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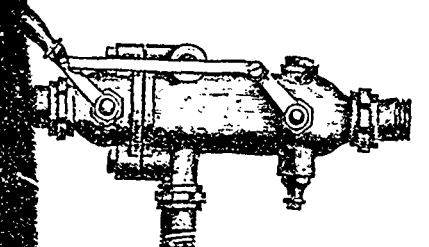
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Cloves imported from Hamburg, Germany.

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London Layer Raisins, Qrs. and Hf. Boxes.
Ordinary do do
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Eleme Figs in 11b, 9lb, and 50lb boxes.
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LEMON, ORANGE and CITRUS PEEL.

New Seasons TEAS, 1884-5.

Stock very complete in all lines.

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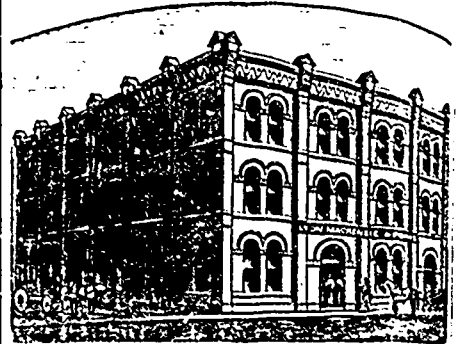
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The Commercial

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. 3.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

LR NO. 11

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, the United States or Great Britain at \$2.00 a year in advance.

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JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 9, 1884.

MORDEN is to have a public weigh scales.

J. NELSON, butcher, Nelson, has sold out his business there.

P. MESCROVE, blacksmith, Waubesa, has given up business.

W. GARRETT, blacksmith, Nelson, has removed to Morden.

THE Government have decided to build a bridge over the Qu'Appelle river near Loon Creek.

It is the intention of Messrs. McIntyre & Davidson to close their jewellery store at Minnedosa.

McEWAN, DUNSFORD & Co., private bankers and brokers, Nelson, have opened up a branch establishment at Morden.

D. L. PERRY has opened up at the corner of Main and Market streets with a stationery stock. The stand is a good one.

HALL & HORNE, grocers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Hall retires, and the business will be continued by Jas. Horne.

J. W. DORRIS, of Minnedosa, is about selling off his effects by auction.

It is the intention of H. Mitchell to open a stationery store at Neepawa.

D. W. SCOTT, Marquette, is reported to have defrauded his father to the extent of \$3,000 on a forged note and left for parts unknown.

CLARE & BROWNELL, general storekeepers, Neepawa, have dissolved partnership. Clare retires, and the business will be continued by Geo. Brownell.

W. A. McINTOSH & Co., commission merchants and wholesale oil dealers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. McIntosh retires and the business will be continued by Darch under the firm name of A. J. Darch & Co.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Brandon stating that the Farmers' Union have given up buying wheat at that point. They have probably got the first returns from their philanthropic shipments and are not too well satisfied with them.

THERE will be a change in the time table of the M. & N. W. Ry. on and after the 5th of Dec. as follows: to correspond with the change in the C.P.R. time table as near as possible, trains will leave Minnedosa at 10 a.m., arriving at Portage la Prairie at 3.30 p.m.; leaving Portage la Prairie at 11.30 a.m. arriving at Minnedosa at 5 p.m.

THE second number of *Truth*, a new Winnipeg weekly journal, is now before us and should it keep up its present vigorous tone we predict success for it. A Saturday night journal should pay in this city as there has heretofore been none in the Northwest. The publisher is W. H. Nagle the founder of the *Sun* and his experience here should enable him to make his venture a success.

PORTER & RONALD, wholesale and retail dealers in china, glass and crockery wares, opened their new crystal hall on Saturday with the novelty of a promenade concert, the music being supplied by an Italian string band. The fine new premises, brilliantly lighted and tastefully decorated, made a pleasant promenade ground while the music gave the whole affair considerable of the air of a well arranged fancy bazaar. The opening was a decided success.

BRANDON has had its civic election, and has elected James A. Smart, hardware merchant, as mayor. The "Infant City" did not have such a nest of rotteners as Winnipeg had to clean out.

YESTERDAY the civic elections in Winnipeg passed off quietly, although there was more interest manifested in them than ever before in the history of the city. The polls were open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and during these eight hours 2,396 electors voted for mayor. When the results were made known in the evening there was great rejoicing among the supporters of the Citizens' Ticket, the mayor and ten out of the twelve of the aldermen on that ticket having been elected. We give the vote as officially announced:

TOTAL VOTE POLLED FOR MAYOR.	
Conklin	914
Hamilton	1,351
McMicken	101
Total	2,396

FOR ALDERMEN.

WARD 1.	
Archibald	103
Mulvey	98
McDonald, R. N.	91
WARD 2.	
Pearson, Alf	520
Spencer	375
Nixon	327
WARD 3.	
McDonald, S.	158
Dr. Phillips	111
Calloway	99
Salter	10
WARD 4.	
Ryan	635
Young	571
McIntyre	454
Bawlf	290
WARD 5.	
Crowe	574
Campbell	490
McDonald, K. N. L.	394
Pearson	216
WARD 6.	
Crotty	177
Carruthers	160
Wright	123

Business East. ONTARIO.

K. Urquhart, tailor, Lakefield, is dead.
James Skirving, physician, Tavistock is dead.
J. S. Holmes, grocer, St. Thomas, has assigned.
A. C. Hodge, grocer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
Siles Shaw, grocer, St. Thomas, has assigned in trust.
Anderson & Co., tins, etc., Bothwell, have sold out.
John Kastor, hotel keeper, Stratford, has sold out.
L. A. McDonald, grocer, Creemore, has assigned in trust.
D. A. Johnson, harness, Ridgetown, has assigned in trust.
F. Nesbit, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to John Charters.
C. Greet's furniture store, Toronto, has been damaged by fire.
N. Weiss, hotel keeper, Stratford, has sold out to M. Brun.
John Gregor, grocer, Toronto, has sold out to W. Patterson.
Fitzsimmons & Bowne, grocers, Ottawa, have assigned in trust.
V. Tailfefer, general store, Cornwall, has assigned in trust.
E. S. Calkins, fruit dealer, Walkerton, has assigned in trust.
Joseph Mills, hotel keeper, Attwood, has gone out of business.
J. W. Lowe, general store keeper, Alexandria, has assigned in trust.
S. S. Kolfage, dry goods, Amherstburg, has sold out to E. Berube.
T. W. Stevenson, Orillia, has sold out his restaurant to N. Baker.
James Ross, publisher, Stratford, has admitted Geo. H. Chandler.
Fowler & Son, watches, etc., Clinton, have sold out to Robert Coats.
James Johnston, general store keeper, Corrie, has moved to Palmerston.
Leece & McDonald, general store, Woodville, have sold out to D. B. Ross.
H. A. Eastman, grocer, Toronto, is trying to compromise at 75c. in the \$.
A. Nelson, general store keeper, Dundalk, has moved to Manitowaning.
W. R. Tudhope, druggist, Huntsville, has sold out to C. Wattson & Son.
The sheriff is in possession of Bligh & Co., paints and oils, St. Catharines.
J. & C. Smith, wagons, etc., Drayton, has sold out to Peacock & Mitchell.
Cicero McConkey, grocer, Staffordville, is selling out to Leonard Johnston.
Jos. Strong, of the firm of Strong & Co., undertaker, St. Thomas, is dead.
The sheriff is in possession of Win. Mitchell's grocery store, Goderich.
Lewis Thorne, general store, Seaforth, the stock advertised for sale by trustee.
Bolger & Buckle, tailors, Stratford, have dissolved, Buckle will continue alone.
R. Wilson, soda water manufacturer, Kincardine, has sold out to George Wakefield.
Mitchell & Richards, tailors, Paris, have dissolved; W. D. Richards will continue alone.

Mrs. J. Bingham, hotel keeper, Brantford, has sold out the business to W. H. Thursson.

The stock of groceries and provisions of Thos. Sharp, Toronto, has been sold by auction.

A. G. Hannan, harness, Union, has gone to the United States; he will be succeeded by his father.

Pratt & Tracy, publishers, Stratford, have dissolved, Tracy retiring and G. A. Jamison admitted.

