

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) c'e la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

JAMES ROBERTSON & CO.,

—IMPORTERS OF—

TINSMITHS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

AND GENERAL

METAL MERCHANTS,

11 McWILLIAM ST. EAST,

WINNIPEG.

JAS. TEES, Manager. WHOLESALE ONLY.

ANTHONY FORCE,

Importer of

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT,

Contractors, Engineers & Founders Supplies,

Steel and Iron Balls and Fastenings, Girders, Steel and Iron Bridges, Light Steel and Iron Rails, for Trains, and Others, Iron and Steel Plates, Pig Iron, Bar Iron, &c.

Iron and Galvanized Roofing, Boiler Tubes, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes, Imported Fire Bricks and Cements, Cotton Waste, Lubricating and other Oils.

OFFICE: 78 ST. PETER STREET,

Warehouse: 225 Wellington Street, MONTREAL.

—THE—

Railway Supply and Manuf'g Co.,

I. JOSEPH, - Manager.

Manufacturers of

COTTON AND WOOLLEN WASTE

For Packing and Clearing purposes.

RAILWAY BRASSES & BEARINGS

THE BEAVER METAL A SPECIALTY.

Factory 12, 14, 16 and 18 Church Street.

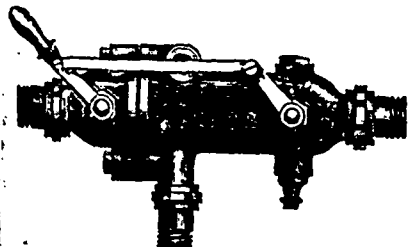
Office Cor York & Wellington Sts., TORONTO.

All Orders promptly attended to.

THE KORTING INJECTOR!!

Acknowledged to be the

Best Boiler Feeder in the World



Will lift 25 feet and take water at 160 degrees. Only one handle to start and stop. No valves to regulate. Superior to any other injector in the market. Prices and particulars on application to

R. MITCHELL & CO.,

Peter and Craig Streets, MONTREAL.

GEORGE IRVING, Jr.,

Importer and Commission Merchant.

AGENCIES:

Domestic Paint Company.—Fine Mixed Liquid and other paints.

H. H. Newhall Co's, New York.—Heavy Hardware, Ship Chandlery, etc.

W. Barwell, England.—Belts, Nuts & Rivet Works.

C. H. Panday & Co., Scotland.—Boiler Purger

Dealer in Railway, Machinists and Mill Supplies.

Oils, etc., etc.

17 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

W. N. JOHNSTON & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather, Findings, Plasterers' Hair

HIDES AND OIL.

LOGAN ST. WEST WINNIPEG.

THE FEDERAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, - - \$2,810,000.
Rest, - - - - - 1,450,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. NORDHEIMER, Esq., President.
J. S. PLAYFAIR, Esq., Vice-President.
William Calbraith, Esq., Gurney, Jun., Esq.
Geo. W. Torrance, Esq., Benjamin Cronyn, Esq.
John Kerr, Esq.
G. W. YARKEAT, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - TORONTO.
WINNIPEG, F. L. PATTON, MANAGER.

Branches.—At Chatham, Guelph, Kingston, London, Newmarket, St. Mary's, Stratford, Tilsonburg, Windsor, and Yorkville.

Bankers.—New York—American Exchange National Bank Boston—T. Maverick National Bank. Great Britain—The National Bank of Scotland.

THE QUEEN'S,

The Palace Hotel of the Northwest.
WINNIPEG.

O'CONNOR & BROWN, Proprietors.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
OPPOSITE NEW C. P. R. STATION.

BRANDON. MANITOBA

FRANK BOISSEAU, Proprietor.

LATE OF THE RUSSELL HOTEL, OTTAWA.

Strictly first-class in every respect. Commercial Sample Rooms Attached.

KILGOUR BROS.

MANUFACTURERS & PRINTERS,
Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes,
Twines, etc., etc.

TORONTO, ONT.

JAS. A. LOUGHEED,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public
&c., &c.

CANARY & MEDICINE HAT.

D. A. KEIZER,

CIVIL ENGINEER,
MACHINE AND PATENT DRAWINGS MADE.

Water Powers estimated and Dams located for Milling purposes, to best advantage. Attention given to general surveying. Apply,
12 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG.

**J. A. HEALY & CO.,
BROKERS**

—AND—

Commission Merchants.

Agents St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, Montreal.

Office: McArthur Block, Winnipeg.

Andrew Allan, President. John McLeane, Superintendent.
P. H. Brydges, Vice-President. H. A. Williams, Sec.-Treas.

**THE VULCAN IRON COMPANY,
OF MANITOBA, (LTD.)**

BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS,

Light and Heavy Forgings, Engine and Boiler Works,
Millwrighting.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING,
All kinds of Machinery.

POINT DOUGLAS AV., WINNIPEG.

**MULHOLLAND BROS.,
General Hardware Merchants**

Importers of

Birmingham, Sheffield and American Goods,

Dealers in Stoves and

MANUFACTURERS OF TINWARE.

Agents for the "Washburn & Moen" Celebrated Galvanized Barbed Wire.

MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

CARL KAUFFMAN,

Manufacturers Agent & Commission Merchant

SPECIALTY.

Cigars imported from Hamburg, Germany.

42 FRONT STREET EAST, TORONTO.

EDWARD TERRY,

PORTLAND, KEENE'S and THORALD CEMENTS.

PLASTER PARIS.

Fire Brick and Clay, Sewer Pipes, Hair, Lime, White and Grey, Land Plaster, Salt, &c.,

23 and 25 GEORGE STREET, TORONTO

Westman & Baker,

119 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.,

Manufacturers of the latest improved

GORDON PRESSES,

PAPER CUTTERS,

BOOKBINDERS' STANDING PRESSES,

LITHOGRAPHERS HAND PRESSES,

COUNTING MACHINES, CHASES, &c.

All kinds of large printing presses set up and adjusted. Send for Price List.

THE JOHN DOTY

Engine and Boiler Works

COMPANY,

Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts., TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

ENGINES AND BOILERS

Of Every Description and Capacity.

Armington & Sims' celebrated Automatic

Cut-Off Engines,

Horizontal Plain Slide Valve Engines,

Steamboat and Tug Engines,

Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines,

Upright Engines, and

Meyers Variable Cut-off Engine.

OTTO SILENT GAS ENGINES,

Steamboat and Tug Boilers, Locomotive

Fire Box Boilers on Skids or Wheels,

Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers,

Horizontal Return Flue Boilers,

BOILERS FOR STEAM HEATING,

Upright Boilers, also Shafting, Hangers

and Pulleys for Factories and Mills of

every description.

Send for circulars and price lists to

ROBERT MUIR & CO., Agents,

546 MAIN STREET,

WINNIPEG.

HENDERSON & BULL,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR

The Canada Sugar Refining Company,
The Canada Jute Company,
MONTREAL.STORAGE, Bond or Free. Lowest Rates of
Insurance Liberal Advances made on Consig-
ments.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:

Corner Princess and Alexander Streets,
WINNIPEG.**The Ames, Holden Company,**AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.
JAMES REDMOND, } WINNIPEG.
A. C. FLUMERFELT, }

WHOLESALE

Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gerrie Block, Princess Street,

WINNIPEG.

BISCUITS
CONFECTIONERY**PAULIN & CO.,**

Wholesale Manufacturers.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

OFFICE & STEAM FACTORY:

11 Ross St., WINNIPEG.

New Teas, 1885.Kassow Congous, Mowning Congous, Basket-fired
and Natural Leaf Japans,
Indian Teas, Assams, Cumpowders, Oologs,
Hysons and Caper Teas,**Over 4,000 Packages**

JUST ARRIVED, all

DIRECT IMPORTATIONSAll New Seasons Teas. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
to the WHOLESALE TRADE. Samples mailed on ap-
plication.**G. F. & J. GALT,**Tea Importers and Wholesale Grocers,
PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG.**Thompson,
Codville & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

26 McDermott Street,

WINNIPEG.

E. F. Hutchings,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SADDLERY, HARNESS,

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Leather & Findings, Trunks, Valises, &c.

EVERYTHING IN THE SADDLERY LINE.

Having a large line of Buggy Dusters, Lap
Robes and Fly Nets, will offer the same at less
than cost.

Store: 569 Main Street.

Hotel Brunswick Block,

WAREHOUSE AND FACTORY:

46 McWilliam Street East,

ESTABLISHED 1867.

WINNIPEG.

W. C. HARRIS, ARCHITECT, ASSOCIATE ROYAL
Canadian Academy of Art. 562 Main Street.SAMUEL HOOPER, DEALER IN MONUMENTS, HEAD
Stones, Mantle Pieces, Grates, etc. Special designs fur-
nished on application. Cor. Bannatyne and Albert Sts.
Winnipeg.**A. G. HAMPLE,**
—DEALER IN—
HIDES,

Raw Furs and Leather.

Consignments solicited. Shipping Tags and
strings furnished on application.**Chicago Hide House,**

22 Logan St. West, WINNIPEG, Man.

Sutherland & Campbell,
WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

STOCK LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED

PRICES LOW TO CASH AND

PROMPT MEN.

PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG.

W. HIGGINS & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
Boots & Shoes, Trunks, &c.
33 PORTAGE AVENUE EAST.
WINNIPEG, MAN**VIPOND, McBRIDE & CO.,**
Wholesale Fruit & Produce—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTSConsignments of Fresh Fruits received reg. daily in
their season

261 & 263 Commissioners St., Montreal, and

15 McDermott St. East, Winnipeg.

**LYON, MACKENZIE & POWIS,**
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cor. McDermot & Albert Sts., WINNIPEG**GEO. D. WOOD & CO.**

WHOLESALE

Hardware AND Metals

GUNS AND SPORTING GOODS.

BIRD BLOCK,

Corner of Main and Bannatyne Streets,

WINNIPEG.

**Turner, MacKeand & Co.,****WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

AGENTS FOR

CHASE & SANBORN'S
Celebrated Roasted Coffees

IN STOCK:—Herrings in Half Bbls. and Bbls.

Boneless Fish in 5 and 40 lb. boxes

New Valencias, Elme Raisins
and Currants.**AT WAREHOUSE,**25 AND 37 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,
WINNIPEG.

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, JUNE 9, 1885.

NO. 37.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 month, weekly insertion	.. \$0 30 per line.
3 months, do	0 75 "
6 " do	1 25 "
12 " do	2 00 "

Casual rates for all advertisements inserted for a less period than one month, or for all transient advertising 10 cents per line each insertion.

Reading notices in news columns, 15 cents per line each insertion. Special location will be charged extra.

THE COMMERCIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and retail Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufacturers, Hotel Keepers, Insurers and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian North west.

Book, Newspaper, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

Office, 4 and 6 James St. East.

JAS. E. STEEN,
Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 9, 1885.

JOHN ENGLISH, hotel keeper at Virden, is dead.

The Pacific Hotel, at Whitemouth, has been burned out.

THOMAS SMEED, furniture dealer, Winnipeg, has made an assignment in trust.

