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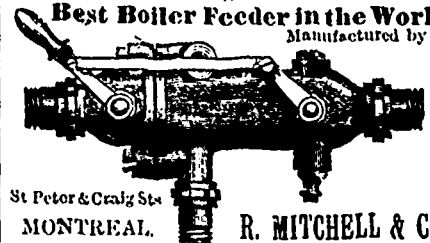
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# The Commercial

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

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

VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1886.

NO. 43

## 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, JULY 20, 1886.

A MONEY order office will be opened at Prince Albert.

THE Virden *Advance* has been enlarged to a 28 column paper.

R. J. BOND & Co., butchers, Winnipeg, loose about \$200 by fire.

T. B. MURDOCK, hotelkeeper, Brandon, offers his business for sale.

J. K. PAISLEY, hotelkeeper, Winnipeg, has gone out of business.

T. COOK, hotelkeeper, Oak Lake, has sold out to Moor & O'Heara.

J. G. JACQUES of Calgary has opened a stock of jewelry at Edmonton.

— Jones, photographer, Winnipeg, has opened a studio at Birtle.

A TELEPHONE line is in operation between Clarke's Crossing and Prince Albert,

W. A. PREST has been elected secretary of the Portage la Prairie board of trade.

THE Emerson tax rate will be 2c on the \$ this year, 7 mills being for school purposes.

F. R. JACKES & Co., hardware dealers, Winnipeg, offer their stock for sale by tender.

N. NEVISON, harness dealer, Indian Head, has closed his business and will move to Winnipeg.

ANFORD, JOYNER & RICKARD, millers, Fort Qu'Appelle, had dissolved partnership. Axford retires.

THE firm of Whitehead & Whitelaw, general dealers, Brandon, has been changed to Strome & Whitelaw.

A SHIPMENT of Highland cattle was made last week from Stratclair station to Winnipeg, for beef purposes.

F. W. PADMORE has bought out the business of Chipman Bros., hardware, Calgary, and will add a stock of groceries.

THE Selkirk *Record* has been enlarged. The paper could be further improved by suppressing that Anglo-Israel controversy.

THE Neepawa *Register* says: There is a prospect of that town getting a branch of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

ARMOUR, proprietor of the Medicine Hat *Times*, has sold out to a stock company, composed of citizens of that town. B. I. McMahon will be manager.

LAMOUREUX BROS. of Edmonton are preparing a second raft for shipment to Battleford. It will consist of 175,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 lath and 100,000 shingles.

E. J. PELKIE, clothier, Winnipeg has been burned out, with the almost entire destruction of his stock, which he values at \$9,000. He is largely protected by insurance.

THE charter for the Northwest Central railway has been awarded to Senator Clemow's Company composed of C. T. Bates, A. Charlebois, W. Allen, Capt. Murray and Senator Clemow. This Company agree to pay all actual debts of the old Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway, fifty miles of which was graded from Millbourne station, two years ago, and then abandoned. Fifty miles of the Central are to be completed by December.

FIRES in the mountains have destroyed many million feet of timber. The town of Farwell, at the second crossing of the Columbia narrowly escaped destruction. The warehouse of G. E. Wright & Co., with its contents, valued at \$20,000, was burned.

THE telegraph system in the North Saskatchewan country is being considerably extended this season. Metallic poles are now used instead of wood, the latter being liable to destruction from prairie fires and are occasionally appropriated for fuel by the Indians.

DURING the month of June the following produce was disposed of on the Winnipeg market: Hay 516 loads, straw 14 loads, potatoes 417 bushels, oats 3,240 bushels, wheat 240 bushels, barley 480 bushels, beef cattle 208,875 lbs, mutton 2,020 lbs, pork 33,990 lbs, vegetables 108 loads.

THE first shipment of mutton ever made from Minnedosa was forwarded to Winnipeg last week, and it is said the business is assuming large proportion in that vicinity. Mutton is now the only meat product imported into Manitoba and it is expected another year will do away with the necessity for even this.

THE Minnedosa *Tribune* says:—Farmers are making preparations to commence harvesting next week. Barley is about ripe; and oats and wheat changing color. In some fields of late sown grain straw will be what is considered short here, that is about eighteen inches to two feet long, but on the whole it will range at about three feet.

THE through freight rates from Winnipeg to Victoria and Vancouver have been greatly reduced. They now are as follows:—First class, comprising dry goods, clothing, etc., \$1.89 per 100 pounds; second class, small lots, \$1.54; third class, groceries, hardware, etc., \$1.19; fourth class, produce and provisions, \$1.02; fifth class, heavy material and car load lots, \$1.02. These rates only apply to through freights from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast, intermediate points not being effected thereby. They are the same as the rates in force over the Northern Pacific from St. Paul, and are liable to change at any time, owing to the war of rates going on between American roads.

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

Robt. Wynn, shoes, Brighton, has assigned.  
 R. Munro, jeweler, Cannington, has assigned.  
 Wm. Johns, grocer, Parkdale, has assigned in trust.  
 J. R. Trimble, general store, Markdale, has assigned.  
 J. Byrnes, clothing, Kingston, was partially burned out.  
 Richard Hayes, butcher, Parkdale, was damaged by fire.  
 Geo. Edwards, dry goods, Parkdale, was damaged by fire.  
 Thos. Todd, flour and feed, Parkdale, was damaged by fire.  
 A. E. Davis, livery, Belleville, has sold out to G. A. Trumpour.  
 H. P. Pim, general storekeeper, Sault Ste. Marie, has assigned.  
 C. F. Smith & Co., hardware, Belleville, sold out to W. W. Chown.  
 Samuel Wallace, drugs, Hastings, has sold out to W. A. Douglas.  
 W. Zieger, hotelkeeper, Teeswater; succeeded by Mrs. E. Selyards.  
 Baillie & Bro., printers, Kingston, was damaged by smoke and water.  
 John D. Dunbar, clothier, Kingston, was damaged by smoke and water.  
 Albert Johnston, jeweler, Kingston, was damaged by smoke and water.  
 Walsh & Stacy, dry goods, Kingston, was damaged by smoke and water.  
 Peter Huffman, hotelkeeper, Napanee, has sold out to Thomas W. Huffman.  
 R. W. Vandewater, pianos, etc., Kingston, was damaged by smoke and water.  
 Baker & Harvey, fruit, Hamilton, have dissolved; William Baker continues.  
 W. R. Phillips & Co., dry goods, Barrie, have dissolved; style now R. A. Stephens & Co.  
 Jas. May & Co., hardware, Chatham, have dissolved; J. E. McElderry, the special partner, retires.

**QUEBEC.**

S. Bornstein & Co., cigar manufacturers, have dissolved.  
 Jos. Marcus, dealer in dry goods, St. Jerome, has assigned in trust.  
 Patrick Lynch, general storekeeper, St. Etienne, has assigned.  
 D. Robert, general storekeeper, St. Jacques le Mineur, has assigned in trust.  
 L. & H. Dufresne, dealers in teas, coffee and spices, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

**Grain and Milling Notes.**

Crops in Montreal and York Colonies are said to be looking well.  
 An elevator will be built in connection with the new mill at Moosomin.  
 The crops in the Long Lake district, north of Regina, are said to be fairly good.  
 Gophers have done considerable damage to the growing crops in some districts.  
 Barley harvesting was commenced at several points throughout the Province early last week. Oak Lake, Brandon and Gretna were the first places heard from.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have shipped five or six cars of flour from their Winnipeg mill to British Columbia since the opening of the line. If the freight rates are made sufficiently liberal, which they undoubtedly will be, Manitoba millers will have no trouble in entirely supplying the markets of the Pacific Province, which have hitherto been supplied with Oregon flour.

Mr. W. A. Hastings, manager for the Ogilvie Milling Co., has received very full and complete crop returns from every section of the Province and Territories where agriculture has yet been engaged in to any extent. The reports are undoubtedly the most valuable yet received, from the fact that many of them are compiled by men in the employ of the Company, and several different reports are received from each district. A summary of these reports will show the condition of the wheat crop as follows: From Winnipeg westward to Brandon the condition of the crop may be put down as fair, with the exception of the Portage la Prairie district, which is good. From Brandon to Moosomin the reports are invariably good; from Moosomin westward to Wolseley, Assa., the state of the wheat crop is poor; west of Wolseley the crop may be considered a failure. Along the M. & N. W. R'y the crops average fair, and beyond Neepawa very good. The Stonewall district gives indications of a light crop, but north of Stonewall the prospect is good. Along the Southwestern R'y from Winnipeg to Morden and Gretna the prospect is poor; Morden to Manitou, fair; west of Manitou, good. From the above it will be seen that over by far the greater portion of the thickly settled part of the province, the prospect is for a fair average yield. Taking the Province as a whole the estimate is for a yield somewhat under the average, but of excellent quality, should the weather continue favorable. Cooler weather and some rain is desired, for the better filling of the grain. Barley and oats have suffered more severely from drought and the crop will be light.

