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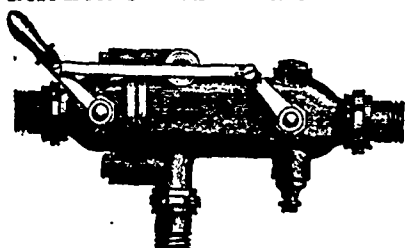
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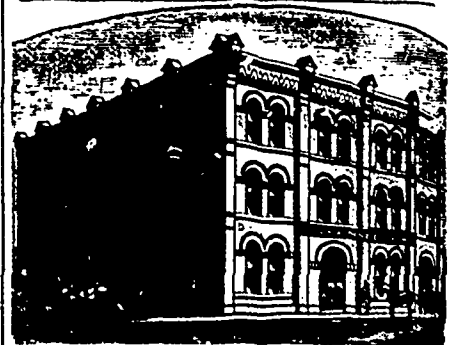
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**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cor. McDermott & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG**Notice of Dissolution of Partnership**The partnership heretofore existing between
Samuel F. Johnson, of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

—AND—

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

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

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

VOL. 3

WINNIPEG, MAY 5, 1885.

NO. 32.

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.

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JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, MAY 5, 1885.

W. F. WILSON, hotel keeper, Winnipeg, has closed out.

E. P. BLAICKLOCK, grocer, Emerson, has assigned in trust.

MRS. DOWSER has opened up a restaurant at MacLeod, N.W.T.

JAS. FREDERICSON, has started a baking business at Rapid City.

HOLDEN CROSSLEY, general produce dealer, Brandon, has assigned.

A. B. CAIL, fruit and confectionery dealer, Winnipeg, intends taking in as partner L. Lane.

The steam yacht *Victoria* is now making daily trips between West Selkirk and Winnipeg.

HARRY EVERSON, late of the Manitou post office, intends opening up a produce business in that city.

DR. HAMILTON, Port Arthur, has formed a partnership with one Billings in the drug business.

BLACKWOOD BROS., soda water manufacturers, Winnipeg, have opened up a new general store near Indian Head.

— DAVIDSON, of Portage la Prairie, is about to open up a furniture store and cabinet making shop at Neepawa.

MORRISON, & Co., of Woodside, have sold their saw mill plant to one Hector McLean, who will take it to Calgary.

MARY ANN BROWNBIGG, trading under the style of M. A. Tierney & Co, general storekeepers, Winnipeg, has assigned.

NOYES & HURLEY, of the Long Lake hotel, Edmonton, Alberta, have dissolved partnership, Noyes retaining the business.

X. ST. JEAN, of Edmonton, Alberta, has fitted up as a tavern the store where he formerly carried on a furniture business.

VIBOND, McBRIDE & Co., wholesale fruit and provision dealers, of this city, have moved into new and more commodious premises in the Wishart block.

M. HUGHES, furniture dealer, Winnipeg, has taken in as partner T. M. Quigley and the business will be continued under the firm name of M. Hughes & Co.

WM. RANCE & Co., hotel keepers, Manitou, have taken in one Saults as partner, and their hotel will be continued under the new firm of Rance, Saults & Co.

M. BULL, trustee of the estate of H. L. Reynolds, dealer in groceries and liquors, Winnipeg, is continuing the business under the direct supervision of Reynolds himself.

THE Registrarship of the City of Winnipeg, made vacant by the death of Colonel Kennedy, has been given by the Government to Mrs. Kennedy, widow of the deceased.

It is reported that Mr. Wottan, of Winnipeg, has bought out the stock and leased the store of Francis & Fowler, late general storekeepers, Manitou, and that he will continue the business.

WOODS & Co., of Winnipeg, have leased the biscuit factory at Portage la Prairie, formerly run by the Pratt Manufacturing Co., and in conjunction with Paulin & Co. of this city will operate the same.

On the opening up of navigation on the Assiniboine river, we notice the steamer *Alpha* unshipped her rudder and damaged her hull so seriously she had to be backed a few miles west of Portage la Prairie.

On the 1st of the month the Commercial Bank, of Manitoba, commenced operations with Duncan MacArthur as president, in the commodious offices formerly occupied by MacArthur, Boyle & Campbell.

The steamer *Marquette* came down the river last week from St. Vincent with a cargo of about one hundred tons of general merchandise. It is expected that during the present week she will bring down much larger quantities in barges in tow.

We notice that a Packing Company on a large scale is about to be established in this city. The supplying of breeding stock to farmers will be one of their first aims. Amongst the promoters are Gullin & Douglas, who have carried on a similar business on a limited scale, backed up by Duncan MacArthur, Alex. Logan, Alex. McIntyre, Major Bell, McBean Bros. and others.

On Monday afternoon the President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade received a telegram from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, stating that as soon as the new Inspection Act receives the assent of the Governor-General, Captain Clark would be appointed Grain Inspector at this city. The Secretary received a copy of the new Act by mail from the Department, and an examination of the wheat grades fixed by it shows that the Government in dealing with Manitoba have followed to the letter the suggestions they asked for and received from the Winnipeg Board of Trade. By the terms of the new Act Port Arthur, and Victoria, B.C., will be points of inspection, while the appointment of all Deputy Inspectors here will be in the power of Capt. Clark. The power of selecting the Inspectors at the different points is still wisely left in the hands of the local Boards of Trade. Altogether, the Act is favorable to Northwestern grain interests, and will doubtless be found to work smoothly. We shall give more of its details in next issue.

Business East.

ONTARIO.

C. J. Starling, contractor, Belleville, is dead.
Robert Hall, liquors, Dunnville, has sold out.

Robt. Waterhouse, hotel, Toronto, has sold out.

Michael Williams, hotel, Hamilton. Reported left.

John McDonald, hotel, London, is out of business.

R. W. Main, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

B. McMahon, hotel, Picton, has compromised at 75c.

Guest & McCormick, saddlers, London, have closed up.

R. Luke Bros. & Co., cabinet, Oshawa, have dissolved.

Weldon Bros., hotel, Fairfield, has gone out of business.

Geo. Aldeman, hotel, Ridgeway, has moved to Roubeau.

W. H. Dainty, dry goods, Sarnia, has moved to Blenheim.

A. W. Bowlby, blacksmith, Wallacetown, is burned out.

Estate of J. M. Bauer, hotel, Hamilton. Business sold.

John Paget, general store, Sunbrige, has assigned in trust.

A. Mowat & Son, clothing, Ottawa, have assigned in trust.

W. J. Wagoner, jeweler, Cornwall, has assigned in trust.

J. F. Mowat, hardware, Durham, has assigned in trust.

J. L. Beaudry, clothing, Ottawa, has assigned in trust.

John Buckley, grocer, Sarnia. Style is now J. & P. Buckley.

H. Matheson, tailor, Toronto, advertises business for sale.

D. M. Potter & Son, foundry, Elora, have assigned in trust.

W. Wharin & Co., jewelers, Toronto, have assigned in trust.

J. Latimer, general store, Priceville, has sold out to Geo. Head.

Jas. Melross, general store, Beeton. Stock advertised for sale.

J. B. Dyatt, general store, Kinloss, has sold out to S. S. Holmes.

D. McLean & Co., general store, Mildmay, Sheriff in possession.

Tobey, Warren & Co., tanners, Collingwood, has been burned out.

John McIntyre, boots and shoes, Seaforth, has assigned in trust.

J. Stanley, general store, Kinburn, has sold out to S. A. Stewart.

Wm. Parr, general store, Cartwright. Stock sold out to James Parr.

Amos & Co., confectioners, etc., Berlin, have sold out to J. H. Gorman.

E. Kilmer, general store, Bobcaygeon, has sold out to W. J. Kilmer.

P. & J. Phelps, hammer manufacturers, Merriton, have assigned in trust.

John Fox, dry goods, etc., Belleville, Stock advertised for sale by auction.

Mrs. A. Piddington, books, Toronto. Stock advertised for sale by auction.

Wm. Rutherford, general store, Millbank, has sold out to W. A. Rutherford.

Wallace & Lake, machine screws, Galt, have dissolved, John Lake continues.

Kirby & Robertson, liquors, etc., Elora, have dissolved. J. J. Kirby continues.

Beckett & McDonald, millinery, Ottawa, have dissolved. Each continues alone.

Perkins, Ince & Co., wholesale grocers. W. Ince, jr., admitted partner. Style same.

