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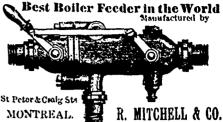
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VOL. 4

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1886,

NO. 38

The Commercial

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

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY

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

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THE COMME.CIAL will be circulated extensively amongst wholesale and rota'l Merchants, Jobbers, Bankers, Brokers, Manufac urers, Hotel Keepers, Insurance and Loan Agencies throughout the entire Canadian Northwest.

Book, Newspaps r, Railroad, Commercial and Job Printing specialties.

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JAS. R. STEEN, Publisher.

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1886.

MRS. GRAHAM will start a bakery at Virden. DR. Scott, of Gladstone, will move to Neepawa.

MRS. A. HAMMOND, grocer, Winnipeg, has formed a partnership with John Mason.

LETTERS patent have been granted to the Turtle Mountain Creamery Association.

THE Calgary Lumber Co. expect to have supplies ready for the market by June 15th.

THE capital stock of the Winnipeg and Western Transportation Co. has been decreased from \$173,000 to \$119,000.

It is estimated that the number of immigrants coming into the Northwest this spring will average 50 per day.

THE annual round-up is now going on in the ranching districts of the far west, and the calf crop is said to be excellent,

RUMORS are again affoat that construction will soon be commenced on the proposed Duluth and Winnipeg railroad.

MORKIS & SHAW, ranchers, Macleod, have dissolved partnership. Each will continue in the same business separately.

MEIKLE & COPPINGER, general merchants, continue to do business at Monden notwithstanding the report that they had gone back to Nelson.

NEXELY all our provincial and territorial exchanges report building operations going on actively in the towns and districts which they represent.

T. S. KENNY, C. Blanchard and James Mc-Kay, of Winnipeg, have formed a partnership in law, under the style of Kenny, Blanchard and McKay.

THE Home Crttle Company, of St. Louis, Mo., have established a ranche in the Wood Mountain district, Assiniboia, which they propose to stock with 25,000 head of cattle.

THE Canadian Manufacturer advises the establishment of a branch of the Manufacturers' Association in Manitoba, which by the way, is a suggestion well worthy of consideration.

A HANDSOME brick block will be erected on the corner of Main and Market Streets, Winnipeg, on the cite of the late fire. The season now promises to be fairly active in the building line.

THE C. P. R. propose to run trains from Montreal to Vancouver in 130 hours, a distance of 2,900 miles. It is thought that the time will eventually be reduced to about 90 hours or about 32 miles an lour.

The Brandon Times has made its appearance. The new paper will be published in the Conservative interests, by J. M. Robertson, formerly of the Portage la Prairie Tribune Review. The first number is fully up to expectations.

N. D. McDona D, who lately withdrew from the American Plumbing Co, has established a new plumbing, steam and gas fitting business at 225 Main Street, Winnipeg. The business will be conducted under the style of N. D. McDonald & Co.

A COMPANY with a capital stock of \$75,000 has been formed for the purpose of raising do-

mesticated buffalo. S. L. Bedson's herd at Stoney Mountain, near this city, has been pure chased and will form the venclus of the proposed industry.

THE Long Lake Railway was opened for traffic on Wednesday last as far as Craven station, 25 miles from Regina. Track laying will be completed to Long Lake this week, when a steamer will be placed on the lake. It is expected that this route will be used for Battle ford traffic.

About 15,000 head of cattle have passed through Winnipeg since the 20th of March. Some of these have been brought in by immigrants, but by far the greater portion have been destined for ranches in the far west. The cattle come mostly from Ontario. In addition to the cattle passing through the city, a large number have been brought into the ranching districts from British Columbia and Montana A considerable number of sheep and horses have also been imported this spring.

The Northwest Central Railway Charter has lapsed, owing to the inability of the company to make the prescribed deposit with the Government as a guarantee that the road would be gone on with at once. The amended charter required that \$50,000 be deposited with the Government as a guarantee that fifty miles of the road would be put in operation this year. It is understood that other parties are carrying on negotiations with the Government, and that there is a fair prospect of the work being gone on with this season.

Os Saturday evening a number of members of the Winnipeg Board of Trade proceeded to the house of Mr. Kenneth MacKenzie the president, who has recently returned to the city with a bride. Arriving there, Mr. J. H. Ashdown, vice-president, in the name of members of the Board, presented Mrs. MacKenzie with a very handsome silver tea set of eleven pieces, and Mr. MacKenzie with a beautifully carved merchaum eigar holder. In making the presentation Mr. Ashdown added a few happy 1emarks, and Mr. MacKenzie, although completely sarprised, replied in very appropriate words. The visitors after partaking of refreshments and enjoying a pleasant hour in conversation withdrew wishing every joy to the happy

Business East. ONTARIO.

A. Bufton, butcher; Ottawa, bas assigned.

R. J. Powell, hotelkeeper, Watford, has sold out.

Paul Deutscher, saloonkeeper, Hamilton, is away.

