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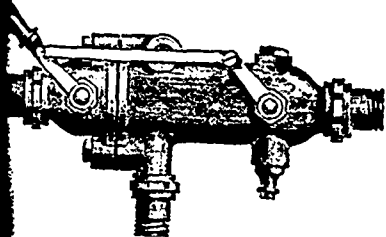
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 Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.
42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

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 Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive
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LEMON, ORANGE and CITRUS PEEL.

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Stock very complete in all lines.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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Having bought the stock of C. H. Field & Co., at a very low rate, can now OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in Blankets and Bells and Saddlery of all kinds.

See my Winter King Whips.

Retail Store: 569 Main Street.

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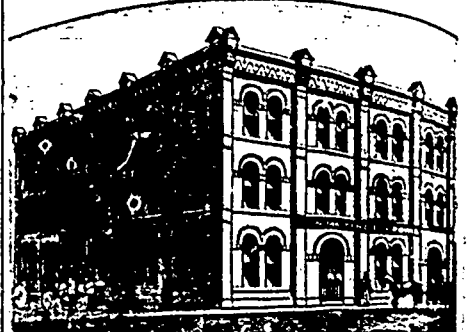
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CHASE & SANBORN'S
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Warranted strictly pure and finest quality grown, Chase & Sanborn's, Boston, being hermetically sealed this coffee will keep fresh for any length of time in any climate.

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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, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

NO. 10

The Commercial

Journal devoted to keeping a comprehensive record of the transactions of the Monetary, Mercantile and Manufacturing interests of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

THE COMMERCIAL will be mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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227 Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAMES E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

THE Saskatchewan is not yet frozen over at Medicine Hat.

D. H. SCOTT, general store keeper, Marquette, is reported away.

McEWAN, DUNSFORD & Co. have opened up a banking office at Morden.

E. F. HUTCHINGS has bought the stock of C. H. Field & Co. at 50c on the \$.

R. REID, woollen mill and general store keeper, St. Boniface, has assigned.

THE Douglas mills at Minnedosa will be sold by public auction on Tuesday, Dec 2nd.

THE Saskatchewan House at Minnedosa has been rented for five years to Mr. Simpson.

HARRY HODGES, dealer in groceries and crockery, Winnipeg, has assigned in trust.

THOS. C. HAND & Co., grocers, Winnipeg, are giving up business and selling off the stock.

MR. WM. BROWN, late assistant superintendent of the C.P.R., has left for Chicago to enter his new position of general freight agent of the Chicago and Atlantic railway.

Work on the N.W.C. & N. Co. Ry. has been stopped for the winter. Eighteen miles of road has been graded.

THE Hudson's Bay mill at Prince Albert is about completed. It is a very substantial building in every respect.

MR. VARLEY, contractor on the C.P.R., has finished for the winter in the Mountains and sent his stock to Swift Current.

THE *Alberta*, the last of this season of the C.P.R. steamers from Port Arthur, left that place for Owen Sound on Saturday last.

J. Kilgour, boots and shoes, Winnipeg, has admitted F. Rimer into partnership. The style of the firm will be Kilgour, Rimer & Co.

WM. A. SMITH, of Rat Portage, is negotiating with the Dominion Government for the erection of a grist mill on the Rainy River.

THE stock and plant of the Rock Lake *Herald* has been purchased by Messrs. J. A. & W. Murdock. They will move it to Birtle where they intend starting a weekly paper.

THE copper in the McDougall mine, back of Silver City, is reported to yield about 1½ oz. of gold to the ton, the copper being of the richest quality. Every preparation is being made to begin work in the spring.

THE first car load of oranges ever shipped direct from Florida to Manitoba arrived in Winnipeg this week. They were consigned to Vipond, McBride & Co., commission merchants, of this city, and were three weeks on the way.

SUPERINTENDENT MURRAY, of the western division of the C.P.R., is Mr. Brown's successor, and will enter into his duties at once. Owing to this appointment there will be a change in the divisions as follows: the Thunder Bay division, Supt. Niblock; Emerson to Broadview, Supt. Murray; Broadview west, Supt. Shields.

THE big wheat deal mentioned in our last, is according to the *Montreal Post*, to be carried through without delay. According to the *Post* the Bank of Montreal advance \$4,000,000 for six months at 5 per cent. and on this fund the syndicate will work. Messrs. Geo. Stephen, D. A. Smith and Alex. Mitchell are still named as the head of the undertaking.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* has at last been cornered in direct falsehood regarding that Manitoba wheat shipped to Mc Kay & Co., millers of that city. That firm have telegraphed to their agents here denying the statements in toto.

AT the meeting of creditors of Wallis, Ramsay & Co., private bankers, Minnedosa, Mr. H. V. Carter, the assignee, presented a statement showing liabilities of \$32,206.54 and assets \$28,200.82. The Merchants' Bank, the heaviest creditors, held security to the extent of \$16,000. The assignee refused to give names of debtors and amounts due, a course which has caused considerable dissatisfaction among creditors.

THE nomination of candidates for mayor and aldermen for the city of Winnipeg took place in the council chamber yesterday. Three candidates were nominated for mayor, namely, Messrs. C. E. Hamilton, E. G. Conklin and Alex. McMicken. There will be a contest for aldermen in every ward in the city, and next Monday the election day will no doubt be a lively one. Mr. Hamilton's nomination papers have been signed by over seven hundred electors.

A COPY of the proposed new grain inspection standards, as proposed to be made law during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament, has been mailed to the secretaries of the different Boards of Trade throughout Canada by Commissioner Miall of the Department of Inland Revenue. The addition of a class of grades called Northern and a fancy grade above No. 1 hard are the changes that will be necessary in our present system of inspection at Winnipeg.

FOR the first nine months of this year Great Britain sent to Canada woollen fabrics to the value of £648,344 against £726,010 for the same period of 1883. In worsted fabrics alone the export to this country for the same period was £427,749 against £294,825 in 1883. In carpets the export to Canada was £171,320 against £179,932 for the nine months of last year. British exports of wool to us fell off greatly, there being 365,800 lbs., valued at £20,564, in 1883, and only 232,200 lbs., valued at £10,607, in 1884.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

H. J. Rose, druggist, Toronto, has sold out. Samuel Diffil, stoves, etc., Bradford, is dead. W. B. Abbott, grocer, Essex Center, has sold out.

C. Luxton, hardware, Ridgeway, has sold out.

Anderson & Co., tins, etc., Bothwell, have sold out.

John Kaester, hotel keeper, Stratford, has sold out.

D. D. Brazel, tailor, Boxgrove, has removed to Oil City.

Joseph Seitz, jr., harness, Formosa, has assigned in trust.

L. A. McDonald, grocer, Creemore, has assigned in trust.

Chatterton & McLeod, carpenters, Kingston, have dissolved.

V. Weis, hotel keeper, Stratford, has sold out to M. Breen.

R. B. Paulin, general store, L'Original, has assigned in trust.

W. J. Atherton, hotel keeper, Port Arthur, is reported away.

Miss S. Kennedy, milliner, Tara, has sold out to Miss Lyons.

Fowler & Son, jewellers, Clinton, have sold out to Robt. Coats.

Charles Firestone, upholsterer, Guelph, has moved to Georgetown.

The sheriff is in possession of W. Gummaw's grocery store, Oshawa.

David Moore & Son, millers, Walkerton, have assigned in trust.

James Robb, publisher, Stratford, has admitted G. H. Chandler.

Robt. Stewart, druggist, Norwood, has sold out to Wm. Rutherford.

John Young, general store keeper, Berriedale, has assigned in trust.

M. Street & Bro., grocers, Port Arthur, have sold out to M. Dwyer.

E. Gurney, of the firm of E. Garney & Co., founders, Hamilton, is dead.

MacKay, Williamson & Jopling, millers, etc., Conland, have dissolved.

W. R. Tudhope, druggist, Huntsville, has sold out to C. A. Watson & Co.

H. C. Pease, boarding and storage, Toronto, has sold out to Jas. Van Mulder.

The bailiff is in possession of the furniture business of McCormack, Toronto.

Smedley & Boomer, builders, Toronto, have dissolved; each will continue alone.

Leece & McDonald, general store keepers, Woodville, have sold out to D. B. Ross.

Mitchell & Richards, tailors, Paris, have dissolved; W. D. Richards will continue alone.

J. R. Mitchell, of the firm of Wickins & Mitchell, insurance agents, Toronto, is dead.

S. R. Hayball, grocer, St. Thomas, is selling off his stock and intends going out of the business.

Donald Cameron & Son, harness, Bayfield, have dissolved; Thomas Cameron will continue alone.

Prett & Tracy, publishers, Stratford, have admitted G. A. Jamison, and Mr. Tracy will retire.