**GENERAL.**

The Northern Pacific elevator at Glyndon, Minnesota, has been destroyed by fire.

The elevator men have fallen into line with great unanimity, thus far, and the result of their reductions in rates will be to put thousands of dollars into the pockets of farmers on this crop alone.

A Chicago broker says: "The bulls are making the same mistake this year they did last. They bulled wheat last year because the winter wheat crop was short. This year they are bulling it because the spring wheat crop is going to be short, losing sight of the question of demand both times. It is the demand, not the supply, that they must consider first."

Last fall a large number of the wealthier farmers in Deuel County, Dak., would not sell their wheat for seventy to seventy-five cents, but stored it to wait for \$1 in the spring. Wheat there is now worth fifty-two cents, and they are not happy. One farmer who sold his wheat for seventy cents, bought from the elevator some of the same lot for seed for sixty cents.

From over 4,000 crop reports from all parts of the country the *Rural New Yorker* concludes the winter wheat crop is on the whole good, the probable yield being 295,000,000 bushels, against 212,000,000 in 1885, with slight increase in acreage. Spring has been considerably injured by drought and blight. The yield probably will be 140,000,000 bushels, against 145,000,000 last year. The total wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels, against 357,000,000 bushels last year. In oats there has been a slight increase in acreage. The crop will probably yield 600,000,000 bushels, against 629,000,000 bushels in 1885.

The last crop estimate of the U. S. Agricultural Bureau, issued July 10th, reports wheat as follows: The condition of winter wheat is reported for the 1st of July in northern districts not harvested and in Southern States as it appeared at the time of harvest. The average has declined from 92.7 to 91.2. New York reports a decline of 4 points, Pennsylvania 5, Kentucky 2, Michigan 6, Missouri 1, Kansas 3. Ohio and Indiana remain as in June, and Illinois gained one point. The condition of spring wheat from 98 in June to 83 is in consequence of high temperature, drying winds and lack of rain. In the principal States the decline has been: Wisconsin from 97 to 75, Minnesota 89 to 78, Iowa 100 to 90, Nebraska 97 to 83, and Dakota from 90 to 85. Oats average 89, a decline of 7 points. The average of barley is 90. Corn showed an increased acreage of 2,500,000 acres and promises a full crop.

**Recent Legal Decisions.**

**PROMISSORY NOTE—RELEASE OF PRINCIPAL—SURETY'S LIABILITY.**—A suit brought upon a note against a principal debtor was dismissed at his solicitation and he afterwards became insolvent. The Supreme Court of Tennessee held (*Pinckerton vs. Pinckerton*) that the surety on the note should be released from liability assuming that the money could have been made out of the principal if the suit had been prosecuted to final judgment.

**LIABILITY OF STORE KEEPERS.**—A person while trying on a suit of clothes in a clothing store left his own clothes in a closet to which he had been directed by a salesman in the store. Certain property was stolen from his clothes while they were in the closet. No negligence having been proven against the proprietors of the store, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held (*Rea vs. Simmons*) that they were not liable for the loss of the property.

**Manitoban Wool.**

It is stated by parties well posted in the matter, that excellent facilities are afforded in the Canadian Northwest for sheep raising, and that there is no reason why the sheep farms of Manitoba should not equal those of New Zealand and Australia. That Manitoba has already some surplus wool to dispose of, we infer from the fact that parties in the Northwest have written firms here asking for names of dealers who could handle wool. A large business in this staple, is one of the probabilities of Manitoban trade in the not far off future.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

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M. Staunton & Co.,  
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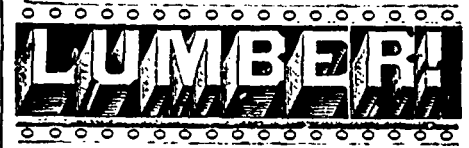
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# The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JULY 20, 1886.

## A SHORT CROP.

It is now pretty well beyond question, that in the Canadian Northwest this year the crop all over will fall considerably short of an average yield, although in parts there will be no cause for complaint on that head. Rain has been sadly wanted all over the territories west of Manitoba, and unless in the districts close to the provincial boundary, there will be a big shortage in grain yield. From the western limits of the province eastward to within forty miles of the Red River there is little if any reason to complain, all the thickly settled area within these limits having had sufficient rain to insure a grain crop, although at some points root crops have suffered from drought, and the yield will be very light.

There is no great reason for astonishment at the drought which has existed away west of Manitoba, where settlement and cultivation is as yet too limited to insure a climate with a regulated moisture. Such eccentricities may be looked for in any new and undeveloped prairie country, and their disappearance may also be looked for as the country gets settled and broken up.

But the drought which has taken place in the Red River valley this summer is rather a surprise to many, and can only be accounted for on the ground that this valley is the northern tail of the great drought area which extended over the northern portion of the continent this summer. That it has done heavy damage to crops is beyond doubt, and yet the yield of grain here promises to be much heavier than could be expected under the circumstances, especially the yield of wheat sown early. The fine growing and showery weather late in April and early in May insured a magnificent stand of grain sown before that, no drought being heard of, until such grain had made considerable headway. But the barley, oats and wheat sown since the 10th of May has had a hard time of it, and nowhere in the valley will the crop of these go much over half an average yield. Ten days ago the outlook was much worse than now, as local showers have in the interval made wonderful improvements in many places. All over the valley the stand of grain

seems to have been good and in many places, unusually thick. It will no doubt come to the thrasher short in the head as well as the straw, but the quantity of heads will be sufficient to insure a larger yield than a casual glance would warrant us in expecting.

Root crops in the Red River valley will undoubtedly prove a failure this season, and the hay crop is already a failure. These will be greater drawbacks than the short grain crop, for half a crop of the quality of wheat we are likely to have this year, and at the improved prices we may look forward to, will after all be an improvement upon a heavy but damaged crop and low prices. This winter a large share of the local freight traffic on the C. P. R. will be the carrying of potatoes, and other vegetables as well as pressed hay from more favored parts in the province to the Red River towns and the city of Winnipeg. The crop of root feed for animals will undoubtedly be very short, and the quality of grain now in prospect does not indicate any damaged stuff to feed. There is therefore no fear of stock dying next spring from over feeding during the winter now before us.

As to the wheat, we have no reason to change our estimate of the probable yield given in a former issue, and if we did change it would be to raise figures a little. We look for at least half a crop in the Red River valley, a full average crop or very near it from forty miles west of the river to the western limits of the province, and beyond that a crop not any better on the average than this valley. All over the country we look for a two-third crop as the average, and we look forward to having a better sample of wheat, than we have had for four years past.

## TRADE WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Now that the C. P. Railway has been opened for traffic through to the Pacific coast, and direct trade communication can be had with the people of British Columbia, it is of importance to the merchants of Manitoba to do what they can to establish a trade with that province. Before the opening of the railway, and while dependent upon the round about way via the Northern Pacific, the trade between the Prairie and Pacific provinces was of course of limited proportion. Now however, there is every opportunity for the development of trade intercourse to the fullest extent, and it is not unlikely

that the people of the two provinces so lately united by the iron band, may find it to their mutual interest to hold considerable trade intercourse with each other. Though the population of British Columbia, like Manitoba and the territories, is as yet limited, especially in proportion to the vast extent of territory, yet it is a growing population, and now that communication has been opened between the province and the rest of the Dominion, its advancement is likely to be much more rapid. It is therefore not so much for the present as to the future that our merchants should look, in using their best efforts to immediately establish trade relations with the people of British Columbia. That our merchants are fully alive to the importance of this trade has already been demonstrated. Several of our merchants and exporters had visited that province before the C. P. R. was opened for traffic, and since that time a number of others have sent representatives or are preparing to do so. The Province of British Columbia differs widely in some respects in natural conditions and resources, from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and this should be an important feature in making inter-trade profitable. The great wealth of the forests of British Columbia should be turned into account in supplying the Northwest with wooden wares and products of the forest. Her vast mineral resources should also be turned to account in the production of various lines of goods, which would find ready sale among the large population which must soon inhabit the prairies. The fish for which that province is so famous would also find a profitable market in the Northwest, both fresh and canned; whilst for fruit there is already a large demand here. Many varieties of fruit now imported from California and Oregon could be grown to equally as great advantage in British Columbia. In return the Northwest could supply the British Columbians with an unlimited quantity of produce and provisions. Flour manufactured by the most improved process, from our No. 1 hard, the finest grade of wheat in the world; butter and cheese manufactured in Northwestern dairies and creameries, rich from the luscious prairie grasses upon which the cattle feed, and having a peculiar nutty flavor, unequaled by the product of any other country; cured meats and hog products, grown in a healthy climate and nourished with rich



fodder. These and many other lines of goods we should be able to supply the Columbians to their and our advantage.