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

E. Robertson, Washago, has sold out his grocery store to Henry Robinson and will run the shingle mill himself.

Dickinson & Cranston, stationers, Woodstock, were burned out; and John Head, of same place, dry goods, slightly damaged.

Geo. Pitman and C. S. Nellis, tins and hardware, Port Rowan, have formed a partnership under the style of Pitman & Nellis.

Pratt, Henderson & Co., manufacturing agents, Toronto, have admitted T. Q. Quertemane into partnership, under the same style.

Morrison & Birmingham, glove manufacturers, Toronto, will dissolve partnership on the 1st of January, Birmingham retiring; the new style will be A. Morrison & Co.

QUEBEC.

Octave Bertrand, saloon keeper, Montreal, is dead.

McGarry & Morton, grocers, Montreal, have dissolved.

N. Marleau, grocer, Beauharnois, has assigned in trust.

P. A. Burget, grocer, Lauzon, is trying to compromise.

St Pierre & Frere, hotel keepers, Montreal, have dissolved.

C. Verville, hats, caps, etc., Valleyfield, has assigned in trust.

L. A. Filiatrault, general store, St. Sauveur, has assigned in trust.

W. W. Beckett, general store, Sherbrooke, has assigned in trust.

Eusebe Leveque, general store keepers, St. Paudel, has been burned out.

Duplessis, & Lemieux, trailers, St. Jean Baptiste Village, have dissolved.

Patrick Doran, undertaker, Montreal, the stock advertised for sale by bailiff.

Joseph Lavallee, general store keeper, Berthier en haut, has assigned in trust.

The estate of C. E. Delano, fancy goods, Montreal and Ottawa, has assigned in trust.

A. D. Ritchie & Co., lumber, Three Rivers and Lac a La Tortue, are trying to compromise.

Valpy, LeBas & Leseur, general store keepers, Grand Palos, have dissolved; the business will be continued by Valpy & LeBas.

NOVA SCOTIA.

T. W. Messenger, Kingston, has assigned.

A. McInnis, grocer, New Glasgow, is reported away.

John Hutt, general store, Port Hedway, has assigned.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Clift, Wood & Co., commission merchants, St. John's, Thomas Clifte of this firm is dead.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

James McMurry, liquor dealer, Black Brook, has assigned.

Duncan Bros., dry goods, St. John, have assigned.

THE failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending November 3, reported to *Keppel's Mercantile Gazette*, numbered 91, are compared with 170 and 226 in the corresponding weeks respectively of 1883 and 1882. England and Wales had 74 failures as against 152 and 209 in the weeks specified, Scotland 15 as against 15 and 12, and Ireland had 2 as against 10, 1883 and 6 in 1882.

Correspondence.

THE BIG WHEAT DEAL.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

SIR,—In your editorial last week on the "Big Wheat Deal" you were correct in your estimate of the philanthropy of the undertaking. Not much of that article can be expected from such a combination as the C.P.R., the Bank of Montreal and the new grain syndicate. The philanthropy of the C.P.R. is heard from daily through the men at the end of their track, who complain of being kept in a state of semi-starvation, and left in a condition of impecuniosity at the end of a hard season's work, through the peculiar pay manipulation of the Company's contractors. That of Bank of Montreal is about as good as that of other banks, which means the last dollar from the debtor should he starve thereafter.

The whole arrangement means that instead of lowering rates to all grain shippers the C.P.R. and the new Syndicate being one, will stand a little loss if necessary on the Big Wheat Deal and claim to be philanthropists, but make it up out of the extortionate freight now charged, thus taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another.

Your statement that you will give the combination credit for any advance they make upon the price of grain may be fair enough in one sense, but it is scarcely so to the grain dealers of this province who have sunk thousands of dollars in elevators and warehouses along the Company's lines, and who have not to compete with the very railway they are not shipping their grain over. On its very face this arrangement shows unfairness, and what a subterfuge of a philanthropic Syndicate is resorted to, instead of lowering rates all round, the Company descends to a system of trickery not sanctioned by any precedent in the history of American railways.

But the policy of keeping up a feeling of discordance between farmers and other interests of this country may suit the C.P.R. The Company has every reason to fear a feeling of unity among the people of Manitoba. They can purchase cheap and pliant tools among supposed friends and readers of the farmers who will work zealously to prevent unity being reached. But perhaps the grain business of the Northwest is intended to be a monopoly like so many other things in this country. So it would only have been justice for the C.P.R. managers to have started this monopoly before enticing so many men into investing money in elevators and warehouses along the lines.

Please insert this in your valuable columns and oblige.

H. SHOREY & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHIERS,

—AND—

Mantle Manufacturers,

32 to 40 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
54 to 62 St. HENRY 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.

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STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.

Customs Government Bond in Building
Freight advanced. Negotiable Receipts issued
and Goods Insured. Charges moderate.

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WOODS & COMPANY,

**Wholesale Agents,
WINNIPEG.**

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GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 9, 1884

BRANCH RAILWAYS.

There are few people in the Northwest who are not beginning to despair about the construction of branch railways throughout the province of Manitoba. Until the summer of 1882 there were few outside of the settlers in Southern Manitoba, and other districts where railways were so much wanted, who could see, much less feel the great drawback to settlement and progress which their want occasioned. Now there is no one outside of interested parties, but can clearly foresee that unless during the coming summer of 1885 the work of constructing branch railways is not only commenced but pushed with vigor, the work of depopulating instead of settling-up the Northwest will be commenced in earnest. How much is likely to be done in this direction, and in fact if anything is to be done, no one in this province knows, at least so far as Southern Manitoba is concerned. As visit after visit is made by prominent members of the C.P.R. Company to Europe we are entertained with accounts of success in securing funds for the completion of the C.P.R. main line, and since the visit of Sir John Macdonald we have been hearing of English capitalists starting a line of trans-Pacific steamships to complete the route from Europe to Asia through Canada. But we cannot hear of a dollar being secured for the construction of branch lines through Southern Manitoba, the richest portion of all Canada, where a country sufficiently settled to furnish a paying business for any railway is now to be found. This is in the minds of the C.P.R. magnates a matter for future consideration, or at least a matter to make promises about, which they have not the slightest intention of fulfilling.

Two years ago, when wheat was worth over a dollar a bushel in the city of Winnipeg, farmers might haul grain fifty or sixty miles to a railway station, for they then received something tangible for a load of wheat. But as prices now stand there are in Southern Manitoba at present half a million of bushels of wheat which it would scarcely pay to haul to market. It is folly to expect that men will remain in such a country as that,

and next summer when hundreds of settlers will be proving up upon their homesteads and securing their patents we may expect that many a farm will be left to grow weeds instead of grain, as it will be more profitable for their owners to pay the taxes on their lands and seek a living elsewhere than to longer submit to the starvation policy they have been subjected to.

There may be a few people in other portions of Manitoba who are inclined to content themselves with the selfish satisfaction that they are not in any way suffering through want of railways. But such people are not aware of how much other interests are affected by the state of affairs we describe. In the first place there should be a profitable trade in that country tributary to the wholesale traders of Winnipeg, while smaller towns south and west of this should also profit from the purchases of the agriculturist. But as matters now stand wholesale merchants have no desire to do business in Southern Manitoba, and the retail merchants are unable to collect from their customers, as the latter are literally without money or the means of getting it. Such is the present state of affairs in a section of country which should be the most prosperous in the whole Northwest, and through which the construction of two hundred miles of railway would change in a very short time poverty into plenty, and discontent into contentment. But the chances of securing that 200 miles are very slim indeed. Branch railways through Southern Manitoba are not now included in the schemes and dreams of Ottawa politicians and C.P.R. magnates, and until they have a little less scheming and dreaming to do than they have at present the cry from Southern Manitoba will be unheeded. They know that a policy of disallowance holds the field clear of competition until the C.P.R. is ready to occupy it, and the interests of the few starving settlers are not worthy of consideration under such circumstances.

RECIPROCITY.

The subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States has been discussed much during the past two years, and with many of its Canadian advocates reciprocity on any terms has been advocated, while from the United States the reciprocity advocated has been the

swallowing up commercially of Canada, and its inclusion in that ironclad system of practically prohibitory tariffs which our neighbors have maintained for some twenty years. The most rabid anti-protectionist in Canada could hardly accept reciprocity on such terms and retain one particle of Canadian patriotism, not to mention the fact that on free trade principles such a move would only be a step from the frying-pan into the fire.