BARRETT, has been appointed Inland Revenue Collector at Portage la Prairie.

H. F. J. ROSE, now running a grist mill at High Bluff, offers his business for sale.

CHILD & Co., machinists, Brandon, are about to sell out their business to Thomas & Co.

Mrs. McCOMBS, of the Star Millinery Establishment, Winnipeg, has opened up another store in the city.

J. G. PHELPS & Co., general storekeepers, Crescent Lake, have dissolved partnership, J. T. Moore retiring from the firm.

A. V. BECKSTED has bought the Dewey House, Emerson, which will be opened up shortly.

E. L. CHRISTIE has succeeded to the business of Freeland & Christie, stationery dealers, Brandon.

W. P. SMITH, of Portage la Prairie, has been appointed license inspector for the county of Marquette.

THE Carberry Mill and Elevator Co. have made an application for incorporation as a joint stock company.

THE stock belonging to the estate of H. Crossley, general storekeeper, Brandon: was sold off at 62 cents in the dollar.

SNOWDEN & SCOTT, butchers, Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership, and each will open up and continue business separately.

THE stock belonging to the estate of H. L. Reynolds, general store keeper, Winnipeg, has been sold off at 65c. on the dollar.

DUNN, of the firm of Headley & Dunn, proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg, has retired from the co-partnership.

BLAIR & LARMOER, dry goods dealers in Winnipeg, have dissolved partnership. Larmour retires from the firm, and the business will in future be carried on by John L. Blair in his own name.

JAMES THOMSON, late manager for the Hudson's Bay Co., at Portage la Prairie, has been appointed to the Calgary branch, while Turner, from Winnipeg, succeeds him in the management at the first named place.

QUICKER and more direct communication between this city and St. Louis and Kansas City has been opened up by a new fast line operating in connection with the C. M. & St. Paul, Central Iowa, and Wabash Railways.

THOMAS SMITH, S. S. C. of Edinburgh, who has filled the position of associate editor and manager of the Regina Leader during the past nine months, has severed his connection with that journal, and has accepted the editorial management of the Winnipeg Spectator. He possesses the ability and energy to make a literary success of the latter, and we have no doubt will do so.

H. McINTOSH, lately hotel keeper in Emerson, has leased the Grand Pacific Hotel, Winnipeg.

GEO. B. CROSS & Co., commission merchants, Winnipeg, have removed to the large and commodious premises at 54 Princess street. T. H. Jones, formerly of the Gold Seal Oyster House, has become associated with the above firm, who are adding to their business a line of fruits.

AN effort will be put forth this summer to go on with the construction of the Manitoba Central Railway from Winnipeg to Greta. The construction of this short stretch of line would cost about \$750,000, and in results would accomplish more than ten times that amount spent on any other line. It seems as if, followed up now, it would prove the gateway out of our present railway troubles.

THE Brandon Town Council have taken action against the new "Exemption Act," and at their last meeting passed the following resolution; "That this Council desire to place on record its strong disapproval of the provisions of the Bill passed by the Local Legislature at its last session, known as the Exemptions Act of 1880, and strongly advise that every possible means should be put forth to secure its disallowance, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Trade, Winnipeg."

THE work of signing the petition for the disallowance of the Manitoba exemption law has been going on lively since Friday last, and but for the storm of Saturday, which prevented moving around, would have been much more numerously signed than it now is. The number of petitioners is mounting up fast, however, and by the close of the present week will have reached proportions which may astonish our legislators who passed the robbery act. We have learned that some of our M. P. P.'s have been busying themselves trying to prevent people signing, but their success in that way has not been great, and the document, when completed, will be by far the greatest of its kind that has ever been sent from the Northwest. There will be a meeting of the committee to report progress this afternoon, but the work will be continued during the balance of this week.

Business East.**ONTARIO.**

Isaac Grayson, builder, Toronto, is dead.
 I. Quor Tea Company, Toronto, is selling out.
 A. L. Reeves, jr., grocer, Hamilton, has sold out.
 A. Coutts, hotel-keeper, Hamilton, has sold out.
 S. J. Mitchell, grocer, Alvinston, has sold out.
 D. Tees & Co., teas, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Gibson, tailor, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Edward Kinsella, grocer, Hamilton, has assigned.
 John Rocks, dry goods, Guolpi, has assigned in trust.
 Wm. Spence, dry goods, Drummondville, has sold out.
 B. Hazlett, general storekeeper, Acton, has sold out.
 George Lozar, hotel-keeper, Ridgetown, has sold out.
 Jas. Whitty, hotel keeper, Niagara Falls, has sold out.
 James Asher, boots and shoes, Dunville, has sold out.
 S. P. Kleiser, jeweler, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 Geo. Smith, millwright, Toronto, has assigned in trust.
 F. C. Jarvis, hotel keeper, Delaware, was burned out.
 John Elliott & Son, foundry, London, were burned out.
 John Stalker, M. D., Harwich, has moved to Ridgetown.
 E. V. Hamner, hotel keeper, Barrie, is giving up business.
 R. S. Murray, woolen yarns, London West, has sold out.
 S. C. D. Roper, banker, Bracebridge, has assigned in trust.
 B. R. Dillabough, harness, Ayton, has assigned in trust.
 J. H. Ruddy, hotel-keeper, Bethany, has assigned in trust.
 J. H. Lovely, shoes, Gavenhurst, has assigned in trust.
 Jas. A. Blott, grocer, etc., Dunnville, has assigned in trust.
 A. E. McMillan, grocer, Cornwall, is offering to compromise.
 J. F. Mowatt, hardware, Durham, has sold out to E. Kilmer.
 R. W. Wright, grocer and baker, Ripley, has assigned in trust.
 Cinnamon Barr, general storekeeper, Haverhill, is dead.
 John LeBrocq, grocer and liquor dealer, Toronto, has sold out.
 W. J. Bradley, harness maker, Leamington; sheriff in possession.
 Thos. Rushlow, hotel keeper, Wheatley, has gone out of business.
 G. H. Froats, general storekeeper, Dunbar, has assigned in trust.
 F. J. Weston, of the firm of F. J. Weston & Sons, wholesale boots shoes, and Toronto, is dead.

Jno. Turner, grocer and livery, Dresden, is retiring from business.
 Wm. Alexander, general storekeeper, Ingersoll, has moved to Dresden.
 B. Walden & Co., general storekeepers, Inneskip, have assigned in trust.
 Samuel Rowell, general storekeeper, Moorefield, has assigned in trust.
 Jno. Fraser, hotel keeper, Woodstock, has been succeeded by Caleb Caister.
 C. Good, general storekeeper, Chatsworth, is succeeded by J. A. Totten & Co.
 W. Fairweather & Co., dry goods, Peterboro.
 W. Fairweather of this firm is dead.
 D. & J. McKillop, general storekeepers, Rodney, are about going out of business.
 Cordingly, Ollis & Co., cigars, &c., Port Arthur, have sold out to Howitt & Co.
 John Greene & Co., wholesale dry goods, London, are opening a branch at Winnipeg.
 Thos. Dickins, confectioner and baker, Napanee, has sold out to Davis & Fleming.
 Merten, Whyte & Co., bankers, Leamington, have changed the style to Marten & Bros.
 Foster & Hillman, wholesale fancy dry goods, Toronto, have compromised at 40c. in the dollar.
 M. E. Barnard, fancy goods, Ridgetown, is about quitting this business and opening up an hotel.

R. Lambe & Bro., commission merchants, Toronto, have been succeeded by Williamson & Lambe.

Wm. Quarric & Co., harness makers, Galt, have dissolved partnership. David Saunders continues.

The following parties were burned out at Parkhill: J. Kinnison & Co, grocers and bakers; Simpson Bros., grocers; A. Wilson, boots and shoes.

Chas. J. Gundry, Aylmer, has admitted his brother Lewis J. into partnership, under style of C. J. Gundry & Co., and amalgamated his stationery with that of the watch-making business.

QUEBEC.

A Roy, general storekeeper, St. Pie, is dead.

Paul Lagarde, jr., grocer, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Eusebe N. Chevalier, drugs, Iberville, has assigned in trust.

S. Fischel, wholesale cigars, Montreal, has assigned in trust.

Eusebe N. Chevalier, drugs, Iberville, has assigned in trust.

E. Guillet & Co., straw goods, Marieville, have had factory burned.

E. Guillet & Co., straw goods, Marieville, had their factory burned.

B. Howard, general storekeeper, Smiths Mills, advertises his stock for sale by auction.

Snowdon & Co., hardware, Montreal and Winnipeg, have sold out their Winnipeg branch to E. T. Smart & Co.

Joseph E. Brais, stock broker, Montreal, has admitted W. L. S. Jackson as partner, under style of Bra's & Jackson.

James Lenihan, wholesale liquors, Montreal, has admitted James E. Lenihan as partner under style of James Lenihan & Son.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Daniel McDonald, liquors, &c., Harbour au-Bouche, has removed to Port Hastings.
 Marshall Sinclair, general storekeeper, etc., Goldenville, is asking a compromise of 50 per cent.

J. M. Smith & Co., general storekeepers, etc. N. E. Margaree, have dissolved partnership. J. M. Smith continues.

Wool Prospects.

The outlook in the wool trade is not very encouraging. Old stock is being sold all over the country at low figures, so as to be ready for a new deal or new wool, which almost always looks brighter and sells better than old, though the latter may be intrinsically the more valuable. Large sales are reported on the eastern markets, but they have only been effected by the lowness of the figures accepted. Sellers feel that they cannot do wrong in getting rid of old stocks as fast as they can find buyers to take them even at buyers' own terms. The Oregon clip is expected to be rather larger than last year, although it may be doubted whether the increase will be as great as fifteen per cent, which was estimated to be the increase of 1884, as compared with the previous season.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

STEEL MAKING.

The process of converting iron into steel has already been revolutionized in our day. All the old, tedious and expensive methods of our fathers have been abandoned. The Bessemer process which was introduced a few years ago, was supposed to be so perfect that it could not be improved upon. The iron world is now astonished and agitated over the introduction of another process now known as the Clapp-Griffith process at Pittsburgh. By this method it is claimed that the expense of steel making is reduced to such a nominal sum that no one can afford to make it any other way. All the iron and steel men of the country are rushing to Pittsburgh to see for themselves. Manufacturers from St. Louis, East Carrolllet, Belleville, Chicago, Birmingham, Alabama, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Wheeling, Martin's Ferry, Mingo, East Pennsylvania, in short there is no place in the country where iron manufacturing is a feature that has not sent representatives there within the past fortnight. Several orders have already been left and others will be within the next 30 days. Arrangements are now being made to establish plants at St. Louis and other western points to work the new process. We call the attention of our readers to the matter because it impresses itself on our mind that perhaps works of this character may be established in Minnesota, although we are not posted as to whether charcoal can be used or not. Our ores are said to be the finest in the world and to be inexhaustible in quantity. The matter is of such importance that the subject ought to be thoroughly hunted up. The Boards of Trade of Duluth, St. Paul and Minneapolis might have the subject looked up, and we trust they will do so at once. Steel making added to the industries of the State would be a long step toward independence.—*Miss. Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer.*

Cheese Factories!