### ASSISTED EMIGRATION.

Whilst the question of immigration is one of first importance to new countries like Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, the companion question of emigration is of equal importance to many of the over-crowded countries of the old world. The Northwest requires immigration for the development of the great and varied resources of the country, and for the peopling of our vast and sparsely settled acres with a population sufficiently dense to allow of the more ready enjoyment of the conveniences of modern civilization. Man is a social being, and to enjoy life he must have the fellowship of friends and neighbors. He also desires to enjoy the benefit of churches, schools, railroads and many other desiderata which as a rule cannot be had except when settled in communities of some proportion. On the other hand many of the countries of the old world have the problem of limited area, with a dense and rapidly increasing population, and with a country capable of producing food for but a portion of its population. In such countries the question of emigration, as a means of relief for the surplus population, is one of general interest. Hence we have in Britain a National Association for Promoting State Directed Colonization. At a late meeting of this association, held in London, the attendance was made up of the most noted men from all parts of the country, and it was stated that public opinion was rapidly falling in with the objects of the organization. The prime object of the association is to induce joint action by the Imperial and colonial governments for the adoption of a scheme of wholesale state-aided, or as it is termed state-directed emigration to the colonies. By this means it is thought that the over crowded population of Britain, who are unable to sustain themselves in anything like comfort at home, could be placed in a position very greatly to their own benefit as well as to the advantage of those whom they would leave behind. It was agreed that the emigration of individuals or families at pleasure would never relieve the pressure of too dense population, and that the only remedy would be for the Government to step in and adopt a plan for state aided

emigration. The surplus population in the towns was said to be increasing, owing to the fact that agriculture no longer paid in England, and something must be done. The association desire the adoption of a plan whereby the emigrants will be sent out in large bodies and located together in districts.

There is no doubt that emigration is the great panacea for the ills which afflict a large portion of the British public. It is also true that immigrants are wanted in the colonies. But that any scheme for a general state-aided emigration would prove of benefit to this country is a matter worthy of very grave consideration. The emigration to Canada of all classes of people from the old countries of Europe has not always proved an unmixed blessing to our people, and many reasons may be urged why the Canadian Government should rather discourage than actively aid any state aided emigration scheme. Population is not such a desideratum that we should assist in making our country a dumping-ground for the shiftless, vagrant mobs that infest the cities of the old world. The most prosperous countries will always be troubled with a few unfortunates, who through negligence, disease or other causes seem to be unable to provide for themselves, even in a land comparatively speaking, flowing with milk and honey. Although Canada and the Northwest in particular has been blessed with a minimum number of the dependent class, yet even here past experience in this respect has been sometimes felt much more keenly than was at all desirable. To increase the dependent class by a wholesale importation of paupers or semi-paupers from Europe, would be to do our honest and hard-working industrial class a manifest injustice; to severely tax our charitable institutions; and to add many names to the lists of criminals and the miserable. A promiscuous plan of state-aided emigration would in many instances be equal to paying the immigrants to come among us and then supporting them after they arrive here.

Under certain conditions the plan proposed by the colonization association, that of settling immigrants in communities, would certainly prove successful; and the Northwest furnishes several very encouraging examples. The Mennonite communities in Southern Manitoba have succeeded most admirably and are now in a flourishing condition. The Lady Cath-

cart colony of Scotch crofters, though founded at a later date, is now in a healthy state, and the condition of these people has been greatly improved by their transfer to the fertile prairies of the Northwest. Other instances might be given of a similar nature, where success has attended the efforts toward settlement in colonies or communities. In every case, however, it will be found that certain conditions have been observed. The Mennonites were a purely agricultural and pastoral people, patient, industrious, hard-working and frugal. They labored under disadvantages of being unacquainted with the customs, manners and language of their adopted country, but they pulled together, assisted each other and are now in comfortable circumstances. The members of the Scotch colony were also a purely agricultural class, and though they might be called assisted immigrants, yet they have prospered from the first. If the British Government undertakes to assist the settlement in the Northwest of colonies of honest, industrious, frugal, agricultural people, there will be no question of the bettering of the condition of such people. They would be welcome in the Northwest, notwithstanding their limited means, and would undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to the country. In such case the Canadian Government would be justified in furthering the scheme even to the extent of pecuniary assistance, and should at least undertake the work of properly locating such settlers in desirable districts. But is this the class which the British public would desire most to be relieved of? It is quite natural to infer otherwise. Indeed, one of the speakers at the meeting of the colonization association, referred to the "rapidly increasing surplus population in the cities, who were unable to obtain work, and for whom something must be done." Is it not likely that this would be the class most desired to be got rid of? If the Imperial Government should undertake a scheme for the wholesale exportation of emigrants to the colonies, it is only fair to infer that a great many of the people so exported would belong to the dependent class, who constitute the greatest burden upon the public at home. In the Canadian Northwest there is ample room for thousands and millions of industrious agricultural people, who are willing to endure a few privations and hardships, that they may be ultimately benefited thereby. But for the shiftless and the pauper classes, who hang about the cities, there is no room in this country. Any scheme for wholesale assisted emigration on the part of the British Government should therefore be very carefully considered before aided and concurred in by Canada, for unless restricted to the class previously referred to, it would prove a greater detriment than an advantage to this country.



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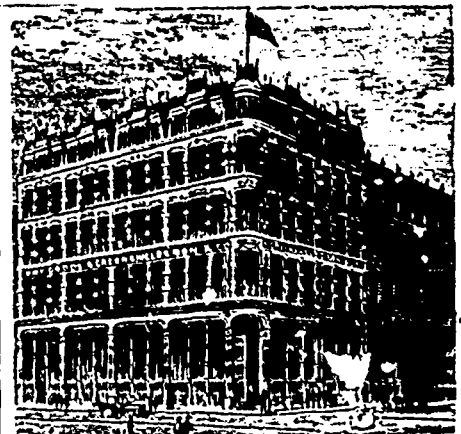
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**WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.**

The feeling has continued quiet and unchanged in monetary circles during the past week and business at the banks has been of the same steady and uninteresting nature and not marked by any features of special importance. The call for commercial discounts has been about the usual proportion for the time of year. In real property loans there has been very little doing and the call upon the loan companies has been growing less as the harvest time approaches. It is expected that the situation will remain quiet until after harvest, when there will be more inclination to push business. Payments of interest are not being made very freely at present. Rates of discount at the banks are steady at the old figures of from 7 to 8 per cent for best securities. Mortgage loans are unchanged.

**WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.**

The wholesale trade of the city during the past week has continued to move along in about the same volume as for some weeks back. There has been little change in any direction, and while it cannot be said that there has been any augmentation in the movement of commodities, yet it is safe to say that there has not been any diminution. In most staple branches the feeling has been quiet and with a steady drop trade doing in such small lots as are usually taken at this season of the year. In the matter of collections there is very little paper falling due, but enough to show that the situation is rather stringent.

**AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.**

Though the harvest is now very close upon us yet there has not been much activity in this branch. Sales have been confined principally to mowers and rakes; reapers have not yet been much in demand.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

The feeling in this branch still continues very quiet and the movement has been very slow for weeks back. Rubber goods have been advanced 15% on last spring's list prices, owing to an advance of 20% in the United States. Prices last fall and spring were about 10% lower, so that the advance is a gain of 5% over old prices.

**CLOTHING**

The clothing trade has continued to move in small volume and orders confined to small packages. From the city trade there has been an active call for white crash coats and vests, induced by the very hot weather of the past month. Stocks of these goods have been about exhausted. Collections poor.

**CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.**

Trade has continued quiet and steady and without special feature. Collections fairly good.

**DRY GOODS.**

Trade in this staple branch continues quiet and the movement in small sorting orders. Preparations for the fall trade are now going on actively. Collections rather slow. In values woolen goods are held very firm at the factories and in some instances higher prices have been obtained due to the recent advances in the price of wools. Prices for flannels are still low owing to recent cutting, but it is thought that an ad-

vance must soon come. Cottons are firm and steady. The mills are said to have orders in advance sufficient to keep them busy until September.

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

A steady trade is going on in this branch, though inclined to moderate movement. Quotations steady and unchanged as follows: Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, 80 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 60 to 65c; American camphor, 40 to 45c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c; tartaric acid, 70 to 75c; cream of tartar, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3.25; chlorate potash, 30 to 35c; alum, \$3 to \$3.75; copperas, \$3 to \$3.25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.50; salpeter, roll, \$4 to \$4.25; American blue vitrol, 6 to 8c.

**FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.**

Quietness continues to be the leading feature in this branch, only a few small orders occasionally coming to hand, and without important feature. Collections slow.

**FURS.**

The fur trade is now nearly over for the season and prices will be only nominal until the fall movement commences. Quotations here at present are as follows: Beaver per lb \$2.75 to \$2.50; bear, black, per skin, large, \$9 to 12; bear, cub, per skin, \$3 to \$7.50; bear, brown, \$6 to 10; fisher, \$3.50 to \$6; fox, red per skin, 90c to \$1.25; fox, cross per skin, \$2.50 to \$15; lynx, per skin, \$2.00 to \$3.00; marten, per skin, \$1 to \$2.25; mink, per skin, 50 to 80c; muskrat, winter, 6c muskrat, kits, 5c; muskrat, spring, 6 to 8c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; racoon, 50 to 75c; skunk, 25c, 50c to \$1; badger, 50 to 80c; wolf, prairie, \$1; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$2.25.

**FISH.**

The demand for fresh fish has been rather light, owing to warm weather. Nevertheless the market has been well supplied with the leading varieties, with prices unchanged as follows: Lake Winnipeg white, 5 to 6c; Columbia salmon, 22½c; Lake Superior trout, 8½ to 9c; pickerel 3c. Cured fish are quoted as follows: Salt white, \$9 per bbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per lb.

**FRUITS.**

Trade has been moving steadily and in fair volume. New apples have been in plentiful supply and are now moving freely in barrel lots. Some boxes are still in the market. Some very fine old apples were brought in from the States last week, of the willow twig variety. They sold readily at \$10 per barrel. Blueberries, have commenced to come in from Rat Portage and prices are easier. Some California grapes sold at \$3 per basket, the first of the season. Green stuff more plentiful. Prices are: Oranges, Messina, 200 count, \$9, 300 count, \$10, California oranges, \$8.50 per box; bananas, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per bunch. Messina lemons, \$12.00; California peaches, \$3.50 per box; California pears, \$6.50 per box; California plums, \$3.50; apricots, \$3.00;

new apples per box, \$1; per barrel, \$0.50 to \$7; blueberries, 12c per quart; tomatoes, \$1.75 per box; valencia raisins, \$3.15 to 3.25; London layer raisins, \$3.00 to \$4.00; black crown \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c, pecans, 18c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 15c for raw; figs 18c to 20c; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl. Celery, \$1 per dozen; onions, \$6.50 per bbl; cucumbers, 50 to 60c per dozen; melons, \$9 per dozen.

**FUEL.**

Wood is being offered very low in the city this summer, owing to cheaper coal and keen competition. Prices for car lots on track are about as follows. Poplar poles, \$2.50; poplar cordwood, \$2.75; tamarac, \$3.75; oak, \$4.50 to \$5. Coal is quoted: Hard coal, \$9.00 to \$9.50, and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Blacksmiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. Gal't coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

**FURNITURE.**

There has not been any great change in this branch and business continues rather slow. Trade of a wholesale nature consists in occasional small orders, from the country. Collections slow.

**GROCERIES.**

The movement in this staple branch continues of a very steady nature and in moderate volume. We make some changes in quotations which will be noted: Yellow sugar, 6½ to 7½c; granulated 8c to 8½c; lump sugar, 9½ to 9½c; Coffees, Rio, 12 to 13½c; Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 70c; pan-fired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Suey young hyson 25 to 35c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congous, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.00 to \$2.35; sugar, cane, \$1.85 to \$2; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

**HIDES.**

Prices rule steady and unchanged as follows: Steers. Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cows, No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; bulls, 5c. calf, fine haired real veal, 7 to 13 pound skins, No. 1, 1; No. 2, 8c. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 3½c per lb.

**HARDWARE AND METALS.**

The movement in this branch continues steady and in fair proportion, with fair collections. Quotations here are still unchanged as follows: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6, to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

**LEATHER AND FINDINGS.**

Quotations here are steady and unchanged as follows: Spanish sole, 30 to 32c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.00; French kip, \$1 to \$1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 65c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for piump stock American oak sole, 45 to 60.

## LUMBER.

The call from the city contractors continues steady and in good proportion. The wholesale trade to country points is rather light, and until after harvest it is not expected that there will be much activity from this quarter.

## PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There has not been much brightening up in this line yet, and little improvement is expected for a few weeks yet, or while the very warm weather holds out. Prices are: Turpentine, 75c; harness oil, \$1.10; Neatsfoot oil, \$1.50; linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14c per lb; lard No 1, \$1.25 per gal; olive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25 to 40c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$3.75 per bbl; Portland cement, \$4.75; white lead, genuine. 7.00; No 1 \$6.50; No 2, \$6.00 and window glass, first break, \$2.40.

## SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

There is still a very fair call in this branch, and the manufacturing department is kept busy. An order for ten saddles was received last week from the Peace River Country, and several similar orders from the ranching districts.

## STATIONERY AND PAPER.

There has not been any special feature of importance in this branch during the week, and trade has continued quiet and of a steady nature.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business has been rather quiet, though better than for the few previous weeks, owing to the granting of the licenses for the current year. Quotations have been considerably changed, as will be seen by the following prices: Gooderham & Wort's 5 year old, \$2.50; 7 year old, \$3.00; old rye, \$1.75; Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debonche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6.50; Hennessy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$3.50; Port wine \$2.50 and upwards; Sherry \$2.50 and upwards; Jamaica rum, \$4.50; DeKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKuyper green gin, \$6.50 per case; Tom Gin, \$9.00 to \$10.00; Martell and Hennessy's brandy \$14.00 per case of 12 bottles.

## WOOL.

Prices here are steady at last quotations as follows. Leicester and Cotswold, washed, 14c; cotted and broken, washed, 10c; unwashed 8c; Southdown, washed, 16 to 18c; unwashed, and tags off, 10 to 12c; Montana sheep, unwashed, 11 to 12c. Recent wool sales in London have maintained the firmer feeling there and buying was active. Montreal prices have also held firm.

## THE MARKETS.

## WINNIPEG.

## GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The crop situation has not been materially changed since our last report, though reported rains in the far west may have done some benefit to late sowing. The general situation just now is an interesting one, owing to the recent advance in Chicago, the condition of the spring wheat crop and the advent of consider-

able new wheat in southern markets. In regard to the condition of the spring wheat belt, it is now pretty generally conceded that first estimates have been reduced from 10 to 40 per cent., according to the district. On the other hand, the new winter wheat is coming into market very fast and is of excellent quality, and this has had a weakening effect on the leading markets. So rapid has been the marketing of winter wheat that the bears have been figuring on an increase in the visible supply this week of 1,500,000 bushels. The increase at St. Louis in stocks has already been 1,000,000. In the face of this values have fluctuated considerably at leading wheat centres, but the advance has been fairly well maintained. It is hoped that the low price and fine quality of the new wheat will bring about a heavy export movement with the commencement of the crop coming to market. A heavy export from New York to Portugal was going on last week, owing to the imposition of a duty on grain by that country, to take effect on the 15th of next month. The visible supply for the United States and Canada increased 348,966 bushels for the week ended July 3rd, owing to the marketing of new wheat. The total visible at that date stood at 28,218,752 bushels, against 40,600,303 for the corresponding date last year.

## WHEAT.

Aside from the interest taken in the growing crop and in the outside situation, there is very little doing. Actual business there is none, the odd loads occasionally delivered by farmers at a few points throughout the province amounting to scarcely anything. Buyers have deserted their posts and prices through the country are anything that can be got, and generally that is a lower figure than ruled earlier. Prices by grade here purely nominal as follows: No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 2, 65c; No. 1 northern, 65c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 55c.

## FLOUR.

Prices have held steady for all grades with the exception of patents, which has advanced 5c, owing to active local demand. Other grades have held steady and quiet. Quotations are: patents, \$2.60 strong bakers, \$2.00; XXXX \$1.50, and superfine, \$1. Prices are for broken lots, delivered in the city or f.o.b.

## BRAN AND SHORTS

These products have taken a big jump of \$3 per ton, the advance being caused by the very short hay crop which will be harvested this year; and the prospect of no damaged grain for feed this winter. Bran is quoted at \$9 and shorts \$10 per ton.

## OATMEAL.

Prices remain steady and unchanged at \$2.25 for standard and \$2.50 for granulated.

## OATS.

Receipts of car lots have probably not increased very much, though the feeling is firmer. The prospect of a light crop has rendered prices stronger. The short hay crop will also cause a better demand for oats for feeding purposes and there is no likelihood of any frozen wheat this coming winter, which last winter entered largely into competition with oats for feed. Prices new range from 25 to 30c.