T. G. Goulding, general store, Cookville, has sold out and is removing to Innerkip.

J. G. Johnston, general store, Ameliasburgh, is offering to compromise at 65c in the dollar.

Jos. R. Mead & Co., shirt manufacturers, Hamilton, have dissolved. R. Mead continues.

QUEBEC.

Jules Belanger, livery, Montreal, is dead.

St. Henri Carriage Leather Co. Trustee appointed.

Canadian Subscription Co., Montreal, have dissolved.

Dixon, Sons & Elam, agents, etc., Montreal, have dissolved.

Bond & Browne, insurance agents, Montreal, have dissolved.

Michel Roy, furniture, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Fred. Nault, baker, Maisonneuve, has assigned in trust.

Henri Blackburn, baker, Quebec. Bakery damaged by fire.

Chas. Normandin, jr., trader, Longueuil, has assigned in trust.

Plamondon & Co., publishers, Quebec. Bailiff's sale advertised.

Howard & Rinter, general store, Smith's Mills, have dissolved.

T. Michaud & Co., general store, Deschambault, have dissolved.

Louis Laris, livery, etc., Montreal. Going out of livery business.

Alex. McGibbon & Co., grocers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Isaie Bourdeau, general store, St. Michel Archange has assigned in trust.

Drum Manufacturing Co., furniture, Quebec, advertised stock for sale by auction.

J. N. Lemieux, dry goods, St. Hyacinthe. Stock advertised for sale by ste.

Desmarais & Jette, dry goods, Montreal, have dissolved. Edmond Jette continues.

C Fitts & Co., bakers and biscuit manufacturers, Montreal. Bakery damaged by fire.

Kinne & Peavy, American House, Montreal, advertise furniture, etc., for sale by auction.

O. Courtemanche, furniture, Montreal, is giving up business and advertises stock for sale by auction.

A. Lagarde & Co., grocers, Montreal, have dissolved. Alfred Lagarde continues under same style.

NOVA SCOTIA.

G. S. Bishop, confectioner, Annapolis. Damaged by fire.

George H. Leighton, fancy goods, Halifax, has assigned.

G. W. Nelson, general store, New Annapolis, has assigned.

A. H. Riordan, hotel, Annapolis. Damaged by fire—insured.

Kenneth McKenzie, general store, River Dennis, has assigned.

T. A. Hyde & Son, grocers, Dartmouth. T. A. Hyde of this firm is dead.

A. H. Brunning, dry goods, etc., Halifax. Sold out to John W. Wallace.

T. E. Rycer, hotel, Shelburne, has been burned out. Partially insured.

John Fower, general store, Shelburne, has been burned out. Partially insured.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Michael Kenney, general store, Bathurst, is dead.

T. D. Likely, general store, Sussex. Business closed up.

Slipp & Robinson, produce, St. John, have dissolved. J. B. Slipp continues.

Weeks & Powers, printers, St. John, have dissolved. E. A. Powers continues.

L. H. Vaughan & Bros., iron, St. John, have admitted partner. The style now is Vaughan Bros.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

C. E. Robertson, tailor and men's furnishings, Charlottetown, have dissolved. James McLeod withdraws.

Trade Developments.

The elimination of the possibility of a foreign war from the business status of the season, brings us back to the old fundamental conditions existing prior to the war fever. A large part of the advance in the price of grain has of course disappeared with the occasion that called it forth; but there is little danger that this class of values will again go down as low as they have been; at least not until the question of the next crop is definitely settled. It seems to be conceded now that the size of the next wheat crop will be somewhat diminished from that of 1884, but to what extent can only be determined later in the season. As regards the general trade movement among all the standard lines of mercantile commodities, it can only be said that it continues to be of fair volume and ordinarily profitable. Owing to the backwardness of warm weather, the call for summer goods has thus far been limited and slow. Many jobbers are complaining a little on this account. The amount of ready money among the farmers has lately increased, so that collections from the country are now quite satisfactory all around.

It is not thought that any particular boom will characterize the business of the present year, but rather that a steady and even-headed development of trade will be experienced, and that the result of the year's business will be of average dimensions. And, undoubtedly, this will be even better for the country as a whole than any sudden period of nervous and feverish prosperity which would be inevitably followed by an equal period of collapse and depression. Hence the present situation can be called one of healthful soundness rather than of irregular and abnormal growth.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, MAY 5, 1887.

WAR AND TRADE.

As day after day brings news from Europe the impression is strengthened, that a war between Britain and Russia is unavoidable, and even the most unwilling amongst us are gradually being forced to the belief, that the great struggle must soon be entered upon. Already the British House of Commons has without a dissenting voice voted a credit for war purposes which in magnitude has no precedent, and the most peacefully inclined of the British statesmen of the present century, Mr. Gladstone, in his late speech, has practically sounded the first note of the tocsin of war.

Patriots, like soldiers, cannot afford to be philosophers, when their country calls to arms, and their duty is not to reason why, but to respond to the call. Still it is only reasonable to attempt to measure the fearful consequences of the great strife which must shake both Europe and Asia with volcanic force, until the reverberations are felt over our own broad continent.

If as is stated by one reliable war historian, the struggle of thirty years ago between Russia on the one hand and Turkey and her allies on the other cost a million lives, what must be the mortality caused by the threatened struggle now that the facilities for slaughter within the reach of mankind are so much more effective than in the days of the Crimean campaign. The calculation of such a problem should be sufficient to force a shudder upon the most cold blooded arithmetician who ever scratched a figure. And yet there are those who unthinkingly speak of the gain that will arise from the fearful crash to others who are not combatants. It is not an uncommon sight to see in journals, claiming to be enlighteners of mankind, cool statements of the benefits this continent and more particularly the United States will gain in a trade way by an Anglo-Russian conflict, and the tone of many of them indicate, that their authors have in their minds the wish father to the thought. To them gain is gain even if it has to be dragged from among the mangled dead of a hundred sanguinary battle fields, and counted in almost within hearing of the groans of

wounded and dying. Yes, there are those who would drag trade through this sickening heap, if only gain were the result, and it does seem singular that the greatest producer of intercourse between man and man, and the greatest strengthener of the bonds of friendship between them should be thus divested of its very elevating shade, and made to appear only a means of acquiring gain, a field for selfishness to the silencing of every tender chord in humanity.

But after all the heartlessly selfish, who thus calculate upon profits by the slaughter of their fellow men, follow but as shortsighted policy. They are simply eager to grasp present gains no matter what future losses may be entailed thereby. Even taking a purely trade view of such a war as now threatens, there may be temporary gain to this continent from inflated prices while it lasts, and our products are sold on excited grasping markets of western Europe, but there will come a reaction, and just in proportion to the inflation of war times will be the depression which will follow. Such affairs like water find their own level, and like water if forced above that level when they recede they cannot avoid going below it for a time. Some trade philosophers accept it as an axiom, that contraction follows expansion as a natural law, which is as arbitrary in trade as in other spheres. While not indorsing this alleged axiom, we believe it may be taken as a general rule, subject to about the usual exceptions of such rules, and may be relied upon implicitly in reference to war inflation. The misery and wretchedness which it entails will invariably bring about a depressing reaction which will more than counterbalance all the gains of inflation. This may be applied too in the case of profit on this continent through a war in Europe, for in Europe is our controlling market and by its fluctuation our trade prosperity or adversity is measured. Injury to the country where our market is, means injury to ourselves, unless we have sunk to that depth of selfishness as to believe that what injures other people must benefit us. This may be found to work right in other spheres of life, although we doubt if such a principle can be verified under any circumstances, and in trade it is unquestionably rotten to the core. Let, therefore, those who are dependant upon trade here as well as in Europe wish for peace and prosperity everywhere. Without peace

there can be no real trade prosperity, for war and trade are as much enemies as fire and water.

CONFLICTING LEGISLATION.

In a confederation like that of Canada it requires nice judgment to decide what should be the scope of legislation for the central Government, and what should be left in the hands of the local or Provincial Governments. Errors of judgment in this respect often cause serious and tantalizing complications, and it is to be feared that Canada has made more than enough of these during the past ten years, and that the complications in her case will yet prove to be beyond the controlling power of our legislators.

In connection with the land question Canadian statesmen have established the anomaly of controlling the lands of one province from Ottawa, without so much as consulting the wishes of the people of that province in the matter, while all other provinces are allowed the control of their own lands without the interference of the central Government. From such an anomaly complications must arise, for the duty and even the safety and stability of a confederation depends upon its meting out justice alike to all under its control.