H. Howard, grocer, Toronto, was damaged by fire.

J. J. Newton, butcher, Toronto, was damaged by fire.

M. O'Neill, grocer, Peterboro, has assigned in trust.

Jas. Lant, tea dealer, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

C. W. Holland, Look store, Bothwell, has sold out.

J. H. Powell, hotelkeeper, Parkhill, is out of business.

J. E. Boomer, grocer, Clifford, has removed to London.

Southen & Carey, printers, Toronto, was burned out.

Jos. Foster, dealer in shees, Berlin, has assigned in trust.

Somuel Young, grocer, Peterboro, has assigned in trust.

Neil McMillan, tailor, Mount Forest, has assigned in trust.

Mrs. E. H. Pass, milliner, Guelph, is removing to Toronto.

Alexander & Cable, lithographers, Toronto, were burned out.

Geo. Glassco, dealer in hats, Brantford, has essigned in trust.

Scott Bros., stationery, Lucan, have sold out to J. E. Atkinson.

Wm. Witty, hotelkeeper, Warwick, has moved to Watford.

Miss Pearson, miliiner, Harriston, is temoving to Owen Sound.

Cuddy Loftus, banker, Bothwell, has decided to close that branch.

W. Holmes, general storekeeper, Glencoe, sheriff in possession.

Dundas Stove Co. (Limited), Dundas, sold out to R. T. Wilson.

Jas. Paquenat, jeweller, Tavistock, is about noving to Stratford.

John Jackson, general storekerper, Creemore,

has assigned in trust. John Carter, general storekeeper, Sunbridge,

has assigned in trust. H. R. Blackwood, dealer in books, Brantford, has assigned in trust.

Jas. May, harness maker, Thamesville, has moved to Ridgetown.

Chas. Schaedel, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has

sold out to A. Haeck. Miss. E. J. Shoff, millenery, Glencoe, has removed to Alvinston.

Hunt Bros., general storekeepers, Kinburn, have assigned in trust.

J. Hollinghead, druggist, Schomberg, has sold out to H. Powell.

Mrs. J. M. Crawford, grocer, Mount Forest, has moved to Alliston.

J. A. Aitkin, grocer, Alliston, has sold out to Mrs. J. M. Crawford.

H. W. Kerr, general storekeeper, Kinsale,

has removed to Belford.

Chas Schaedel, hotelkeeper, Toronto, has sold out to Albert Hoeck.

G. W. Clendenning, physician, New Durham, has sold out to F. Benner.

C. R. Taplin, general storekeeper, Addison, iens sold out to J. C. Snyder.

J. W. Farrell, general storekeeper, Parkhill, had his stock seized for rent.

Gurd & Co., wholesale fancy dry goods, Toronto, has assigned in trust.

Street & Coombs, wagon manufacturers, Parkdale, sheriff in possession.

Geo. Middleditch, foundryman, Amherstburg, has moved to Ridgetown.

C. M. Saunderson, harness maker, Delhi, has sold out to L. A. Mehlenbacher.

Mrs E. H. Smith, dealer in fish, Peterboro, has closed under chattel mortgage

Mrs. J. Chatterton, totelkeeper, Carleton Place, has sold out to P. P. Salter.

H. Stewart, general storekeeper, Mount Forest, is out of business and away.

Mrs. J. E. Boyd, general storekeeper, Clifford, closed under chattel mortgage.

Eustas & Lethbridge, hotelkeer ars, Dutton, have dissolved; Lethbridge continues.

J. W. Sutherland, general storekeeper, Katrine, has called a meeting of creditors.

John Sayers & Co., dealers in flour and feed, Stratford, have sold out to James Lloyd.

F. M. chell & Co,, grocers, Sarria, bave dissolved partnership; T. R. Barton continues.

Hiram Little, dealer in dry goods and wood, Wallaceburg, has sold out his dry goods busi-

Cawker & Allin, grocers, Bowmanville, have dissolved partnership; style now Young & Allin.

A. J. Little & Co., dry goods, Guelph, have dissolved partnership; A. J. Little continues alone.

T. McGlashan & Co., general storekeeper, Oakwood, have disselved; A. O. Hogg con-

Morrison & Colvin, general storekeepers, Hawksvi'le, have dissolved; R. Morrison contiones.

2 2 adshaw, dealer in dry goods, Toronto, has admitted his son, and style now A. Bradshaw & Son.

The following were burned out at Milton:-C. Andrews, butcher; W. Little, harnass; J Stearns, tins; Mrs. A. Tock, grocer.

Imperial Extract Co., Toronto, has sold out to F. G. Bright, who continues under the same style with F. A. Sheriff as manager,

Reid, Goering & Co., dealers in cigars and liquors, Hamilton, have dissolved; W. G. Read & G. F. Birley continue under style of Read, Birley & Co.,; and Wm. Goeing in liquors only.

QUEBEC.

J. G. Guimond, agent, Montreal, has assigned. James Robertson, grocer, Montreal, is dead.

A. Fiset & Co., traders, Montreal, have dissolved.

John P. Atkinson, saw mill, Ascot Tp., has assigned.

Geo. Long, general storckeeper, Dundee, has assigned.

Archibald Cousineau, trader, Valleyfield, has assigned.

Jos. Gauvreau, dealer in books, Quebec, has assigned.