## BARLEY.

No transactions heard of in this grain.

## POTATOES.

New potatoes are now offered freely and bring \$4.50 per barrel. In consequence stocks of old have been easier and prices irregular at about 70c.

## CHEESE.

There is no change to note in this product. Primo home manufactured is quoted at from 10½ to 11c and medium at 9½ to 10c.

## EGGS.

The consumptive demand has held about steady, but prices have been easier, few being now wanted for packing. Dealers were selling case lots last week at 12 to 13c.

## BUTTER.

There has been no change in prices, consignments still realizing 10 to 11c to the shippers to this market. Receipts will come to hand freely, and of very good quality, principally in pails and tubs. The demand is confined to the city and no attempt has been made at export.

## BACON.

Prices have held firm at quotations as follows: dry salt, 9 to 9½c; smoked, 9½ to 10½c; rolls, 11c breakfast bacon, 12c; old dry salt, 7½c.

## HAMS.

An active demand has existed for hams, and prices have advanced ¼c, to 14½ to 15c.

## MESS PORK.

Quiet and steady at \$15.00 to \$16.00.

## MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15.50.

## LARD.

Steady at \$2 to \$2.25 per pail, and 9½c per lb for tierces.

## DRESSED HOGS

Prices rule steady at 5½c.

## DRESSED MEATS.

Beef is quoted ¼c lower in full carcasses. Veal easier. Hind quarters are quoted at 9½ to 10c and carcasses at 6½ to 7c. Mutton has been in better supply and easier at 11c. Veal lower at 8c.

## MINNEAPOLIS

There has been more activity in trading the past week and from all the speculative markets south of us come reports of a revival of business of sufficient importance to justify hopes of lively times among brokers before the year is out. A spurt of 8 to 10c and daily fluctuations of 1 to 3c, although calculated to make wise speculators wary, seem to have inspired the occasional fellows with the belief that they can get rich in a few days, and they are hitting the market with considerable unanimity, though not unvarying success. That unknown quantity, "the country," is reported as dealing heavily in Chicago and St. Louis, but the milkers will probably do as little as possible to encourage this business and the little boom may not last long.

The bull element predominates in Minneapolis at present, but there are a number of long-headed, thoughtful men here who think prices too high and confidently predict a heavy decline when winter wheat begins to move freely. One of this class said to-day: "August wheat will sell at 75c in Chicago. It is too high. Stocks are large almost everywhere and with a dull, weak flour market, such bulges in wheat must react on those who engineer them or their victims. We shall raise more wheat than we can eat and export, and our visible supply is still so large as to be a leading factor in price making."

A to the spring wheat crop, a close observer says: "It will be spotted, but present indica-

tions point to an ample supply of good wheat. There is time yet for bad weather to injure it seriously, but I think we shall have an early harvest, and that will avert all danger of frost, while wet weather will be apt to come too late to hurt the grain."

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

	July 15, 1885.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.
Wheat. No. 1 hard.	80½	78½	79½	91
No. 1 northern	78	76	77½	88
" 2	74½	73	74	84

August 1 hard opened at 79½c and closed at 80½c. August 1 northern opened at 77c and closed at 78c. Oats have been active and closed high, at 34 to 35c, corn quiet at 31 to 31½c, barley 35 to 55c and rye 49 to 51c, all by sample.

**MILLSTUFF**—Has been in active demand and light supply, owing to heavy sales for future delivery, bulk bran closing at \$7.50 to \$8 and shorts at \$7.75 to \$9 per ton.

**FLOUR**—After a few days of activity, the market has become inactive and depressed, buyers showing no disposition to stock up, apparently believing that lower prices will be quoted as soon as new wheat moves freely. Foreign markets are so heavily stocked that there is no disposition to buy over there, and the domestic trade continues to have a retail character.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.40 to \$4.60; straights, \$4.10 to \$4.40; first bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.75; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10; best low grades, \$1.80 to \$2.00, in bags; red dog, \$1.40 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per bbl for 250 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24½lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

Last week's operations were cut short one day by there being a holiday, and the output dropped off 25,000 bbls. The product of the week was 121,830 bbls—averaging 20,305 bbls daily—against 137,600 bbls the preceding week, and 40,720 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. The light work of a year ago was occasioned by most of the mills being closed down for improvements to the canal, only three producing any flour for the time corresponding with last week. While there are eighteen mills running to-day, indications point to an early diminution in the output of flour, though it may come gradually and not be very apparent for a week or two. As the time for the new crop approaches, some of the mills begin to make preparations to shut down for repairs. Several can be included in this category, and the middle of August is not unlikely to find them idle. One mill of 325 bbls capacity will be started tomorrow morning, and another of 1,800 bbls will at the same time be closed down, to so remain for a week at least. Several of the larger merchant mills in the northwest are reported to have shut down on account of dull markets. The flour trade is even flatter than a week ago, fluctuations in wheat having caused buyers to withdraw almost entirely from the market, except to offer prices which millers cannot afford

to accept. The local exports of last week suffered another decline, and were next to the lightest in a period of seven weeks.

The table below gives the exports of flour from Minneapolis for a series of weeks:

Week ending	Bbls	Week ending	Bbls
July 10	48,000	June 12	50,000
July 3	62,225	June 5	79,750
June 26	56,500	May 29	67,810
June 19	44,400		

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

RECEIPTS.			
	July 13.	July 6.	June 29.
Wheat, bus ..	405,350	522,050	564,300
Flour, bbls ..	415	200	225
Millstuff, tons..	129	117	51

SHIPMENTS.			
	July 13.	July 6.	June 29.
Wheat, bus	67,100	39,600	80,300
Flour, bbls	116,480	97,584	123,648
Millstuff, tons..	4,167	2,831	3,228

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

MINNEAPOLIS.		
	July 12.	July 5.
No. 1 hard, bus..	1,318,718	1,292,631
No. 1 northern, bus ..	834,551	865,095
No. 2 northern, bus	406,998	468,298
No. 3, ..	7,150	6,205
Rejected ..	25,036	25,581
Special bins ..	432,680	402,778
	3,025,133	3,060,393

\*These figures do not include a considerable quantity of wheat in private elevators and sheds and annexes to regular elevators, nor that in mill bins.

ST. PAUL.			
	July 13.	July 7.	June 30.
In elevators—	July 13.	July 7.	June 30.
bush ..	672,000	712,000	772,000

DULUTH.			
	July 12.	July 6.	June 28.
In store, bus. ..	4,332,035	4,776,777	

—Northwest Miller.

### The State of Trade.

The bank clearings at twenty-nine cities this week, specially wired to *Bradstreet's*, aggregate \$837,183,448 (five days only), against \$968,507,297 one week ago, and as compared with \$762,888,036 the second week in July, 1885 (six days), a favorable exhibit. There is a conspicuous absence of labor troubles throughout the country, and leading textile and metal industries are busily employed. The quantity of goods distributed from first and second hands, though light, is fair for the season. It is noticed again that traders in all lines report autumn prospects as favoring an active and remunerative trade in staple goods. This was conspicuous in the midsummer of 1884 and again last year, but appears more widespread this year. Mercantile collections have notably improved at nearly all distributing centres. The demand for funds is active at New Orleans and Boston, where money has been tight and interest rates higher, and is increasing at Philadelphia and St. Louis. The supply exceeds the demand at Chicago and Kansas City. But the visible signs of the reported improve-

ment are found in the hardening tendency in grain, pork lard, wool, cotton, brown and bleached cottons and print cloths. Iron and steel are firm, and, while no higher, are not likely to go lower. In fact, there is some gain in the tone to the market. Raw cotton is ½c higher on better den and and unfavorable crop reports in the south Atlantic states. Wool remains firm at previous advances and manufacturers are buying more freely. Higher prices for new makes of brown and bleached shirtings and sheetings and for print cloths characterize the firm tone and confidence shown in dry goods trade. Thirty railroads report by mail and wire to *Bradstreet's* \$72,994,000 gross earnings for six months of 1886 against \$69,840,000 in six months of 1885 and \$72,818,000 in 1884. Comparison with the latter year makes a fairer exhibit, owing to the prevalence of a violent war of rates early in 1885. June sales of bonds may have been influenced by the approaching disbursements of interest and dividends, for they are now but one-half of what they were a month ago. There were 153 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* this week against 174 last year. Canada had 12, against 34 last year. The total in the United States from January 1 to date is 5,588, against 6,431 in 1885, a decline of \$43 this year. The visible supply of sugar is 1,285,469 tons against 1,305,175 tons last and 1,153,468 tons last year. Crop advices are poor for domestic, which has caused prices to advance in New Orleans, but a good outlook for the world's supply prevents any general increase in prices.—*Bradstreet's*.

