely in small lots at 11½ to 12c, for smoked, and 12½c, for canvassed. Trade lots might probably have been bought rather lower.

LARD.

Decidedly slow of sale during the past week although offered at 9 to 9½c, for tinnets and pails in small lots. Prices for tierces were nominal at 9c.

APPLES.

There was scarcely any offered, good winter fruit would have been readily taken at \$2.50 to \$3. per barrel.

POULTRY.

Spring chickens have been selling off at from 45 to 60c, and fowl at 65 to 80c, per pair, but nothing else was offered.

Commercial Summary.

From the leading business centers, reported by telegraph to *Bradstreet's* yesterday, word comes that trade continues quiet and singularly free from speculative movements. Surplus funds at the banks at New York, Boston and Chicago show no signs of growing smaller, and the demand for money at the interior has not yet equalled the expectations. The volume of general merchandise moving is made up of hand-to-mouth purchases. Since the labor trouble at Pittsburg has been settled the local trade situation has assumed a better aspect. At Philadelphia merchants are inclined to a more hopeful view of the near-by future, while at New York the reverse is true. Cotton and woolen mill men in all directions are inclined to regard the outlook as opposed to a revival, and their complaints as to the effects of the late heavy auction sales of cotton and woolen fabrics at the east are based, they claim, on the injury done the textile manufacturing interests. At Boston there has been some activity in sales of dry goods by jobbers, but agents and makers report trade as dull as ever. Chicago advices are that country dealers are taking less. At New Orleans there has been some stocking up by country merchants, based on the reported good condition and prospects of crops at the south. There is an evident disposition on the part of a number in the wheat trade to hammer the market, and prices have been depressed in consequence. Crop reports continue to come in telling of from 150,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels shortage in wheat; yet, with quite moderate exports, a visible supply which refuses to decline materially, and a potent bear crowd, wheat prices are held down. No. 2 red closed yesterday at \$1.60½, against \$1.01 a week ago. There are reports of a 12,000,000 bushel increased production on the north Pacific coast, and one-sixth as much in Kansas. In Minnesota and Dakota wheat has had a fair start and is now heading out. This is a critical period for the spring variety. Some rust has appeared, but the damage thus far is inconsiderable. Indian corn is quiet, closing at 53½, against 55½c, last week. Flour is very dull, and when sold is lower. Hog products are moving off quietly in large quantities, but the market is without feature. Iron is very quiet and unchanged. There are no reasons for expecting a radical improvement soon. Coal is more demoralized as to price than ever, and buyers go shopping for the heaviest cuts. July 1 is not likely to bring even a nominal advance in rates. Petroleum has finally responded to the bullish influences which have been visible since January 1, but which have heretofore been ignored. Certificates have advanced 5½c. on the week. The buying is purely professional, but the bulls have the floating certificates well in hand. The shorts in oil have had two squeezes, and some buying-in "under the rule" for the more reckless of their number has been done. The wool market at Boston has been more active, but prices are unchanged, and are likely to remain so while manufactured goods are so cheap. At Philadelphia inquiries are better, but no buying to speak of is reported. The fluctuations in cotton prices at Liverpool have been almost the sole influence on prices in

home markets. The favorable reports as to the prospect of the home crop had some effect on prices of futures. Spots closed at 10-7-16c, the same as last week. Grocery staples have been somewhat disappointing. Coffee is weak. Sugar and canned goods in certain lines are lower. Dairy products are dull. Cheese is lower. There were 184 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 170 the preceding week, and with 153, 165 and 153 respectively, in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 87 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 20, a decrease of 3 — *Bradstreet's*.

Recent Legal Decisions.

MORTGAGE—NOTES—DISCREPANCY.—A discrepancy between notes sued on and notes described in a mortgage, consisting merely in the name of the month—"July" instead of "June"—was held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana insufficient to defeat a claim for the enforcement of payment, there being no pretense that the mortgagor had issued outstanding notes identical with those described in the mortgage. *Thomson et al. vs. Lowry*, decided June 13th.

PARTNERSHIP INTEREST—ASSETS—LIQUIDATION.—A partnership may become a member of a new partnership, and while the interest of the former in the latter may be a firm asset of the first partnership, this will not prevent one of its members from suing for a liquidation and settlement of the general partnership on appropriate allegations and by making his fellow members of both firms parties. So held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the case of *Simonton vs. McLain et al.* decided on the 13th inst.