But our Ottawa legislators in their desire for centralizing power have gone beyond anomaly in some instances, and landed into the absurd and even ludicrous. It would be difficult to find a more ludicrous piece of legislation than the attempt to regulate the whole liquor traffic of the Dominion by an Act of the Parliament passed at Ottawa. The most advanced nations of the world have long ago concluded that this vexed social question can only be regulated by local authority, and have acted upon the conclusion. If therefore nations of Europe, which comprise in their population only one or two races of people, and are each socially almost a unit in tastes and prejudices, have found it impossible to regulate such a question except by local control, what an absurdity it is for Canada with its five millions of people of mixed races, colors and creeds sprinkled over half of a continent, and with a climate and other conditions as varied as its population, to attempt its regulation from one central point. Yet a little over a year ago such an act was passed at Ottawa, and as might be expected each province has since treated it as a piece of ornamental legislation, and On-

tario has openly put its provisions and penalties at defiance.

But when we reach commercial questions the eccentricities of Canadian legislation, both Dominion and local reach their most dangerous forms. It is the avowed policy of the present Dominion Government to bind as closely together as possible Canadian trade interests, and in its railway and tariff policy it does not scruple at great injustice in the distribution of benefits and burdens to carry out its binding aims. Yet in the question of relationship of debtor and creditor, one which affects trade more than all others, it stands idly by and refuses to take any action. The want of an Act which will compel the equal distribution of the assets of insolvent estates, is at present doing incalculable injury to the credit of commercial Canada in Europe and the United States, and is a dead load for the trade interests in the Dominion to carry; yet the central government at Ottawa, the only one with the power to give relief in the matter resolutely avoids the question, and closes the present session of Parliament without even a promise to take the question up. Here the futility of provincial legislatures attempting the work of the Dominion Parliament is made apparent. Ontario has its Creditor's Relief Act, and a similar one is called for in Manitoba. The Council of the Northwest Territories have put debtors practically beyond the reach of their creditors, and our hopeful Manitoba Legislature have passed an Exemption Act, which makes it optional to a debtor whether he pays his debts or not, for by its provisions he must be a man of considerable loose means before he can be forced.

Altogether there is being woven a sweet network of local legislation in the provinces and territories, the effect of which will be to set the trading communities of the different provinces at sixes and sevens, and inaugurate a system of grab for the local creditor to the loss of the distant one, where the broad limits of exemption do not reach. And yet all this local legislation is not framed and put in force for debt evasion purposes, some of it being framed with the very best intentions. But it all goes to prove how useless it is for a local government to attempt to grapple with the great question of the relationship of debtor and creditor. The best that can be accomplished is to afford a little local relief, and this must in most

cases be secured at the expense of the distant creditor. It is the work of the Dominion Government beyond question, and until it is undertaken by the one in power the charge of legislative indolence lies at their door. If the one now in power would carry out its own avowed policy commercial Canada would not now be in the helpless position it is in, or be compelled to go round to local legislatures and beg of them to do some patching up which can only at best be a miserable substitute for the great work which is required and should be undertaken at Ottawa. The neglect of this work furnishes another strong argument to those who assert that Canada with the great country under its control is like the little boy with his father's boots, the inside of which his little feet and legs could wander around, but to walk with them was a matter impossible.

SENSATIONAL WAR NEWS.

A small item in the last issue of THE COMMERCIAL regarding clothes-line telegrams has evidently seriously annoyed our local contemporary, the Sun, and worked our other evening contemporary, the Times, into a foaming rage. That an item of less than twenty lines should have caused such a fuss is *prima facie* evidence that it has struck a tender spot or two somewhere.

We shall first turn our attention to the Sun and its statement about our small article. That journal has as yet failed to show that any press dispatch, direct from the front reached Winnipeg during the time we specified, but we admit that it received a dispatch (and not a regular press dispatch, as is admitted in its own columns,) from Clarke's Crossing, which it published, as did the Times, in a Sunday edition. If we are to admit that the garbage flying from Clarke's Crossing was news from the front, there would be some argument in what the Sun has said, but for several days after the fight at Fish Creek, Clarke's Crossing was practically as far severed from the front and scene of action as Portage la Prairie and Brandon, and the messages received during these several days, and particularly the one on the strength of which the Sun and Times published a Sunday edition, were of such an unreliable nature, when they referred to anything at the front, as to provoke only a smile of incredulity from those who read them in print. We

regret that the Sun's enterprise (of which it has a commendable share) should for once have got ahead of its good judgment, for notwithstanding its talk about sleeping sentinels, the Free Press would not publish a Sunday edition on the strength of the Clarke's Crossing telegram referred to, although a force of its employees were on hand all day to do so if necessary, and the fact that said telegram has since been shown to contain unmitigated hosh, shows the good judgment of its managers.

But a word or two with our friend the Times, which seems to have entrusted the management of its case with THE COMMERCIAL to its fighting or sporting editor, and that worthy has managed to mix the war interests of his journal with the late McKeown slugging match at Neche, the straight tip regarding which he no doubt possessed at the time of writing his challenge headed "Put up or shut up". But this cuttle fish policy of stirring up the mud to blind onlookers is far from reaching desired results, and a fixed up stirring of conditions in a so-called challenge, not one of which condition calls in question the statements made in our last issue, have not raised dust enough to cover up the retreat of the Times from the pit of public execration in which it now wallows. A journal which manufactured out of printer's ink a huge battle in Egypt, slaying the followers of Arabi Pasha in thousands, and capturing fortifications with pure editorial gas, finds no difficulty in transferring its field of operations to the Canadian Northwest, except that the few who trouble themselves to read its rubbish, are better able to judge of its absurdity on matters nearer home. The defeat of our brave troops at Fish Creek, which it manufactured for its edition of April 25th, and detailed with an apparent malicious satisfaction, which showed that the wish was father to the thought, like most others of its undertakings, has since turned out to be a piece of unpleasant romance, and in fact so has nine-tenths of the rubbish it has dished up of late as telegraphic news from the front. We notice, however, that the Times has adopted two new headings since our last issue, one "From Clarke's Crossing" and the other "Learned in the city" which subtracted from its former alleged telegraphic reports, will save its readers from a pile of former tortures, and perhaps save the reputation of their war correspondent by making him responsible for a little less of the trash which never passes through his hands. There is hope even the Times

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The greatest sinner may return."

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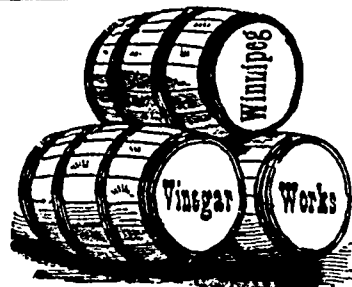
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EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

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Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

Monetary affairs in the city have been in rather a slow state during the past week, even in connection with commercial business, which is usually active about the opening of a month. There has been a feeling of indecision on the part of discounters, and an unwillingness to increase their volumes of paper in discount. In this they have been carrying out the tendency which has been felt in connection with every branch of trade. Besides, the curtailing of sales has lessened the necessity for discounting to an appreciable extent, and this, added to the fact that there has been no movement in grain circles, and no call for funds has caused a marked falling-off in the demand for funds for regular business. The banks are in no way responsible for this falling-off, as it has taken in the only field in which they wish to extend their business operations. Yesterday was the 4th, but it was rather a quiet one, the aggregate of paper falling due not being enough to cause any flurry. There was quite a little part-renewing and other financial patching-up going on, but so far as we have yet learned there have been very few irregularities. Rates of discount are unchanged, and are: First-class paper, 8 per cent.; ordinary, 9 to 10; promiscuous and one-name, 10 to 12. Loans on real estate mortgage have not been much in demand, and like every other branch of business money loaning is suffering from the unsettled state of affairs. Funds are in no way scarce for such purposes, but there seems to be a very limited call for them at present. The fact that farmers are so busy seeding as to be unable to attend to business in town, accounts to some extent for the quiet feeling, and as soon as these operations are over, improvement is looked for. Rates of interest are unchanged, ranging from 8 to 10 per cent.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been another quiet one in city wholesale circles generally, although there have been a few reports of activity which stand out in contrast to the general feeling expressed. In almost all lines of season goods matters have been almost at a standstill, the exceptions being in a few fancy lines which have brightened up a little under the influence of good weather and a higher temperature. Generally the spring trade is reported past, and that irregular business which usually continues up to the beginning of early summer has not commenced yet, and is not expected to amount to much this year, owing to the unsettled state of the country. With few exceptions houses in these lines of goods report April sales quite a little short of those of last year, instead of being better as was confidently expected before the rebellion broke out. In building supplies and lines dependent upon out-door contracting there has been a little improvement since our last report, but this is mainly due to the return of bright, dry weather, and there is but slim promise of the season being an active one throughout. In provisions and other lines of every day consumption there is still considerable stir, but these are the lines most benefitted by the demand

from military sources, and that adds greatly to their volume of sales. The reports on collections is not a very bright one, and with some houses is quite discouraging in its tone. With most houses the quantity of payments falling due has been too light to base a reliable report upon, but the good reports from others are few and far between, so that the report, altogether, is anything but an encouraging one.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Country agencies have not been making many demands during the past week, and the principal call has been for wagons, quite a few of which have gone for military transport service. In regular spring machinery the business done has been small for this time of the year, and there is no effort being put forth by dealers to push matters. Collections are down to a very low ebb, and complaints on this head are numerous. Of course seeding causes a quietness in this trade, but at present it is even quieter than would be looked for, and collections are much slower than was calculated on.