We have always on hand a full line of

TRIMMINGS AND SUPPLIES

For such Factories, and are prepared to furnish orders at any time for the

Furnishing and Equipment
Of Cheese Factories or Creameries.

MERRICK, ANDERSON & CO.,
11 McWilliam St. East, WINNIPEG.

North-Western Planing Mills

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

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

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

PATERSON & MITCHELL.

Winnipeg Warehousing Co.

STORAGE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

BONDED OR FREE.

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

Warehouses and Office: POINT DOUGLAS AV. and HIGGINS STREET.

JOHN E. DINGMAN, Acting Manager.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

WOODS & COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents,
WINNIPEG.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL

GRIFFIN & DOUGLASS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

70 PRINCESS ST.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

City Roller Mills.

D. H. McMILLAN & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in

ROLLER PROCESS FLOUR,

In the following Grades:

Patents, Strong Bakers, and Spring Extra
Graham Flour, Cracked Wheat,
Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Oatmeal.

MILLS: FOOT OF LOEBARD ST.,
WINNIPEG.

PARSONS & FERGUSON,

Wholesale Paper Dealers

—AND—
GENERAL STATIONERS.

AGENTS

Canada Paper Company,
Manufacturers Printing, Wrapping & Writing Papers
&c., Montreal and Windsor Mills, Quebec.

Alex. Pirie & Sons,
Manufacturers Fine Stationery, Aberdeen, Scotland.

M. Staunton & Co.,
Manufacturers Wall Papers, Toronto.

GERRIE BLOCK, PRINCESS STREET,
WINNIPEG.

MOORE'S CHINA HALL

Direct Importers of

China, Glass & Earthenware

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Lamps, Cutlery and General House Furnishings

MOORE & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Warehouse, 21 Albert St.
Office and Sample Room, 430 Main St. WINNIPEG

Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

THOS. W. TAYLOR,
THE PIONEER PAPER RULER,

Blank Book Manufacturer,
Of Manitoba and the North-West.
13 OWEN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. H. ASHDOWN,

Wholesale Dealer & Importer of all kinds of

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

STOVES AND TINWARE,

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

Railroad and Mill Supplies

The Trade furnished with our ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE on application.

Corner Main and Bannatyne Streets,
WINNIPEG.

LITHOGRAPHING

AND WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE BISHOP

ENGRAVING & PRINTING CO.,

(LIMITED)

20, 22 and 24 Post Office Street,

TELEPHONE.

WINNIPEG.

The McClary Manufacturing Co.,
OF LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL & WINNIPEG,
Manufacturers of

McClary's 'Famous' Stoves

Pressed and Piced Tinware, Japanned Ware,
Stove Boards, etc., and Dealers in Granite and Agate
Ironware, and

Tinsmiths' Metals and Supplies.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

Warerooms: Cor. Rachel St and Point Douglas Avenue
Sample Rooms and Offices: 23 McDermott St. East,
J. W. DRISCOLL, Manager. WINNIPEG

Butter, Eggs & Potatoes Wanted

—BY—

SHAW & MASTERMAN,

Produce Commission Merchants

120 PRINCESS STREET, } WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.
Cor. of Alexander St., }

FEILDE, HAFFNER & CO.,

Wholesale Produce & Commission Merchant.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST FOR THE

DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT THE WEST.

P.O. Box 359

Office: 302 Main Street. Winnipeg

The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 9, 1885.

WINNIPEG REAL ESTATE.

To mention Winnipeg real estate may sound to some people like disturbing the spirit of the departed, so silent have those who once sounded its praise been about it of late. But Winnipeg real estate, while it has been wonderfully quiet for the past three years, cannot yet be counted among the things that are dead and beyond resurrection. Three years ago many were prepared to bury it, and write upon its tomb, "Died from an over-dose of boom." Such people might live to say of it as Brick Pomroy said of the Democratic party in the United States, when it seemed as if it was doomed to destruction, namely, that it was the liveliest corpse in Christendom. And so it may yet prove, for already it is beginning to show signs of returning life, and but for a few influences which are trying to galvanize it into a more active and higher state of existence, than its present vitality will stand, its recovery might be astonishingly rapid.

A feeling of utter disgust at real estate speculation set in with the summer of 1882, and not without good cause for the spread of such a feeling. Efforts were made to perpetuate the boom across our western prairies, as the C.P.R. made its way rapidly onwards, but the force of the speculative wave had spent itself, and now when the iron bands have almost pierced the ranges of mountains west of us, the wave is scarcely felt on the "Golden sands of the Pacific shores."

Other waves of real estate speculation have risen and are fast subsiding in eastern cities, and the feeling is after all gaining ground, that in the province of Manitoba itself, the field for safe and remunerative investment in real estate is fully as good as anywhere else, if such investments can only be made at reasonable figures.

For nearly three years most of us felt rather unkindly to the boomers of 1881, and not a few people of a rather vindictive nature fervently prayed, that they were all hopelessly bursted, and that real estate all over the Province was once more down in price to where purchasers would take hold of it as a permanent paying investment. We certainly do not rank the prayer among those of the righteous. But righteous or unrighteous, the

first portion of it has been pretty nearly answered in full. Our boomers of four years ago are, with very few exceptions, hopelessly bursted, and their imaginary wealth has steadily crumbled away under the pressure of unpaid and overdue mortgages. Their property has passed away from their hands, and many of their number, who might prove useful and energetic members of society, are held bound in a forced idleness by a tangled web of real estate encumbrances, which effectually sap their energies, and take away any incentive they might have to make a fresh start on the upward path. Yes, we have seen the collapse of nearly all of our real estate boomers, and their first auxiliaries, the banks which encouraged their speculations, have nearly all realized their folly also, and written off as lost money the hundreds of thousands of dollars, the security for which was composed mainly of second and third mortgages. But if we have seen the total collapse of our boomers, and heavy losses to the banks which supported them in their speculations, we have by no means got Winnipeg real estate down to figures at which safe and paying permanent investments can yet be made. Our boomers and the banks which lost money by them were not the only parties who lost their heads during boom times. Another class of institutions which have accomplished much good for this and all other new countries, namely, the loan companies, have got more or less mixed in the muddle, and it is safe to state, that there is not one of those companies which did business here in boom days, but made more or less foolish investments. We do not say but the loan business carried on here was, as a rule, conducted on safe principles. But the city business shows scores of instances of investments, which any clear and cool-headed business man would shun, and which even a loan company could not now be persuaded to touch. Only those who have made careful inquiry into the matter are aware of how many of these investments have ended in the company having to take the land for payment of what was on it, and how many elephants are now on the hands of such companies. There is probably one-third of all the real estate of the city offered for sale either held thus by loan companies, or so hopelessly mortgaged to them that they have only a nominal and irresponsible owner between them and actual possession.

Loan companies do not burst so easily as boomers, Neither do they make sacrifices, to loosen up capital invested so readily as banks do. They are too ready to hold for years until a rise in the price of property lets them out with their principal, and in this manner many of them are now holding Winnipeg property far above its normal value, and acting as obstructionists to a healthy state of the real estate market being reached. It may be that by so doing they will eventually come out whole on most of their foolish investments, although we are certain that on some they never will. But it is questionable if they are acting on a wise theory, even for their own profit. Quite a few strangers with means have been in the city of late, who would have invested in city property could they have obtained it at anything like moderate figures. But in almost every case the inexorable loan company stood in the way of a transaction. It would not take many such transactions to again awaken interest in city real estate affairs, and bring about a state of affairs which would soon make activity in real estate circles. But after allowing for all the good which loan companies have done for the development of this Province, we must assert that many of them are now actual blocks to a healthy recovery in city real estate, which is closer at hand than most people can imagine, and only waiting for a reasonable opening to make a start.

C. P. R. LABOR CENTRALIZATION.

As long as the work of constructing the C. P. R. was being carried on at different places in the Dominion, the funds of the company were widely scattered, and benefited numerous districts in different Provinces, by locating a laboring population, which, if not permanent, was at least a benefit in the way of money circulation, so long as it was located there. In this manner many people lost sight to some extent of the great burden the Dominion was undertaking in the construction of this great highway, and of the load of taxation which it must necessarily entail, and saw only the temporary benefit secured by the money circulated in the work of construction. But we have now reached a point, where the benefits from construction are almost at an end, the work being completed from the Province of Quebec to British Columbia, and by the close of the present year it will cease in the latter

Province. The operation of the road, however, will still require an immense number of laborers of every description, and the question naturally arises, where will the labor centres of the company be located? The question affects greatly the value of the road to different places, and the progress of the company in this way will be watched with interest.

The assistance given by our Dominion to this great railway work necessitated the heaviest burden ever assumed by it, and cities, towns, corporations and individuals have followed the example, and by land gifts, bonuses and other perquisites materially aided the construction of the road. The first great effort by any city was certainly that put forth by the people of Winnipeg, when for a heavy money bonus and a donation of city lands they secured the Northwestern headquarters of the road and the location of the company's shops. This was no doubt the key note to many a money bonus and land gift which the company has since received.

It would not be out of place now to see how the C. P. R. Company fulfil the obligations assumed in consideration of these gifts. In Winnipeg the shops necessary for a depot for the Northwest were to be maintained, and during the year 1883 the employes in these shops numbered very little short of five hundred. This was when the road extended only a portion of the way to the Rocky Mountains, and when a smaller force should be necessary than now, when the line runs away through the Rockies. But singular to say, with the extension of the road westward, the importance of the Winnipeg shops has been on the wane, and at present the hands employed therein number very few if any over one hundred and fifty, and the decrease in number has been remarkably rapid during the past year. Had there been any corresponding increase at points west of this, the explanation would be clear, but that has not taken place beyond, not indeed in keeping with the demands of the new track opened. The inference to be drawn is very clear. The company have now secured communication over their own line with the east, and only such shop work as cannot possibly be sent east, will be done in the Northwest. Of course the semblance of shops at Winnipeg and other points in the Northwest where bonus terms demand it must be kept up, but the actual benefits conferred must go bodily

to some eastern point. The argument of a better labor market, and a better supply of skilled artizans may no doubt be well put forward by the company on this point, but it is worthy of notice, that as these difficulties have been disappearing, so has the desire of the C. P. R. managers to take advantage of the improvement. The fact is gradually forcing itself upon the most unwilling minds, that the C. P. R. is fast developing into a power for centralizing everything in the east at the expense of the west, and in no point will its influence in this direction be more strongly felt than in connection with labor. The number is every day increasing of people who believe that the C. P. R. is run not for the benefit of the public, not for the profit of the stockholders, but in the interests of the C. P. R. Syndicate and their friends and satellites, and this centralizing of labor in the east is done for the purpose of benefitting the latter.

THE EXEMPTION ACT.

So far as the eastern press has been heard from on the subject of our new exemption law, there is as yet not a voice in its favor, from which we may infer that unbiased, or rather disinterested opinion is solid against the rascally measure. As in connection with many questions, while all agree in condemning the law, there is great diversity of opinion as to how it should be disposed of by the Dominion Government, and some usually well informed and ably written journals have adopted curious views of the matter. The Montreal *Herald* for instance attacks the law in a long and vigorous editorial, the style of which may be known from the following extract.