It must now be admitted on all sides that the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, and the accession of the Democratic party to power in that country, opens up new hopes for reciprocity between the two countries on terms which will be honorable to all concerned. The Republican party with its policy of protection, amounting to extreme commercial exclusiveness, has been rejected by the vote of the people of the United States, and a party among whose traditions are free trade and direct taxation chosen in its stead, and on that account we may safely assume that during the next four years steps will be taken which will tend in the direction of strengthening the trade relations of the two countries, supposing no actual reciprocity treaty be entered into.

Some people in Canada may be foolish enough to believe that the question of anxiety for reciprocity will be completely reversed under the rule of the Democratic party, and that a policy of rapid advance towards free trade will be adopted, which will render any efforts in that direction unnecessary on the part of Canada. Such an expectation will be doomed to disappointment of the worst kind. Political affairs are so evenly balanced now in the United States, that no party in power can afford to adopt an extreme policy and hope to retain office. We believe that the defeat of James G. Blaine in the Presidential contest was due more than to any other cause to the fact that, although he was one of, if not the most brilliant light of United States politics, he was a man of extreme tendencies, and in the advance-guard of his party, while his less gifted but successful opponent represented the moderate section of Democracy. It cannot be expected, therefore, that President Cleveland and his followers will follow a radically reactionary policy even in the time honored Democratic doctrine of free trade. The

most interests at stake in this question and that progress made should be cautious if not slow, and President Cleveland is just the sort of man to proceed cautiously with a reactionary policy.

As Canadians we must adopt a generous if not magnanimous policy in this matter of reciprocity. While an arrogant protectionist party was in power in the United States, the policy of meeting bluff with bluff was justifiable whether it was wise or not. But with a party in power disposed to work with us in bridging over differences this stubborn policy would be a very unwise one. Canada, as well as the United States has much to profit by a freer system of trade between the two countries, and to reach the desired end we should be prepared to act liberally with a party which is prepared to deal liberally with us, and which has reached power through a struggle in which they carried the sympathy of seventy-five per cent. of the commercial community of Canada. Our Canadian Government can, without much sacrifice to itself, inaugurate the reciprocal movement during the coming session of the Dominion Parliament, by removing or reducing some of the duties on American goods so much used in the Northwest, and at the same time relieve this young country of a portion of the burden now upon it. They have imitated the Republican party by increasing import duties, and they have seen the defeat of that party. It might be wisdom for them to commence a policy to which the Democratic party is bound, and to the advocacy of which a great share of its recent success may be attributed.

STAMPED PACKAGES.

Two weeks since THE COMMERCIAL criticised the amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, which goes into force on January 1st, and which compels the marking on each hermetically sealed package of merchandise the weight of its contents, under a penalty of not less than two dollars for each such package not so marked. Since then the Winnipeg Board of Trade has taken the matter up, and it is to be hoped that its efforts with the Department of Inland Revenue will have the effect of getting the time for the operation of the law extended, if not of having the law repealed at the coming session of the Dominion Parliament.

The trade in canned goods in the Northwest is something enormous, when compared with that in any other portion of the Dominion, and in putting such a law in force this country is entitled to more consideration, and a longer extension of time in which to comply with its provisions, and its going into force on January 1st will certainly cause great inconvenience and annoyance to importers of and heavy dealers in such goods.

The more closely one examines into this new law, the more useless it seems, even as a source of protection to the consumer. The bulk of the goods imported into this province, which will be fruits and vegetables, the use of canned meats being steadily diminishing every year. In all such goods when canned there is a certain amount of liquid, and if weight is to be one of the tests upon which the consumer will purchase, that can be easily made up by the packer by adding a little more water, which as a rule weighs heavier than the goods canned. There are several other points in which the Act utterly fails to protect the consumer, while nearly every provision of it is an annoyance to the dealer.

There was one statement in our first article upon this subject which we take pleasure in correcting, and that was that the civil servant making the seizure under this amended Act was entitled to share in the penalty inflicted upon the breach of the law. We have since been shown on unquestionable authority that such is not the case and that the only cases in which the party making the seizure shares in the penalty is where illicit stills are seized. This state of affairs stands out in pleasing relief when compared with that in the Customs Department, and we are very pleased to learn that the Department of Inland Revenue is so free from incentives to black-mailing.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Yesterday may be marked down as one of its greatest days in the history of Winnipeg. The contest decided by the ballots of the citizens was undoubtedly the keenest ever fought in the Northwest, and the fact that 2,396 persons voted in the mayoralty contest, or nearly 900 more than at any previous election proves that no stone was left unturned by the friends of the different candidates. This vote may then be taken as a full and free expression of the will of the people of the

city, the ballot being an effectual preventative to bribery, intimidation or fraud. It is satisfactory to note that the voters of the city have spoken with no uncertain sound. Their majority of 467 for Mr. Hamilton as Mayor, and their election of the Citizen's Ticket, with only two exceptions, proves that they have determined upon honesty and retrenchment in civic affairs, and have let their intentions be plainly known.

The experience of the citizens of Winnipeg has been much the same as that of many individuals in the city, only that individuals can decide upon reform and give force to their decision much more easily than can a city. We have had our time of fill and fetch more, and must now face our time of close figuring and rigid economy, and there is no business man in this city who has of late practised economy with more care than will be required in the management of our civic affairs. It is satisfactory to know that our new Council will be composed of men whose efforts will be in the right direction. The representatives of recklessness and rascality who have squandered the city funds for two years have been effectually cleared out of office, and the city's verdict given that it is able to reform itself.

That this sweep out of corruption and incompetency made by the citizen's of Winnipeg will have the effect of improving the city's credit in the east and in Europe there can be no doubt. But it will affect even the affairs of commerce favorably. There can be no doubt but the scandals connected with our city finances during the past three months have deterred more than one financial corporation from freely investing in Winnipeg, while they have helped to increase that financial pressure from which the whole business affairs of the city have been suffering. The vote of the citizens yesterday was a pledge of their honest intentions, so heartily given that it will undoubtedly have its good effect in financial circles in any part of the world where interest is taken in the Canadian Northwest. Not only will we profit therefore in a civic sense, but our whole machinery of business may be expected to move more freely for the future, and be lubricated by a free flow of foreign capital into the city and surrounding country, the good effect of which will soon be felt.

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HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

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Undertaking a Specialty. Coffin Caskets and Trimming
Wholesale. Metallic Caskets also in Stock.

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TRADE AUCTIONEERS

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Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
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REDWOOD BREWERY
Delivered anywhere in the City at \$3.50 per keg
EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED BEER.Fine Stock Ales a Specialty.
EXTRA PORTER AND STOUT
In Wood and Bottle always on hand.REDWOOD BREWERY,
The Largest Institution of its class in Western Canada,
ED. L. DREWERY, Proprietor,
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STRANG & COMPANY,

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WHOLESALE GROCERS

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WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

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Fancy Dry Goods,
SMALLWARES, &cManufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls
Etc., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Streets

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The unsatisfactory state of the commercial side of monetary matters, as reported in our last issue, still exists. Banks are still masters of the situation, and while attending with promptitude to all discount demands of the legitimate wholesale mercantile element of the city, are as parsimonious as ever about monetary wants outside of that limited circle. Money has not been free in circulation as a rule throughout the province, and in the city has been actually scarce owing to the slow state of trade in retail circles, caused by unreasonable weather and other influences. Outside, therefore, of parties possessing regular discount lines there has been considerable struggling to make financial ends meet, and the monetary demand which arises from such a state of affairs banks make no attempt to supply, and claim to have no responsibility to do so. They are in short following a policy of skimming, which acts like a load upon legitimate trade, and a load that is all the more keenly felt at present owing to the fact that in the east monetary affairs are decidedly easier than they have been for some time and the plea of the scarcity of funds cannot be advanced in favor of the stingy policy. Rates of discount have not changed. First-class paper is accepted at 8 per cent. and to a few parties with eastern financial connections and able to some extent to dictate terms, the figure is lower. Ordinary paper is quoted at 9 to 10, and promiscuous at 10 to 12, although the latter quotations may be considered for the past week purely nominal. In real estate mortgage loans business has not improved much. Companies are certainly willing enough as a rule to do business on liberal but safe terms, but applicants are not numerous. Farm loans are beginning to be more inquired for, but the week's aggregate of new business does not foot up very high. Rates of interest still range between 8 and 10 per cent., and first-class new loans can be easily obtained at the lower of these two figures. Altogether the state of monetary affairs in the city has its two distinct sides. In commerce a heavy demand and limited funds, and in mortgage business unlimited funds and a light demand.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been a decidedly unsatisfactory one in Winnipeg wholesale circles. The aggregate of business done in all lines of merchandise is probably the smallest during 1884, and is much below what our last report indicated. The winter season so far has been a peculiar if not an erratic one. The keen frost of October had a crushing effect upon outside enterprises and brought quietness to mercantile lines dependent upon those, and now that we have entered upon December, and real winter would be a great assistance to many lines, the weather has been so mild as to put an effectual check upon business. In season goods the business of 1884 is over so far as regular supplies are concerned, but with reasonable weather there would doubtless be at present a trade in sorts which would keep matters from sinking into actual dullness such as is general now in almost every one of such lines. Retailers