HATS AND SHOES.

Like other lines of season goods the spring trade is over in this branch, and the only business done during the past week was a light scattered sorting trade. Although this branch has been reasonably active all spring houses complain that the business to the end of April shows a shortage of last year, and it is not likely that in the present disturbed state of affairs the sorting trade from this onward will improve the comparison.

CLOTHING.

The report from this trade is not one of activity, although there has been a few calls for sorts during the week at some houses. Other report sales almost nil. The feeling has been decidedly quiet on the whole so far as sales are concerned, and there has not been a sufficient volume of cash returns falling due to furnish a reliable report about collections.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

From this trade we have report of a moderate and steady business in staple goods during the week, but with very little call for fancy lines. Although the unsettled state of affairs is felt adversely, matters are in a more active state than could be expected under the circumstances. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

There are no complaints heard from this branch, and the business of the week has shown a fair share of activity. The military operations have proved rather a help to this trade, and have more than made up for the business lost through the unsettled feeling prevalent in far-western points. Collections are reported fairly free.

DRY GOODS.

It would be difficult to find a period when this staple trade was so quiet as it has been during the past week. Some houses report literally nothing doing, while others state that sales have been limited to a few sorting orders. The report for the month of April shows quite a falling-off when compared with the same month of last year, but this is in a great measure due to the desire on the part of whole-

salers to do as little business as possible, while the trouble out west lasts. There is no denying the fact that there is not the activity which should be at this time of the year. Collections are reported slow and rather unsatisfactory.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

During the week there has been more activity in this branch than might be expected considering the general state of trade. Still, there has been no rush of any kind, and the business doing does not come with the even free flow which it should come with at this time. Collections are reported rather slow.

FISH.

Fresh fish are not to be had now, except a few white fish still held in refrigerators. Jack fish are not to be had in wholesale quantities. Small lots of frozen white sell at 5½ to 6c. There has been a fair business done during the week in salt and smoked fish, but there are no changes in prices to report. Quotations are as follows: Smoked white fish 8c per lb; Scotch herring 35c per 7 lb box; Labrador herring \$1.50 per can of 100 fish; Findon haddocks 2c per lb. Salt fish—labrador herring per half barrel \$6; round herring \$4.25; salmon \$10; shad \$10; whitefish \$4.60.

FRUIT.

The business of the week has been demoralized a little, owing to changes in the two leading houses in the trade, one having changed proprietors, and the other premises. There are no novelties in fresh fruits, and no material changes in prices to note. Quotations are: apples, \$5.50 to \$6.50 with \$7.50 for fancy stand. Bananas \$4 to \$5 a bunch. Oranges, \$5 to 5.50. Grapes and tomatoes out of the market for the present. Coconuts \$10 per 100. Other nuts, raisins and figs unchanged.

FUEL.

Wood is more plentiful than it was earlier in the month and prices are easier owing, no doubt to the unusually light demand. Poplar, in round lots, is quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50, and tamarac at \$4 to \$4.50. Coal has been selling very slowly at former quotations. Prices delivered being: anthracite, \$12; bituminous, \$9 to \$10.50; Saskatchewan, \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

The troubled state of affairs out west has played havoc with the wholesale trade, which during the past week has been limited to a few small orders from points near to Winnipeg. No improvement is looked for until affairs reach a settled state.

GROCERIES.

This staple trade has had less cause than any other for complaint since the Saskatchewan outbreak. The country now cut-off has caused some loss to our wholesalers, but the presence of so many troops and importations connected with the military has made a demand fully equal to the business lost. The only drawback is that it is not one that will last. There are no changes in prices of staple goods. Quotations are: Sugar, 6½ to 7c for yellows; granulated, 8 to 8½c; Paris lumps, 10c; coffees, Rio 14 to 16c; Mochas, 31 to 34c. Teas, season 1884-5, Moyunc gunpowder, 30 to 75c; pan-fired Japans, 26 to 50c; basket-fired 26 to 40c; Congous, 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There has been a better feeling in this trade since our last report, especially in connection with heavy lines. The rush for firearms and such like goods is over, but there has been a fair business in general light hardware, and this, with the improvement in heavies, makes matters a little better on the whole than stated in our last report. There is still wide scope for improvement. Prices of staple goods have not changed and are: Tin-plates, I. C., 14x20, \$5.50 to 6; 20 x 28, \$11.50 to 12; Canada plates, \$3.80 to 4; sheet-iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to 5.25 per 100 lb; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb; galvanized iron, 28 gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb, according to quality; bar iron, \$2.50 to 3 per 100 lb; cut nails, \$3.40 to 3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Business has been gradually falling-off in this trade, and last week was rather quiet. The country has not been making the demands expected from it, and the city trade has also been rather slow. There are no changes in prices to note and quotations are as follows: Spanish sole, 33c to 37c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85c to 90c; slaughter kip, 65c to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33c to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

As the season advances disappointments become more numerous in this trade, and it is very probable, that many contracts contemplated early in the season will not be carried out this summer, and some will not be touched until the whole western troubles are settled. The business now being done is of a scattered character, and promises to be any but a prosperous one this season.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The return of bright weather brought a livelier feeling in this trade, but still there has been no activity like what should be at this time. So far wholesalers are disappointed with the season's sales. There are no changes to report in prices, and quotations are: Linseed oil raw, 70c per gal.; boiled, 73c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.20 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 45c; fine qualities, 55c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.00; No. 2, \$6.50 Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

This trade is still kept active with the demand for military supplies, while there has been a moderately good general business done during the week. The spring, so far has been a very active one in this branch.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

While there has been a falling-off in the demand from some points in the west, there has been an increase at others, and the city business has improved a little during the week. Alto-

gether, matters are better than stated in our last report, but business cannot be called really active as yet.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Business has been moving in a steady but not very active manner in this trade during the past week, while collections are reported moderately free. Prices of domestic goods are unchanged, and are:--Gooderham & Wort's in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year-old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, \$7.50; flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The movement of wheat during the past week has been literally nothing, there being no receipts in the city from local sources, and as yet stocks held in the country have not begun to move into the city, mills having at hand a sufficiency to keep them running for some weeks. All the mills are running full time, however, and the stocks of wheat are rapidly coming down. Shipping of flour to eastern markets has at last fairly commenced, and over twenty cars have been sent in during the week. In oats the business done has been small outside of what has been called for as military supplies, but the fancy prices are still maintained, and are likely to be kept up unless importations from the Dakota side of the boundary line are brought in. In provisions there has been a liberal business done, especially in meats, which have been liberally called for both for military and regular business. In dairy products there has been considerable activity, but the receipts from the country have been steadily increasing, and stocks in the city are still heavy. Altogether, the provision trade has been in an active state, although a considerable portion of the activity is due to an irregular demand.

WHEAT.

An actual purchase of wheat has hardly been heard of in the city since our last report, and farmers are all too busy seeding to appear in our street market. Prices are purely nominal and the following quotations are about what the different grades would bring. No. 1 hard, 75c; No. 2, 70c; No. 1 regular, 70c; No. 2, 64c; No. 3, 58c; rejected 45 to 52c.

OATS.

The fancy prices caused by the military demand are still held to, although buyers are beginning to hold off for concessions. Car lots are held at 60 to 62c, but very few sales are reported.