Thos. Lawry, pork packer, Hamilton, has admitted T. H. Lawry; the style now is T. Lawry & Son.

Rossie & Scott, milliners, Wallaceburg, have dissolved; the business will be continued by Scott & Nichol.

Hugh Gibson, Etc of the firm of Gibson & Stephenson, confectioners, Chatham, advertises the business for sale.

QUEBEC.

D. C. Simon, grocer, Hull, has assigned in trust.

Chagnon & Co., patent iron, Montreal, have dissolved.

Farrow & Peacock, paints and oils, have dissolved.

Wm. Saunders, butter factory, Stackwell, is burned out.

Noel Jubinville, saddler, Vaudreuil, has assigned in trust.

John Scuff, baker, Montreal, advertises his business for sale.

C. O. Goudreau & Co., general store, have assigned in trust.

C. W. Ray & Bro. gilders, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Joseph Pleau, general store, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Jos. Ethier & Co., grocers, Varennes, have assigned in trust.

Ovide Delorme, leather and findings, Montreal has assigned in trust.

L. M. Demus, hardware merchant, Montreal, has sold out C. A. Nelson.

H. J. Shaw & Co., furniture dealers, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Sutherland & Quigley, confectioners, Montreal, have assigned in trust.

Labelle & Chamberland, boarding and storage, Montreal, have dissolved.

The stock of F. X. E. Maille, Montreal, is advertised for sale by trustee.

Blais & Co., general store keepers, Riviere Blanche, have assigned in trust.

The stock of lumber of John Lapton, Montreal, is advertised for sale by bailiff.

The stock of groceries of Onesime Laurin, St. Jean, Baptiste village, is advertised for sale by bailiff.

D. B. McPherson, of the firm of D. B. McPherson & Co., importers of iron and chemicals, Montreal is dead.

Goyer & Etienne, leather merchants, Montreal, have dissolved; A. Goyer, will continue the business under the style of A. Goyer & Co.

Jackson Bros. & Co., leather merchants, Montreal, have ceased to do business under the style, and E. A. Young is registered as sole proprietor.

NOVA SCOTIA.

A. McInnis, grocer, New Glasgow, has sold out.

G. A. Sanford, marble works, Halifax is dead.

A. L. West, general store, Liverpool, has assigned.

W. T. Nichol, general store, Bear River, has assigned.

Meek & McHaffey, general store, Shubenacadie, have dissolved; W. T. Meek will continue alone.

D. R. & C. F. Eaton, lumber, Canard, have assigned.

G. F. Scott, general store keeper, Canso, has assigned.

John Darcy & Son, fish dealers, Centreville, have assigned.

George McFarlane, general store, Pugwash, is being closed out under a bill of sale.

W. H. Leonard, tinsmith, Yarmouth, is selling out and intends closing his business here.

Leonard & Co., Yarmouth, bakers, have formed a new co-partnership, W. H. Leonard, jr., & H. K. Shadborne.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

J. Newton Wilson, hotel keeper, St. John, is reported away.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Wm. Pitts, of the firm of J. & W. Pitts commissioners, St. John's is dead.

At the recent fire at St. John's the following merchants were either burned out or damaged by fire: Geo. Beams, grocer; Hearne & Co. liquors; Hugh Gemmill, foundry; J. D. Martin, dry goods; Parnell & Co., grocers.

The failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 1, reported to *Compt. Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 78, as compared with 196 and 250 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 65 failures as against 167 and 29 in the weeks specified, Scotland 19 as against 25 and 18, and Ireland had 3 as against 4 in 1883 and 3 in 1882.

Better Times.

The Mississippi Valley *Lumberman* does not believe in any black prospect in business, if we are to judge from the following article which we extract from the issue of Nov. 21:

"The air is full of signs and omens of better times. A leading banker of the city expressed to us the opinion that in 60 days eastern money loaners would be begging for a chance to replace the funds which they withdrew from the west this summer. He said that although enormous sums had been demanded here to purchase wheat with by the millers, the banks had been able to meet the calls and carry a good line of discounts in other lines of trade. We also notice here the presence of one of the great money lenders of Boston for the purpose of reinvesting a million or two that he called in during July. Shipments of gold to Europe are unusually heavy. The total amount received in New York this week, and known to have been ordered, is estimated at \$4,000,000. It is anticipated that fully \$20,000,000 will be imported between now and February. The movement of securities of both states and bonds is from this side to London and the continental centers. Let the dance go on."

The report of the State geologist of Indiana just issued, shows that there are 206 coal mines in nineteen different counties of that State employing 5,400 men receiving \$1,500,000 wages, producing 5,200,000 tons of coal, requiring a capital of nearly \$2,000,000 for the operation.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
54 to 62 ST. PERRY STREET,
MONTREAL.

**No. 33 LOMBARD STREET,
WINNIPEG.**

North-Western Planing Mills

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

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And General House Furnishing
Made to Order.

The Wholesale Trade supplied on the Best
Terms. Orders attended to promptly.

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.

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WINNIPEG

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 2, 1884.

FINANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The ability to finance successfully is a qualification aimed at by every ambitious business man and one which is not always attained even by men who are thoroughly competent in their knowledge of business affairs. The ability to finance in a time of general prosperity, when banks are eager to press their funds upon any reputable business man, seems a very simple matter, as the generally accepted idea of financing is to provide funds sufficient to meet the ordinary demands without leaving a balance of any magnitude lying unutilized. To preserve a reserve to meet the exigencies of a period of contraction should undoubtedly be a duty incumbent in prosperous times, and it must be admitted that too few of the rank and file of business men observe this rule as closely as they should. It should be remembered that the first aim of banks is to make money and in so doing they act in a purely selfish spirit at all times, and after all are not greatly to blame for so doing. In a time of general prosperity, when their funds are within the reach of almost any man in business, their action may seem on the surface almost philanthropic, but their aim is to make money all the same, and when a time of contraction sets in they are ever the leaders of financial parsimony. Their policy is then to save if they cannot make money, and in this policy of economy they usually show themselves, like all other corporations, without souls. In fact no corporation can be so crushing in its exactions as one whose business is to deal in money only.

In Manitoba business men have had their time of financing *ad libitum*, when in boom days their own names and those of their junior clerks on notes were sufficient to secure hundreds if not thousands of dollars at most banks in the province, and now they are experiencing the trials of financing under difficulties. Banks still profess to be able to supply funds for all the legitimate demands of trade, and if we allow them to be judges of what are legitimate demands they are perfectly correct. But if we are to look to banks as institutions which should aid in lightening financial pressure in a time

of depression those of Manitoba have signally failed to their mission. They have reduced their financial risk to a point as low as can be reached with any hope of still holding a footing here and being ready for making profit when a more prosperous state of affairs returns. Like all other institutions of human organization they have reached an extreme of caution, and that extreme often proclaims men unworthy of credit and unable to finance who would be considered perfectly safe in any portion of Eastern Canada. An instance has recently come under our notice where a man with some \$5,000 liabilities and some \$15,000 assets, the bulk of which are realizable in short time, has been compelled to resort to an assignment owing to inability to finance at any of our banks. Such a man could, in any eastern city, procure all the funds he required at any bank and avoid reaching the insolvent list through a policy of unmerciful niggardliness such as he has met with here. Truly he has been trying to finance under difficulties.

During the time of real estate inflation in this province banks here were the worst institutions in the country to encourage the dangerous upward movement as is now borne out by the immense sums some of them have lost in speculative loans and the equally large sums locked up in unrealizable investments by others. From inflatory they have now rushed to contractive extremes and are now unwilling to make any calculation upon a man's real estate, except to rank it as one of his credit disqualifications. There are in the city of Winnipeg at present not less than one hundred property owners scarcely one of whom has now the power of financing for \$1,000 at any bank in the city, but who if similarly fixed in any eastern city, would have no difficulty in procuring ten times that amount. It can be safely said that such men when they do get a chance of financing are compelled to do so under difficulties.

Only those who have lived in the Northwest during the past two years can comprehend the financial straits men who are reputable, honest and solvent have been forced to avoid sacrificing the fruits of years of industry and providence. That some of them feel more keenly than others the struggle they have gone through may be attributed to the fact that they have seen the time when the same banks which now keep a galling pressure upon

them, were not only liberal but more or less obtrusive in their financial assistance.

There is the old saying that favors are usually pressed upon those who do not require them, and withheld from those who do, and it finds corroboration in the action pursued by banks in Manitoba during the past three years.

AMBITIOUS FARMERS.