both in the city and country are doing so little business that they cannot be tempted into ordering goods for any prospective demand, and in some lines where orders for spring goods are usually taken now from samples travellers have returned to the city disgusted with the results of their efforts so far. November's sales with such will probably commence late in December or perhaps not until January opens. In lines dependent upon building operations and out-door contracts matters are even quieter, and although weather has been very favorable for such work, far beyond what could have been expected, business has evidently settled down to winter level. In provisions and other lines of every day consumption business is also quiet although not so dead as in other branches, and those retailers who have been buying have been doing so as sparingly as possible. In fact, with the exception of one or two lines of holiday goods, quietness pervades every branch of the wholesale trade. The report on collections although not so discouraging as that on sales, is far from satisfactory. A few houses report money moderately free, a much larger number say it has been scarce, and quite a number report collections very discouraging. No general improvement can be looked for until snow and sleighing is general throughout the country, while the sorting sales of the early half of December may be calculated upon as lost for this year.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We have not heard of a demand during the entire week for any class of goods in this trade. Even the sleigh and cutter trade is dead at present, while machinery or implements are not so much as asked for. The starting out of agents for the spring trade, which usually takes place on January first, will probably be postponed by all houses until February opens. Collections are coming in steadily but by no means as rapidly as could be wished.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

This is one of the few fortunate lines of trade in which there is still a little life. There has been no press of business during the past week but there has been enough of a sorting trade to prevent matters from falling into actual dullness. Collections are reported fair and much better than in some lines.

CLOTHING.

Business in this branch has been unusually quiet during the week. There has been literally no sales of winter goods, and some travellers who started out in November with spring samples have returned satisfied that it will be early enough to start out for spring goods with the opening of January. The report on collections is a little mixed, ranging from fair to indifferent.

DRY GOODS.

All is quietness in this staple branch, and although December is usually one of the duller months of the year, this month so far has outstripped all its predecessors in that respect. Stock-taking will keep some houses employed for a week or two but others have finished with that and are preparing to receive spring goods. Collections are reported rather slow.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

This is one of the few lines from which a re-

port of improvement has been received. Matters during the week have been much better than we reported in our last, both in sales and collections.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

There has been a little life in this trade during the week owing to the demand for holiday goods. Staple lines, however, have been but little called for, and the whole week's business reaches but a small aggregate. Collections are reported fair to good.

FISH AND POULTRY.

The mild weather of the past week has been rather depressing upon the trade in fresh fish. No shipments could be made in consequence and the business has been limited to the city demand. Jack fish are too scarce to admit of wholesale quotations. White fish are worth 6c, and Lake Superior trout have sold in small lots at 9c. Oysters are still quoted at 40c for standards and 50c for selecta.

FRUIT.

Business in this line has improved considerably since our last report, and the dullness then noted has about disappeared. The only addition to the variety of fresh fruits are Florida oranges which are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 a case. The only change in the price of other goods is a drop in Jamaica oranges. Apples are quoted at \$3 for fall, and \$3.25 to \$3.50 for choice winter. Fancy Montreal Fameuse have advanced to \$5. Dried fancy sliced are worth 17c in 50lb 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, 20c; peanuts 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; sulfans, 12c per lb; loose muscatels, \$3.40 to 3.50; black baskets, \$5. Double crown \$4. Triple crown \$4.50 cartons in 1/4 boxes, \$3.50; old valencias, \$2 to 2.25; old currants are quoted at 6 1/2 to 7c, and new \$4 to 9c.

FUEL.

The business of the past week has been considerably below an average owing to mild weather, no doubt. Coal is unchanged in price, quotations being: anthracite, \$12 a ton delivered; bituminous, \$11; Saskatchewan lignite, \$7.50. Wood gives signs of breaking in price although no drop is yet reported. Poplar is quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 in round lots; tanarac, \$4 to \$4.50.

FURNITURE.

Business in this line is still slow and the sales of the week have aggregated very little. Although the retail trade of the city gives no complaints there is no demand from the country. No improvement is looked for before the spring trade begins to move.

GROCERIES.

Business has not been in a very satisfactory state in this staple branch during the past week. Sales have been light, and wholesalers have not been inclined to push them owing to the unsatisfactory state of collections. Two insolvencies in the retail trade during the past two weeks have also had their depressing effect.

Prices of staple goods have not changed, but the quotations we give can in many points be shaded by cash buyers and first-class men. Sugars are quoted: yellows, 6½ to 7½; granulated, 8c; Paris lurps 9½ to 9½. Coffees still range: Rios, 14 to 17c; Javas, 21 to 24c; Jamaicas, 17 to 20c, and Mocha 30 to 31c. Tea, still range as follows: Moyane gunpowder, 30 to 75c; new seasons, 65 to 85c; Japans, 25 to 50c, new seasons 40 to 55c; Congous 30 to 75c; new seasons 55 to 90c. Syrups, single crown \$2.50, and triple crown \$2.75 per keg.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

Business is down to its lowest ebb in this line at present, and the past week has been an exceedingly quiet one. Collections have been almost as slow as sales and have been rather unsatisfactory. Quotations have not changed but are in a great measure nominal. Tin plate I.C., 14x20, \$6.25 to \$6.50 a box; I.C., 20x23, \$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 6½c; galvanized iron, 7 to 7½c per lb; bar iron, \$2.75 to 3.25 per 100 lbs; cut rails, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Although business has not been very active during the week, dealers say they have no cause for complaint. Quite a number of light parcels have been sold, and collection are reported fair to good. Prices have not changed and quotations are: Spanish sole, 33c to 35c; slaughter sole, 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.10; French kip, \$1.00 to 1.25; B Z kip, 55c 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.

Business in this line is now down to the winter level. There has been no sales during the week, unless in very small quantities for immediate use, and as none are looked for dealers are not disappointed with the results. Manufacturers now have their men in the woods.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

This trade is practically closed down for the winter. There has been practically no wholesales during the week. Collections still come in with moderate freedom. Quotations are: Linseed oil raw, 72c per gal.; boiled, 75c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; no pale or straw seal 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.

Reports from this trade are still rather encouraging. There has been quite a little demand from the country, and were slighing general business would probably be quite active. Collections are reported fair.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Business has been anything but rushed in this trade during the week, and even the holi-

day trade has been rather light. Collections are reported fair to good.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

Business in this line has been fairly active during the week, and has, no doubt, been assisted by the municipal contest. Collections are reported rather slow. Quotations are: Henery'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 Freres, 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-Isa Islay, in wood, \$3.50; Stewart's, in cases, quarts, \$8.50; flasks, 10.50. Irish whisky, John Jameson & Sons, in wood, \$.50 to \$4. Bernhard's, in cases, quarts, \$8; flasks, \$9.50. Jamaica rum, \$3.75 to \$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. Munrn, 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; Bass's ale 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.

During the past week there has been a decided falling off in the grain movement all over the province, and the city has felt to the full extent its share of the slower feeling. There has been almost no shipments of grain to the east, as dealers since the close of navigation have been storing up at home in every available way, and until all storage is occupied there will be very little shipped either to Port Arthur or by the States lines of railway. There has been considerable of a shrinkage in values, wheat having dropped considerably and flour in keeping therewith. No flour has as yet been shipped east by all rail route, and the wheat sent falls far short of any week's output since the opening of November. In provisions matters have not been in a very satisfactory state. Meats are still going downward, and the city is in a gutted state with butter, stocks being heavier now than at any period in the history of the city. Altogether the markets of the city have been in a weak state last week and until weather is colder and snow general no improvement is looked for.