The *Chicago Journal of Commerce* says: The much-talked of foreign market for American agricultural products has always been of far less importance than the home demand. The production of wheat in 1885 was 357,112,000 bushels, and the export 51,000,000 bushels; the production of corn was 1,937,176,000 bushels, and the export only 60,000,000 bushels. How absurd then to say that the price of even the cereal products of the American farmer is fixed by the peasant of England or the ryot of India? The price of wheat is made in Chicago and Minneapolis. The price of corn is even less dependent upon European influences than wheat. And in fact the only American agricultural product whose price is fixed in Europe is cotton.

An *American Exchange* says: It is evident that the boycott has had its days numbered as an American institution. Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court of New York, has made some ruling establishing a precedent on the subject that will be very certain to put an end to the practice of it. A man may of course withdraw his own trade from any house he pleases; he may even in a quiet way, perhaps, try to influence his friends to withdraw their support. Such a line of conduct would be in the spirit of the boycott certainly, but not offensively so. But, according to the judge, "platooning the street in front of a man's business house, distributing circulars, denouncing him to passers-by and otherwise intimidating him," were among the acts forbidden by law. As to what might constitute intimidation, the judge said that it did not necessarily imply the use of arms, for the weak and helpless might be intimidated by the mere threats without weapons.

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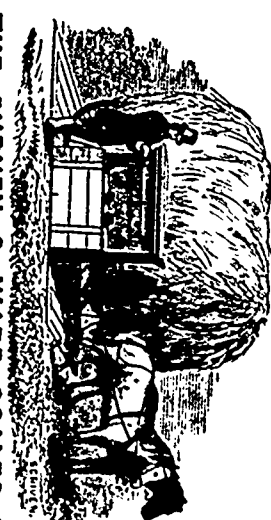
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**EASTERN MARKETS.**

**CHICAGO.**

The wheat market in Chicago during the past week has been one of uncertainty to a great extent and fluctuations have been more marked and rapid than during the time that lower prices prevailed. The two factions are now more evenly divided and this makes the fight somewhat keener than when the bears had everything their own way. Prices seem to have hardened considerably at the recent advance, and it is not likely that they will reach as low a basis as a few weeks ago, even though a decline should set in. Corn has held somewhat stronger during the week. Provisions have generally been strong and steady.

Wheat opened 1c higher on Monday and advanced 3/4 to 5/8c, stimulated by numerous buying orders and crop reports from the Northwest not of an improved tenor. Later the markets became nervous, declined several times and recovered again. The feeling was easier in the afternoon. Provisions were inactive. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.80 1/2	81 1/2
Corn .. .. .	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.77 1/2	9.77 1/2
Lard .. .. .	6.52 1/2	6.52 1/2

On Tuesday the market opened 3/4c lower and declined 3/4c from the start. Prices then fluctuated considerably within a 3/4c range of the bottom. The bears relied on liberal offerings of new fall wheat and foreign markets to depress prices, but so far deliveries of new wheat have not been as heavy as expected, the drought in the spring wheat belt having caused a tendency to hold. Corn was active and firm. Oats closed firmer. Provisions were quiet but stronger. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78 1/2	79 1/2
Corn .. .. .	38	38 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.82 1/2	9.82 1/2
Lard .. .. .	6.52 1/2	6.52 1/2

On Wednesday offerings of wheat were abundant, and the tendency of prices downward the close being 3/4c lower. The market opened firm, but soon declined 1 1/2c and fluctuated violently. The bulls, however, seemed confident and witnessed the decline of prices coolly. Corn was active and steady. Oats quiet. Provisions were quiet and firm, with good buying orders. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.78 1/2	\$0.79 1/2
Corn .. .. .	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.90	9.90
Lard .. .. .	6.60	6.65

Wheat opened 3/4c lower on Thursday, and the feeling continued easy until well on in the day. Cables were weak, and receipts of new wheat large at southwestern points. The crowd seemed to be tired of crop damage news, but these reports still continue to be the main stay

of the bulls. Short selling is now the popular phase of the wheat question here, and the short interest has grown to large proportion during the last ten days. Toward the close the market advanced 3/4c, but settled back, again. Corn fluctuated considerably, but closed 3/4c higher. Oats advanced 1/4 to 3/8c. Provisions were quite and firm. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat .. .. .	78 1/2	79 1/2
Corn .. .. .	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.87 1/2	9.87 1/2
Lard .. .. .	6.60	6.65

Wheat opened a fraction higher and with a firmer tone on Friday. Heavy receipts of new wheat however, had a depressing effect, and prices receded 1c. The close was firm at nearly the same as yesterday. Corn and oats were easier. Provisions were more active and slightly unsettled. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.77 1/2	\$0.78 1/2
Corn .. .. .	37 1/2	38 1/2
Oats .. .. .	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pork .. .. .	9.85	9.85
Lard .. .. .	6.62 1/2	6.65

On Saturday wheat fluctuated within a range of about 1c., closing a fraction above yesterday. September closed at 80 1/2c and October at 82c. Provisions were fairly active and easier. Lard steady. Closing prices were:

	July.	Aug.
Wheat .. .. .	\$0.77 1/2	\$0.78 1/2
Corn .. .. .	—	—
Oats .. .. .	—	—
Pork .. .. .	9.77 1/2	9.80
Lard .. .. .	6.62 1/2	6.65

**TORONTO.**

**STOCKS.**

The past week has apparently been a strong one in the leading bank stocks, quotations being higher in all but two instances, and these two remain unchanged. Miscellaneous stocks were quiet. Closing bids for Wednesday, July 14th, as compared with Wednesday of the previous week were as follows:—

	July 7.	July 14.
Montreal .. .. .	208 1/2	210 1/2
Ontario .. .. .	115	115 1/2
Toronto .. .. .	199	200 1/2
Merchants' .. .. .	122 1/2	123 1/2
Commerce .. .. .	118 1/2	120 1/2
Imperial .. .. .	135	136
Federal .. .. .	108 1/2	108 1/2
Dominion .. .. .	208	211
Standard .. .. .	124	125 1/2
Hamilton .. .. .	136	136
Northwest Land .. .. .	72 1/2	70
C.P.R. Bonds .. .. .	105	—
do Stocks .. .. .	—	—

**GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.**

The grain and flour markets have been in rather an unsettled condition during the past week, owing to the situation in outside markets. The advances made in other markets has induced holders to ask higher prices than buyers cared to offer, and consequently business was not very active. Canadian crop prospects

appear to have been generally improving though still far below those of last year; but that is admitted to have been something exceptionally fine. Stocks on hand have not altered very much during the week, leaving them on Monday morning as follows: Flour 2,060 bbls; fall wheat 199,588 bush; spring wheat 137,026 bush; mixed wheat 5,962 bush; oats 9,292 bush; barley 15,248 bush; peas 30,307 bush; rye 343 bush.

**WHEAT.**

No. 2 fall has been held at 80c, but few sales were made and bids usually did not range over 78c. About 79 1/2c appeared to be the highest paid for very choice No. 2. No. 2 spring and red winter would bring 79 to 80c.

**FLOUR.**

There has been a more active demand and prices have ruled stronger, sales being made at an advance of 5 to 10c, over last week. However, as a rule buyers refuse to venture much on the advance, and higher prices were rather asked than bid. Extra was held at \$3.50, and superior extra at \$3.60.

**OATS.**

Offerings have been light and prices a shade stronger, but few sales were reported. 32 to 33c was about the range of prices for car lots and 37 to 38c on the street.

**BARLEY.**

No movement has been reported in this grain.

**PEAS.**

Quiet and unchanged at 57 to 58c.

**POTATOES.**

New have sold in barrel lots at \$2.75 to \$3. The trade in old in car lots seems to be over for the season.

**EGGS.**

All offered have been taken readily at rather firmer prices, 11 1/2 to 12c having been usually paid for large lots. On the street fresh brought 14 to 15c.

**CHEESE.**

Small lots for local trade have sold steadily at 8 to 8 1/2c. Sales of 505 boxes at 8 1/2c, 858 boxes at 8 1/2c, and 1,022 boxes at 8 1/2c are reported at the factories.

**PORK.**

Quiet and steady at \$13.50. One sale reported at \$13.75.

**BACON.**

Has been firm and active in tons and cases. Prices, long clear 7 1/2 to 7 3/4c; cans 7c. Cumberland scarce at 7 1/2 to 8c, the latter light smoked; rolls 9c; bellies 11c.

**HAMS.**

Active and higher, with small lots selling at 12 1/2 to 13c for smoked and 11c for pickled.