People have long been accustomed to divide the pursuits of civilized men into professional into three distinct spheres, namely, agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and it has been a recognized belief that to insure success in any of these fields a special training or at least some experience was necessary. Further it has been generally conceded that few men can prove successful in all these at the same time. But if we are to judge by the recent action of the Manitoba Farmers' Union, all these accepted ideas are sheer nonsense and every branch of society's industrial and other affairs has been mismanaged in the most blundering and dishonest fashion, with the exception of the labors of the agriculturist in which only the pure milk of honesty, frugality and business competency has shown forth.

About a year ago a convention of farmers and agitators assembled in Winnipeg for the purpose of airing their grievances, real and imaginary, and as is so unusual with a body of people who had themselves injured, it was not long before the gathering developed into a seditious society, the aim of which was to abuse every person outside of its own class as a leech which lived by sucking the life-blood out of the farmer. Philosophic outsiders excused a large share of this popular abuse and trusted that another season of busy work on their farms would cure the real farmer portion of the growlers of discontent. This sensible conclusion might have probably been reached, but for the fact that a few schemers had to depend upon this discontent for their living or at least for the notoriety which they seemingly liked. The result is that as soon as a time of leisure has been reached discontent and growling increase.

Last year the so-called gathering of farmers were content to abuse the Dominion Government and those two favorite targets of their spleen, the miller and the grain buyer. This year they have taken a wider range and have concluded that

whole non farming community of the Northwest, and in particular the trading portion of it, are banded together to cheat, swindle and rob the farmer. Speakers in their meetings have made such statements, and have been applauded for so doing, so that we may safely assume the popularity of such ideas among the discontented grangers.

But our growling agriculturists wish to suit the action to the word, and have concluded that they will dispense not only with the grain buyer and miller but with every trader who handles the products of a farm. They have decided that they shall establish their own market in the City of Winnipeg where they shall supply direct the consumers of their beef, pork, butter, eggs and every other product of their farms. Butchers are all rascals and parasites of the farmers they say, and so are provision men and all others who handle their products, and the farmer in his righteous indignation must sweep all these blood suckers out of existence. Truly this is a vivid picture of the honest farmer in his righteous indignation, but unfortunately it is far from life like. The very fact that these growlers have been unsuccessful in farming is a convincing proof that they would utterly fail in their trading aims, but like all other unsuccessful people they are ambitious to make further blunders, and about the most sensible course for outsiders to follow is to let them pursue their track undisturbed. One year will be sufficient to cure them of their self sufficiency if it does not purge them of their slanderous abuse. Their past year's experience in grain handling has not brought much profit to them, and in the wider field of general merchandise they will have greater scope to acquire and pay for experience.

It might occur even to the mind of a farmer unionist that other people in the Northwest have not been any more successful than farmers of late, and the trading classes so freely stigmatized as swindlers and robbers of the farmers might also complain loudly, and of being cheated too, and by farmers. A glance over the affairs of a number of insolvent country merchants shows that in almost every case too much credit to the farmer has been the direct cause of insolvency. Further we could show a dozen cases where the outstanding debts of insolvent merchants, ninety per cent. of which were owed by farmers, did not realize five per

cent. for the creditors when collection was pressed by the assignees. Figures of this description might show that all the honesty was not to be found among farmers, and before commencing to abuse an individual or a class it would be right to pay to him or them what you owe.

Perhaps farmers' unionists think that discordance among the different classes of people in Manitoba is desirable for their welfare, but we are of opinion that a little more unity would reach that end more quickly. No class in this Province are in such a condition as to be independent of others, and in that respect our farmers above all others require to remember the old adage about glass houses and throwing stones.

THE PROPOSED BIG WHEAT DEAL.

The rumors of a movement for purchasing the bulk of this year's crop of Northwestern wheat by a Montreal Syndicate, formed for that purpose, which were current ten days ago, have now a little more of the appearance of probability about them, and it looks as if something was going to be done at least to see if such an undertaking was possible. Mr. Alex. Mitchell one of the syndicate has been among us, and told us, that their intentions were genuine, and purchasing would commence at once.

There is no person in the Northwest but wishes success to this movement, if it will only enhance the value of the wheat now held by our farmers. The grain market of the whole world give at present no indication of higher prices for our grain, and any Syndicate from Montreal or any other city, which will by any means raise prices must be hailed as real benefactors of the Northwest. There is however one feature connected with the proposed operations of the Syndicate which looks suspicious, and that is the alleged philanthropy connected with its aims and objects. People in the West have long ago decided, that when philanthropy is set forth as one of the features of a business venture fraud is very likely to be one of the hidden ones, and if the philanthropy of this grain syndicate is insisted upon, it is to be feared people here will not except it from the general suspicion.

There is no reason, however, why this syndicate should not operate profitably, and leave philanthropy out of the question. If the storage during winter can only be secured at Port Arthur or Fort William

at a very moderate figure, the difference between winter and summer freight rates, will pay these charges, and leave a moderate profit for the syndicate, even if wheat prices are no better in spring, than they are now; and it is almost a certainty that within the next few months there will be some relief from the depression in the grain trade which now exists, and in that case the profits will be liberal. Looking at the matter from that practical point of view, the intentions of the syndicate are praiseworthy and truly enterprising.

There has been great care manifested in all that has come to light as yet regarding this big wheat deal, to keep the C.P.R. prominent in the matter. The philanthropy can only be exercised when the syndicate works in unison with the railway company, and even the Bank of Montreal is alleged to have promised funds unlimited in this philanthropic venture, if the syndicate and C.P.R. go hand in hand. When we are asked to view a grasping railway corporation, a soulless banking corporation and a speculative syndicate as a philanthropic triumvirate, we need not be astonished if called upon to behold the devil canonised as a saint of high order. The whole arrangement is too thin to deceive even the most unwary. The honest way of going about the matter would be, to state boldly, that the syndicate the railway company and the Bank have formed a league, to prevent as much as possible the grain of the Northwest, from reaching the eastern seaboard by United States routes. Even if a slight loss is sustained, and that is very improbable, the syndicate and the railway company being practically the same parties, can make it up out of the freight rate to Port Arthur, which is heavy enough to allow considerable of a shave, and the philanthropic dodge will save the managers of the road from admitting what railway men hate to admit, namely that they have been cutting rates.

There is no difficulty in seeing the nonsense of all this philanthropic cry. With a system of grain storage in Winnipeg all that the syndicate promises to do, could be done by local men, and the money to carry through the transaction could have been secured from several banks, who never mix philanthropy into their business. But we have no elevators, and if this combination of syndicate, C.P.R. and Bank of Montreal can raise the price of grain even five per cent. during the balance of the winter, we shall give them full credit for what they accomplish.

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LAMPS,**

**CHANDELIERS,
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General Commission Merchants.

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Manufacturers of

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RANGES & FURNACES.

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Sparkling Lager Beer!!

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REDWOOD BREWERY
Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg,
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.

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EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.

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The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada.
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STRANG & COMPANY,

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Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Col-
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wear, Etc., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Street

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The past week has been one of considerable monetary stringency in the city, and the scarcity of funds has been keenly felt by many. Banks have not pursued any stingy course towards mercantile houses with a regular line of discount, and such have not felt any pressure. There are, however, scores of other trades who have been financially pressed and unable to secure relief from the banks, and numbers of these people are such as should find no difficulty in securing funds under any ordinary state affairs and in any other part of the Dominion than Manitoba. The course being pursued by at least one bank, of withdrawing funds with the intention of closing down business here, has added to the pressure, so that the past week may be considered one of the closest, financially, which the mercantile community has experienced during the year 1884. Of course the favored class who are within the limit of regular customers have not felt the pressure to any extent, although the month of December opens with a considerable amount of demand for part renewals by country retailers. Rates of discount have not changed and are: 8 per cent. for first-class paper, 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for one-name paper. In loans on real estate mortgage, business has been rather slow during the week. In the city good openings for loans are few, and farmers are a little discouraged and not inclined to undertake any new obligations. With a slight upward tendency of grain markets, farm loans would no doubt be in fair demand as money is wanted by farmers for implements. Altogether the monetary affairs of the city have been far from an active condition during the week, and the supply of funds seems unequally divided, that for mortgage loans being far in excess of the demand and that for trade being correspondingly short.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

Reports from the wholesale trade of the city for the past week have been anything but encouraging. The week has been a very quiet one in almost every branch, and the few which are exceptions are not pressed with business. There can be no doubt but the want of snow and sleighing has prevented marketing of grain to a considerable extent, and the returns of country merchants have in consequence been shortened considerably. This has been telling on the wholesale trade of the city and has made matters duller than they have been since the opening of 1884. In almost every line of season goods matters are about at a standstill so far as sales are concerned, and in lines dependent upon building general dullness reigns. Business in these is over for the season and dealers are making their winter arrangements. Even in goods of every day consumption there has been a decidedly quiet feeling, while in provisions and other food lines there is a marked absence of the rush which was general during the latter part of October. In lines of holiday goods only has there been any activity worthy of mention, and this is not so marked as it has been in previous years. The report of collections does not average much better than that

of sales. Quite a number of lines report money moderately free, but the majority state that it has been harder to collect than during any week since the opening fall trade. Paper falling due has been fairly well met which is attributable to the fact that preparations for such obligations have been making for some weeks back but the small money receipts on open account, which are the best indications of the state of finances, have been few and far between. Altogether the week has been a slow one in wholesale circles both in sales and cash, and while very little improvement in the former is looked for during the balance of this year, good sleighing would doubtless soon make the other feel easier.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In these goods the week has been almost a blank so far as sales are concerned. No machinery or implements of any kind have been asked for, and even in sleighs, cutters and other vehicles the demand has been almost nothing. Reports from country agencies are not of an encouraging character, and the balance of the winter will probably be as dull as the past week. Collections are reported coming in very slow and far from as freely as could be wished.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A few trilling sorts orders have made up the business of the past week, so that the aggregate of sales has been very small indeed. No further activity is now expected until spring goods begin to move, so that two months of a quiet time is looked forward to. Collections are reported as far from being satisfactory.