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR—CERTIFICATE OF INDEBTEDNESS.—A creditor who receives from his debtor a certificate in writing, not negotiable, of the amount of his debt, and sells the certificate to a third person for a sum less than its nominal amount, thereby authorizes the purchaser to receive the amount from the debtor, and cannot after the debtor has paid it to the purchaser maintain any action against the debtor, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of United States in the case of *Looney vs. The District of Columbia*.

INSURANCE POLICY—STIPULATION—FORFEITURE.—A condition in a fire insurance policy providing that the failure of the insured to pay a premium note when it falls due will relieve the insurer from liability from any loss occurring during such default, is not unreasonable or contrary to public policy, and unless such condition is waived or rescinded by the insurer, the nonpayment of the note at the stipulated time involves a forfeiture of policy. So held by the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of *The Continental Insurance Company vs. Daly*.

EXPRESS CONTRACT—EVIDENCE OF USAGE.—Where a party, in February, agreed to sell to another 7,000 bushels of corn at 39c, per bush. to be delivered in the months of August and September following, and the purchaser, as a part of the same agreement, promised to make advances on the contract to the seller of what

money he might from time to time require, the Supreme Court of Illinois held, in a suit upon the contract brought by the purchaser, that evidence that a custom or usage prevailed requiring the vendor to give to the vendee his note upon receiving any such advances, was not admissible, as it was inconsistent with the express contract. *Gilbert et al. vs. McGinniss et al.*, reported by the *Chicago Legal News*.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR—INTERSTATE LAW.—Where a wholesale liquor dealer in Missouri entered into an arrangement with a citizen of Kansas to sell and ship intoxicating liquors to him in Kansas for the express purpose of enabling the purchaser there to resell the liquors contrary to the laws of the state, and actively aided the purchaser in the illegal traffic, the Supreme Court of Kansas held, *Fineman et al. vs. Sachs*, that he was not entitled to the assistance of the Kansas courts in recovering the price of the liquor sold. The court held, however, that mere knowledge of the illegal purpose of the buyer was not sufficient to invalidate the sale made in Missouri, which was in conformity with the laws of that state, but that in order to render the sale void and defeat a recovery of the price of the liquors there must be some participation or interest of the seller in the illegal transaction.

PROMISSORY NOTE—INDORSES—JOINT MAKER.—Where a third person puts his name in blank on the back of a promissory note at the time it is made, and before it is indorsed by the payee, he must be considered as a joint maker, according to the decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, in the case of *The First National Bank of Worcester vs. The Lock Stitch Fence Company*. The court said in giving judgment in this case: "The real relation of the parties in the transaction to the notes they indorsed cannot be modified or changed by a form of technical expression that may have been used at the time, so as to affect the character of their liability. They indorsed the notes in blank. No words of express guaranty were employed to qualify the indorsement. It is apparent that the only object of the indorsements was to create an additional personal responsibility and secure credit to the makers with the payee, and the defendants must be held charged with the legal liability fairly flowing from their acts."

CONTRACT—RESTRAINING EMPLOYMENT—INJUNCTION.—The case of *Corbett et al. vs. Anderson*, decided in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice (England) on the 12th inst., arose upon an application by the plaintiffs for an injunction to restrain the defendant from continuing in the employment of certain salt merchants in the vicinity of London. It appeared that the plaintiffs were salt merchants in London, and that the defendant was until recently in their employment. In the year 1882 he signed an agreement to the effect that for a period of ten years after leaving their service he would not take employment with any salt merchants or in any salt works within thirty-five miles of Charing Cross (London). He left the plaintiffs' service in April, 1885, and entered the service of certain salt merchants at Kingsland, a place within the limits specified in

agreement. It further appeared that the defendant had taken with him a list of the customers and of the plaintiffs' firm, and that he was on behalf of his new employers, soliciting such customers and offering to supply them with salt on more advantageous terms or at a lower price than the plaintiffs' salt was supplied. The court held the agreement binding and granted the injunction prayed for, warning the defendant that he would be liable to imprisonment if he continued in the service of the Kingsland salt merchants.