"As regards the confiscation of property, the repudiating of debts, the destruction of credit, the promotion of dishonesty, the wrongs, heart-burnings and suspicions of which this Manitoba Act will be the parent, no argument is needed to foretell their advent, and yet no prophet can set bounds to their limits. The Legislature that, from whatever motive, could place on its statute book a measure for wiping out the just debts which its citizens have contracted and are able to pay, can have no proper sense of its responsibility to public conscience. Apparently it cares nothing for the reputation of its people abroad."

Notwithstanding all this gush of righteous indignation on the part of our Montreal contemporary it coolly states, "We do not believe, however, that the Act is one which the Dominion Government have power to veto, and unless they want another rebellion on their hands, they will not attempt it."

The *Herald* must have been indulging in an overstudy of Canning lately, and imagined itself playing the role of th

"Friend of Humanity," and the honest industrious classes of Manitoba that of the "weary knife-grinder," for truly its sympathy partakes strongly of that of the condescending philanthropist (!) Its sympathy is actually touching when, dwelling on the inviolability of the British North American Act, it cites the following example for guidance at Ottawa.—

Sir John Macdonald undertook to right the wrong done to Peter McLaren—and that a grievous injury was done to him by the confiscatory legislation of Ontario there could be no doubt—but the Privy Council of England decided in favor of Ontario, and it was clearly established that a Province, while legislating within its constitutional rights, could do wrong if it wished. We don't suppose Sir John wants another McLaren-Caldwell case and another provincial rights agitation on his hands or if he does, the Dominion does not.

Through all its column and a half of editorial the *Herald* never for a moment questions, but in enacting the exemption law, Manitoba legislators were following the will of the people of the Province, whereas they were only following the dictates of the hopelessly insolvent and sheriff-proof dead beats, who make up nearly two-thirds of our Provincial Legislature, and to get the exemptions made law they had them smuggled through in the stomach of a huge bill entitled "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice," the first half of which refers almost entirely to criminal affairs. And here again we may inform our eastern contemporary that scarcely a legal man who has read the criminal provisions of this legislative conglomeration, but declares them to be *ultra vires*, so that there is no lack of grounds on which the Dominion Government may exercise its veto powers, and free the prairie province from a law which must block its progress, sap its vitality, and now stands a legislative libel upon its honest and industrious citizens.

We will be plain in this matter, and state that the *Herald* writer has evidently not taken the trouble to read through the Manitoba "Act respecting the Administration of Justice" of 1885. The undertaking is quite a heavy one, we admit, and will not supply much valuable information for the labor. But we feel certain that it would change the opinion of the *Herald* regarding the powers and duty of the Dominion Government on the matter. The editorial we have quoted from we must accept as a nice little lecture upon Manitoba naughtiness, based upon a misconception or two, and as to the sympathy it contains it reminds us of an illustration which appeared once before in THE COMMERCIAL, of the hardened old Scotch hangman, who wiped the tears from the eyes of the condemned criminal he was pinioning, and with mock soothing remarked, "Dinna greet mon, I'll be as cawny as I can wi' ye."

W. E. SANFORD & CO.

Manufacturers of Clothing.

45 to 49 King St., 24 McDermott St.,

HAMILTON & WINNIPEG.

JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING and

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

PRINCESS STREET,

D. FRASER,
Manager.

WINNIPEG.

JAS. PORTER.

W. M. RONALD.

PORTER & RONALD,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

CROCKERY

GLASSWARE,

CHINA,

LAMPS,

CHANDELIERS,

CUTLERY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE & FANCY GOODS,

330 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

STRANG & COMPANY,

(SUCCESSORS TO BANNATYNE & CO.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

PROVISIONS, WINES & LIQUORS.

333 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

PEDDIE & CO.,

Trade Auctioneers and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Have REMOVED to

7 McDERMOT STREET WEST

Next door to Lyon, Mackenzie & Powis,
where they will hold

Auction Trade Sales of Dry Goods, Clothing
and Groceries

Every Wednesday & Thursday,

At 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

STEPHEN NAIRN,
Oatmeal Mills,
WINNIPEG.

Granulated and Standard Oatmeal at lowest
prices to the trade, also Mill Feed and Chop.

MILLS on C.P.R. TRACK, Point Douglas.

Dunn & Bennie,
ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS

Commercial & Financial Agents.

NOTRE DAME ST. EAST,

(OPPOSITE BANK OF MONTREAL),

WINNIPEG.

Special Attention given to INSOLVENT MATTERS
ESTATES IN TRUST carefully and economically
administered.

ALL COLLECTIONS MADE FOR

R. H. GRAY & CO

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Specialties.

PATENT

Seamless Back
OVERALLS.



Specialties.

SHIRTS,

HOOPSKIRTS,
Bustles, &c.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS,

9 WELLINGTON ST. WEST,

MAIL ORDERS solicited. TORONTO.

James Bissett & Son,
TEA IMPORTERS,
— AND —
WHOLESALE GROCERS.

METALS & HEAVY HARDWARE,

Gerrie Block, Princess St., Winnipeg.

Winnipeg Furniture and Undertaking House
285 MAIN STREET,

FURNITURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Coffins and Caskets of every description in Stock. A great
variety of Trimmings.

Undertaking a "specialty". Undertakers furnished on reason-
able terms. Connection by telephone.

M. HUGHES & CO.

Sparkling Lager Beer !!

Is now ready for the market at the

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,
North Main Street, WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG
VINEGAR WORKS.

C. H. GIRDLESTONE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

English Malt, White Wine, Pickling and Cider
Vinegars.

30, 32 & 34 Owen St., Winnipeg.

CARBERRY & NIXON,
WAREHOUSEMEN,
Forwarders & Commission Merchants
Office and Warehouse on C.P.R. Track,
Foot of Princess St., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

KIRKWOOD & RUBIDGE,
TEA IMPORTERS,
FULL LINES OF

INDIAN, CHINA, AND JAPANS,

50 KING STREET,

WINNIPEG, - MAN.

Samples mailed on application.
P.S.—Solo Northwest Agents for Jno. Gray
& Co's (Glasgow) celebrated Jams and Marmalades.

Campbell, Spera & Co.,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Fancy Dry Goods,

SMALL WARES, &c

Manufacturers of White Dress Shirts, Colored
Shirts, Woolen Shirts and Drawers, Overalls,
Etc., Etc.

Corner of William and Princess Streets,

WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

The natural drift of affairs during the past week has been in the direction of a better state of financial affairs than we have had for months past, and only the uncertainty and excitement about the new exemption law prevents matters settling down to a satisfactory condition. In commercial discounts the demand has been checked by this influence, but has shown a tendency to greater activity nevertheless, and although banks have not the increase freely, there is an uncertainty and disposition to unwillingness on their part, based purely on the grounds above stated. The fourth (Thursday) passed off very quietly, and although there was considerable part renewing and patching up, the proportion of paper met was very encouraging and shows that the circulation of money in mercantile circles has loosened up much of late. This has lessened the demand for small loans, which banks at present do not feel much inclined to supply, so that all round there has been a looser feeling in commercial finances. Rates of discount still range 8 per cent. for first class paper with still a little done as low as 7, 9 to 10 for ordinary, and 10 to 12 for irregular and one name. In mortgage loans the prospect is steadily brightening. The extraordinary forward state in which crops are all over the province has made the farming community hopeful and applications for loans have been increasing. Agents of companies now look forward to good, steady business for balance of the summer. The principal complaint is that loans will mostly be small, but they promise to be numerous. Rates of interest still range from 8 to 10 per cent. In debenture business there is very little doing, and not much looked for until near harvest time.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The past week has been one of considerable excitement in trade circles generally, and the wholesale trade of the city has had its share of the same. With the collapse of the rebellion business has been gradually sliding into a more hopeful state, and by this time it probably would have reached a state of moderate activity and easy flow. This is prevented, however, by the fact that people are being waked up on the new exemption law, which if not disallowed will have the effect of paralyzing business in the province. While it is in force wholesalers feel that they have no security in pushing trade, as outside of the interference between debtor and creditor which it introduces, there is no saying what action banks may take in connection with the matter, and should they pursue a course of contraction, business may be seriously interfered with. Altogether the strong feeling with regard to the law has been a great barrier to reaching a proper estimate of the state of the wholesale trade. As far as this could be reached, it is evident that all other influences were more favorable. Outside of the province and in the lately disturbed districts trade is gradually being reorganized, and demands for goods are coming in to the city. In the province especially outside of the Winnipeg district crops have made such rapid progress, and are so far ahead of anything reached in former

years, that country merchants have been feeling more buoyant than they have for two years, and are in consequence inclined to make liberal preparations for a fall trade. The actual demand for seasons goods for immediate consumption has been light, while food and other staple lines have been in ready call. In lines dependent upon building and out door contracting, the feeling has been quiet, but has risen from that hopeless state in which it was a few weeks ago. Collections have shown a much better tendency during the past week than they have for a month previously, although there is still room for improvement. Altogether the wholesale trade has been in a state of improvement, which is marred only by the strong feeling about the new exempting law.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

This trade has experienced a moderate activity during the week, although sales of breaking plows shows the demand to be falling off a little. The call for wagons and other vehicles continue to keep quite steady, and helps to give a better tone to the trade. A good and increasing demand for mowers and harvesting machinery is reported, in which it is expected a lively business will be done. There has been a considerable improvement made in collections which show the cash returns to be more satisfactory.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In this branch there has been quite a steady sorting trade done, but the aggregate of sales are shown to be rather light. As yet there have been no samples of fall goods received in the market, but these are expected to be on hand at an early date. Collections are reported to be fair to good, which is some improvement on the previous week.

CLOTHING.

There is as yet not much improvement to report in connection with this trade, although matters are beginning to look a little more hopeful than they have been for some time past. During the week a moderate sorting trade has been done, and some houses have received their samples of fall and winter goods, and are taking orders for these from the city trade. Up to row now no travellers have started out with their samples to the country.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

There has been some improvement noticed in this trade, a fairly active business in staple goods having been done, and a few more fancies have been called for. Although this is quite favorable, there is as yet no real rush of business or extra activity, but the outlook would seem to be more hopeful. No complaints are made about the collections, which are considered fairly good.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

In these branches business continues to keep in a fairly active condition, and the sales reported for the week are fully up to an average in aggregate. There have been no special features about the trade, and as yet no symptoms shown worthy of special notice.

DRY GOODS.

This staple trade still continues to keep in a very quiet condition, and as yet the prospects for wholesalers making up for lost time are not

particularly bright; any very great improvement for the balance of the summer season is still very doubtful. There has been a little sorting trade done during the week, making matters slightly better in that respect, but the aggregate of sales made were very light. The lately disturbed districts in the Northwest have been making calls for goods, and the slight improvement shown is due mainly to this. The collections, although somewhat improved, are still slow, and considerable financial patching was required to get the fourth of the month over.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

The improvement reported in this trade lately has shown a considerable falling off, and sales are rather limited, the first rush caused by fine weather having spent itself. There is a good steady business being done yet, but certainly not the activity which we had to report some two weeks ago. Collections are stated to be fairly good, which is without doubt a matter of satisfaction.