CLOTHING.

As yet the efforts to sell spring goods have not been very successful, as the present dull state of trade with retailers gives but little encouragement to purchase for future wants. This week all houses in the trade have their men started out on the road, and stock-taking is general. Sales of winter goods have amounted to very little, and scarcely any stuff is being sent out. Collections are reported very slow.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

This is one of the few lines in which there is any life at present and business is far from being really active. There has been for some days an irregular trade doing mostly in fancies which has prevented actual quietness, but the aggregate of sales will figure up rather light. Collections are reported fair although a little slow.

DRY GOODS.

Houses connected with this staple line have a deserted appearance at present and wholesalers have had plenty of leisure during the past week. There has been practically no demand for goods of any description, and the week will probably show up as the quietest of 1884. Some houses are still stock-taking while others have finished and are getting matters arranged for first arrivals of spring goods which may be expected about the close of the year. Collections have not been so good as they were a month ago and will require to improve very much during December if they are going to turn out anything like satisfactory.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Even in this line in which variations are usually few, the business of the past week has been quiet. The week's results are considerably below an average although matters were not nearly so dull as in other branches of trade.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

A steady, although not heavy business, has been done in these goods during the week, which is in marked contrast to most other branches of the wholesale trade. The business done has been principally in fancies, the smallwares being but little called for. Collections are reported fair, and much better, than in the majority of other lines.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The trade in this line is still confined to local demands, and is not heavy. Jack fish are not yet plentiful enough for wholesale quotations. White fish have been selling at 6c. Some British Columbia fresh salmon are on the retail market at 30c a pound. Oysters are still quoted at 40c for standard and 50c for selects.

FRUIT.

In this trade business has been rather quiet during the week, while collections are reported slow. There have been no addition to the variety of fresh fruits on the market, and the consignments of Florida oranges mentioned in our last report have not yet arrived but are expected daily. Prices are unchanged. Apples are quoted at \$3 for fall, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for choice winter. Fancy Montreal Famusee have advanced to \$5. Dried fancy sliced are worth 17c in 50 lb boxes. Almeria grapes are worth \$8.50 to \$9.50 per bbl; Oregon pears, \$5 to 5.50 a box; Jamaica orange, \$12 a bbl; Malaga lemons, \$7.50 a box; figs, 16 to 20c per lb; cocoanuts, \$10 per 100; filberts, 12 to 14c per lb; walnuts, 18c; almonds, 2c; peanutte raw, 15c, roasted, 20c; pecans, 16 to 17c; Brazil nuts, 14c; raisins are quoted: London layers, \$3.75 to \$4; ordinary layers, \$3.25 to 3.40; saltans, 12c per lb; loose muscatels, \$3.40 to 3.50; black baskets, \$5. Double crown \$4. Triple crown \$4.50 cartons in 4 boxes, \$3.50; old valencias, \$2 to 2.25; old currants are quoted at 6½ to 7c, and new \$4 to 9c.

FUEL.

Business in this line has been reasonably steady during the week, although not rushing. Prices of wood are poplar \$3 to \$4 in round lots; Tamarac \$4 to 4.50. Anthracite coal sells at \$12 a ton delivered; Bituminous \$11; Saskatchewan lignite \$7.50.

FURNITURE.

A few small lots have been shipped to western points almost every day during the past week, but the aggregate of business is after all not very heavy.

GROCERIES.

Business has been gradually growing quieter in this staple line during the past week, and is now down to a pretty low ebb. Collections are also slow, and on that account wholesalers are not over anxious to push sales, until cash returns become better. Prices of goods are unchanged, but regular quotations are very liable to be shaded for a cash or first-class customer. Sugars are quoted: yellows, 6½ to 7½; granulated, 5c; Paris lumps 9½ to 9¾. Coffees still range: Rios,

14 to 17c; Javas, 21 to 24c; Jambias, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 31c Tea, still range as follows. Mysine gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congons 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Matters have been no better in these lines during the week, than represented in our last report. There has been very little business doing, and collections are reported not at all encouraging, although navigation is closed and prices should be higher summer quotations are still adhered to and are as follows. Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x28, \$12.50 to \$13; Canada plates \$4 to \$4.25; sheet iron, 28 G, \$4.75 to \$5.25 per 100 lbs; iron pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list price; ingot tin, 25 to 30 per lb; pig lead, 6 to 6 1/2c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7 1/2c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut rails, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

There has been no real activity in this line during the week, but a steady dropping trade has prevented quietness from being felt. Collections are reported fair and approaching something better. There have been no changes in prices. Quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 37c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 55c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; 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.

This trade is dead or asleep for the present, and need not be expected to awaken before spring. Nearly all manufacturers have sent their gangs of men out to the logging camps.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The lets said about this line the better at present. Business is exceedingly dull, and last weeks sales have been confined almost exclusively to window glass and a few other finishing items. There has been no change in prices, and the following quotations are merely nominal. Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, strain refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw sea in the market; castor, 15c per lb; lard, No. 1 \$1.30 per gal; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 30c; oleine 50c; fine qualities 65c to \$1. Coal oils, headlight 72c; water white 33c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$8.00; No. 1, \$7.50; No. 2, \$7. Window glass, first break, are quoted at \$2.50.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

From this trade we have received the brightest report of the week. The aggregate of sales has been very encouraging, and promises to keep up during the month. Collections too are reported as good as can be expected, and not giving any cause for complaint.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Although the week's sales show quite an improvement on our last report, business has been far from active, and can only be said to be away from actual quietness. Fancy lines for Christ-

mas trade cause a little lift, and have been selling freely. Collections are reported moderately good, and encouraging considering the state of trade generally.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

This trade has partaken during the week of the general quiet feeling. Business has been at rather a low state, and collections are reported rather slow, but not actually discouraging. Henvey's one star, \$13 to \$14; in wood, \$4.50 to 5.00 per gallon; Martel, in case, one star, \$13 to \$14; Renault, 1-star, \$12, \$16 and \$20; Louis Feres, in cases, qts., \$9; flasks, two dozen in a case, \$11; M. Dubois, in wood, \$3.50 per gallon; cases, quarts, flasks, \$8; Gin, \$9; Holland, in wood, \$3 per gallon; red cases \$10.5 to 11.50; green \$5.50 to \$6.50; cases, Old Tom gin, Bernhard's, in wood, \$3.25 per gallon; Booth's, in wood, \$3.25; Booth's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; Scotch whisky, Ramsay's, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Coal-Ha Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 1.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$3.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$4.00 per gallon. Champagne--Pomeroy, quarts, \$34; pints \$35 per case; Bollinger, quarts, \$33; pints \$34; Moet and Chandon, quarts, \$27; pints \$29; G. H. Mumm, quarts, \$28; pints, \$30; Carte Blanche, quarts, \$20; pints \$22. Sherry from \$2.50 to \$8.00 per gallon, according to quality and brand; port, \$2.50 to 7.00, according to quality and brand; claret in cases \$5.00 to 7.00; base sale in quarts \$3.50 per doz; pints \$2.25. Guinness' porter in quarts \$4.00, pints 2.50. Domestic whiskies, Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65 o. p. rectified, in wood, \$2.52; 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 grain during the past week has been quite heavy and would have been much more so had not shipments by Port Arthur ceased before its close, owing to the closing of lake navigation. There was a rush to get as much grain and other exports out before the close, and the last few days were probably the heaviest of the season. Receipts of wheat for the week have not been less than 150,000 bushels, and at least 60,000 of that went to eastern consignees. Some ten cars of flour were also forwarded during the week. As yet no shipment of any consequence have gone east by the all-rail route, but the stocks in the city will soon make them necessary. Should snow and good sleighing become general receipts must increase rapidly, as in many localities shipping has scarcely commenced. In provisions there has been a decidedly weak feeling all round. Meats have declined in price considerably, and even dairy products have been weak and neglected and the quantity of business done has been very light.