BARLEY.

This grain is still out of the market, and not much more is expected to come forward before the crop of 1885 is available.

FLOUR.

The local demand has been fairly active, while shipping to eastern markets is now in full swing. All mills are now running day and night. There are no changes in prices to report, quotations being: Patents, \$2.70; strong bakers, \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.90; superfine \$1.40 to \$1.50.

BEAN AND SHORTS.

Although mills are making a heavy output at present, all is wanted as soon as produced

Prices remain steady. Bran, \$11 a ton, shorts \$13.

POTATOES.

There has been a steady upward tendency in prices all week, which is expected to continue until seeding is over and receipts begin to arrive again. Car lots have sold at 48 to 50c, but near the close of the week 52c was asked.

EGGS.

The threatened glut of ten days ago has disappeared and receipts have fallen off greatly during the past week. On Monday 15c was the steady quotation, and by Wednesday 16c was reached. Later, dealers were asking 17c. None but fresh lots are in the market, and the demand is quite equal to the supply.

CHEESE.

No new is yet to be had, and old is now very scarce. Small lots sold during the week at 14 to 15c.

BUTTER.

Choice lots of fresh rolls and prime dairy are still in good demand, and have held steady in price during the week, but mediums are still slow in sale, and inferior lots are not so much as asked for. Gilt-edge fresh rolls have sold at 22c, and prime to choice at 20 to 21c. Choice dairy has gone at 19 to 20c, and medium to good at 14 to 18c.

BACON.

There has been moderate activity during the week, and prices have been steady. Dry salt has sold at 9½ to 10½c; rolls, 13 to 14c; best fat, 13 to 14c.

HAMS.

Smoked have been in fair demand all week, and have been quoted steadily at 13½ to 14c.

MESS PORK.

Only small lots have been selling, and these have gone at \$19 to \$19.50.

MESS BEEF.

A few barrels have changed hands during the week at \$17.

LARD.

There has been very little demand during the week, but prices have held unchanged, 50c pails being quoted at \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Receipts have been nil, and prices are nominal \$3 to \$3.50 being the range of quotation.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The past week has not been an active one, no change for the reason that buyers were afraid to go in heavily, while holders were well satisfied to keep their wheat rather than shade the prices they had set. Nearly all trading was in sample grain. Receipts were quite large and shipments heavier than the previous week. The market fluctuated within a small range until to-day, when an advance of 2 cents was made on all grades and the market closed very firm. The bear element is very quiet, but there is occasionally heard talk about 80 cent wheat in July. Present indications are that the dollar mark will soon be reached.

Seeding is progressing well, though a heavy fall of wet snow, Monday, caused some delay south of here. In northern Minnesota and nearly all of Dakota, however, the moisture was much needed and the warm sun sent the snow into the ground so rapidly that it acted as a fertilizer instead of chilling the soil. No evidence has yet been presented to indicate that there will not be 10 per cent decrease in the acreage in the Minneapolis wheat belt. In southern Minnesota and Dakota warm rain

have brought the wheat up and travelers report the roads lined with fields of green.

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

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard..	95	92½	95	1.04
" 2 ..	93	90	93	99½
" 1 ..	89	87½	89	94
" 2 ..	86	83	86	90

Futures were less active than for some weeks, but closed strong, with No. 1 hard, May at 95½ and June 97½. Coarse grains have been firm and closed higher, No. 2 oats at 37 to 38c, an advance of 8c for the week. Nebraska corn closed 3c higher, at 46 to 48c.

MILLSTUFF has been rather quiet and easy, owing to heavy production, bulk bran closing at 9.25 to 9.50 and shorts at \$9.75 to 10.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—While it cannot be said that the flour market is booming, trade is in a very satisfactory condition and millers generally report that sales are keeping well up with production. Patents go slowest and some report sales as extremely dull. Straights move more freely, while bakers' sell well and low grades are in active demand, with rather restricted supplies. The export demand has been brisker than usual the past two days and the larger exporters report very good offers by cable yesterday, so that the prospects for heavier transactions seem good. Prices hold very steady and the general tone of the market may be pronounced firm.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5.25 to 5.75; rights, \$5 to 5.40; first bakers', \$4.25 to 4.75; second bakers', \$3.75 to 4.25; best low grades, \$3.00 to 2.50 in bags; red dog, \$1.75 to 1.95 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as noted. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb net, 25c for 93lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

The mills are moving steadily at fair capacity, though not unduly crowding matters. The run of the week was a strong one, and the output was up to a point only exceeded at the busiest time of the last fall. Out of the twenty-two mills in the city, ten showed an increase in output, and eight a decrease; there being among the former many of the larger mills. The flour production of the week (ending Saturday) was 142,836 bush—averaging 23,806 bush daily for the six days—against 132,200 bush the preceding week and 103,375 bush the corresponding time in 1901. On Wednesday twenty-one of the mills were in operation, running with a strong feed, and it is quite probable that they will do as well in output as last week. For several days the least inconvenience has been experienced in the wheat grinding "tough," and they are turning out a large amount of flour. The market has shown fair improvement during the week, but not so much in advanced quotations as in the disposition on the part of home and foreign buyers to take hold. They can not be said to be buying so freely as yet, as all are waiting for the outcome of the European entanglement.

Notwithstanding this feeling of suspense nearly all buyers are taking some goods evidently thinking that if war is declared the advance will be much greater than the decline if peace be maintained.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Apr. 28	Apr. 21	Apr. 14
Wheat, bush ..	559,600	691,600	547,500
Flour, bbls ..	125	265	275
Millstuff, tons ..	—	36	24

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Apr. 28	Apr. 21	Apr. 14
Wheat, bus ..	\$2,600	57,200	79,500
Flour, bbls ..	145,488	130,884	133,838
Millstuff, tons ..	3,456	4,251	3,606

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.	
	Apr 27.	April 20.
No 1 hard ..	1,309,126	1,239,891
No. 2 hard ..	130,272	91,259
No. 1 ..	1,382,892	1,520,733
No. 2 ..	238,454	247,791
No. 3 ..	17,420	
Rejected ..	11,883	11,319
Special bins ..	521,927	532,361
Total ..	3,584,974	3,643,354

	ST. PAUL.		
	April. 28	April. 22	April. 15
In elevators, bush ..	916,500	910,000	953,400

	DULUTH.		
	April. 27	April. 20	April. 13
In store, bush ..	6,434,346	6,380,908	6,387,894

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.
The market during the past week has been once more of an irresolute nature, the news from Europe being of a character not to warrant any decided move in prices. Although trading was active almost every day there was an undecided tone about it which prevented any lasting movement in any direction. Thursday was slightly exceptional in this respect, the advance in prices during a portion of the day being very marked, but the closing showed a reaction. Another matter which had the effect of taking the keenness out of business was the removal of the Board to their new quarters, the formal dedication of the magnificent new structure now occupied taking place on Wednesday, and the ceremony of dedication was altogether a social affair, and was joined in by a large concourse of visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada. As might be expected, during the three days of the week business was materially interfered with owing to the numerous visitors from the country taking up a good share of the attention of brokers. Through all this time of holiday feeling the war character of the market was maintained, and the fluctuations which took place were dictated by the news from Europe. The pacific rumors

of Saturday had a rather depressing effect upon prices, but the decline was not very material, and like other fluctuations of the week had an undecided tone about it. This week the novelty of the new quarters will be worn off and closer attention to business will be given by operators.

On Monday the wheat market opened with a little more activity, but the feeling was unsettled. During the day a slight advance took place. This eased-off and prices finally closed lower than on Saturday. The receipts were larger. A fair speculative business was done in corn. Oats and produce were quiet but firm. Closing quotations were as follows:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn ..	47½	47½
Oats ..	34½	35½
Pork ..	11.75	11.75
Lard ..	6.87½	6.87½

On Tuesday the wheat market opened very quiet, trading being quite neglected, owing to many visitors from abroad, and any business transacted was of a holiday character. The feeling, however, was rather firm, and a slight advance took place and closed with some improvement on yesterday's figures. Receipts were 150 cars. Corn and oats were quiet. Pork steady. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.88½	\$0.89½
Corn ..	47½	47½
Oats ..	36	36
Pork ..	11.75	11.75
Lard ..	6.87½	6.87½

There was no session of the Board on Wednesday owing to the dedication of the new Board of Trade building.