**LARD.**

Firmer, in sympathy with pork products. Small pails sold at 9 1/2c.

**HOGS.**

Quiet and steady at \$7 for the few offered.

**Movements of Business Men.**

Mr. R. F. RILEY, of W. E. Sanford & Co., is rusticated in eastern Canada.

Mr. JOHNSTON, representing G. F. & J. Galt, has returned from British Columbia.

Mr. J. H. ASHDOWS and family have gone on a vacation trip to Orchard Beach.

Mr. E. F. HUTCHINGS will shortly take a trip east, and from Montreal will go right through to British Columbia. Mr. Hutchings expects to work up a good trade in the Pacific Province.



### Shoes in Shakespeare.

The famed dramatist makes frequent allusions by name to articles of footwear in his plays and in such ways as to throw some light on the contemporaneous customs and fashions of the periods. Shoes and boots by name occur in all the plays except four, and in such variety of reference and illustration as to make the study both pleasant and profitable. We have selected some of these references with this end in view, taking the plays *seriatim*:

In the *Tempest*, the deformed slave, Caliban, third scene, second act, offers to kiss the *Shoe* of Stephano in token of subserviency. In a preceding act he had offered to kiss his foot, leaving the conclusion that Stephano had recovered his footwear from the wreck in which he had been cast on the island.

In the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, 1st act and scene, the height or depth of love is by respective measurement, that of boots and shoes; he who was over boots being deeper in love than he that was only shoe deep. The dialogue follows with puns upon boots, in which as in merely verbal wit the great dramatist is only, but nearly always weak. In the 3d act and scene the droll servant, Launce, to illustrate an affecting scene at parting, sets up different objects for the various members of his family among others his right and left shoe, for his father and mother, finding it difficult however to determine which is which.

In *Midsummer's Night Dream* the depth of murder is illustrated as being "over shoes in blood."

In *Love's Labor Lost*, the fantastical Armado who has fallen in love with Jaquenetta, makes comparison of baseness where she walked. "I do love" he says "the very ground which is base, where her shoe which is baser, guided by her foot which is basest doth tread."

As *You Like It*, 3d act and scene represents the piquant Rosalind designating the "shoe untied," as one of the symptoms of being in love.

"Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry," is the expression used in *All's Well That Ends Well*, to indicate the process of walking backward and forward in meditation.

The drunken tinker Christopher Sly, in *Taming the Shrew*, enumerates the deficiencies of his wardrobe and says, "I have more feet than shoes, or such shoes as my toes look through the over leather."

The color of shoes in olden times is indicated in the *Comedy of Errors*, 3d act and 2nd scene, where one of the Dromios describes the kitchen maid who had in an amatory way taken forcible possession of him.

"What complexion is she of?" asks his master. "Swarthy, like my shoes," he answers, "but her face not so clean kept." The period antedated black leather and blacking, the russet tan being the color.

A cobbler in the rabble at the opening of *Julius Caesar* when interrogated as to his occupation, answers with wit and boasting, "I am indeed sir, a surgeon to old shoes. When they are in great danger I recover them. As proper men as ever trod on neat leather have gone on my handiwork." But he makes an

execrable pun on one of the tools of his trade when he adds, "I meddle with no tradesman's matters nor with women's matters, but with awl."

Dancing shoes were specialties in old times as now. In *Romeo and Juliet*, when the lovesick Romeo was invited to dance he declined, saying: "You have dancing shoes with nimble soles, I have a soul of lead," etc., the pun being a little better than the average.

In regard to the fashion of shoes worn by players, or at theatrical performances, they are described in *Hamlet's* third act and scene, as "slashed shoes ornamented with Provencal roses."

The philosophic Prince himself gives prominence to the shoes as an article when deploring the indecent haste of his mother in marrying so soon after his father's death. He does not speak of the brief sad interval as one too short for the fashion of her bonnet or gown: to have undergone a change or her gloves to have been worn out. His plaintive cry is,

Or ere those shoes were old  
With which she followed my poor father's body  
Like Niobe all tears. — *Leather Gazette*.

### Montreal Trade Notes.

The general distributive movement of all descriptions of merchandise shows a fair consumptive demand in progress, and taking into consideration that we are now in the midsummer when business is generally very quiet a very fair business is being done. Preparations are being made for a fairly active Fall business, without, however, the expectation of any great boom.

#### GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Actual business on spot has continued moderate, with the market consequently quiet in expression. In wheat there was nothing doing and a lot of 20,000 bushels No. 2 spring offered at 85c failed to elicit a bid acceptable to the seller. Local demand for flour has continued good, and a fair distribution was made to-day at about former prices, but there was no new feature to note. Sales of five cars of Manitoba strong bakers' were made at \$4.50.

#### CHEESE.

In this market there seemed to be little excitement, but the feeling was firm at the advance. There was no pressure to sell and the views of some holders were fixed at 8½c but not realized. Eight cents was paid, however, for several lots of finest, and transactions were made at 8½c, with French finest at 7½c to 7½c.

#### BUTTER.

More animation was noticeable in the butter market, as there seemed to be a good disposition to buy creamery at full former prices. In fact, the market has developed a firmer tone, and it was reported that up to 19c had been paid in the country, which, if confirmed, will stiffen prices right. Exporters were free buyers at 18c and a shade over, but it is doubtful if any desirable goods can be obtained for less than 18½c to 19c. Dairy butter was neglected and dull.

#### CANNED GOODS.

There is nothing new to report except a great scarcity of all kinds of fruits and vegetables. The line of canned goods in good supply is mackerel. British Columbia salmon is scarce. — *Gazette*.

### Home Markets.

Hon. William Windon, of Minnesota, delivered an address lately on the subject of the relations of capital and labor. In the course of it he furnished the following relative to the value of home markets compared with foreign markets:

Ninety-eight per cent. of our manufactured articles, and 92 per cent. of our agricultural products (except cotton) are consumed in this country. It is therefore of the highest importance that our home markets be fostered and protected as far as possible in the interest of home labor. In 1882 we imported from the farms and workshops of foreign countries products of which only ten varieties amounted to \$189,000,000. Every one of these articles could have been produced at home as well as abroad. Does not this look as if the country was suffering from lack of proper distribution, rather than from "over-production?" If we could have produced and sold these \$189,000,000 which we imported and consumed it would have given employment, at \$600 a year, to 300,000 unemployed people, and they, in turn, would have expended \$189,000,000 in the comforts and necessities, and thereby would have given employment to as many more, and so on. If we could consume at home the other 8 per cent. of our agricultural products, and produce the articles with which to pay for them, labor would receive large additional employment and better rewards, and farm products would command higher prices. The value and extent of our home markets may be better appreciated by a single comparison. In 1880 we consumed about ten billion dollars' worth of agricultural and manufactured products—an amount equal to the entire accumulated wealth, real and personal, of Italy, one and a half times the wealth of Spain; and three times the wealth of Sweden and Norway. "Home markets for home labor" is the key to our prosperity.

### A City of Rich Dealers.

"Probably the richest city for its size in the world is Cheyenne City, Wyoming, the home of the cattle kings," said Charles Jennings, a huge sized western man from that territory at the Union Depot. "The population of the city is only 5,000, and it has about 250 business houses, counting the cattle company's offices, which number sixty-six."

"How much money is there invested in cattle in Cheyenne City?" asked the reporter.

"To my knowledge there is \$32,500,000 in that branch of my business alone."

"All American, I suppose?"

"No, a great deal of that amount is English investments. I know at least \$5,000,000, and there may be a great deal more I know nothing of. The Swan Land and Cattle company's paid in capital is £750,000, and then there is the Powder River Cattle company, with a capital stock of \$1,500,000, the Duke of Manchester being the chairman of the company, thus showing the large amount of stock held and controlled by English capitalists."

"How about other kinds of business?"

"Do you know it seems to me that there is not a poor person in the whole town. If there is, they are very few. There is about as much in



vested in other kinds of business as there is in cattle raising, thus making a town of 5,000 inhabitants worth \$65,000,000, and where can you find another city of that size in the world so wealthy.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

### The Northwestern Wheat Crop.

The Northwestern wheat crop seems to be in a bad way. Carefully collected and judiciously sifted reports from nearly one thousand points in Minnesota and Dakota confirm the general impression that has been strengthening among careful observers; that the severe and long continued drouth has destroyed beyond repair a considerable fraction of this year's wheat crop. The drouth has not been universal, nor is the gloomy prospect without exception. There has been rain in the Red River Valley and along the line of the Northern Pacific. North and west of these lines, however, and south of the Minnesota river the damage is serious, and has gone too far to be repaired by any more favorable conditions hereafter. The estimate of the amount of loss in different countries ranges from 10 to 50 per cent. Probably it is safe to conclude that the crop will be 25 per cent. less than it would have been with weather up to July 1 as favorable as that enjoyed last year. The prospect is not cheerful, but it must not be forgotten that a short crop means high prices.