WHEAT.

With the closing of lake navigation prices are tending downwards but have not made any rapid movement that way as yet. No. 1 hard is quoted at 65c but it is scarce enough to command over a higher figure in car lots. No. 2 is worth 60 to 62c according to sample. No. 1 regular is nominal at 62c; No. 2 is worth 58c, and No. 3, 52 to 53c. Rejected sell all the way from 35 to 45c.

OATS.

The feeling has been decidedly easier during the week and prices slightly lower. Car lots are offered at 38c and buyers are not very anxious to buy at that figure. The demand is far from being as active as it was a few weeks ago, and still lower prices are not unlikely to be reached soon.

BARLEY.

There is practically no barley offered in the market. The few fine lots offered have gone to the brewers, and poor grades for feed are not much wanted while lower grades of wheat can be had so cheap as at present.

FLOUR.

The local trade while good is scarcely as active as reported in our last. Eastern shipments for the week reached ten cars, while the western demand has been reasonably steady. Prices are unchanged and are as follows: Patents, \$2.50; strong bakers', \$2.20; XXXX, \$1.80 and superfine \$1.40 to \$1.50.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The local demand still continues good and shipments to eastern points has not yet become necessary. Prices still are: bran \$9 a ton, track and shorts \$11.

POTATOES.

Receipts are still liberal and prices have advanced as might be expected at this season. Round lots can still be had at 35 to 40c, and street receipts sell to consumers at 45 to 50c.

EGGS.

Prices have eased off a little, and the stock in the city is still quite liberal. Quotations range 28 to 29c.

BUTTER.

Prices in this product are easier than they were a week ago. Prime eastern dairy is now offered at 24 to 25c, while prime Manitoba is held at 24c. Low grades are offered from 12 to 13c but not wanted. Mediums range from 16 to 20c.

CHEESE.

Prices have not changed. Quotations are 15 to 15 1/2c for prime qualities.

BACON.

There has been another drop in prices during the week and dealers believe they have about reached hard pan. Dry salt is quoted at 11 1/2 to 12c; rolls, 14 1/2 to 15c; English breakfast, 16c.

HAMS.

Prices have held steady but the feeling during the week has been one of weakness. Figures are now lower than at any time in the city's history, quotations ranging from 15 1/2 to 16c.

MESS PORK.

Like other meats mess pork has been weak during the week. The quotations of last report still stand, namely: \$20 in small lots, at \$19.50 for jobbers, but a cash buyer can show these figures considerably.

MESS BEEF.

There are no sales to report worthy of note and the quotation is nominal at \$17.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Although the causes for the change are hard to find, there has been a radical change in the wheat market the past week. It opened weak and depressed, but closed very strong, although

the advance in grade wheat was but 1 to 2c. Sample trading is very active, and in this line prices average fully 5c higher all around. The farmers seem to have lost confidence in the market and are selling freely all through the belt. The millers have loaded up pretty heavily but despite frequent reports to the contrary, the association is still buying steadily, believing that wheat is cheap and can not go enough lower to hurt them. The splendid quality of the crop is a strong incentive to heavy purchasers, it being the general belief that with such wheat our flour can not but distance the strongest competition, at home or abroad. The size of the crop gives them the opportunity of making choice selections and letting the inferior stuff go east, so that 1884 wheat will go on record as the best and easiest to mill ever raised in the northwest.

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:

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1883.	Nov. 25.
No 1 hard	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	100
" 2 "	65	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	94
" 1 "	60	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2 "	57	54	57	84

Futures closed a little higher, No. 1 hard, December, selling at 71c, and May at 56c. Coarse grains were dull to weak, new corn closing at 33 to 34c, and No. 2 oats at 24 to 25c.

MILSTUFF—Has been weak and lower bulk bran closing at \$6.25 and shorts at \$7 to 7.50. Mixed feed \$14 to 16 per ton.

FLOUR—There is a general feeling among millers that flour has reached the bottom and all are disposed to hold firmly to present quotations and press for an advance at every opportunity. If quotations do go lower, they will cry quits and give mills and men a rest. They feel that they have demonstrated their ability to withstand all competition, but do not propose to grind at a loss, and are sure that nobody can undersell them and stay in the field very long. In the face of this determination come reports of finer markets everywhere and a better foreign demand. Domestic trades does not, however, show much life and it requires hard work to effect sales at ruling figures. Millers refuse concessions, owing to the firmness in freights, and there is a feeling of confidence in somewhat better business in this line during the coming month. The lessened production, it is believed, will contribute materially to this end. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.40 to 4.65; straights, \$4. to 4.20; first bakers', \$3.30 to 3.45; second bakers', \$2.90 to 3.15; best low grades, \$1.60 to 2, in bags; red dog, \$1.40 to \$1.50, in bags.

Since the middle of last week, milling operations on the Falls have been seriously hampered by anchor ice. Not only has it impeded work by choking up the water wheels of the mills, but it has been the means of cutting off the heretofore ample volume of water in the river, leaving the mills very short of power. The sudden "cold snap" of last week caused an unusual amount of anchor ice to form, and

on Friday and Saturday the mills at the lower end of the West side canal were able to do very little effective work, so fast did the ice come to their racks. Saturday the river began to fall, and, though fair during Sunday, when only a few mills were running, by Monday the water was so low that nearly every mill in the city had suspended operations by noon. The water, however, improved somewhat afterward, so that a few of the smaller mills on the upper end of the West side canal could run, but the operations of the larger mills were spasmodic at the best. Two or three gave up efforts to run, but others kept at it, a few making a fair amount of flour, while others were forced to shut down frequently and could not run with more than half feed on. The low water came on very suddenly, and is believed to be occasioned by ice gorging on the rapids on the upper river. But as these gorges must soon give way before the heavy body of water which they hold back, a better stage of water is daily expected.

With the troubles above enumerated, the flour production of the city has of course fallen off quite largely. The output of last week was 126,740 bbls—an average of 21,120 bbls daily—against 141,000 the preceding week. The production of the current week will be even more reduced, as the mills have been more seriously affected since Monday than before, and it is doubtful if it will reach an aggregate of 100,000 bbls. The two Pillsbury mills, with 7,000 bbls capacity, have fallen back on steam power, and will help to keep up the output. None of the other mills putting in engines have them in readiness for use. The flour market is very dull, but millers believe that the bottom has been touched.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.
Wheat, bush..	\$35,880	960,000	1,092,700
Flour, bbls ..	1,215	550	650
Millstuff, tons.	55	48	552

	SHIPMENTS.		
	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.
Wheat, bush ..	34,390	155,698	258,000
Flour, bbls ..	114,875	15,698	158,091
Millstuff, tons..	5,664	3,494	4,096

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.	
No. 1 hard ..	907,278	877,331	
No. 2 hard ..	35,533	40,165	
No. 1 ..	1,259,728	1,206,435	
No. 2 ..	273,698	129,877	
No. 3	
Rejected ..	13,423	18,675	
Condemned	
Special bins ..	761,577	718,510	
Total.....	3,251,237	2,991,002	

	ST. PAUL.		
	Nov. 25.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 10.
In elevators,			
bas.....	7	560,000	286,000

	DULUTH.		
	Nov. 25.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 10.
In elevators,			
bus.	2,055,900	1,875,000	2,913,000
—Northwestern Miller.			