WHEAT.

Receipts have been rather light during the week but have been more than local millers re-

quire. Closed navigation has sent prices down and quotations now are: No. 1 hard, 50 to 60c; No. 2, 57 to 58c; No. 1 regular, 58 to 60c; No. 2, 52 to 55c, and No. 3, 45 to 47c. Rejected has ranged from 36 to 42c.

OATS.

Dealers complain that there is no profit in present prices. Car lots sacked are worth 35 to 40c, and are hard to collect at figures that will allow a margin.

BARLEY.

Receipts have amounted to very little during the week and have been all of a low quality, fit only for feed. Prices paid have been 30 to 35c, but much higher figures could be had for bright plump samples.

FLOUR.

In sympathy with wheat, prices have dropped during the week. Quotations now are: Patents, \$2.30; strong bakers', \$2.00; XXXA, \$1.40 and superfine \$1.25. The demand has been very light.

BRAN AND SHORTS.

The local demand has been slow, but prices are unchanged, quotations being: bran \$9 a ton on track, and shorts \$11.

POTATOES.

Mild weather has again increased receipts, and figures have eased off a little. Small lots have been selling at 35 to 40c and car lots can be had at the latter figure.

EGGS.

Prices have been rather easier during the week and supplies more plentiful. Sales have been made at 26 and 27c.

BUTTER.

There has been a mixed state of affairs during the week. Mild weather has increased the local receipts, and the stock of imported is quite heavy. There is therefore a glut which will prove only temporary should cold weather set in soon. Prime eastern is still held at 28c, while good Manitoba ranges from 20 to 22c. Medium and lower grades cannot be sold at present.

CHEESE.

There has been very little demand during the week, and prices have held steady at 15c for prime Ontario. Manitoba is about out of the market.

BACON.

Sales have been few during the week, and prices have been irregular and lower. Day salt is quoted at 10 to 11c. Rolls are still held at 15c, and English breakfast at 16c.

HAMS.

Although stocks in the city are heavy and the sales of the week have been light, prices still hold firm, and good smoked are quoted at 16c with 15½c asked for jobbing lots.

MESS PORK.

In sympathy with other meats, pork is trending downward. During the week jobbing lots have been offered at \$18.50, and small lots at \$19 to \$19.50.

MESS BEEF.

is still very slow in sales and the standing quotation of \$17 has been nominal during the week.

MINNEAPOLIS.

There has been very little animation in the wheat market the past week, and prices have been irregularly low, but there was a firmer feeling and a better demand for grain wheat at the close, though quotations were about 5c below the opening. Receipts showed a heavy decline and shipments were heavy, but the wheat going out is nearly all very low in quality and is worked over in "hospitals" between here and Chicago, when it grades pretty well

and serves to kill the shipping business in grade wheat from here. The association is well loaded with wheat and its purchases were confined to the country, while non-association mills are well supplied from farmers' wagons, so that the local milling trade is light. Despite the low prices and the recent reduction by the association, the farmers are reported to be marketing freely. There is room here for about 2,000,000 bushels more, and this promises to be tried soon.

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

Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing 1882:	Dec. 5.
No. 1 hard	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	70	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
" 2 "	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	65	65	91
" 1 "	61	60	60	87
" 2 "	56	55	56	81

Futures have been rather dull. No. 1 hard January, closed at 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; February at 73c, and May at 79c. Coarse grains were quiet, new rejected corn closing at 33 to 34c, and No. 2 oats at 23 to 24c.

MILLSTUFF—Has gone up a little but is dull, bulk bran closing at \$6.50 and shorts at \$7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton.

FLOUR—There has been no change in prices of flour and on the whole the market may be termed firmer. The domestic demand is less active, but cable orders and offers are plentiful at ruling prices for future delivery. The light margin in sight makes millers rather cautious about selling ahead to any great extent. There is a general feeling, however, that having demonstrated, this year, their ability to compete successfully with any mills in the world, they must keep up the supply so long as there is a margin of profit. All are satisfied that prices have reached the bottom and that any change now will be in the nature of an advance. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, \$4.30 to 4.50; 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.

The mills of Minneapolis have gotten down to steady work again, and are humming along without stoppages. The stage of water in the river, under the influence of very mild weather, commenced to rise on Friday of last week, and by Saturday morning it was comparatively high, enabling all the mills that cared to to run at good capacities. The river has also been free of anchor ice, lifting a weighty burden from the shoulders of the operative millers. The flour production of last week, as anticipated, was very light comparatively, falling below 100,000 bbls. Official figures show it to have been 91,710 bbls. an average of 15,785 bbls per day against 126,740 bbls the preceding week. This is the lightest output since the mills got fully under way on this crop. For the current week the mills have a good stage of water to work on, and have started in with the evident intention of turning out a very large amount of flour. There are, however, two mills out of the twenty three in the city that

are idle; but those running are being crowded, to make up for lost time, as some express it. The output of the week will be well toward 140,000 bbls. As the weather prevailing now is warm and mild, millers are apprehensive lest they be again seriously troubled with anchor ice when cold weather comes on.

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

	Dec. 2	Nov. 25	Nov. 18.
Wheat, bush	797,000	835,880	960,000
Flour, lbs	1,350	1,215	550
Millstuff, tons	110	55	48

	Dec. 2	Nov. 25	Nov. 18.
Wheat, bush	281,400	34,390	155,698
Flour, bbls	112,770	114,875	153,600
Millstuff, tons	2,630	5,664	3,494

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

MINNEAPOLIS.			
	Dec. 1.	Nov. 21.	
No. 1 hard	932,299	907,278	
No. 2 hard	43,695	35,533	
No. 1	1,346,581	1,259,728	
No. 2	163,879	273,698	
No. 3	
Rejected	8,194	13,423	
Condemned	
Special bins	795,125	761,577	
Total	3,279,771	3,251,237	

ST. PAUL.			
	Dec. 3.	Nov. 25.	Nov. 19.
In elevators, bus.....	1,120,000	785,600	560,000

DULUTH.			
	Dec. 2	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.
In elevators, bus.....	2,447,000	2,085,900	2,875,000

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The market on Monday was fairly active and the feeling developed was weaker accompanied with lower prices. Foreign advices quoted a strong feeling showing an advance of 6 per cent. on some grades. But our receipts continued large. Speculative offerings were large and the desire to realize rather exceeded the demand. The market opened at about Saturday's figures, eased off $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel, fluctuated and finally closed about $\frac{1}{2}$ lower than Saturday's quotations. The deliveries on December contracts were quite large. Corn receipts, 721 cars against 733 on Saturday. The deliveries on December and year contracts were fair. Shipping demand fair and confined to the lower grades. The market opened a shade easier and prices declined $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ c. Oats were dull and weak owing to the decline in wheat. Corn on the regular market was speculative and confined to futures. Under the influence of more liberal receipts of hogs and lower prices therefore the market for hog produce opened easier, and lower prices were submitted to on all the principal productions. Eastern markets were without material change. Later,

however, the feeling was firmer and prices rallied. A moderate business was done in lard and prices ruled somewhat irregular, the offerings were fair and enquiry active in a quiet way.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	10.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.67 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.75

On Tuesday wheat opened quiet. Early sales were at about the closing figures of yesterday. It was steady for a short time, then became easier due to cable markets. The posting of the visible supply showed an increase of about 1,700,000 bus. when prices fell about $\frac{1}{2}$ but afterwards improved. Receipts of corn were 464 cars. The market was quiet and weak early, in sympathy with the weak feeling in wheat, but afterwards improved sharply with seller the year about $\frac{1}{2}$ higher than it closed last night. Oats opened dull and first sales were at about yesterday's closing, but towards the close there was an improved tone and something of an advance. The pork market was excited, active and higher, and based on yesterday's closing prices a material appreciation was established. Lard quite active and kept close company with pork in the advance. January and February were the leading futures.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	11.00	11.30
Lard	6.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.90