FISH.

During the past week a considerable improvement has been made in this trade and the aggregate of sales are much better than for some time back. Now that the fishing on Lake Winnipeg is well under way, good quantities of white fish are being received in the market, and are freely sold off at 5c. a pound for large orders, and 5½ to 6c. in small lots. Pickerel is sold at 5c. a pound, but is rather scarce, and coming in slowly. In salt and dried fish a good demand is shown and quite a brisk business was done, and altogether the prospects in this trade just now are much brighter. Quotations for salt and dried have not changed any and are as follows: Smoked white fish, 8c per lb.; Scotch herring, 35c per 7-lb. box; Labrador herring, \$1.50 per case of 100 fish; Findon haddock, 8c per lb.; salt fish - Labrador herring, per half bbl., \$6, round herring, \$4.25; salmon, \$10; shad, \$10; whitefish, \$4.50.

FRUIT.

There has been a number of novelties in the market during the past week, including peaches, apricots, plums, pine apples, bananas, and tomatoes, but it is scarcely possible to risk quotations, these being perishable goods. In the other varieties business has been very good, but no change in prices has been made. Oranges being still sold at \$5.50 to \$6, and lemons at the same figures.

FUEL.

There has been very little business done in this business during the week, and the demand continues to be rather light, very few sales of wood being reported. One large lot of mixed poplar sold at \$2 on track, the general range of prices of white poplar being from \$2.50 to \$2.75, and tamarac is quoted at \$4. Orders for anthracite coal for fall delivery are being taken at \$9.50 and for Pennsylvania at \$7.50. Saskatchewan lignite is still without any demand.

FURNITURE.

In this trade a slight improvement is shown on the past week, the aggregate of prices being somewhat better, and there is still a straggling demand for small lots coming in from the country, but no car lots have as yet been called for.

GROCERIES.

In this staple branch the improvement continues and trade on the whole has been rather better than last week. Orders from the late disturbed districts still continue to be received, while the city trade only is in a quiet condition. Collections are slightly improved, especially from the far western points, but these are still slow in the city. Prices of goods have been moderately firm all round, but have not changed any, quotations being as follows: Sugars, yellows 6½ to 7½c, granulated 8½c, Paris lumps 10½c; coffees, Rios 14 to 16c, Javas 23 to 27c, Mochas 31 to 34c; teas, season 1984-5; Moryne gunpowder 30 to 75c, pan fired Japans 26 to 50c, basket-fired 27 to 40c, Congous 23 to 80c.

HARDWARE AND METALS.

There is still not much movement in light goods noticed, while in heavy the trade, mainly due to a continued fair demand, has been steady but not active. The stove trade is now beginning to move and promises soon to be active. Collections are still slow and not so satisfactory as they ought to be. Prices of goods have not changed any, and quotations are as follows: Tin plates, L. C., 14x20, 5.50 to \$6; 20x58, 11.50 to \$12; Canada-plates, 3.80 to \$4; sheet-iron, 28G, 4.72 to \$5.25 per 100lb.; iron-pipe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot-tin, 25 to 30c per lb.; galvanized iron, 26-gauge, 7 to 7½c per lb., according to quality; bar-iron, 2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb.; cut nails, 3.40 to \$3.60 per keg.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

This business during the week has been moving along quite steadily, but rather slow. Country orders coming in are numerous but small, while the city trade is rather light. Collections have been fair and prices remain unchanged from last week, quotations being: Spanish sole, 33 to 35c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.40 to 1.50; domestic, 85c; B Z calf, \$1 to 1.25; French kip, \$1 to 1.10; B Z kip, 85 to 90c; slaughter kip, 65 to 75c; No. 1 wax upper, 59c; grain upper, 55c; harness leather, 33 to 36c for plumb stock; English oak sole, 65c.

LUMBER.

One or two moderately sized sales are reported to have been made during the week and altogether the movement is more healthy than it has been since the opening of the season. Still sales are very light compared with stocks on hand, and must increase greatly or large quantities will have to be carried over the winter. The eagerness to cut prices is not near so great as it was a month ago, but altogether the trade is far from being in a healthy condition.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

The business in this trade has been fairly active during the week, but has not shown the life it did at this time last year. The country trade continues to hold out very well, but the city trade is rather quiet, and with a small amount of building being done, will probably amount to very little this season. Prices of staple goods not changed any, quotations being the same as in our last issue, are as follows: Linseed oil, raw 68c per gal., boiled 71c; seal oil, steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 15c per lb;

lard, No. 1 \$1.25 per gal.; olive, \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 27c; water white, 33c. Calined plaster, \$4 per bbl.; Portland cement, \$6; white lead, genuine, \$7.75; No. 1 \$8.75; No. 2, \$6.25.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The reports from this trade are still encouraging, and it has settled down to a good steady business, and no signs of falling off is shown. The collections are also stated to be very satisfactory.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

The business in this trade during the week has been very satisfactory, the aggregate of sales made being up to a good average. Collections are also reported to be quite satisfactory.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The city trade has continued in rather a quiet state during the week, while the demand from the country is shown to have been fairly active, and prospects of some improvement are indicated. Collections are still rather slow. Prices of domestic spirits are unchanged and are: Gooderham & Wort's, in wood, \$1.55 to 2.25 per gallon; 65o.p. rectified, in wood, \$2.50; W.F.L. five-year old, \$2.50 per gallon; cases, quarts \$7.50, flasks \$4.50.

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

During the past week the movement in wheat has continued as it has been for some time, to be very dull and quiet and of a lifeless character. The supply at present is fair, but the demand is very small, little or no sales being heard of. Although the mills are kept busy and continually working, shipments of flour to the east are as yet very light, only a few orders having been filled during the week, and the outlook does not appear very bright, as business in those parts would seem to be as flat as we are experiencing here. In oats the feeling is still unsettled, and prices have made a further downward movement. The supply is good and the market just now is well stocked, but the demand is light, not even a military sale for the week having been made. In barley there is still no business done and none in the market. In provisions a pretty fair state of activity is shown, while in some lines prices have fallen off considerably, due to the heavy decline in the eastern markets. The demand for meats has been rather quiet, and very few transactions have taken place, while butter is still unsettled, though some very good sales of choice qualities are reported and of this the supply would seem to be rather limited though about equal to present requirements; and of inferior grades there are none wanted. Altogether the provision trade is much easier in tone and shows a downward tendency.

WHEAT.

The business of the week has been very quiet and dull. Very few sales took place, while the millers and dealers' quotations show prices at the same figures as in our last issue, these being No. 1 hard, 80c.; No. 2, 75c.; No. 1 regular, 70c.; No. 2, 65c.; No. 3, 57c., and rejected 41 to 49c.

OATS.

The feeling continues in an unsettled state, while prices show a gain in the downward movement, which are reported to be at from 50 to 60c. Some sales of car lots on track are stated to have been made at 55c., and others as low as 50c.

BARLEY.

There has been no business done. There is none in the market, and we have not heard of any demand.

FLOUR.

There is no improvement to report in the western trade, which is still very dull, and the town trade continues to be in much the same condition. A few shipments were made to the east, but the outlook at present is not very promising, as very few orders, if any, are coming in. Prices are quoted the same as in our last issue, being patents, \$2.75; strong bakers, \$2.40; XXXX, \$1.90, and superfine, \$1.40.

Bran and Shorts.

The demand has continued very fair and about equal to last week, and no change in prices are reported. Car lots on track are quoted, bran, \$10.25 per ton and shorts at \$12.25.

POTATOES.

The business during the week has been rather quiet. Seeding time being over, there is very little demand, and prices are easier. Car lots of good quality are quoted at 45 to 50c.

EGGS.

The supply for the week has been very good and the demand was fair, while prices show a downward movement. Quotations are reported from 13 to 14c., and some sales are stated to have been made as low as 12c.

CHEESE.

The supply is still rather limited, and very little business was done, the demand being very light. Prices have stiffened up a little, quotations being for fine 13½c.

BUTTER.

A very good business in the higher grades was done during the week. Sales of which are reported as high as 22c, but the supply of this quality is rather small, though about equal to present wants and prices show a downward tendency. Quotations being: gilt-edge from 18 to 20c, prime 15 to 15c, and medium 10 to 15c. There is no demand for inferior grades.

BACON.

The business of the week was good, the demand continuing fairly active, while prices are shown to be a little easier quotations being: dry salt 9 to 9½c, and rolls have not altered any, being 13 to 14c.

HAMS.

There is no change in this article to report, prices being the same as in our last issue, from 13 to 14c, and little or no demand for green.

MESS PORK.

The business during the week has been rather quiet, but although few sales are reported, there has been a very heavy fall in prices, due to the large decline in eastern markets. Quotations being now at \$16 per bbl.

MESS BEEF.

Has been very quiet all through the week, and few sales are heard of. Prices are about the same as in our last issue, being \$17.

LARD.

There is not much improvement in this article to report, only a few lots having changed hands, and prices are about the same as last week. Quotations being: rails of 20 lbs at from \$2.00 to \$2.50.

DRESSED HOGS.

Very little business doing, receipts are small and no sales are reported. Quotations are still at from \$5 to \$5.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The wheat market has been dull and irregular the past week, but closed quite steady and with a firmer tone. There has been little fluctuation in prices, those to-day being 1 cent below opening, and 2 cents above the lowest bid of the week for No. 1 hard. The general feeling among traders seems to be bearish, although buyers have shown some life the past two days.

Crop reports, while not all alike, continue quite favorable. There is some complaint of lack of rain in central and northern Dakota and in western Minnesota. In southern Minnesota and Dakota, however, all reports agree in pronouncing the crop in splendid condition. Those sections where drouth is complained of, however, are noted for having often produced a good crop of wheat of fine quality even after such a result had been deemed impossible, so that it is yet too early to worry much over the prevailing dryness.

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:

	June 4.			
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	1884.
No. 1 hard	.91	.88	.90	99½
" 2 "	.86½	.85	.96	94
" 1	.82½	.81	.82	89
" 2	.77½	.76	.77	84

Futures have been quiet, No. 1 hard, July, opening at 94 and closing at 92½c, while August closed at 95c. No. 2 hard July, closed at 88c. Coarse grains are dull at 30 to 31c for No. 2 oats and 40 to 47c for corn.

MILLSTUFF—Closed firm, with bulk bran \$8.50, and shorts \$9.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is no life in the flour market, some millers saying that a cut of a dollar would not sell it, while others assert that they could make large sales at a concession of 25c from ruling figures. It is said that eastern consumers have, wherever able, purchased two or three months' supplies, and that this is blocking the wheels of trade more than any other fact. It is undoubtedly true that retailers loaded up heavily during the recent war scare, so that the jobbers and millers' agents who did the business then, now find it impossible to dispose of flour at satisfactory prices.