On Thursday the wheat market opened active and decidedly strong. Further exciting war news from abroad and strong home markets helped to develop the firmness. Shorts took alarm and covered freely. During the day a heavy advance in prices took place. This, however, eased-off later on, but closed quite steady. Receipts were 115 cars. Corn, in sympathy with wheat, was active and firm. Oats showed some improvement. Pork dull and weak. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.91½	\$0.91½
Corn ..	48½	48½
Oats ..	36½	36½
Pork ..	11.65	11.65
Lard ..	6.85	6.85

On Friday the wheat market opened quiet and weak. Rumors of a peaceful settlement of affairs abroad had a depressing effect on trade, and prices fell off. Receipts were 119 cars. Corn and oats weak. Pork moderate. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat ..	\$0.89½	\$0.62½
Corn ..	49	48½
Oats ..	36½	36½
Pork ..	11.42½	11.57½
Lard ..	5.70	5.85

On Saturday the wheat market opened decidedly weak. During the day a sharp recovery

took place, and prices improved closing steady. Corn strong. Oats and pork quiet. Closing quotations were:

	May.	June.
Wheat	\$0.89½	\$0.91½
Corn	49½	48½
Oats	36½	36½
Pork	11.52½	11.67½
Lard	5.80	5.92½

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The stock market during the past week has lost considerable of the buoyancy it had during the week previous, and in some bank stocks there has been a very rapid decline while, with only one or two exceptions, quotations have had a lower range. The buoyancy of two weeks ago is attributed by some to a tendency to concentrate funds owing to the troubled state of affairs in the Northwest and in Europe, but by others it is looked upon as only a little hectic rush. Anyhow the gain secured in the middle weeks of April, was almost entirely lost during the closing one. Closing bids on Wednesdays, April 22nd and April 29th, which we append, give an idea of the tone the market has taken.

	Apr. 22.	Apr. 29.
Montreal	201½	197
	196½	192½
Ontario	109	—
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	183½	181½
Merchants'	113½	112
Commerce	122½	121
Imperial	122½	122
Federal	45½	46½
Dominion	186½	185½
Standard	112½	112
Hamilton	121½	121
Northwest Land	36½	35½

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market during the past week has been in a rather excited state, although the volume of business done has been light for this time of year. Holders of wheat had early in the week made up their minds that an Anglo-Russian war was about to be declared, and shot their prices up accordingly, some holding to the belief that the conventional \$1 a bushel would be reached inside of a week for No. 1 Spring and No. 2 Fall. On the other hand buyers were unwilling to take hold at these fancy figures, and persistently held off until near the end of the week, when they were rewarded by the setting in of a decidedly easier feeling in prices. In oats the feeling was also firm, but savored more of a steady upward tendency, and any advance secured was maintained. Altogether, the grain market was upward in its tendency, and any decline near the close of the week is not likely to prove lasting. In provisions the feeling was by no means so active, nor prices so firm. The business in dairy products has been confined almost entirely to the local demand, and that only fairly active, while shipping lots of meats have been very little called for. In a few out of the ordinary lines there has been some activity, but altogether the general trade has been disposed to be quiet.

WHEAT.

Early in the week No. 1 Spring and No. 2 Fall were held at 98c, and No. 2 Spring and 3 Fall sold at 95c. Later there was an easier feeling, and by the close of the week No. 2 Fall could be bought at 96c, and No. 1 Spring at the same figure, while lower grades were correspondingly easier.

OATS.

Prices have been going steadily upwards, and

all offerings have been freely taken even at the advanced figures. Car lots of good mixed have sold at 41½ to 42c, and white up to 43c.

BARLEY.

This grain has been steady and firm, with higher grades not too plentiful. No. 1 was scarce and nominal at 72c; No. 2 sold at 66 to 67c; No. 3 Extra at 63c; and No. 3 at 56 to 57c.

RYE

Prices were nominal at 70 to 71c, and little trading reported.

PEAS.

A few car lot sales were reported of No. 2 at 71c, but the demand has been very light.

POTATOES.

There has been a further downward tendency during the week, and car lots were freely offered at 35c, only a few sales being made at that.

EGGS.

Receipts have been very heavy, and the demand steady and active. Prices eased down however, and sales of round lots were made at 12c.

BUTTER.

There has been scarcely any demand for shipping lots, and the receipts of fresh rolls have filled a large share of the local demand. These have sold at 12 to 14c with 15c for gilt edge. Prime dairy in tubs sold at 15 to 16c, while mediums were slow sale at 8 to 9c. Inferior was unsaleable.

CHEESE.

Inferior lots have sold down to 9c. Medium was wanted in small lots at 11c, and prime at 11½ to 12c.

PORK.

Very little business doing. Sales all of small lots and few in number. Prices ranged \$15.50 to \$16.

BACON.

There has been almost no call for car lots, and tons were also few in number. Long Clear sold at 8c in round lots, and Cumberland at 7½c. Rolls were rather free in sale at 9½ to 10c.

HAMS.

There has been a moderate demand for small lots of smoked, which have sold at 11 to 11½c, with 12c asked for some fancy lots. Green were held at 10c.

LARD.

A dull feeling all week. Tierces were held at 9c, and tinnets and pails ranged from 9½ to 10c.

APPLES.

The season is now about over, and last week's offerings were confined to a few small lots. Fair to good sold at \$1.50 to \$2; and good to choice from \$2.25 to \$3.

POULTRY.

Spring chickens have made their appearance on the market, and sold at 55 to 60c a pair. Fowl sold at 75 to 90c. No geese, ducks, or turkeys were offered.

Commercial Summary.

The warm weather of the past few days has encouraged retailers at the east to make renewed purchases. This they have been doing to a moderate extent, the buying being on small orders. At the west, farmers generally being busy with spring work, country dealers have had less incentive to go into the market. Telegrams to *Breadstreet's* present this view of the situation, although, as it is also noted, there has been a better feeling in trade circles, based on the improvement of the weather and

it must be confessed, on a widespread notion that war is inevitable and that it will stimulate business in the United States. There is no better outlook in industrial lines. The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are preparing to oppose the intended reduction of 10 per cent. in wages on June 1. The success of several lodges owing to minor revolutions in industrial processes and a resulting division of interests among metal workers, may break the aggregate strength of the Association, but will not weaken the front of organized labor, as the bodies (the United Nailers and others) have made their appearance. While the Philadelphia carpet weavers' strike has ended in a compromise the employers having succeeded in bringing out the influence of the Knights of Labor from the mills, a significant fact. With their return to work of the carpet weavers comes the announcement of a demand for an advance in wages of 10c. per ton by the Georgia Coal (Md.) coal miners. The number of strikes in leading industrial lines continues to form a large aggregate. The western Pennsylvania railroad-pit miners have given in, returning to work at 2½c. per bushel. The volume of merchandise moving, as per current reports continues about as last week. Leading freight line officials announce that the total weight of freight moved since January 1st, both east and west, is not as heavy as in a like portion of 1884. Our special advices from the northwest stated that had the war news come a fortnight earlier the spring wheat acreage would have exceeded that of 1884. Under the circumstances it is notably larger than it would have been had there been no prospect of war abroad. The present outlook is for a slightly decreased area. A special report from Iowa reports some damage to the wheat crop. In the central western and western states, where the winter-wheat crop is reported so largely short, the continued warm weather has threatened vitality in the plant in fields where the loss has been supposed to be almost total. It is possible, therefore, that the damage to winter wheat, great as it is, may be overstated. The speculative market for breadstuffs has been stronger and prices higher. Wheat closed (No. 2 red) at 100½c. last night, against 96½c. a week ago. Exports have been checked by the demand. Indian corn has been in better demand and has been quite strong, closing at 55½c. against 52½c. a week ago. Hog prices have been dull and neglected. Mess pork \$13, against \$13, and refined lard 7.45c, compared with 7.45c. last Friday night. Receipts of hogs west have been heavy, but light weight. Petroleum continues in demand. Professionals possess the market as scalping is the only recreation. Exporting light. The war news depressed cotton, touching their lowest point on Friday. Middling uplands closed at 10½c. last night, against 11c. a week ago. Spring weather has stimulated buying by eastern retail dry goods merchants, which causes jobbers to report somewhat better business. Commission houses have not felt the gain. Takings are said to be for immediate wants only. The demand for prints south and west is most conspicuous. Dealers in wool, anticipating the effect of

clip, are inclined to dispose of their stocks freely. Prices are, therefore, rather in buyers' favor. Sales have been free to manufacturers. There has been little of interest to report. The distribution of coffee and tea has been disappointing, and prices are lower. Sugar is firm under the influence of the export demand. Dairy products are dull. There were 198 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 96 in the preceding week, and with 164, 186 and 86 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 4 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada's '21, an increase of 2.