On Wednesday there was a moderately active business done and prices were comparatively steady and fluctuated only about $\frac{1}{2}$ during the session, and at the close seller, January, was about $\frac{1}{2}$ better than last night. English markets reported firm and New York steady. The buoyant feeling in pork had a tendency to increase the speculation in wheat and strengthened prices to some extent. Receipts of corn 236 cars. There was a fair business done and the feeling was rather firm much of the time before the close the market weakened and seller the year fell off about $\frac{1}{2}$ from the highest point. The lighter receipts helped to strengthen the feeling in corn. Oats were more active at stronger prices early, but closing at $\frac{1}{2}$ decline on all near futures from yesterday. In the pork market the upward movement was continued. Based on yesterday's final quotations the day's advance on pork was 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Inside prices of the day prevailed. At the opening cash pork was quoted at \$11.75. The lard market was active, strong and higher. Extreme outside prices obtained were not sustained though the closing showed an increase of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c over yesterday's quotations. In a speculative way January and February were the leading futures.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.74	\$0.74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Pork	11.75	11.87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.92 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00

On Thursday there was a fair demand for wheat owing to the liberal receipts here and at other points. The market ruled weak and lower in sympathy with the pork market. The

market closed $\frac{3}{4}$ under yesterday's closing quotations. The shipping demand was light. Owing to small receipts and the continued mild weather the corn market opened higher and closed $1\frac{1}{2}$ over yesterday. Oats opened dull and weak owing to liberal receipts. Pork was active but lower, declined 20c from yesterday's closing quotations but closed steady, and lard in sympathy also declined the 12c that it advanced yesterday.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.75 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	25
Pork	11.75	11.62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lard	6.85	6.85

On Friday the wheat market opened dull and averaged slightly lower. Foreign advices report the markets firm but the receipts continue liberal. The market opened at yesterday's closing figures, but declined towards the close closing $\frac{1}{2}$ under yesterday. The receipts of corn were small and a good speculative business was done in near futures. The market fluctuated a good deal owing to short coverings. Oats opened dull with but little call for Cash and near futures. Pork in full demand but irregular, and at the close declined from 5 to 10c closing steady. Lard opened weak and unsettled in sympathy with pork. It dropped 5 to 20c from yesterday's quotations closing steady.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.73 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$0.73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Corn	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	11.30	11.40
Lard	6.70	6.77 $\frac{1}{2}$

On Saturday the receipts of wheat continued large, and the market opened active but weak and lower. Under continued heavy receipts the market steadily declined, closing $\frac{1}{4}$ under Friday. The feeling in corn was easy but remained dull most of the session, closing about the same as yesterday. Oats opened weak and lower, and continued so to the close under increased receipts. Pork in fair demand opened lower but rallied, closing easier and higher. Lard advanced from 4 to 10c, in good demand and closed steady.

	Dec.	Jan.
Wheat	\$0.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn	36 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$
Oats	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	11.50	11.47
Lard	6.82 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.92 $\frac{1}{2}$

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

There has been a marked improvement in mostly all stocks for the past week. There was a fair amount of business done, and the perceptible difference would serve to indicate a greater feeling of confidence than has lately prevailed. Commerce sold at 121, regular closing with sellers $\frac{1}{2}$ and bids $\frac{1}{2}$ higher, selling twice in Montreal at 121. Federal advanced $\frac{1}{2}$. Toronto sold twice at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, closing with sellers 1 and bids $\frac{1}{2}$ higher. Ontario sold at 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ for shares, closing $1\frac{1}{2}$ or to 106 $\frac{1}{2}$. Merchants was held at 1 with $1\frac{1}{2}$ higher. The closing bids below for Nov. 26 and Dec. 3 will give an idea of the general advance that has taken place and are as follows :

	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.
Montreal	187	189
Ontario	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	107
Molson
Toronto	173	175
Merchants	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	121
Imperial	129	129
Federal	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion	187	186
Standard	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	112
Hamilton	115	117
Northwest Land	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	43

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Owing to the continued mild weather and a stronger feeling in foreign markets, there has been a marked improvement in the grain trade for the past week and prices have advanced materially, the receipts of wheat having been quite large as compared with last week. The daily supply still continues large and the market in consequence has been easy. Choice butter has found a steady market. Pork unchanged, and bacon and lard nominal.

WHEAT.

The improved feeling in foreign markets has made itself felt and in consequence there has been a good demand for shipping. No. 1 sold at 74c; No. 2 at 72c, and fall at 76c.

OATS.

There has been a fair demand in this market and prices are steady. All to be had found ready buyers. Mixed sold at 32c, and cars on track at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BARLEY.

Owing to the close of navigation and continued large receipts, prices have been checked somewhat. No. 2 brought 63c; extra and No. 3 at 53.

RYE.

There has been very little done if anything, and no sales of any consequence to report. Small lots brought 57c.

PEAS.

There was none on the market but had there been they would have found ready buyers at 59c for No. 2.

POTATOES.

There has been no demand for car lots and no sales to report. They have brought per bag from 45 to 50c.

BUTTER.

Owing to the continued large supply, even choice seems to be had in plenty, but has found ready buyers at from 18 to 19c. Rolls have been offered freely at 15 to 17c. Medium could not find a market at 12c.

EGGS.

Receipts have been sufficient to supply the demand, and prices unchanged from last quotations, namely, 21c.

PORK.

There has been no change in this market and but little demand. Small lots brought \$16.

BACON.

It is unlikely that any change will take place in this market before next month and the call has been very light. Long clear sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c with but little call; Cumberland, Sc, and rolls at 10c.

HAMS.

In sympathy with bacon, the demand has been light. Round lots for future delivery were freely offered at 11c with very few takers.

LARD.

inactive. New Canadian offered at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c with very few sales for small lots of tinquets.

POULTRY.

Receipts have continued large, and prices have been corresponding easy, but a good demand for all offered. Turkeys brought 75c to \$1; ducks, 40 to 60c; fowl, 25 to 40c per pair; geese, 55 to 75c each.

APPLES.

Choice barrels have brought \$2.50 to \$2.25. Receipts large, which accounts for the easy feeling.

Bradstreet's Commercial Summary.

The general commercial situation throughout the United States, as reported to Bradstreet in special telegrams from important trade centers, shows no marked change, although there are several reports of a more encouraging nature than have been received for a long time. In New England the dry goods market for staple cotton goods is firmer, owing to the steadiness of print cloth manufacturers and the well-sustained advance in the price of the same, 3c less 1 per cent. per yard (the lowest) to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ plus 1 per cent. This has created a better feeling in several of the more important distributing centers, but as yet the demand has not shown any material increase. At New York the demand for dry goods is irregular but the tone of the market is improving with gradual reduction of surplus stocks. Prices of spot cotton are barely supported. The extreme view, that northern spinners are likely to meet counter competition from foreign buyers in the near future, and that prices are thus likely to be advanced is met by the fact that Liverpool is quite well supplied with cotton already. Near futures are a few points higher than distant ones lower. Some improvement is noted in the consumptive demand for wool but there has been no decided activity in the trade. The industrial situation continues to record of the past month with increasing reports of shutting down of factories and curbing of enforcing reductions of wages. The market for eastern pig iron is flat and prices are nominally unchanged. The belief is strong, however, that a reduction in price of \$1 per ton at least is likely to be announced at an early date, to effect 1885 deliveries. It will be of interest to note how much, if at all, this will affect the shipments of Southern pig iron north of Maryland and east of Ohio. Special reports to Bradstreet show that over 700,000 tons have been sent into the east direct from the Southern furnaces. Indirect shipments to Cincinnati, Richmond, and other distributing points, must materially increase this year. Steel rails are weaker, and quoted at \$27 ton. The total production of anthracite coal is expected not to exceed 30,000,000 tons, and the quantity to be carried over may be equal to 2,250,000 tons, against 1,800,000 tons carried over January 1 last. Prices are still depressed and the outlook is not bright. The wheat market is higher after the gain of about 2c per bushel since the 21st inst. and is steady for No. 2 red, cash, a gain of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Indiana advanced 1c and fell back, then advanced again, closing at 41c. (No. 2 mixed) at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Provisions have been firmer since the action after the early advance, due mainly to the decrease in the supply of hams. Lard lost five points in the week, closing at \$7.50. Spot mess pork finished at \$12.75 per barrel, against \$13.75 a week ago. Petroleum advanced 5c. per barrel during the week, the greater part since the holiday, to confirmation of reduced production in

Thorn Creek district, which is now down to \$,500 barrels daily, a loss of 60 per cent. from its maximum output. Ocean on the berth are firmer, but charters are not very active. There were 237 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the past week, as compared with 251 in the preceding week, and with 232, 186 and 158 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882 and 1881. About 85 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 25, a decrease of 7.