### The Oldest Drummer.

Mr. Israel Phillips, now living at Greenfield, Mass., enjoying a hale old age of 90 years, is the pioneer drummer of the United States.

Mr. Phillips was born in Greenfield, within a short distance of his present home. Early in life, in Leicester, Mass., he learned the trade of making cards, used principally in cotton and woolen factories. In 1835 he became the superintendent of the card factory of Stephen C. Bemis, in Springfield, and it was in this year that he first began his work as a drummer. His first trip was to the factories of Rhode Island. Taking the stage he went to Worcester, and then by stage and boat on the old Blackstone Canal he found his men, and "sold them." At this time he received \$1 per day and his expenses; large pay for those days. It is easy to see that in his prime the boys would have to get up early to get a customer away from him. The first trip was a signal success; other routes were laid out; other lines of goods taken, and still the "drummers" were very few and far between. Quite a contrast, "Uncle Israel" thinks, with these days. Then his customers would save up their orders and wait a month for his coming, but before he left the road he realized how sharp is the competition of modern trade.

One Sunday, in Syracuse, at his hotel, were forty drummers, representing almost every known industry under the sun. "For several years," said the old gentleman, "I traveled over every mile of railroad in the United States and at first there weren't many miles either." With the coming of railroads his trips were more extended. His firm had grown into a large corporation, making many kinds of tools, and over many of the middle, western and southern states Uncle Israel travelled, winning

hosts of friends, making profitable sales and dealing honorably and justly by all.

Said his employer, Stephen C. Bemis, afterwards mayor of Springfield, "I should be willing to trust millions of untold gold in Mr. Phillips' hands, knowing that every dollar would be honestly accounted for." During all these years of travel he never met with an accident of any moment.

### British Columbia.

R. J. Fleming, grocer, Victoria, has sold out to Sigurd Schoen.

Teetzel & Norris, druggists, Angus, have obtained an extension of time.

Atwell, King & Co., bazaar; Thos. Carrington, crockery; M. W. Waitt & Co., books and stationery, Victoria, have been burned out, and Mr. Leuz, dry goods, has had his stock damaged by fire.

A cable is proposed from Vancouver to Australia, via the Sandwich Islands, Japan, Hong Kong and New Zealand. It is said the Imperial authorities have promised to support the scheme, in the interest of which Sandford Fleming has been in England.

### General Notes.

The semi-annual record of failures in Canada ending June 30th is as follows:—

	Number.	Liabilities.
1886	699	\$5,501,697
1885	690	5,166,165
1884	752	10,742,600

The South will in a decade or two produce nearly as many cotton goods as are turned out in Northern factories. Labor is cheap in the South, water-power is abundant and constant, and the cotton is on the ground. It is against all laws of trade to transport such a bulky raw material as cotton hundred of miles to Northern factories to be manufactured into finished goods, and capitalists are becoming more awake to the possibilities of Southern cotton manufacturing.

New York city has just turned loose a big batch of prisoners who have been for years in jail for no other crime than the misfortune of owing debts which they were unable to pay. The law passed by the Legislature of New York the last session, restricting the terms of imprisonment in civil cases, places the state nearer in accord with the civilization and humanity. The limit for imprisonment for debt in New York under the new law is six months.

THE *Lake Superior and Northwestern Journal of Commerce* is the somewhat lengthy name of a new claimant in the commercial journalistic line. Volume one number one of this periodical, to be published by the Journal of Commerce Company, at Duluth, Minnesota, has reached our table. The cover is handsomely engraved and gives a bird-eye view of Duluth whilst the inside front page presents an excellent map of the entire Lake Superior country, showing the location of the different mineral deposits for which that region is famous; also timber area, etc. The Journal is handsomely printed on fine paper and contains valuable matter on money, milling, manufacturing and kindred subjects.

THE Virden flour mill has commenced running again.

BARLEY cutting was going on in the vicinity of Winnipeg last week.

A MEETING will be held at Macleod for the purpose of considering a flour mill project.

THE mail stage from Prince Albert to Qu'Appelle station, was held up and robbed by masked men, last week.

SOME farmers in the Gladstone district are preparing their barley ground for next season's wheat. Wheat is a good crop. Oats short but well headed.

THE C. P. R'y have increased the passenger fare between Winnipeg and Emerson to four cents per mile. The rate was formerly three cents per mile.

VANCOUVER has had another narrow escape from destruction from bush fires. The merchants moved their goods during the excitement, which caused a loss of many thousand dollars.

THE *St. Louis Leather Gazette* says: The cattle business of Montana, the territory being on a parallel too far north of us to affect either our cattle or hide trade, is not much thought of in this region. No doubt most people regard Mootana as a cold, inhospitable region, wholly unfit for cattle ranging. Nevertheless it is true that there are a large number of herds in the territory and some of them very large. There are already over 8,000 registered cattle brands, which shows that the business is developing very rapidly. Instead of being a grassless region, unfit for cattle growing, grass grows in the valleys with a luxuriance and verdure not excelled anywhere, and the losses from lack of water and grass, and hard winters have thus far been actually less than in the Southwest.

DEALERS and jobbers who have ample funds will not lose money for stocking up with flour at present prices. Everything conspires to make prices lower than they are likely to be for a year or two at least. The transportation lines are endeavoring to cut each other's throats while cheap wheat and dull markets have pushed prices down to about the lowest point ever recorded. Unless crop conditions change materially for the worse, and bad weather comes during reaping and threshing, we do not look for a heavy advance in wheat and flour, but the latter can not well go lower; and it is fair to assume that long before the holidays there will be a marked advance in values and a strong undertone in the large markets. Millers who share this belief may not be willing to sell freely for future delivery, except at safe figures and this will prove a strengthening factor in the market conditions. The prospective early settlement of existing railway troubles, with consequent advances in rates, will not weaken the general situation.—*Northwest Miller.*

MR. RAMSAY, of A. Ramsay & Sons, Montreal, is doing the Northwest.

MR. JAMES TURNER, of Turner, McKeand & Co., has returned from the east.

MR. A. C. Flummerfelt, of the Amos Holden Co., will leave for Victoria, B. C. shortly, to establish a branch house in that city.

**Canadian Pacific Competition.**

In referring to the important part likely to be played in the near future in the railroad affairs of the country by the Canadian Railway, the San Francisco *Chronicle* calls attention to the fact that the distance, via the Canadian Pacific, from the Pacific coast to Montreal, is about the same as the distance by the Central and Union Pacific and their connections, from that coast to Pittsburgh, the figures being as follows.

*Miles.*  
From San Francisco to Pittsburgh, via Ogden ... 2,888  
From Port Moody to Montreal by Canadian Pacific 2,895

At Montreal, continues the *Chronicle*, passengers and freight by the Canadian Pacific strike ocean steamers which carry them by a voyage of 3,043 miles to Liverpool, whereas passengers and freight by the Pacific railroads running through Ogden, when they reach Pittsburgh, are still 444 miles from ocean steamers at New York, and then they have a voyage of 3,430 miles before they reach Liverpool. If, says the *Chronicle*, Canadian steamers at Montreal were as swift as those plying between New York and Liverpool, passengers by the Canadian route would beat those by the American route not less than three days. If ever the Canadian Pacific people put on a line of steamers from Port Moody to China and Japan, the *Chronicle* thinks American transportation lines will have to look to their laurel.—*Brushstreet's.*

**The Promising Outlook.**

The first six months of 1886 closes with a hopeful feeling pervading all industrial and business circles throughout the country. This feeling is the result in part of the industrial activity which commenced soon after the middle of 1885, and which still continues, in part of the promising outlook for all our crops which now exists, and in part of the assured certainty that the evil will be no unfriendly tariff legislation this year. The great manufacturing enterprises of the country are busily employed, there are few idle workmen, and wages are an average of at least 10 per cent higher than they were at this time last year. With good crops and foreign competition kept within reasonable limits, the remainder of this year should be favorable for all branches of business. Prices, of course, are still too low for many products, but consumption is large, money is abundant, and bills were never more promptly paid. During the six months which have just closed the prosperity of the country was sadly interrupted by a greater number of strikes than have ever happened in the same time in our history. But for these strikes and their injurious consequences in interrupting business and unsettling confidence, production in all branches of manufactures and in all mining operations must have been larger this year than in any previous year, and prices could not have been so low in some branches as they have been. Let us hope that during the remainder of the year labor will be satisfied with its present rewards.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society, held at Regina on July 12, the crops were said to be progressing favorably in that district.

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