CHICAGO.
On Monday the receipts were larger than on Saturday and included the arrivals on the Burlington Road for Sunday. The market opened unsettled with early sales varying $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c, some sales being made at $\frac{1}{2}$ c over and some $\frac{1}{2}$ c under Saturday's closing. The market closed about the same as Saturday. The corn market was active on speculative accounts, and shippers bought moderately, prices ruling materially lower all round. The weakness was due to liberal arrivals and that, on the speculative market to the cold weather. Oats, there was a good demand for No. 2 cash and November deliveries. The speculative market, with the exception of the above, was quiet. The feeling in pork was unsettled and nervous during the greater portion of the season on 'change, and prices fluctuated frequently. Speculators transacted a fair business, and shippers were favored with a moderate number of orders. A fair business was done in lard with but little change from Saturday.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat ..	\$0.73 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn ..	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats ..	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Pork ..	11.00
Lard ..	6.80

On Tuesday there was a fair degree of activity during the early part of the season. Selling filled up to the highest figures of yesterday but finally became weak and fell off nearly 1c, and at the close seller December fell off nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ c lower than Saturday. The speculative business in corn was moderate, and the feeling somewhat better than yesterday, and at the close seller November was about $\frac{1}{2}$ c better than it sold yesterday. Seller the year unchanged. Future deliveries of No. 2 oats were from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ c above yesterday. The market was somewhat improved from yesterday all round and many cars of No. 2 white going to store to obtain this higher rate. In the pork market the feeling was stronger and product ruled and closed at higher prices than yesterday. Lard which was wanted to cover November short trade, the advance was like a' and sharp. The day's general business was only fair.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat ..	\$0.73 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn ..	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
Oats ..	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork ..	11.00	10.75
Lard ..	7.10	7.12 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Wednesday there was a freely active business, but the feeling was generally easy. New York and the winter wheat market were generally easy and the disposition to buy soon changed to one to sell, the market closing fairly steady. The prices in corn averaged somewhat better than yesterday and at the close seller sold nearly 1c better than yesterday. Oats, this market was more firm for cash. The receipts of cash were lighter but the trade was fairly supplied. Prices were no better if hardly as firm. The pork market ruled with more

than usual steadiness. Cash and November lard ruled easy, more particularly as the day advanced.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.73½	\$0.74
Corn	39½	36
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	10.95	10.80
Lard	7.05	6.77½

On Thursday wheat in fair demand, closing higher than yesterday, influenced probably by a firmness in foreign markets. Corn easy but in fair demand, closing lower than yesterday. Oats, there was nothing worth noting in this market; prices were unchanged. Pork in fair demand but irregular and fluctuated towards the close and closed steady. Lard in fair demand but unchanged.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.73½	\$0.74½
Corn	38½	35½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	10.95	10.80
Lard	7.07½	6.77½

On Friday wheat opened steady but fluctuated; a good deal before closing when it became more steady, closing firm. Corn by sample was again weak. The offerings were large and buyers only selected the best samples leaving the bulk to go to store. Oats were in good demand and firm, the demand being to fill shorts. Pork unchanged; opened steady and remained so to the close. A fair business reported in lard, and prices showed but little change.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.74½	\$0.74½
Corn	38½	35½
Oats	25½	25½
Pork	10.95	10.80
Lard	7.06	6.77½

On Saturday wheat was in fair demand but weak, declining towards the close. Corn opened a shade easier; in fair demand; weak and lower. Oats dull and weak. Pork in fair demand, closing steady. Lard irregular, closing steady.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	\$0.74	\$0.74½
Corn	34½	35½
Oats	25	25½
Pork	10.90	10.80
Lard	7.05	6.85

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The tug between buyers and sellers which has been lasting for a week or two, has, during the past week been slowly but steadily moving in favor of the bulls. The gap between the latter and the bears has been narrowed down until matters are on a trading basis. There has been a growing feeling of confidence in stocks generally, and even the most persistent bears have been gradually forced to admit it and change their tactics more or less to suit the movement. The consequence has been an upward movement in nearly every leading stock, while in some a sharp advance has taken place. In bank stocks there has been an advance all round, Merchants' and Federal having fared best, the latter being now quite buoyant. Northwest Land Co. has also made an upward bound and has lost all the dead feeling which clung to it two or three weeks since. There may be special reasons for the advance in some instances but as a rule it is attributable to the

better feeling which is general in financial circles. We give closing bids of Wednesday, Nov. 19th and 26th as an index to the state of the market.

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 26.
Montreal	185½	187
Ontario	104	104½
Molson
Toronto	172½	173
Merchants	106½	108½
Commerce	117½	118½
Imperial	128	129
Federal	44½	47½
Dominion	184	187
Standard	111	111½
Hamilton	114	115
Northwest Land	39	45½

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

There seems somewhat of a check to the downward tendency of grain prices since our last report, and quotations while not materially advanced have been as a rule a little higher. The determination of holders not to sell at the low prices of ten days ago has had its effect, and although the export demand has not improved worthy of notice, a decidedly firmer feeling has set in and sellers have recovered courage considerably. Receipts are still liberal but not as heavy as the stocks in the hands of farmers would lead us to expect. The check has been given to the bearish movement, and there are some who now look forward to a steady advance during the winter, a hope which has but very little to base it upon. In provisions there has been a weaker feeling generally. Receipts of dairy products have been heavy, and prices have consequently been weak. The same has been the case with meats, and as packing progresses prices tend steadily downward.

WHEAT

The amount of business done has been light but prices have held steady and rather upwards. No. 1 spring has sold up to 73c, and No. 2 to 71c. No. 2 fall was sold up to 74c and No. 3 at 71c.

OATS.

Prices of oats have been steady all week, and last week's quotations would represent this week's report. Mixed sold at 31 and 31½c and white 32c for prime.

BARLEY.

There has been a decidedly weak feeling all week. The demand has fallen off very much and buyers are rather shy. No. 2 has sold at 66c; extra No. 3 at 58c, and No. 3 at 54c.

RYE.

There are no car lot sales to report. Small lots have sold at 60c.

PEAS.

No sales of any consequence are reported, and quotations are nominal at 58 to 59c.

POTATOES.

Receipts have been liberal, and there has been some anxiety to get clear of stocks before frost set in. Car lots have sold at 36 and 37c, with a steady sale at 35c.

BUTTER.

Receipts have been plenty, and although the approach of winter should stiffen prices, no advance has as yet been secured. Rolls have sold at 16 to 18c, and prime dairy tubs at 18 to 19c. Mediums were nominal at 12 to 15c.

EGGS.

Approaching scarcity again appears and prices are firm. Round lots sell freely at 21c.

PORK.

Prices have not changed, and sales are becoming freer. The steady quotation has been \$16.

BACON.

Stocks are steadily increasing and prices are going steadily down. Long clear has sold at 8 to 8½c, and Cumberland at 8c. Rolls have been offered from 10 to 10½c.

HAMS

unlike all other pork produce are tending downwards. Round lots of smoked have been offered at 11 to 11½c, and in small lots at 12 to 12½c.

LARD.

The business done has been light and prices are nominal at 10 to 11c for pails.

POULTRY.

Dressed turkeys have been selling at 8 to 8½c, and geese at 6½ to 7½c. Fowl are worth 30 to 40c a pair and ducks 40 to 60c.

APPLES.

Prices have been on the upward tendency during the week. Good to fair fall have sold at \$1.50 to \$2, and prime winter at \$2.50.

The Presidential Change.

Many ultra Republican journals in the United States are now affecting a philosophic tone over the result of the presidential election, and some are showing signs of veering round considerably under the new state of things. The Mississippi Valley *Lumberman*, hitherto an extreme political journal, thus views the true prospect under Democratic rule:

"The quartenial election of the United States has once more passed and the time has come when business ought to be resumed and all discussions on political matters eschewed. Ours are the thickest skulled people have any idea that any radical changes are to take place in the management of the affairs of this country, or as will affect the regular and legitimate business of the nation. Whatever of bitterness has been engendered during the canvass ought now to be buried and forgotten in the hope of a continued prosperity for the whole American people.

"It becomes now probable that there will be a readjustment of the tariff taxation so as to sit more lightly on several leading industries and to reduce the income of the government; but no one has any right to add to the nervousness of half the country by prophecies of evil that will probably never come. Liberty and prosperity for all is the true purpose of government and while there has been differences as to who could best serve in the executive chair, it would be very difficult for any one to point out just the points of difference in any questions of international or internal policy. Free trade and high protective tariffs are in our judgment things of the past. The exactions of government from the people ought to be reduced to the lowest minimum consistent with the honor and dignity of a great nation, and these exactions ought to be distributed alike upon the cotton planters of the south, the wheat raiser of the north, the manufacturers of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. That both democrats and republicans of different sections differ as to just how national revenue is to be raised and what to be taxed is a fact which needs no demonstration. Free trade republicans and high tariff democrats are about equally plenty, but the masses of both want their medium which will not disturb the status of the leading industries except to help a few that seem to have been ignored in recent legislation. If we believe that what has happened must be for the benefit of the American people will now enter upon a new career of prosperity and peace."

Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.