Quotations for car or round lots at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$5 to 5.30; straights, \$4.70 to 5; first bakers', \$4 to 4.40; second bakers', \$3.40 to 3.60; best low grades, \$2.20 to 2.60 in bags; red dog, \$1.70 to 1.80 in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 25c per bbl for 140lb sacks, 20c for 99lb cotton sacks, 15c for 49lb cotton sacks, 10c for 24lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

There is not much change in the situation on the platform. About the same number of mills were idle during last week, and the production did not suffer largely. The flour output of the week was 97,760 bbls—a daily average of 16,293 bbls—against 107,517 bbls the preceding week, and 99,090 bbls for the corresponding time in 1884. It continues to be a noticeable fact that the mills shut down are largely of the smaller class. The number down Wednesday was nine, representing nearly 9,000 bbls cap-

acity. At that time it was expected that the two A mills, which have been mostly responsible for keeping the production up, together with another large mill, would be stopped at the end of the week. If this occurs, the output will be reduced about 10,000 bbls. A few of the mills now down may start up next week, but they would cut a small figure in the aggregate. Millers deny that there is any flour market, claiming that they can not get offers at any price. They are not anxious, however, to sell at present prices, preferring to hold for a change in the market, which they think must soon come.

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

	RECEIPTS.		
	June 2.	May 26.	May 19
Wheat, bus	540,000	614,200	612,680
Flour, bbls	--	250	515
Millstuff, tons	84	24	12

	SHIPMENTS.		
	June 2.	May 26.	May 19
Wheat, bus	36,040	74,700	70,000
Flour, bbls	\$7,634	\$9,177	108,905
Millstuff, tons	2,627	2,633	3,594

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

	MINNEAPOLIS.		
	June 1.	May 25.	
No. 1 hard	1,211,324	1,215,366	
No. 2 hard	112,917	112,276	
No. 1	1,233,121	1,224,655	
No. 2	147,247	167,053	
No. 3			
Rejected	13,847	12,910	
Special bins	536,830	519,754	
Total	3,282,312	3,251,994	

	ST. PAUL.		
	June 3.	May 27.	May 20.
In elevators, bush	\$16,700	\$82,000	\$98,000

	DULUTH.		
	June 1	May 25.	May 18.
In store, bush	4,869,000	5,726,981	6,336,623

—Northwestern Miller.

CHICAGO.

The markets all round have experienced considerable of a boom during the past week, a strong upward turn having set in, and the substantial advances which were gained on each day have been maintained to the end. Wheat has been the centre of speculative business and has monopolized the attention of traders, and altogether there has been more life and greater activity shown than for the past two or three weeks, while the advices of other home markets show more firmness in these quarters. On Tuesday the advancing movement commenced, evidently contrary to general expectations, and was due to the alleged decrease in the visible supply, and bad crop reports were also freely circulated, causing quite an alarm amongst the shorts, who made a rush to cover. An active demand was soon developed and

there was considerable outside investment buying, which imparted unquestioned strength to the feeling. The continuous fine weather and advices of dull and depressed foreign markets did not prevent the strong feeling and the bearish element made strong efforts to offset the strengthening advance, but the opposing side has proved to be the stronger one. Towards the end of the week on more liberal receipts being received and unfavorable foreign advices, a weakness was noticed, but turned out to be only temporary and a decided turn took place, and prices again became strong. In corn a fair degree of activity was shown, which developed into considerable strength, influenced by sympathy with the strong and buoyant feeling in wheat and firm markets elsewhere. Oats were more active and doing better, and quite a lively trading was done. In pork the receipt of hogs being lighter than was anticipated, coupled with an upward turn in grain, occasioned much strength and a re-action from the late severe depression.

On Monday the wheat market opened with a moderate degree of activity, but prices were decidedly lower and there was a tendency to a further weakness due to liberal receipts, the heavy deliveries and weak markets elsewhere. At the decline, however, a pretty liberal demand set in, which made some improvement, but on the offerings becoming again heavy, a weakness set in and the advance gained fell off, finally closing rather weak. In corn the speculative market was fairly active and prices ruled tolerably steady, but towards the close fell off in sympathy with the break in wheat. Oats were dull at the opening, but quickly sold up and kept steady, and pork was strong and higher, but eased towards the close. Closing quotations were as follows:—

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.84½	\$0.86½
Corn	44½	44½
Oats	32½	32½
Pork	10.15	10.25
Lard	6.37½	6.47½

On Tuesday the wheat market opened more active and decidedly stronger. Prices advanced and ruled firm, and an active demand was soon developed, shorts covering freely, and there was also considerable outside investment buying, which helped the improvement. The strength was due to the reported decrease in the visible supply, and bad crop reports were also circulated, causing an alarm among the shorts, who bought in freely. The close was quite firm. Receipts for this day were 387 cars. Corn was fairly active, and prices ruled firm and stronger in sympathy with the strength in wheat. Oats more active and better. Pork active and higher. Closing quotations were:—

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.85½	\$0.87½
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	32½	32½
Pork	10.30	10.40
Lard	6.47½	6.57½

On Wednesday the wheat market opened with quite liberal trading and prices, though irregular, averaged somewhat higher than the previous day. During the day a strong dis-

position to sell was developed, and under the free offerings a pretty steady decline set in, but the offerings soon fell off, and with favorable advices of eastern and southern markets, and numerous bad crop reports, the feeling again became stronger and a firm advance was made. This again brought out free sellers, and a decline followed which rallied some, finally closing rather easy. Receipts to-day were 121 cars. In corn a fair degree of activity and considerable strength was shown. Oats were better and quite active. Pork a little unsettled, but on the whole rather stronger. Closing quotations were:—

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.87½
Corn	46½	46
Oats	32½	32½
Pork	10.35	10.45
Lard	6.50	6.60

On Thursday the wheat market opened rather unsettled with prices though a trifle irregular, generally strong and at times buoyant. During the day this strength was maintained and a general rush to buy was noticed, some for investment and some to cover shorts, which caused quite a rapid advance, but on these orders being well filled an easier tone set in and a heavy fall was experienced. Later, on other home markets showing much strength and crop reports being again bad, the feeling of confidence became more general, and there was some heavy buying by strong local operators, which set the shorts to covering again, making another strong advance, which changed some, finally closing steady. Receipts were small. Corn was firm and higher, principally due to the strong and buoyant feeling in wheat. Oats active and stronger, and pork made some recovery, and showed considerable strength. Closing quotations were:—

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.87½	\$0.89
Corn	46½	46½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	11.32½	11.40
Lard	6.55	6.60

On Friday the wheat market opened fairly active and generally strong. During the day there was some quite liberal selling and an irregular decline set in, but later on a recovery was made and the feeling again became strong, finally closing tolerably firm. Receipts were 121 cars. Corn was quiet and rather weak due to heavy receipts. Oats quiet and easier, and pork showed some strength though the trading was only moderate. Closing quotations were:

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	33½	33½
Pork	10.30	10.35
Lard	6.55	6.60

On Saturday the wheat market opened quite active and though a slight weakness was noticed during the day, the feeling continued to hold strong and steady and prices were tolerably firm all round. Closing quotations were as follows:

	June.	July.
Wheat	\$0.88½	\$0.90½
Corn	46½	45½
Oats	33½	35½
Pork	10.32½	10.37½
Lard	6.60	6.60

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

The market during the week has been subject to numerous fluctuations, and with most leading bank stocks has been in a downward direction. There have been exceptions, however, such as Dominion and Imperial which have held firm and advanced somewhat. The only heavy drop has been in Montreal, which reached its lowest point since the panicky days of last summer. Closing quotations of Wednesday, May 27, and June 3, which we subjoin, indicate the tone of the market.

	May 27.	June 3.
Montreal	194½xd.	189½
Ontario	106½	105
Molson's	—	—
Toronto	177½	176½
Merchants'	111	110½
Commerce	123	122
Imperial	122½	124
Federal	96½	96½
Dominion	185½	191
Standard	112½	113
Hamilton	118	118
Northwest Land	37½	38

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market during the past week has been in a very inactive and depressed condition, and the difficulty of making a living from this source at present would seem to be great and rather precarious. There has been very little of anything offered, and nothing wanted unless at a fall, and but little at that. In wheat prices have continued to go down, and buyers have held aloof from purchases most persistently. The offerings, however, were not large and no great pressure to sell was made. Oats also suffered a fall, and were offered freely and bought at a considerable reduction. In barley there is still no business doing, none being offered and none wanted. In provisions the feeling seems to be much the same as in grain circles. Trading continues very quiet, and has a decided downward tendency. In butter no improvement is shown, but on the contrary matters seem to have been growing increasingly flat. There are no transactions heard of beyond the supplying of the local market, and even that has been very light. The new qualities are not very plentiful, and have been going off very slowly, while of old lots in store the supply appears to be accumulating, as there is no demand for them at any price. Meats generally have been very quiet and the business done has been small, and prices are much easier, though in some cases unchanged.

Prices have made a further downward movement and buyers continue to hold back from purchasing. The offerings, however, have not been large nor were sales pressed to any extent. No. 2 fall was sold one day at 90c but was later offered freely at 88c and not taken, and at the close dropped to 87c. No. 2 spring was offered at 88c, with only a bid of 85c.

WHEAT.

Have also suffered a fall. During the week they were offered freely and sold cheaply. Cars on track at first brought 39c and later dropped down to 37½. White oats were worth 83c.

BARLEY.

Still nothing doing as there has been no offer and no demand. Prices have been nominal at following quotations: No. 2 65c; extra No. 3 60c, and No. 3 55c.

RYE.

There is nothing doing and prices are purely nominal.

PKAS.

The market has been inactive and prices were easier. Buyers seemed unwilling to pay over 67c for No. 2 and holders not being very much inclined to accept this figure, very little business was transacted.

POTATOES.

These have suffered a very heavy decline and car lots are reported to have been demoralized, with some said to have been sold at 15c on track, and were certainly offered freely at 25c.

EGGS.

Have shown little change and very little business was done. All offered were taken up before at 12c for round lots.

BUTTER.

There was nothing done beyond the supply of the local markets, and even that would seem to have been very quiet. Trading apparently has been growing increasingly flat. New dairy was offered very slowly and its quality was not very highly praised, the best received was sold from 12 to 13c. Rolls were not very plentiful and new, of good quality, sold much the same as roll at from 12 to 13c. Of old or inferior sorts of any kind there is no demand. No shipping lots of this class are reported and these continue to accumulate in store, for although offered at 7c none were taken. Altogether the prospect at present is rather a gloomy one.

CHEESE.

The condition of this market is much the same as before and very little business is being done. Neither new or old is very plentiful, while prices are for old steady at 11 to 11½c, and new usually going at about 9½c for small lots.

PORK.

In this, few transactions have been made. Small lots have been selling quietly but steadily as before at \$15.50.

BACON.

In this market, business has been quiet and not much change is noticed. Long clear was rather weaker; car lots were offered at 7½c and had there been buyers would likely have gone for less, while tons and cases went off very slowly at 8c. Of Cumberland the supply is rather small, and appears to have been sold in small lots at 7½c and sales of newly cured a. Sc are reported. Rolls were in good demand and steady at 9½ to 10c for small lots and 9c for trade lots; bellies also sold off well at from 11 to 12c.