Carpet Lining.

A new style of paper for carpet lining which is said to be more elastic, and better adapted for the purpose than any similar article heretofore produced, is made with a continuous series of alternate concentric undulations, either arranged in line both vertically and horizontally, or staggering, the individual group of circles being separate and distinct from its adjacent groups and the space produced at or near the intersections of the circles filled with either rectangular or triangular bosses or projections, the traverse section of the paper being a series of undulation or wave having their apex at regular intervals.

In producing this paper a series of embossing rolls are arranged at a desirable station in the series of drying cylinders, preferably, however placed immediately next to and succeeding the thirteenth cylinder, when the paper is in such moist state as to readily conform to the embossing rolls, and yet already sufficiently coherent to allow its passage through the rolls and then over the drying cylinders in the usual manner. It is evident that this paper may be produced in either plain sheets or lined, at the option of the manufacturer, configuration of the undulations being such as not in any way to interfere with the lining, if thought desirable.

In place of concentric rings, alternating as described, helical, elliptical, oval, or other analogous scroll-like groups of undulations may be substituted for the concentric annular alternating projections and depressions. It is claimed that, owing to the peculiar configuration of the undulations, there is no possibility of the paper curling up or folding in any direction, the undulations being nowhere in a straight line, thereby securing a paper much better adapted for its designated purpose than where the flutes run parallel in straight lines or in the same direction.—*The Paper Trade Journal.*

The Indian Problem.

Canada now finds herself face to face with an Indian problem such as has not hitherto given her much concern. The immense herds of that animal so needful to the subsistence of the Indian, the bison, which roamed over the plains of Northwestern America, have disappeared, and no new and adequate source of food supply for the Indians has taken their place. A few years ago Father Lacombe, Mr. (now Senator) Schultz, Mr. Donald A. Smith, and a few

others insisted upon the necessity of protecting the bison and preventing its extinction. The Indians expressed themselves favorable to a policy of protection, which they were constantly violating by selecting for destruction the female bison in preference to the male, on account of the superiority of the meat and the fur which it yielded, and by killing in the summer as well as in the winter. They wanted a law to protect themselves against themselves, the real meaning of which in such cases generally is that each man wanted restraint put upon his neighbor, while he himself would take the chances and profit of irregular slaughter. No one appears to have outlined a system of protection which would have answered the purpose. All experience was against the idea of the successful protection of the buffalo; everywhere that animal had disappeared before the white man, and now here too, the same thing has happened. It is not at all certain that the suggestions which were made for the preservation of the bison were capable of being carried into effect. According to Mr. Donald A. Smith "the slaughter and disappearance of the buffalo were owing in a large measure to the inducements held out to American traders;" but the exclusion of these traders, once the monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company was broken, would have been impossible, and if they could have excluded others would have taken their place in supplying the demand for bison robes which had sprung up in the United States. The same result would have come, though perhaps not quite so soon. That the buffalo can again be propagated where it has practically disappeared is out of the question. As a resource for the Indian it is as extinct as the dodo. The world does not move backwards, and for better or for worse the vast spaces of the Northwest over which till recently the bison ranged in countless herds will know it no more.

We quite agree with Dr. Schultz that the extermination of the bison forms "an epoch in Indian affairs, and brings us face to face with an important phase of the Indian question." Dr. Schultz thinks it is for the white man to determine the fate of the Indian; to turn him into a farmer or let him become a pauper and a scourge; to wean him from the chase and induce him to take to the cultivation of the soil. This advice would point to the true policy, if it were capable of being carried into effect. We have not, we confess, looking to the whole history of the human race, the same confidence that Dr. Schultz feels that the hunter can at once be transformed into a farmer. The achievement is one which has never at any time, or in any part of the globe been accomplished on a large scale. There has always and everywhere been an interval, generally not short, between the savage state and that in which man learnt to live by tilling the soil. Can we force the change rapidly by artificial means? Something may be done in this way with small selected bands, but with the mass of the Indians success must be very problematical. "I know," says Dr. Schultz, "that the Americans, after immense appropriations of money, have come to the conclusion that this is impossible, but," he adds, "I am proud to say that we have a direct contradiction of their proposition in the numer-

ous settlements about our missions, where the Indian nature has been so far changed as to make him in point of industry, of truthfulness and of obedience to laws, the equal, if not the superior of the average white man." These are selected cases, and they do not, we fear, teach us much about what can be done with the Indian tribes as a whole, and it is as a whole that their future must be regarded. The hope of Dr. Schultz does not correspond to the long series of facts deduced from experience during the last three centuries. The Abbe Ferland in his *Cours d' Histoire du Canada*, writing of the year 1667, says: "Colbert in his despatches reiterated the orders given by the King to civilize the Indians resident in the colony and accustom them to the French modes of life and manners. Attempts, which had several times been made, had already proved that the Indians could not be drawn from their habits of complete independence, nor have the European character impressed upon them; however, a new attempt was resolved upon. Bishop Petrie and the Jesuits brought into their seminaries young Indians for the purpose of bringing them up with French children. But once more success failed to respond to the hopes that had been formed in France." This writer, who was thoroughly acquainted with all those attempts during the French Dominion, repeatedly makes the same statement. But after all this Dr. Schultz is not discouraged. "He desires that the most ample provision be made for the education of Indian children in our language," which is, we fear, a remote if not an impossible achievement. At the time of the discovery of Canada, some of the hunter-Indian tribes grew a little Indian corn and a few other vegetables; but this is a very different thing from living by the cultivation of the soil. When Canada was discovered, the Indians were about as far advanced in the cultivation of the soil as to-day; during three centuries and a half they have made no progress worth mentioning; and it would be strange, indeed, if they can now, in a day, give up the occupation of hunting and make a livelihood as cultivators of the soil.

But we have not abandoned in despair the hope, or give up the attempt to teach the Indian to live the life of civilized men. Whether the attempt is made under the best conditions, or even under conditions of possible success, is a question. Some Indians complain that they have to take the place of cattle and draw their own ploughs; and when this happens discouragement and failure are inevitable.—*Monetary Times.*

Oil Exports.

While the exports of refined petroleum show no increase during the year 1884 over the exports of 1883, the shipments of crude increased fully thirty per cent. During the eight months ended February 25, as compared with the corresponding eight months of last year, there was a small increase in our exports in refined oil, while the exports of crude oil show an increase of over 20 per cent. This change is largely due to the unsatisfactory quality of some of the illuminating oil that has been shipped abroad and which had given refiners abroad an opportunity to market their productions at a good

profit. The stock of American refined in Europe on the 13th ult. was fully 700,000 barrels smaller than on the corresponding date last year, and dealers are not disposed to carry so large stocks as they did in former years, although the price of oil has been very low and the reports constantly being sent abroad are of a character intended to strengthen the confidence of dealers. The decrease is most noticeable in the Trieste, London, Bremen and Hamburg markets. In London the decrease is over sixty-five per cent., Bremen about forty-five per cent., Hamburg about forty per cent., and Trieste over sixty-five per cent.

Until within a year nearly all of the crude oil sent from this country went to Spain and France, in which countries the import duty on crude oil is so low that there was a profit in refining the oil after it reached their ports. A year ago, in order to establish refining industries, Austria placed a high tax on imported refined oil, and in consequence crude oil shipments to that country have increased. But this should have no effect on the consumption of American refined oil in England, or in any country other than Austria, Spain and France. The decrease, however, as shown above, is greatest in England, where the monopoly has been trying to convince the dealers that their oil would burn properly if different wicks were used. We have never heard similar complaints against the oil shipped abroad by independent refiners, nor do they ask the English consumers to use different wicks. Independent refiners should make a determined effort to introduce their brands in the English and other European markets, and when once accomplished would result in a steady increase in the demand for American refined oil. The present exhibit is not a gratifying one, but it is one that can be remedied in the way indicated.—*N. Y. Independent Journal.*

The New Life Insurance Bill.

Since our last issue the new insurance bill has been discussed at great length in committee and finally reported by that body. It now awaits the ordeal of passing the Commons and the Senate. The bill, as amended in committee, has grown much larger than it was when taken in hand by them.