At most of the leading business centers throughout the country, as reported in special telegrams to *Bradstreet's*, this week there has been a slight gain in the demand for staple articles, more noticeably for dry goods. This improvement is chiefly noticeable, however, by comparison with the extreme dullness which immediately preceded and followed the presidential election, for there are as yet no visible evidences of a real or widespread increase in the demand for or shipment of goods. The course of domestic exchange is less in favor of New York than it was a fortnight since, which points to a decline in shipments of merchandise west. Inasmuch as such east bound shipments, recorded weekly, are known to have not increased late sufficiently to account for the check to the flow of western funds to the east, the inference is that smaller sales at the interior have been followed by still further reduced consignments from eastern distributing points. This, too, coincides with the statements of shipping agents and freight line representatives. The tendency of prices of most staples continues downward, but there are some exceptions. In print cloths in New England the impression exists that bottom prices have been touched, and that low stocks warrant more firmness. The dry goods markets generally may be said to have a better tone, buyers showing less timidity. In wool, however, trade has been very quiet, favoring buyers. Raw cotton has sustained another advance, with a free movement from plantations and abroad. Breadstuffs, on the other hand, have declined almost steadily. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, has lost $\frac{1}{2}$ c on the week, closing at \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Indian corn closed at $\frac{1}{2}$ c last night, a loss of $\frac{1}{4}$ c. Flour is weaker and tends to concessions by holders. Exports have been smaller and production continues very heavy. Full immediate and prospective supplies of wheat at home and abroad check export purchases. Phenomenally low prices prevent extensive short sales, and no advance can be secured on that basis. British stocks are smaller than last year, but ours are larger. The bears have refused to touch corn in view of low prices, the near approach of the new crop and the favorable weather for curing it. Hence light stocks have failed thus far to furnish the bull speculators with an opportunity to squeeze their opponents and engineer a rise. Hog products have been cheaper, in sympathy with corn and owing to expectedly free receipts of hogs. The relative cheapness of corn, as compared with the price at which hogs are selling, should encourage the farmers to ship fewer hogs until after fattening them at least to last year's average of weight. Lard has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound, and pork \$1.25 per barrel. Pig iron is not quoted weaker, and leading eastern brands are still held at \$20 for No. 1, while other makes of like grade are obtainable at \$19. It is admitted in the trade, however, that a reduction in price of \$2 per ton prior to January 1 is not improbable, though not confessedly on account of the sales of southern pig iron in the case. The latter have realized "at the furnace" from \$11.50 to \$13 per ton, the small-

er proposition the latter figure. Lead has declined $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound within six weeks, and sales for future delivery have been made which will record a loss since October 1 of nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound. This has been caused by the failure of the movement to bolster up the prices by pool or speculative manipulation. Petroleum certificates have advanced about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per barrel on reports of declining production in the new field and manipulation by a strong bull clique. Ocean freights have been firmer, and the increased engagements of grain to go abroad by steamer, to arrive, have been noteworthy. There were 251 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week, as compared with 187 in the preceding week, and with 228, 171 and 115 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 83 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 32, a increase of 10.

Recent Legal Decisions.

SALE OF GOODS—INSURANCE—DELIVERY.—In the absence of a special contract the seller of goods is not bound to issue them nor to impart any information on the subject of insurance: the obligation imposed on him by the contract of sale is at most to place the goods in the hands of the carrier, and to receive and transmit a proper bill of lading, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in the case of Bartlett et al. vs. Jewett et al., decided November 11.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—In a case decided by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, a debtor wrote to his creditors as follows: "If ever I get able I will pay you every dollar I owe to you and all the rest; you can tell all as soon as I get anything to pay with I will pay; as for giving a note it is of no use; I will pay just as quick without a note as with it." The court held, *Devereaux vs. Henry*, that the letter acknowledged an existing liability, and therefore took the case out of the operation of the statute of limitations.

BILL OF LADING—CORN IN BULK.—The word "package" cannot by any fair construction be made to apply to corn in bulk, according to the decision of the St. Louis Court of Appeals in the case of *Rorstein vs. The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company*. In this case a clause printed on the back of a bill of lading given by the railroad company to the shipper of goods restricting the liability for all loss or damage "to said packages" to the particular carrier in whose custody they should be at the time of the happening thereof was held not to apply to 70,000 pounds of corn in bulk.

AGREEMENTS AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.—An agreement by a person who uses his influence with the Postmaster-General to secure the location of a post office in a certain building in a city was held to be void as against public policy, in the case of *Elkhart County Lodge et al. vs. Crary et al.*, decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana on the 13th inst. The court said that personal influence to be exercised by an officer of government in the procurement of contracts was not a vendible article in our system of law and morals, and that the courts of this coun-

try would not lend their aid to the vendor to collect the value of the article.

RAILROADS—JURISDICTION—CIRCUIT COURTS.—Where a railroad corporation organized, and having its road in one state, has an office in another for the purpose of soliciting business, and has an agent in charge of such office, employed for the purpose of furthering the business of the company in the state in which its road runs, it may be sued in the district where such office is located, and is to be considered "found" in such district, within the meaning of section 1 of Act of Congress of March 3, 1875, concerning the jurisdiction of United States Circuit Courts. So held by the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Missouri in the case of *Block vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company*, decided on September 17.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER—MISREPRESENTATION.—In an action recently brought to compel the specific performance of a contract for the sale of a hotel the defendants resisted specific performance and sought rescission of the contract on the ground of misrepresentation in the particulars attached to the conditions on which the property was sold. These particulars stated that the property was held on lease by "a most desirable tenant," whereas it appears that at the time the contract was entered into the tenant was considerably in debt, that part of his rent was unpaid at the same time, and that shortly afterwards he went into liquidation. The English Court of Appeal (*Smith vs. The Land and House Property Company, Limited*), in a decision rendered on the 27th ult., sustained an order directing the rescission of the contract.

COMMON CARRIER—DAMAGES FOR LOSS.—The case of *Mather vs. American Express Company*, decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court during the present month, was an action against the company for the loss of architect's plans, whereby the construction of a house was delayed. The court held that while the defendant was liable in damages for the reasonable cost of new plans, and for other expenses if there were any reasonably incurred in purchasing new ones, yet it was not liable for the delay in constructing the house occasioned by the loss of the plans. The court said that the damages caused by the delay were not such as would usually and naturally arise solely from a breach of a contract of the defendant to carry the package safely to its destination, nor were they within the reasonable contemplation of the parties to the contract as likely to arise from such a breach.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES—NEGLIGENCE—STIPULATION.—The case of *Clement vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company*, decided by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts lately, arose upon an action of tort for the failure to deliver a certain telegraph message. It appears that the form issued by the defendant contained the following stipulation: "It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this company that said company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unrepeatable message, whether happening by negligence of its servants or otherwise,

beyond the amount received for sending the same." The message sent by plaintiff was un-repeated, and the only negligence shown was an unexplained delay in delivering the message on the part of a messenger boy to whom it was immediately upon its receipt intrusted for delivery. The court held that, under the circumstances, the plaintiff was entitled to recover only the amount paid for sending the message with interest.—*Bradstreet's*.

Preservation of Cast Iron.

The common practice of painting the unfinished portion of machines is not very attractive, and that of making all cast iron of some uniform color for all machines is almost offensive. In most cases the use of paint on the cast iron is intended to make a contrast between the unfinished material and the polished parts; incidentally, it is to prevent oxidation and a blotchy appearance. But if oxidation is general and even permanent, nothing could be finer, for the red oxide of iron is even more agreeable to the eye than the blue green oxide of copper or bronze, which is so much admired. There is no question about the durability and the permanency of iron oxide in color and texture any more than of bronze or brass; the browned gun barrels of fowling pieces are instances. Experiments have been made to prevent the daily annoyance of paint by less mechanical means. The cast iron, after being pickled to remove the scale, was left to dry with the acid still on it. Then it was cleared with a wire brush and scraped with a coarse file. The result was a mottled surface, the lower portion being a greyish brown and the upper portion bright. The surface was then swabbed with crude petroleum, and before it was dry was rubbed with a wire brush. Such treatment ensures an changeable surface and gives an agreeable color. Even without the petroleum the rust of the acid ensures a very pleasing and permanent effect; but the petroleum prevents afterstains and mellows and blends the tints. In either way used it is an improvement on paint. Cast iron has a beauty of its own that is no more dependent on paint than that of bronze or brass. *Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

A Unique Water Power.

Julius J. Wood, an old citizen of Columbus, O., who has been running a starch mill and other enterprises for years, has put in water power for a small flour mill which has no parallel so far as known in this or any other country. It is to be run from the water that is constantly pouring down the steep descent of the Broad street sewer. A trap has been placed in the sewer, through which a portion of the stream is deflected southward along past the corner of an old warehouse. A turbine wheel is to be placed on the level of the river, which will be driven from the two foot streams taken from the sewer. This power will be utilized in running a mill and for such other purposes as may be convenient. It is estimated that the water collected from thousands of taps, in as many houses above, will make the supply as unfailing as that of any spring fed mill stream ever utilized.