CONSIDERATION.—In the case of *Wyckoff vs. DeGraff*, decided by the New York Court of Appeals, it appeared that the defendant indorsed certain notes for the accommodation of the maker, which notes were discounted by plaintiff, who transferred them for a valuable consideration. Before the maturity of the notes, the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant and upon his promise to waive protest, and to give his own notes for the discounts, agreed to advance the money necessary and to take up said notes, and he did so as they matured. Defendant refused to give his own notes, and plaintiff brought the action to recover the amount paid by him. The court held that the defendant was for a good consideration, and that the action was maintainable. The defendant's obligations, the court said, grew out of his relation to the paper, and were implied from its terms, though they did not prevent such an express contract as the one in the case. Nor to sustain that contract need it appear that the promisor acquired any actual advantage. It was enough that at his request something was done which originally the other party had not undertaken to do—as in this case, payment at maturity and before protest, instead of after default by the other parties. Before the promise by defendant to waive protest, and give his notes, the plaintiff owed no duty whatever to the defendant. At that time one was created, and of a very different kind from that which he was under to the holder of the paper. By reason of it, something was done beyond what he was already bound to do, and this, the court said, was consideration enough within all the authorities.—*Bradstreet's*.

Have Reached the Limit.

There is a limit to low prices and increased facilities in creating traffic, and to go beyond that limit is sheer folly. The trunk lines have reached that limit, if not actually passed it. The requirements of traffic from the East seaboard cities to the leading business centres of the West are far short of the trunk lines' facilities, which is proved by the fact that there is not sufficient traffic on four lines, while seven are contending for it. Each must get a share, though at absolute cost to the carrier. The road which is the most necessary must secure the largest share of business and fix the maximum rate for the less prosperous lines. The folly of cutting rates is shown by the fact that no new traffic is created, nor is there additional weight of legitimate tonnage. Travel may, it is true, be stimulated by reduced fares, but a loss is sustained on regular passengers, which about equals things. Sound principles of busi-

ness do not sustain rate cutting. In ordinary trade, competition is justified by the removal of weak rivals of doubtful standing, and giving the field to the stronger. This is not the case with competing roads. A railroad is of the nature of fixed capital, the ownership of which may be changed, while the objects remain without material impairment. The completion of a new road secures it power for promoting public welfare or for causing mischief. If its object is the public good, then it requires no hedging, while no amount of fighting will destroy, on the other hand, any objectionable quality. If originally projected from discord, then, by avoiding contention on the part of other roads, would destroy its chief intentions. Any new road may be unwelcome and become a turbulent member of the great family of trunk lines, but it certainly has a right to a share of patrimony and to a recognition. Quarreling will not increase the income, but materially damage it for all lines.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Port of Winnipeg.

The following is a statement showing amount of goods imported and exported, and duty collected during the months of June 1884 and 1885

Goods imported—dutiable.....	\$100,135 00
Free	34,652 00

Total

Goods entered for consumption—	\$134,794 00
Dutiable	\$106,338 00
Free	34,652 00

Total

Duty collected	\$140,990 00
Goods exported	\$31,740 75
.....	44,853 00

STATEMENT FOR JUNE, 1885.

Goods imported—dutiable ..	\$192,714 00
Free	20,120 00

Total ..

Goods entered for consumption—	\$212,834 00
Dutiable	\$203,852 00
Free	20,120 00

Total

Duty collected	\$223,972 00
.....	\$32,748 75
Goods exported	50,162 00

The following is the return from the Inland Revenue Department for the month of June, 1885.

Spirits.....	\$5,115 05
Tobaccos.....	527 25
Malt	707 36

\$6,351 70

The Winnipeg Street Railway Company intend running cars every twenty minutes, on Saturday afternoon's during the hot weather, for the convenience of holiday seekers wishing to spend the afternoon in the groves at Kildonan.

The upshot of the dicker between the *Winnipeg Times* and *Sun* is that Arthur Burrows, acting on behalf of the Local Government, has secured possession of the *Sun* and is issuing in its stead a paper called, the *Manitoba*, the first number of which appeared yesterday.

Last Wednesday being Dominion Day was celebrated in this city as a general holiday. All commercial houses were closed and business as a rule was suspended. A noticeable feature

this year was a visit paid us by a large number of our Yankee cousins from across the borders.

A. Ramsay & Son.

OIL AND COLOR MERCHANTS.

Plate Glass! Colored Glass!!
Enamelled Glass, etc.

5 McDERMOTT STREET,
WINNIPEG.

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

STRANG & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO BANNATYNE & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, WINES & LIQUORS.