Recent Legal Decisions.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—The furnishing of spirituous liquors by a club to its members by the glass is not a "selling" within the terms of a statute forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, according to the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts in the case of *The Commonwealth vs. Promphret*.

PROMISSORY NOTE—ALTERATION.—If a promissory note be altered by substituting another payee for the original payee with the knowledge and consent of one of the makers but without the knowledge or consent of the other maker, such alteration releases from all liability the maker not consenting, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of *Horn et al. vs. The Newton City Bank*.

DRAFTS—ACCEPTANCE—NEGLIGENCE.—In the case of *The Exchange National Bank of Pittsburg vs. The Third National Bank of the City of New York*, decided by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 24th inst., it appeared that the Pittsburg bank sent to the New York bank for collection eleven unaccepted drafts dated at various times through a period of three months, and payable four months after date. The drafts were drawn on Walter M. Conger, secretary of the Newark Tea Tray Company, Newark, N. J., and were sent to the New York bank as drafts on the Tea Tray Company. The New York bank sent them for collection to a bank in Newark, and in its letter of transmission recognized them as drafts on the company. The Newark bank took acceptances from Conger individually on his refusal to accept as secretary, but no notice of that fact was given to the Pittsburg bank until after the first one of the drafts had matured. At that time the drawers and indorser had become insolvent, the drawers having been in good credit when the Pittsburg bank discounted the drafts. The Supreme Court held that the New York bank was liable to the Pittsburg bank for such damages as it had sustained in consequence of the negligence of the Newark bank.

LIABILITY OF BANK DIRECTORS.—In a case decided by the Kentucky Court of Appeals on the 11th ult., it appeared that several bills of exchange were drawn in favor of a bank by the direction of the president, and having been accepted for accommodation were sold by the cashier and indorsed by the president. At the time the bills were negotiated the indebtedness of the bank exceeded its capital stock, in violation of a provision of its charter. The accommodation acceptors and the bank became in-

solvent, and the holders of the bills brought action against the president and directors of the bank. In this case (*Brannin et al. vs. Loving et al.*) the court held that the directors were not responsible, that the transactions being isolated it was not to be presumed that the directors had notice of them, and that the exercise of ordinary care on their part did not afford them notice or enable them to stop them, but that a higher degree of intelligence was required of the president of a bank than of the other directors, and that in the case discussed the president of the bank having directed the bill to be drawn, and having indorsed them in the name of the company after the cashier had negotiated their sale, that as to him the case was not one of neglect but of violation of a known duty—a breach of trust amounting to a tort—and that, therefore, he was liable.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION—INSURANCE CASES.—The Supreme Court of the United States had before it for review, on the 19th inst., certain suits brought against the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia to recover the amount of certain fire insurance policies issued by said company upon property in Richmond which was burned at the time that city was captured by troops of the United States in 1865. The insurance company defended the suits on the ground that by the express terms of its policy it was not liable for damages from fires caused by "civil war, commotion, insurrection or the invasion of a foreign enemy," and that the fires in these cases were due to one or all of these causes. The view of the company was sustained by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, which held the company not liable on the ground that the fire was the result of "the invasion of a foreign enemy." Upon the argument before the United States Supreme Court the company maintained that the cases were not decided by the Virginia Court as a federal question, and that, therefore, the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction of them. Chief Justice Waite announced as the opinion of the Supreme Court that that tribunal had no jurisdiction of the cases, and the appeals were thereupon dismissed. *Grame vs. Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia*, and *Goddin vs. Same*.

Asbestos Bank-Note Paper.

A new kind of paper for bank-notes, bonds, and other securities: is made by combining a sufficient quantity of asbestos to prevent the entire destruction of the paper by fire, with palmetto, hemp, or its equivalent, having long fibre to impart greater strength.

The paper is further made with the denomination of the note or other security designated by means of silk fibre of different colors introduced within the body of the paper in the course of manufacture. For example, green fibre is taken to indicate \$1; orange to indicate \$2; blue, to indicate \$3, and scarlet to indicate \$10. For \$20 any two of these may be combined, and for \$50 and \$100 and documents above that value three of the colors, according to any prearranged system. The fibre is also used for indicating the ownership origin of the bank-note or other instrument by initials,

names or any other mark, private or otherwise, or any suitable device or form in which the colored fibre may be arranged.

The object in employing palmetto as the principal material for the body of the paper is to insure perfection in the printed impression. Asbestos is employed to provide a non-conductor and to afford protection from the action of heat. In addition to the effect of the colored silk fibre in indicating the denomination and ownership of the note it is useful in adding strength to the fabric.

The bank-notes, bonds, certificates, and securities are to be printed in three colors, using black carbon-ink, green oxide of chromium, and burnt sienna. The object of using these three materials for color is that they are all produced at a higher degree of heat than could possibly reach the bank-note or other document in a safe of any kind when exposed to fire: hence the matter printed may remain uninjured in color in the event of fire, and will assist in the identification of the printed instrument.

To further increase the durability of the ink, mica or asbestos, or both, are mixed therewith, previously pulverizing the same.—*The Paper Trade Journal*.

The Importance of the Isthmus of Panama to the United States.

The struggle in Congress over the reduction in duties to be paid on imported goods and more lately the canvass for presidential electors, has called the attention of the people of the United States away from the subject of the virtual occupation by France of the Isthmus of Panama.

The conduct of France in its struggle with China clearly outlines how arrogant France is disposed to be, and with the mercurial temperament of the people there is great danger of trouble growing out of complications which are liable to rise in time as the proposed ship canal nears its completion or is in reality finished. That serious difficulty will grow out of the building of this ship canal is as certain as any thing can be which is in the womb of the future. While we do not agree with General Grant in his ideas in general, and more particularly in his ideas in reference to civic government, still he undoubtedly was right, first, last and all the time, when he opposed any nation but our own being allowed to build a canal across the Isthmus. His recent fiasco in Wall street, which was simply abominable, has, of course, lessened his hold on public opinion, but his utterances and actions in this regard were admirable, and his advice should have been taken and an American company been given the right to build this ship canal and our government should have taken the ground that no other nation would be allowed to lay its hands upon property which is clearly our own and which is necessary under certain contingencies to our very life.

The Monroe Doctrine (so called) although, in fact, it was never officially promulgated, except in a message to Congress by President Monroe, has been and ought to be our *radix mecum* whenever we approach a subject like the present one. President Monroe declared the American policy to be "neither entangling our-

selves in the broils of European nor suffering the powers of the old world to interfere with the affairs of the new," and that "any attempt to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere would be dangerous to our peace and safety."

This is undoubtedly the true policy and while on account of the fact that France is at present a republic and a kind of natural ally of ours, we have not opposed her in this matter as we should, still there is more or less danger of the most serious complications arising, and as the French lack the good senses of the English, so much the more when the complications do come will there be a necessity of an actual conflict.

The part taken by France in Mexico during our late rebellion is only an earnest of what we may expect in case the form of government should be changed in France, and with a people like the French, who have no idea of what civil liberty really is, a change of government is a thing to be looked for at most any time.

France will naturally colonize more or less the country through which the ship canal runs and will naturally interfere with its government, which again is in direct opposition with the Monroe Doctrine, which, if it declares any thing, declares that "as a principle, the American continents by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

Of course, it will be urged that as the Monroe Doctrine was not put in the form of either resolutions by Congress or an emphatic declaration of our government to the European powers by the direction of Congress that it is really no doctrine at all of the United States, but simply a declaration of a partisan president, but nevertheless no one can deny but that it is really the unwritten law of this country and in the belief of many is part and parcel of our State papers which should take rank next to the Constitution itself.

It is not too late now to remedy the evil and our government should interfere before the conflict arises and take the building of this ship canal out of French hands. The money necessary is in the treasury of the United States and it could be put to no better use nor could anything that we could do redound more to the honor and glory of the nation.—*The Argus*.

Electric Shock from a Kitchen Sink.