John W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, has

been consulted about the plan and says that it is perfectly feasible. If it succeeds as expected, the power supplied from the sewer will be fully equal to what would cost \$100 a month, if the same were run by steam. The sewer, as it came down the considerable decline in Broad from High, sets a great velocity and would alone give a powerful head to a turbine water wheel; but this cannot all be utilized, owing to the necessity of passing the water through a trap, to keep the wheel free from foreign obstacles. The old building in which the queer water power is to be utilized, was once the leading freight and passenger depot in the city, but that was many years ago, while canals were in their prime and railways unknown.—*Northwestern Miller*.

Manitoba Wheat Grades.

The *Northwestern Miller*, of Minneapolis, has formed the opinion that we have a variety of systems for grading grain in Manitoba, but is slightly mistaken. There is but one set of grain standards in the province, and that is contained in the Dominion Inspection Act, and these have been adopted by the Winnipeg Board of Trade. The C.P.R. may carry on a kind of inspection at Port Arthur, but it is Ontario and not Manitoba inspection. We quote the *Miller's* remarks:

"Until this year there has been no standard of wheat inspection in Manitoba, but now there are three in force, the Government have defined one in an act of the legislature, the Winnipeg Board of Trade another, while the Canadian Pacific railway has a system of its own, issuing receipts which do not name grades, but describe the quality of the wheat received. It is always in order for farmers to grumble about inspection, and this triple headed system gives them more ground than those of any other country enjoy for exercising their privilege. It is hardly necessary to say that such a complication will speedily work its own destruction and that not more than two years will pass before one standard will regulate the trade of the province.

A Large Weighing Machine.

Henry Pooley & Son, of Glasgow and Liverpool, have just turned out a weighing machine of exceptionally heavy capacity. It is on the suspension principle, and has been specially designed for weighing marine boilers and heavy castings, for J. & G. Thompson, shipbuilders and engineers, Clydebank. The knife-edges and bearings are of extra fine cast steel, made specially for this purpose, and the other parts are of best steel or Lowmore iron. The breaking strain is calculated at 1,400 tons, and the machine has been tested at Lloyd's up to 120 tons. After testing, the machine was taken to pieces, and all the knife edges and bearings were found quite sharp and un-injured—a proof of the fine quality of the steel employed. The machine is suspended from the shears by a massive band of solid steel weighing 15½ cwt., and the lower link and crosshead, from which the articles to be weighed are suspended, weigh 13 cwt. The levers and other working parts are all of the finest steel, and are enclosed in a waterproof box of great strength. The steel-yard, or index lever, is also enclosed in a water proof box, fitted with folding doors, and is graduated up to 100 tons, without loose weights. This part of the machine is nickel-plated to prevent rust.—*Ironmonger*.

Correspondence

CREDIT AND COMMERCE.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

SIR,—An article in THE COMMERCIAL of 12th inst., under heading "Abusing Credit" is deserving the attention of every business man in the Northwest. While in perfect sympathy with the view of the subject as expressed, I think the writer should have stated where credit should cease and where the interests of "credit and commerce" take different paths. I refer to the general system of credit as customary between the retailer and the consumer, and my conclusion is based on the premise that where credit reduces the assets of commerce credit should cease to be a partner.

Commerce can be encouraged in its successive stages between the manufacturer or the producer, the middleman, the wholesale dealer, the retailer by a judicious system of credit, the cause each in his turn (provided the retailer sells for cash) has a certain asset to set against his liability.

When commerce, encouraged by a general round of credit, reaches the consumer the asset ceases and the retailer, the wholesale dealer, the middleman and the manufacturer or producer is each in his turn dependent for his return on the prospect of the laborer, the mechanic or the community in which their goods are consumed.

The retailer should, therefore, continue his sales to cash or an equivalent, because,

1st. He has not the safeguard against him provided the wholesale dealer by banks, exchanges, mercantile agencies, etc., of ascertaining the responsibility of the consumer.

2nd. By extending to the consumer a credit, if even for one month only, he encourages the consumer to live one month ahead of his income and to use the money that should be reserved to meet his monthly accounts for speculative speculations based upon "over sanguine calculations upon the results of the future." Should these calculations prove incorrect the consumer receives from the retailer, who is anxious to retain the account, an invitation to leave an amount open until the following month, and this amount which is an asset of "credit and commerce" is an asset only on paper.

3rd. As long as the retailer knows the consumer to be an honest man he will be satisfied with the excuse that the contractor, or the firm manufacturer, or the mill owner, or the employer "has not paid this month" or "has short of funds," and will leave the account open until next month, thereby encouraging the employer of labor to indirectly borrow wages due to his men without giving them security, and as is sometimes the result the employer of labor fails to pay his men and the amount due the laborer which is an asset of "credit and commerce," fades away.

I need not mention the advantage of the retailer has over the credit retailer. This point has already been fully discussed. The retailer who sells for cash is a profitable partner in a firm of "credit and commerce." The credit retailer is an unprofitable load for the partner to carry.

Yours truly,

Rat Portago, 25th Nov., 1884.

CASE.

Bankruptcy Bill.

The committee of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, appointed to draw up a report upon the matter, have agreed to accept the bill as drafted last year by the Toronto Board with the few suggestions as below noted.

1. That said Bill, if enacted into law, will fill a much felt want by the merchants of this country.

2. That there is no provision whatsoever made in said Bill for the equitable distribution of insolvent debtors' estates in the Northwest Territories; and, whereas, a large trade exists between the merchants of the Provinces of Canada and those doing business in said territories, it is of the utmost importance that its provisions should apply to persons doing business therein.

3. That the committee would recommend this Board, by resolution or otherwise, to give all necessary support and assistance to the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto in endeavoring to get such legislation passed at the next session of the Parliament of the Dominion.

4. That, in view of the more immediate interests of the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, it would suggest that the following amendments be made to the Bill.

(1.) That the Judges of the County Courts of the Province of Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories all Stipendiary Magistrates or Judges within their respective districts, be vested with the same powers as the Judges of the County Courts of the Province of Ontario.

(2.) That, whereas, the Judges of the County Courts of the Province of Manitoba are not at present provided with deputies, the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench be empowered to issue writs of attachment in cases where the Judge of the County Court is absent.

(3.) That, on account of the difficulty and expense sometimes to be incurred in reaching the places of business of traders in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, the first meeting of creditors be held at the office of the sheriff of the county or judicial district within which the insolvent debtor has his principal place of business, or at such other place as the guardian may deem most advisable in the interests of the estate.

(4.) That a debtor should be deemed insolvent if he allows an execution to remain unsatisfied until within six days of the time fixed by the sheriff for the sale of his effects.

(5.) That the words "and effects" be added after the word "affairs" on the sixth line of section thirteen (13), page 9 of the Bill

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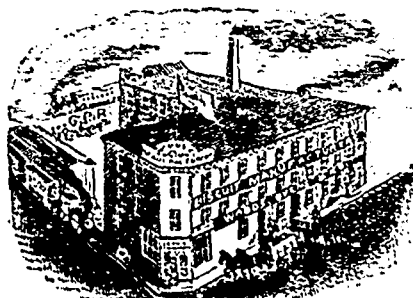
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CHANGE OF TIME

On and after July 20th, 1911. Trains will move as follows.

Going West.	Going East.
9:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg arrive	5:15 p.m.
10:35 " Portage la Prairie	2:50 "
2:30 p.m. Brandon	10:00 a.m.
9:00 " Broadway	2:45 "
3:05 a.m. Regina	10:20 p.m.
5:45 " Moose Jaw	7:45 "
1:00 p.m. Swift Current	1:00 p.m.
7:20 p.m. Maple Creek	7:40 a.m.
11:45 p.m. Medicine Hat	3:45 a.m.
1:30 p.m. arrive Calgary leave	3:30 p.m.

Three trains a day will run west of Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, with Sleeping Cars attached, and will run through to Calgary. Returning trains will leave Calgary, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrive at Winnipeg Thursdays, Saturdays and Mondays. Daily trains will run between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw.

Going East	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going West
5:20 p.m.	17:00 a.m.	
11:50 p.m.	1:05 a.m.	
4:55 a.m.	8:05 p.m.	
2:30 p.m. arrive Port Arthur	leave 9:15 a.m.	

Going South	leave Winnipeg arrive	Going North.
5:05 p.m.	4:40 a.m.	
10:50 p.m.	4:00 a.m.	
18:40, 9:15 a.m.,	leave Winnipeg arrive	4:00, 7:00 p.m.
10:30, 11:55 a.m.,	Morris	1:20, 5:05 p.m.
11:40 a.m.,	Gretna	4:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Manitou	9:30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitoba, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only, returning next day.

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 day, 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 5:40 p.m. Returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:10 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8:50 a.m.

- ☉ Daily.
- ☉ Daily except Mondays.
- ☉ Daily except Saturdays.
- ☉ Daily except Sundays.

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