We shall not now further discuss the bill more than to say that in many respects we do not accept it as final. It has yet to pass parliament and even if passed in its present form that will not end the matter. The act will not be found satisfactory—it lacks much for which the public interests require recognition in legislative protection.

For instance, take clause 10, the last but one, it exempts from insurance accountability or supervision of any sort, numerous societies which the act permits to do life insurance. Now, we submit as a correct view, that if these bodies are to be exempted from the operations of the insurance laws, they should also not be allowed to do insurance, a business carefully guarded by legislation, but should be known only as benefit societies, and be placed under some sort of authoritative regulation, if not that of the insurance department, then let it be that of some official, say a registrar, with whom

they should register and to whom they should annually report. The documents issued by them should not be known as life insurance policies, but as benefit certificates. All their forms and papers should be distinctly marked as those of benefit societies, and thus in every way care should be taken to keep their transactions in such a manner as would procure reliable statistics, and, at the same time, secure the public against being misled or imposed upon through the efforts of members, or others interested, to claim for the societies the position of insurance institutions, and for their business as being life insurance. These claims are now and have been for years the contention of these societies, and have been, and still are, the means of leading thousands to erroneously regard as life insurance, such as is granted by the regular companies, the unsecured benefits promised by the societies. It is against such misleading, whether done innocently or by design (often the act of well-intentioned people, but nevertheless is misleading) that we desire to protect the public.

We do not ask that any deposit of securities should be required of the societies, nor that they should be licensed, for we think that they should be allowed entire freedom as benefit societies but that they register as such, that they furnish copies of all their (benefit) forms and papers to be on file with the registrar, make out annual returns and that the benefits promised by their certificates be limited to \$——, an amount that no multiplying of certificates could exceed to the beneficiaries of any member.

These stipulations would, we think, set the benefit societies before the public in their true light, the public would clearly understand the situation as between life insurance companies and benefit societies, also the difference in their business. No one could then be easily misled, and the societies and their work would be appreciated according to merit. We consider the new act defective in this matter and have written as above suggestively.—*The Budget.*

Recent Legal Decisions.

INSURANCE—TITLE—EXECUTION.—The levy of an execution upon personal property is not such a change in the title or possession as will render void a policy of insurance upon the property which provides that "If the property be sold or transferred or any change takes place in title or possession" the policy shall be void. The possession of the sheriff under the levy is but a qualified possession, and in no way opposed to a possession by the execution debtor so far as necessary to preserve the property from spoliation or destruction. So held by the Kentucky Superior Court in the case of the Western Assurance Company vs. Layer.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS—AGREEMENTS—PERFORMANCE.—In the case of *Stuart vs. Stuart*, decided by the New York Court of Appeals, it appeared that the plaintiff was the lessee of a store for the term of five years, at an annual rent, payable quarterly, and that he owned or controlled a one-half interest in the stock of goods in the store. The defendant at the same time was the owner of a paper mill in the same city, and it was agreed that the defendant

should sell to the plaintiff the mill and its machinery, and receive in payment therefor certain notes and mortgages, the half interest in the stock of goods, and, as the plaintiff's testimony tended to show, the possession of the store for the unexpired term (then about fourteen months), and the defendant on his part agreed to pay the rent to the lessors for that term, though this part of the agreement was defeated by the defendant. It was, however, uncontroverted that the defendant, on the same day, was placed in possession of the store and goods by the plaintiff; that he carried on business there until the 25th of May following, and paid the lessor's rent up to that time, when he sold out. Having made no further payment, action was brought to recover the sums unpaid. The Court of Appeals held that the agreement was not within the statute of frauds and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The court said that it was apparent that there was a complete performance by the plaintiff and acceptance of that performance by the defendant. The plaintiff received from the defendant the mill property, and turned over to him the mortgages, notes and money, stock of goods and possession of the store, and these things the defendant received and retained according to his pleasure. Everything had been performed except promise to pay the rent in question. The judgment in the case called for nothing more, and justice required that it should be paid. It would be a perversion of the true purpose of the statute to give it such construction as would protect the defendant in the enjoyment of advantages obtained from the plaintiff in reliance upon an oral agreement on which the latter acted. The court concluded by declaring that the case was within the established rule that a partial agreement in part performed is not within the provisions of the statute of frauds.—*Bradstreet.*

A Mischievous Fallacy.

The first effect of a great war is to kindle the spirit of speculation and adventure, and marketable commodities and securities are thereby to experience the inflation which follows. The inflation is a pleasant but delusive experience as its duration is brief. A few are able to turn fortunes while it lasts; but, when the speculative effect begins to be felt, it is found that the great body of the people are not only no better off than they were before, but relatively at disadvantage in consequence of the enhanced cost of food and other necessaries of life which is an incident of these conditions. In the year of our civil war it seemed as if everyone was making money. The Government had enormous disbursements for military and naval purposes, and in those days to be a contractor was to be, not unfrequently, a millionaire. The sad reflection that all this apparent wealth was the rank outgrowth of an overwhelming national calamity at which humanity shuddered, was shut out by the compensating reflection that though somebody might get rich—as the late President Lincoln used to express it—yet "there was money in it." The country awoke from that dream at the end of five years and began then to suspect that, with a huge national debt of near three thousand millions, and taxation to correspond, and the

of living out of all proportion to wages, there must be some mistake about war of any kind, civil or international, being a "blessing."

We repeat, huge fortunes were made here and there by the few—the speculators, the contractors, and the adventurers; but to the masses it only meant a burden of debt and taxation, the influence of which is still felt, even at this distance of time upon every avenue of trade and industry. The Crimean war and the later Franco-German war did not come so near home to us, but the effects which they finally worked out touching our material interests were much the same in kind, if not in degree, as those of which our four years' civil strife were productive. It is well for civilization, humanity and the progress of the race that it should be so. If war were indeed a means of putting money in the purse of either of those that engage in it, or those who are simply spectators of it, how long would it be ere the earth would be a universal bear garden, and hopelessly abandoned to barbarism and cruelty? It is an immutable law of nature that no man shall benefit by the calamities of another man; and the law is as applicable to nations and communities as to individuals. The highest interests of civilization and progress, moral and material, are all identified with the maintenance of peace and goodwill among the nations. And any policy, or any philosophy, or any economic theory, or commercial expectation, which proceeds upon the contrary assumption, depend upon it, it is a mischievous fallacy.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

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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.

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A. T. Eden, Esq., Land Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, Winnipeg.
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(WESTERN DIVISION)

TIME TABLE.

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

Going west.	Going East.
8.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 0.30 p.m.	Brandon 12.30
1.05 p.m. Portage la Prairie 4.00	2.00 a.m. Regina 8.00 p.m.
3.00 p.m. Brandon 12.30	5.30 " Moose Jaw 7.55 a.m.
11.00 " Broadview 2.00 a.m.	1.25 " Maple Creek 8.15 p.m.
5.25 a.m. Regina 8.00 p.m.	6.40 a.m. Calgary 8.45 p.m.
8.00 " Moose Jaw 7.55 a.m.	
8.40 p.m. Swift Current 7.55 a.m.	
9.40 " Maple Creek 1.25	
2.15 a.m. Medicine Hat 8.15 p.m.	
4.50 p.m. Calgary 6.40 a.m.	
1.10 a.m. arrive Laggan leave 8.45 p.m.	

Trains leave Winnipeg for Moosejaw daily except Sundays. Returning leave Moosejaw daily except Sundays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Laggan, leaving Winnipeg Tuesday, returning leave Laggan Friday. Train between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7.30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.20 a.m.	Hat Portage 10.45 a.m.
3.05 p.m. Hat Portage 10.45 a.m.	2.00 a.m. Barclay 12.30 a.m.
2.00 a.m. Barclay 12.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m. arrive Port Arthur leave 1.30 p.m.

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

Going South.	Going North.
9.05 p.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 7.00 a.m.	Emerson 14.15 a.m.
10.50 p.m. Emerson 14.15 a.m.	8.40, 9.15 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.
8.40, 9.15 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive 4.00, 7.00 p.m.	Morris 1.20, 5.05 p.m.
10.30, 11.55 a.m., 11.40 a.m., 5.00 p.m. Manitou 5.30 a.m.	

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

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

Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk 6 p.m. and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8.30 a.m.

Sleeping Car Service.

Trains leaving Winnipeg Tuesday morning for Calgary and Port Arthur will have sleeping cars attached; returning leave Calgary Saturdays, Port Arthur Thursdays.

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

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