333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,

Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in

Paints, Oils, Glass

VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PLASTER.

GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.

NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR

Benny, Macpherson & Co., Importers of Shell and Heavy Hardware, Montreal.

Peck, Benny & Co., Manufacturers of Cut Horse and Clink Nails, Railroad Spikes, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Brads, etc., Montreal.

Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tarred Paper, Montreal.

Colin McArthur & Co., Dominion Wall Paper Works, Montreal.

Jas. W. Tester & Co., Manufacturing Confectionery, Montreal.

35 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

N. BAWLF,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Grain, Flour and Feed

Special attention given to

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Cor. Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

G. F. CARRUTHERS.

J. H. BROCK.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK,

MONEY TO LOAN,

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED, &c.

A Large Assortment on hand of

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

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

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

3 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG.

OSLER & HAMMOND,

TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

DEBENTURES.

Correspondence Invited.

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

HENRY PELLATT. HENRY MILL PELLATT.

Pellatt & Pellatt,

STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.

Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERED BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,

PACKERS,

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

Packing House and Head Office: 121 & 123 Front St. East

TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Award and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

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

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

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

Witness—
J. W. WILSON.

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

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

WOODS & CO.

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

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

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brean, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works,
C. E. Hamilton, Esq., Barrister, of Messrs. Atkins, Cul-
& Hamilton.

A. P. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Man-
and North-western Railway Company, Winnipeg
Capital & Loans, of Messrs. Lewis & Kirby, Financial and
Insurance Agents.

R. H. Hunt, Esq., Winnipeg.
W. Hespeler, Esq., German Consul, Winnipeg

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

OFFICES: Heagrate Block, Main Street.

H. R. MOITON

KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors. Manager

MONEY TO LEND.

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

Winnipeg Branch, Cor. Portage Av. & Fort St

F. B. ROSS,
Manager Winnipeg Branch

NORTH AMERICAN Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

W. P. GRUBBY, Provincial Manager,
Office, Bank of Montreal Building, - WINNIPEG

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE:—Corner King and
Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong
Bakers' and Spring Patent Flour; Oatmeal, Pot
and Pearl Barley, Graham Flour, Cracked
Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Bar-
ley.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ 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.

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

Dining stations

1 Daily. 2 Daily except Sunday. 3 Daily except Monday. 4 Daily except Saturday. 5 Sundays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. 6 Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. 7 Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 8 Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays. 9 Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. 10 Mornings and Wednesdays. 11 Thursdays. 12 Fridays.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SLEEPING CARS AT TRAINS TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

Trains east of Brandon run on Central Standard Time Between Brandon and Canmore on Mountain Standard Time. West of Canmore on Pacific Standard Time.

JOHN M. Egan, Gen. Superintendent. W. C. VAN HORNE, Vice-President. ROBERT KERR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE!

WINNIPEG AND ALL PARTS OF CANADA

British Columbia

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

For information, Maps, Folders, etc., apply to address

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

The CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY

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

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

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

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

JR. MILLER, Gen. Manager; J. P. TUCKER, Asst. Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Com. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day. This is a solid train, consisting of comfortable day coaches, Pullman sleeping cars, and our justly famous palace dining cars, running through without change.

Train leaving Minneapolis 8:00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

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

J. A. McCOWELL, Trav. Pass. Agt., Minneapolis, Minn. F. BOYD, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Agr.,

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

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1:15 p.m. and 8:15 p.m.; and St. Paul, 2:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

CEMINO WEST.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11:30 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6:45 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

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

GOING SOUTHWEST.

Trains leave St. Paul for Sioux City, Omaha, Kansas City and San Francisco at 7:10 a.m. and 3:35 p.m.

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED).

THE STEAMER

"MARQUETTE" & "ALPHA,"

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

FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Parts of City

Lake Steamer Service for PRINCE ALBERT and EDMONTON will commence on Opening of Navigation.

ANDREW ALLAN, President. WM. ROBINSON, General Manager. C. S. DRUMMOND, Vice-President. F. A. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

The People's Line.

FARGO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Now completed between

FARGO AND ORTONVILLE,

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

Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7:50 p.m. and 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8:00 a.m. and 8:20 p.m.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states. For further information address C. J. EDDY, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agt. FARGO.

The Royal Route.

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

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NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE !!



The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

form what is popularly known as the

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

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

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

GEO. B. BEEVE, Traffic Manager.

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