A very singular occurrence is reported to have recently taken place at Ithaca, in the State of New York, which very forcibly illustrates the dangers attendant upon the universal introduction of electricity. As a lady was turning on the water from the faucet over the sink in her kitchen, using her right hand, her left hand being in contact with the iron lining of the sink, she was suddenly prostrated by a severe shock. Her impression was that she had been stricken with paralysis or apoplexy, but a physician who was summoned found that the inside of the thumb of her left hand had been blistered in several places. This led him to believe that she had received a strong electric shock from some source. A few minutes subsequently the

lady's daughter, in drawing water from the same faucet, was similarly affected, though not so severely. The family then became convinced that the trouble existed in the water-pipe and sink. The manager of the Telephone Exchange, after a brief examination of the premises, found the secret of the trouble. The residence was connected with the Ithaca Hotel by a "dead" private telegraph wire. This wire had been crossed with the electric-light wire. The "dead" wire was connected with the metallic roof on the dwelling-house, which in turn was connected by a tin water conductor with the water-pipe leading to the sink. When the dynamo machine of the electric-light company was in operation the current passed over the "dead" wire to the tin roof and thence to the water pipe. It needed only the completion of the circuit by some person drawing water to obtain the full benefit of an artificial stroke of lightning.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Paper Lumber.

Paper board is susceptible of the finest polish, and will take any tint or color. The lumber is made principally of the pulp of wheat, rye and oat straw, and other vegetable fibres, combined with chemical ingredient and cements. It is formed in layers, about one quarter of an inch in thickness, and these are pressed together by powerful machinery, and thus rendered as hard as the hardest wood, besides being much more dense. The boards are also rendered water-proof in varying degrees, according to the purpose for which they are to be used. The material is as durable as time, and can be sold at a good profit for almost half less than ordinary pine lumber. It will take any finish, and in this respect alone is equal to the finest hardwood. Moreover, it can be marbleized in imitation of any kind of marble, both in respect to a high degree of polish and an exact imitation of grain. It will not warp and can be rendered perfectly water-proof if desired, thus making it suitable for the construction of burial caskets. It makes just as solid a surface as any wood, and may be made of the hardness of stone. As a substitute for wood in the construction of buildings it possesses qualities of perfect adaption. It will make the finest material in the world for roofing, not excepting slate or iron. It can be sawed, split, or planed, and boards made out of it are perfectly smooth and flat from end to end on both sides, without any knots, cracks or blemishes of any kind commonly met with in wood.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*.

Scientific Work in Canada.

Under the above heading the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* publishes the following article on the Hudson's Bay expedition which indicates that our contemporary is a little slow in picking up Canadian news:

"Much interest is manifested, both in Canada and the United States, in the enterprise of Lieut. W. R. Gordon, who was selected by the Canadian Meteorological Service for the expedition to Hudson's Bay, to establish stations for scientific observations. The work has already begun, and at each of the seven stations selected the usual meteorological observations will

be made. Heavy tides will be measured, the drift of water will be noticed; and the conditions and state of the ice. Cape Hope is the most important station, and here a temporary magnetic station has been opened. The first expedition has been provided for by votes of \$70,000 by the Dominion Government for the purpose of obtaining reliable information as to the navigation of the Strait to the Bay, and to decide upon the feasibility of the adoption of the route as a summer outlet for the products of the Northwest. Each station party consists of two men and an Esquimaux interpreter, besides the officer in charge, and sufficient provisions and fuel for fifteen months are supplied. Lieut. Gordon, the head of the present expedition in the "Neptune," has been four years in the British navy and five years in that of Canada. He is accompanied by Dr. Robert Bell, geologist, Charles R. Tuttle, of Winnipeg, historiographer, and seven officers. Eighteen stations are to be established in the following places, six on the Strait and one on the west shore of Hudson's Bay: The first at Cape Chadley, the second on Resolution Island, the third at Cape Hope, the fourth on the bluff of the mainland or on one of the Savage Islands, the fifth on the southeast side of Nottingham Island, the sixth on the west side of Mansfield Island, and the seventh at Fort Churchill, on the mouth of the Churchill River."

A New Hydrocarbon Mineral.

A new mineral hydrocarbon has recently been discovered near Seefeld, in the Tyrol; it occurs crudely in the form of a bituminous rock, of peculiar constitution; and its nature is believed to be composed of the decomposed remains of prehistoric marine animals. Treated with strong sulphuric acid, the bitumen yields a soft substance, which when neutralized is not unlike vaseline in consistency, but resembles coal tar in color. It differs from known vegetable and mineral tars, however, in its odor, and by the possession of peculiar physical properties. It forms an emulsion in water; and is partly soluble in alcohol, ether. A mixture of these two liquids completely dissolves it. It is miscible in all proportions with vaseline and oils. The "ichtyol" has been given to the substance which is characterized above all by its richness in sulphur, of which it contains about 10 per cent. This element is so intimately combined with the ichtyol that it can only be separated by the complete decomposition of the bitumen, besides sulphur, ichtyol contains oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and traces of phosphorus. In consequence of the high proportion of sulphur the new hydrocarbon is regarded hopefully as a medicament or ointment.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

Plenty of Oranges and Potatoes.

The Mediterranean orange crop will probably be the largest ever grown, and there is now no doubt that there will be a great abundance of oranges all this winter, and there is to be an abundance of them also in the Indies. The Florida crop, the first of which are now here, and of very fine quality for

early shipments, will be unprecedented. There is every reason for the assumption that the potato crop of the United States will be as large this season, and with the single exception of last season, as ever before. The potato buyers, who at this season of the year purchase their winter supply, and those speculators who make potatoes their special study, seem to think that there will be all the potatoes this season that can be marketed at moderate prices. Hundreds of canal boats are now being loaded along the canals of the Delaware and Hudson Companies, at prices that will admit of their sales in this city in December at \$1.50 per barrel and give to the speculator a very nice profit. There was a very earnest effort on the part of many onion growers to sell their crop early this season and prices have been very low. Onions will, however, be abundant, but will probably sell for a little more this winter than they did last. *New York Times.*

On the 1st of December the following new post offices were opened: Mailborough, 34, 18, 27 w; Forest Farm, 18, 17, 1 w; Smartburn, 18, 2, 6, e; Red Deer, 16, 38, 27 e; Arden Station, 13, 15, 14 e; Almasippi, 36, 6, 6 e; Wameche, 36, 5, 22 e; Whitla, 9, 12, 19 e.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. A. McIntosh and Albert J. Darch as General Merchants and Wholesale Dealers in Oils in the city of Winnipeg, under the name, style and firm of

W. A. McINTOSH & CO.

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, W. A. McIntosh retiring from the firm.

The liabilities of said firm will be assumed by Albert J. Darch to whom all debts due or owing the said firm must be paid.

(Signed) W. A. McINTOSH.
(Signed) A. J. DARCH.

Witness (Signed) H. BOLSTER

The business will be continued by the undersigned under the firm name of

A. J. DARCH & CO.

A. J. DARCH.

Winnipeg, Dec. 1st, 1884.

N. AWLF,

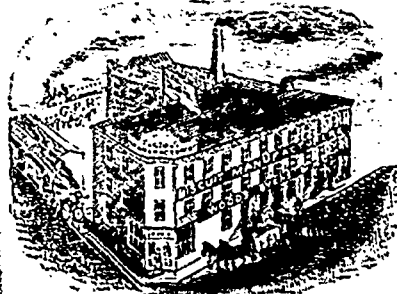
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(WESTERN DIVISION)

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after July 20th, 1924. Trains will move as follows:

Going west.		Going East.
7:30 a.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	5:15 p.m.
10:38 " " " "	Portage la Prairie	2:50 " "
2:30 p.m. " " "	Brandon	10:00 a.m.
9:00 " " " "	Broadview	2:45 " "
8:05 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	3:50 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		Going West
7:20 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	17:00 a.m.
11:50 p.m. " " "	Rat Portage	1:05 a.m.
4:55 a.m. " " "	Barclay	8:05 p.m.
2:30 p.m. arrive Port Arthur	leave	9:15 a.m.

Going South.		Going North.
7:05 p.m. leave Winnipeg	arrive	6:43 a.m.
10:50 p.m. " " "	Emerson	4:00 a.m.
8:40, 9:15 p.m., " " "	leave Winnipeg	arrive
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	8:30 a.m.

Train leaves for Manitou, 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 5:42 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.

Trains move on Standard Time.

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