HAMS.

The demand has continued good and prices have been quite steady. Smoked sold at 11½ to 12c, but heavy weights in trade lots might be had at 11c, and green is unchanged at 10 to 10½c, and rather quiet.

LARD.

No great rush of business done while prices were easier. Tinsels were sold at 9c and paid at 9½c, but some of the latter are still held at 10c.

APPLES.

These have been very scarce and the few offered were readily taken at \$2 to \$2.75 per bushel for sound samples of good quality.

POULTRY.

Not much doing, but prices seem to be rather firmer. A few turkeys sold at \$1 to \$1.50 each and some spring chickens went off at from 60 to 80c, per pair.

Commercial Summary.

The general trade situation, as reported to *Bradstreet's*, has not been improved during the past week. At Chicago dullness has been conspicuous and preparations are making for a quiet summer. The bank reserves are larger than ever and loan rates there were never lower than at present. At Cincinnati and St. Paul the dry goods markets are more active, owing to the summer season and other special influences. At the former city warm weather and concession by sellers of cotton and summer fabrics have stimulated sales, and in the northwest the demand for summer goods has resulted in increased sales. At St. Louis prices of dry goods have been revised and reductions made in several lines of cottons, but the movement has declined. No gain is expected by the trade until after harvesting. At Boston the movement of cotton from first hands is lighter and the outlook is unimproved. The late auction sales have settled prices on a lower level, which will, for the time being, have to be maintained. So far as the volume of general trade is concerned there has been no appreciable change from last week. Rates of freight by rail as well as by lake and canal have been inclined downward rather than otherwise, and there has been no settlement of the antagonism as to rates between Chicago and New York and between Chicago and St. Paul. There is much that is discouraging concerning the newly planted corn crop. The weather in the Mississippi valley has been unfavorable. Some of the corn will have to be replanted. In the northwest the weather has been excellent for the spring wheat. The corn acreage there is larger than last year. The wheat acreage is more likely to be larger than last year than otherwise. Its condition is good. The wheat market has declined conspicuously; No. 2 red closed at \$1.00 last night, against \$1.04 a week ago. Indian corn closed at 52c., against 55c. May 22. The war boom (in Asia) was, evidently, a disadvantage, it having unduly stimulated the quotations as well as the shipments on this side. There has been no further news respecting damage to the wheat crop. Cotton is lower, spots having weakened in sympathy with futures. Middling upland closed at 10.15-16c., against 11c. a week ago. Trade in grocery staples is quiet, with sugar firm at the advance. Dairy products are demoralized. Wool is quiet. Manufacturers are not buying, owing to the pressure of the new clips. The latter is causing some activity at the southwest. Iron and coal and petroleum are dull and unchanged in price. Provisions show no improvement. There were 161 failures in the United States during the past week, as compared with 184 in the preceding week, and with 148, 160 and 104 respectively in the corresponding weeks of 1884, 1883 and 1882. About 81 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. Canada had 21 an increase of 5 — *Bradstreet's*.

Banking Review.

Since the publication of our last banking review, the statement of the Bank of Montreal has appeared, giving the results of the year's business. This has been received with a variety

of feelings and opinions. To some it was disappointing. It was known that the bank was doing an exceptionally large business, and it was to be presumed that the skill and ability with which this well-known institution is conducted would have enabled that business to have been carried on with a minimum amount of losses. Such being the case it was calculated that with the enormous advantage possessed by the bank in the shape of an exceptionally heavy rest (which, so far as the earning power is concerned, is equivalent to capital,) that profits of perhaps twelve to fourteen per cent. might have been looked for as a net result. Considerable speculation was indulged in on the strength of this, and the price of the stock felt the influence of the strong confidence expressed. When, therefore the statement of the bank showed that the net result of the year's working was only 11½ per cent. on the capital, a feeling of disappointment in the minds of sanguine people was inevitable. There was those, however, who had always entertained a more sober opinion, and who had considered that with the widely extended interests of the bank, embracing all parts of the country from Halifax to the extreme boundary of the Northwest Territory, it was impossible in such times as these for the bank to have escaped without a large measure of losses falling to its share. In spite of the most prudent management and every possible precaution, the customers of the most conservative bank will sometimes fail in business; and if they fail, it is a rare circumstance — though it does sometimes happen — for the bank to escape wholly without loss. Securities become depreciated, and secondary failures follow. Even where such securities have been created on an honest basis, and the transactions of a firm with its bankers have been perfectly square and above-board, depreciations in such times as these will inevitably ensue. But failures of customers often bring to light courses of improper dealing which have been carried on for long periods of time, but have been concealed by artifice and misrepresentation; and one of the most painful experiences of a banker is to find that such experiences transpire in the case of firms which have maintained, up to the time of their failure, the most honorable reputation. It is by cases of this kind that the heaviest losses of banks are made; and with such a widespread constituency as that of the Bank of Montreal it is impossible that it should have escaped them.

Up to the end of 1884 the percentage of failures in the Dominion generally had gone on steadily increasing, and the figures were assuming proportions that were really alarming. It did seem as if a period of general disaster, corresponding to the bad years of 1876-1880 were impending. Nearly every leading interest was deeply depressed — the manufacturing interest in all its branches more so, probably, than any other. Importing firms were making an increasing average of bad debts, and it is no secret that the greater part of them have closed the year without profit, to say the least of it; in many cases they have closed the year with a heavy debit balance, and have to confess that capital has been lost during the twelve months.

After the close of the year 1884 and the turn of the new year, matters brightened up perceptibly. Failures have steadily decreased. The heavy masses of unsalable stocks of manufactured goods have been disposed of slaughtered in some cases; but disposed of at any rate. No considerable failures have transpired in this great and important branch of the industries of the country, and it does seem as if the cloud of trouble which at one time threatened to break in general disaster was passing away.

In spite of the losses which have been made during the past year, by bankers and merchants, there can be no doubt we have escaped a worse state of things, and in our judgment the escape has been largely due to the strong remonstrances made in various quarters, and notably by this journal, against the over-trading and other-wise expansion that were rapidly developing amongst us in 1882 and 1883.

There has, it is true, been as severe a revulsion in the Northwest as ever afflicted any community. The reaction that set in after the great boom was precisely a repetition of that which prevailed in Ontario after the year 1857 and in Montreal after 1875, but it was more severe than either of them, and probably more far-reaching in its effects. In fact, the full effect of it is not exhausted yet. There are numbers of persons in other parts of the Dominion than Manitoba who are struggling under heavy loads of obligation which will take them years to liquidate. But they are making constant progress towards liquidation and the time will come when this mass of indebtedness being entirely discharged, a new era of growth, development and prosperity will set in. Manitoba and the Northwest will then in all probability be as prosperous as Ontario is to day. It will take time to accomplish all this, and much patience will be needed on the part of those who have obligation due them in that province.

Money continues to be in full supply for all legitimate purposes. No mercantile house or manufacturing company that has good security to offer can complain of the lack of funds. It has been said for a long time past that banks were becoming more careful as to the security on which they lent money, and more discriminating as to the papers which they passed. We should judge, however, that there has been only too little ground for this opinion. It seems to us that the banks very readily pass securities and commercial paper which are neither good for the borrower to offer nor for banks to accept. It is a delusion to imagine that it is for the borrower's benefit to be able to get weak bills discounted, or obtain money on poor security; for these weak bills are only weak debts due to the borrower, and they contain the seeds of what will become in many instances bad debts and losses. The bank does no service to a customer in lending money on paper, the makers of which are not likely to pay; but the competition between banks for business, has of late years become so keen that almost any trader, no matter how weak his credit, could find some bank willing to take his account and to lend him money on the poorest description of paper, and sometimes on no paper at all. This state

of things has existed for some time, and the crop of losses which has ensued amongst whole sale people and banks generally is largely attributable to it; yet in spite of this we are threatened with another bank which, there is every reason to expect, will only intensify the prevailing evil. We know only too well that the management under which this new venture is to be carried on has, in the past, been fruitful in disaster, loss, illegitimate trading and commercial immorality on a widespread scale. One would suppose it impossible in any community for those who have been the authors of such calamities to rally round them the support of any number of persons who have money to lose.

To secure the support of impecunious or superfluous traders, who are always glad of new openings by which money can be borrowed with great facility is not difficult; but the whole number of the solid and respectable members of the mercantile community in every part of the country, are interested in frowning down any attempts to introduce anew bad elements into our commercial community. At any rate depositors ought to be wiser than to venture their money too readily with any new fledged, much promising institution that can call itself a bank. Before they are tempted to risk their money by depositing it in the new concern or any of its branches, persons would do well to consult judicious friends as to whether their money would be safe committed to the same keeping as was the three million dollars of the money of the community which has already been lost.—*The Monetary Times.*

Board of Trade.

The adjourned special meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade was held in the Board Room on Wednesday afternoon last, President Kenneth Mackenzie in the chair.

The meeting was called to order and the committee appointed to draw up a memorial to the Governor-General against the exemption law of last session presented the same, which was read by the Secretary. After some trifling changes had been made the report in the following shape was adopted:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The petition of the undersigned residents of Manitoba, representing the varied commercial and industrial interests of the Province, humbly sheweth:

That at the last session of the Legislature of Manitoba, an Act was passed entitled "An Act respecting the Administration of Justice," a copy of which, with a digest of a portion thereof, accompanies this petition. That certain exemption provisions embraced in said Act, while making radical changes in the relationship of debtor and creditor in this Province, must, if allowed to remain in force, prove a barrier to the progress and settlement of Manitoba, a hardship upon its struggling settlers, and a great injustice to financial and commercial interests.

Before referring to the objectional provisions of the Act, let us state that previous to its passage the exemption law of Manitoba was much more liberal to the debtor than that of any other

province of the Dominion, and while affording an effectual protection of the homestead of the settler from a rapacious creditor, did not place the former beyond the reach of legal measures by which debts could be collected from him. Also, that the passing of the Act of the past session was accomplished by our Local Legislature in a hurried manner, and during a time of excitement over the outbreak of rebellion in the adjacent Territory of the Northwest, and consequently did not receive that careful consideration by the Legislature, or opportunity for public consideration of its provisions, which such an important measure was entitled to. And further, that previous to its passage there had been no public cry against the then existing exemption law, no petition presented for any changes therein, and as far as the desires of the public were concerned there existed no necessity whatever for the passing of the Act against which your petitioners complain. Furthermore, previous to the passage of the Act, a deputation from the Winnipeg Board of Trade waited upon the members of the Local Government and the Committee of the House, and after urging the withdrawal of the bill, and failing to secure the same, received from the members of said Committee promises as follows: First, that the Act should not be made retroactive, or to affect in any way debts contracted before its passing. Second, That while a homestead should be exempt from seizure and sale so long as the settler actually occupied and used the same, judgments should hold to the extent of preventing the sale or abandonment of same. Both of these promises have been disregarded, as the copy of the Act now furnished plainly shows.

Your petitioners wish first to draw attention to the injustice of the Act to creditors both in this and other provinces. By the terms of the same, agricultural residents have exempt from execution one hundred and sixty acres of land, while there is practically no limit to the value of buildings, machinery and so forth thereon, which are also exempt. In cities and towns a debtor has exempt real estate to the value of twenty-five hundred dollars, and personal property to the value of five hundred dollars, and no judgment obtained or registered against any debtor can be placed as a lien against such real estate in either case, or in any way prevent the debtor from granting a clear title in case he wishes to sell or mortgage. There is, therefore, an effectual cover provided for dishonest debtors who have increased the value of their exempt property by credit obtained, to sell out, pocket the proceeds of sale, put their creditors at defiance, and leave the Province.

But the greatest injustice of the Act lies in its being retroactive, in that it applies to debts contracted before, before, as well as after its passage. In this new Province which has naturally attracted a very considerable number of immigrants, many of whom have but limited means, the building up to a certain extent of a system of credit has been inevitable, and the aggregate of debts owed by the residents of the Province is necessarily large, and the retroaction of this law places a very large proportion of this indebtedness beyond the possibility of

collection by any process of law, although the obligations were incurred with all the privileges of the former law available to creditors. Thus the liberal creditor who has acted with leniency and generosity to his struggling neighbors, must now be the sufferer.

The effects of this objectionable Act upon the progress and settlement of the Province is another point well worthy of the consideration of Your Excellency. The action of banks, loan companies, and other financial and commercial institutions, firms and individuals will undoubtedly be to curtail greatly, and in some cases to entirely close down on credit except to far as the very objectionable system of chattel mortgage security is adopted. There is practically no other safe course open to them, and its adoption will be nothing short of a calamity to the whole Province, and especially to that portion of our settlers who are not possessed of the means to carry on either trade or farming on a cash basis.

While believing that the time is specially opportune for the passing of such an Act in this Province, your petitioners also venture to suggest, that the interests of trade in the Dominion at large forbid the passing of an Act in any Local Legislature, interfering so violently as this Act does with the rights of creditors.

Your petitioners further beg to draw attention of Your Excellency to another Act passed in the same session of the Manitoba Legislature, a copy of which is attached hereto, entitled "An Act to Amend Chapter 37 of the Consolidated Statutes of Manitoba."

This Act has been repealed by the Administration of Justice Act already referred to, but will again come into force by the disallowance of the last mentioned Act. It therefore becomes necessary to draw Your Excellency's attention to the provisions of the repealed Act.

These provisions your petitioners submit are open to the same objections as the Administration of Justice Act, and should also be disallowed.

After weighing carefully these and other considerations, as we rest assured Your Excellency will, your petitioners pray that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to disallow both of the Acts above referred to, and allow our Province to return to the law in force before their passing, which furnished ample protection to the debtor against oppression, while causing no injustice to the creditor.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

A motion was passed to suspend the order of business, and the following were balloted for and admitted members of the Board: Messrs. E. T. Smart, H. C. Snow, Geo. Clements, T. J. McBride and J. A. Bedy.

On motion of Mr. Roach, seconded by Mr. Bissette, a committee to carry on the further work of the petition was named by the President, and consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. R. J. Whittle, S. C. Shorey, G. F. Galt, J. H. Ashdown, D. Miller, H. C. McLeod, L. M. Jones, J. Redmond, James Hogg, and W. W. Watson.

After some business of routine the meeting adjourned.

Probable End Of the Canadian Rebellion.

Riel is behind the bars; many of the rebels have surrendered their arms, and the general impression seems to be that the rebellion is virtually ended. But if the outlaw's words are true, his capture may only mean a suspension of hostilities. He claims that he is not the actual leader of the insurrection, but has only been an instrument in the hands of the prime movers, who sent for him while in Montana. A vigilante watch is still maintained on all sides and the search for Dumont is unceasing. Riel was captured on the 16th inst., four miles north of Batoche, by three scouts named Howrie, Armstrong and Diehl. He looks utterly demoralized and is constantly on the lookout for retribution from the soldiers or scouts. His eyes roll from side to side with the wild look of a hunted animal. He is very anxious to know what form his trial will take and begs that it may be by civil and not by martial law that he will be tried. This very question is perplexing the Canadian Government to such an extent that they find the outlaw quite as troublesome to dispose of when wholly within their power, as he was when scouring the plains with a myriad of followers under his command. - *The Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

It is rumored that an immense scheme is on foot for building a complete system of railways in the Chinese Empire.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY. THOMAS G. HARRIS, Manufacturer of Choice Havana Cigars. All orders promptly filled. 381 Main Street, opposite Dundee Block Winnipeg.

G. F. STEPHENS & CO.,
Importers of and Wholesale Dealers in
Paints, Oils, Glass
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PLASTER.

GOLDEN STAR MACHINE OILS.
NORTHWESTERN AGENTS FOR
Benny, Macpherson & Co., Importers of Shell and Heavy Hardware, Montreal.
Peck, Benny & Co., Manufacturers Cut Horse and Clinch Nails, Railroad Spikes, Horse Shoes, Tacks, Brads, etc., Montreal.
Alex. McArthur & Co., Manufacturers Tarred Paper, Montreal.
Coin McArthur & Co., Damson Wall Paper Works, Montreal.
Jas. W. Tester & Co., Manufacturing Confectionery, Montreal.

35 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

N. BAWLF,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Grain, Flour and Feed
Special attention given to
GRAIN EXPORTS.
Cor. Princess & James St. West, WINNIPEG

G. F. CARRUTHERS.

J. H. BROCK.

CARRUTHERS & BROCK,
MONEY TO LOAN,
Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,

RENTS COLLECTED. ESTATES MANAGED.

A Large Assortment on hand of

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

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

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,

3 BANNATYNE STREET EAST,

WINNIPEG.

OSLER & HAMMOND,
TORONTO.

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)

Financial Agents

And dealers in Railway and Municipal

DEBENTURES.

Correspondence Invited.

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

PEARL PELLATT. HENRY MUIR PELLATT.

Pellatt & Pellatt,

STOCK BROKERS,

46 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange.

HUDSON BAY CO.'S SHARES, ETC.

Bought and Sold for cash or on margin.

ORDERS BY LETTER OR TELEGRAPH
Receive prompt attention.

HENRY, SNYDER & CO.,
PACKERS,

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

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

TORONTO, ONT.

Highest Awards and Medals at Exhibitions of 1882.

Dissolution of Partnership.

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

WOODS OVENS AND CO.,

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

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Messrs Woods & Co., of the said city of Winnipeg, merchants, who will pay all debts due by said firm. Dated at Winnipeg this seventh day of February, A.D. 1885.

Witness—
J. W. WILSON.

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

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

Winnipeg,
7th February, 1885.

WOODS & CO.

Manitoba Mortgage & Investment Co

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

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

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

A. J. Ellis, Esq., and Commissioner of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, Winnipeg.
Captain Lewis, of Messrs. Lewis & Kirby, Financial and Insurance Agents.

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

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

OFFICES: Healy Block, Main Street.

H. R. MORTON

KILLAM & HAGGART, Solicitors.

Manager

MONEY TO LEND.

MORTGAGES & DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Western Canada Loan & Savings Co.

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

WINNIPEG BRANCH, - 373 Main Street,

F. B. ROSS,

Manager Winnipeg Branch

NORTH AMERICAN
Life Assurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

W. R. GRUNDY, Provincial Manager,
Office, Bank of Montreal Building, - WINNIPEG

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Mill at Point Douglas.

Capacity - - - 750 Barrels per day.

OFFICE: - Corner King and Alexander Streets, Winnipeg.

A Full Stock of Patent Hungarian, Strong Bakers' and Spring Extra Flour; Oatmeal, Pot and Pea' Barley, Crahan Flour, Cracked Wheat, Bran, Shorts, Ground Feed, Oats, Barley.

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

Canadian Pacific Railway. (WESTERN DIVISION)

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect May 31st, 1885.

Table with columns: READ DOWN, STATIONS, READ UP. Rows include GOING EAST (Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, etc.) and GOING WEST (Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, etc.).

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

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

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ATTACHED TO ALL THROUGH TRAINS

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

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

THE SHORTEST ROUTE!

FROM WINNIPEG AND ALL PARTS OF CANADA TO BRITISH COLUMBIA BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

For Information, Maps, Folders, etc., apply to our address P. B. GROAT, CHAS. S. FE, Gen. Emigration Agent, Gen. Passenger Agent ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL.

The CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y

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

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

It is the only line running Sleeping Cars with luxurious Smoking Rooms, and the Finest Dining Cars in the world, via the famous "River Bank Route," along the shores of Lake Pepin and the beautiful Mississippi River to Milwaukee and Chicago.

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

R. MILLER, Gen. Manager; A. V. H. CARPENTER, Chf. Pass. Agent; GEO. H. HEAFFORD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. W. H. DIXON, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

CHAS. N. BELL, Commercial Ag't., 407 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Albert Lea Route.

The favorite route from the North to Chicago and the East. Chicago "Cannon Ball" express leaves Minneapolis at 7:00 p.m. daily, arriving at Chicago 3 p.m. next day.

Train leaving Minneapolis 5:00 a.m. has comfortable coaches and Pullman sleeping cars, through without change.

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

J. A. McCORMACK, Trav. Pass. Ag't., Minneapolis, Minn. F. BOYD, Gen. Traffic & Pass. Ag't.,

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

Express trains leave Minneapolis at 1:15 p.m. and 3:15 p.m., and St. Paul, 2:00 p.m. and 3:00 p.m.; arriving in Chicago at 7:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.

Express trains leave Chicago at 11:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and Minneapolis at 6:45 a.m. and 1:45 p.m.

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

NORTHWEST NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED).

THE STEAMER

"MARQUETTE" & "ALPHA"

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

FREIGHT DELIVERED to all Parts of City

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

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

The People's Line.

FARGO & SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Now completed between FARGO AND ORTONVILLE.

Is prepared to handle both FREIGHT and PASSENGER TRAFFIC with promptness and safety. Connecting at Ortonville with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system the Fargo and Southern thus makes another GREAT THROUGH LINE to all Eastern and Southern States.

Trains leave Fargo for Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate stations at 7:50 p.m. and 7:30 a.m. Arrive at Fargo from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 8:00 a.m. and 9:20 p.m.

Tickets for sale at all principal stations for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago and all eastern and southern states.

C. J. EDDY, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent FARGO.

The Royal Route.

Passengers over the Royal Route have all the luxuries of Modern Railway travel, Palace Dining Cars, Luxurious Smoking Room Sleepers and Elegant Day and Night Coaches for Passengers who do not ride in Sleeping Cars, with no change of cars for any class of passengers between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago.

F. B. CLARKE, Gen. Traff. Man., St. Paul. T. W. TEASDALE, Gen. Pass. Ag't., St. Paul.

S. C. Strickland, Gen. Ag't., Leland House Bk. Winnipeg

NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE !!



The Chicago & Grand Trunk & Grand Trunk Railways

form what is popularly known as the NIAGARA FALLS AIR LINE FOR ALL POINTS EAST.

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

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

GEO. B. REEVE, Traffic Manager.

W. J. SPICER, General Manager.