Filteau & Mantha, tailors, Montreal, have dissolved.

Phillips & Wand, plasterers, Montreal, have dissolved.

Lapham Bros., carpenters, Montreal, have dissolved.

I. Gagnon & Fils, shoe dealers, Montreal, have dissolved.

T. H. Leclere & Co., hotelkeepers, Montreal, nave dissolved.

J. B. Perent, Saddler, St. Aime, is offering to compromise.

Parker & Jencks, lumber dealers, Scotstown, saw mill burned.

Chas. A. Simard, furniture dealer, St. Hay. cinth, has assigned.

Goldberg & Leavitt, general storokeepers, Beloeil, have assigned.

Grothe Bros., jewellers, Montreal; Aime

Grothe of this firm dead. Felix Fortin, manufacturer of boots and

shoes, Quebec, has assigned. Geo. Long, general storekeeper, Dundee, has

called a meeting of creditors. Arch. Cousineau, trader, Valleyfield, has

called a meeting of creditors. Hyacinthe Guillette, dealer in dry goods and

groceries, Bedford, has assigned. Brooks & Pickney, saloonkeepers, Montreal;

style changed to T. H. Brooks & Co.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Mrs. Mary E. Irwic, drugs, Halifax, is dead. J. B. Black, variety store, Amherst, is out of business.

Doty Bros, carriage makers, Hebron, have dissolved.

Hogg, Munroe & Co., lobster packers, Picton, have dissolved.

Wm. McDougall, chipping agent, South Maitland, is dead.

Jas. Foreman, general storekeeper, Acadia Mines, has assigned.

Isaac Spicer, dealer in lumber, etc., Apple River, has assigned.

W. J. Boomer, general storekeeper, Lower Stewiacke, has sold out.

S. W. Croft, general storekeeper, Broad Cove, is asking to compromise.

Albert Ingraham, general storekeeper, Middle, has removed to Margaree.

G. O. Fulton, stationery dealer, Amherst and Truro, has sold out his Amherst branch.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

D. R. McElmon, jewel'er, Moucton, has assigaed.

Lee & McDonough, livery, Woodstock, have dissolved.

Crawford & Bell, sewing machines, St. John have dissolved.

Palmer & Slipp, general storekeepers, Hamp stead, have dissolved.

F. G. Burtt, harness dealer: Centerville, has admitted H. Burtt as partner.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Jas Johnson, general scorekeeper, Annadale, is dead.

A. Lemon, general storekeeper, Montague Bridge, has assigned.

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FALL TRADE. Men's Gloves, Moccasins, MANTTOBA etc.

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The Commercial

WINNIPEG, JUNE 15, 1886.

WINNIPEG REPRESENTATION.

The political campaign may now be considered fairly opened so far as the Winnipeg contest is concerned, and until the last of the elections to the Local Legislature is over, we may expect the political ferment to be held at fever heat. The Winnipeg Reformers have fired the first shot by placing their two candidates in the field, and by the unanimous manner in which they made their selection of men we may safely assume that they have carefully considered everything in connection with the contest, and have come to the most calmly weighed decision possible for a political party convention to reach. The convention which made the nominations was certainly no promiscuous gathering of men with only a hazy political creed as a common power of cohesion, and no other understanding to start from, but a representative gathering, the units of which had weighed carefully the most minute details of what they together decided, before the meeting took place. When we say carefully we will also add conscientiously, so far as party prejudice would allow the free action of conscience. Figuratively speaking outside onlookers have been asking at the Reform organization " what is the best you can really do," and the answer is now given in the most definite form "E. G. Conklin for North Winnipeg and W. F. Luxton for South Winnipeg."

It is safe to say that the average Re former in this city, or at least those of that creed who place party as the test of their support or opposition, are well satisfied with the selection made at the convention on Thursday last; and it is equally safe to assume that the party-tied portion of our Conservatives are thoroughly displeased with the candidates, and doubtless would remain displeased no matter who had been nominated. THE COMMERCIAL, however, owes no allegience to either of these political parties, being as stated in its headlines "devoted to the interests of the financial, mercantile and manufacturing classes," or to put it in fewer words devoted to the interests of trade. If Grit or Tory is justified in applying a party test, we claim equal privileges in applying the trade test, as we now propose to do with the work of the Reform Convention, and intend to do with that of the Conservative Convention once it meets and acts, and in putting this test, we shall show a disregard, and perhaps a pardonable contempt for political party ideas.

In the candidate nominated by the Reformers for North Winnipeg the trading interests of the city cannot count upon a staunch supporter and advocate by any means. Mr. Conklin has all along been a supporter and friend of his party and Canadian Pacific Railway interests at the same time, and we give him credit for standing by these two seemingly irreconcilable interests and preserving an amount of consistency, which must severely tax the ingeunity even of a shrewd and experienced politician. It cannot be said that in this business of double support he has shown himself opposed to trade interests, for during his four years in the Local Legislature trade interests have not been brought into direct conflict with either, and we are therefore able to judge of his value to commercial interests purely upon what may be called his action in matters independant of party.

The session of 1885 was the one in which our now defunct legislature made its unwarrantable interferences with the relationship of debtor and creditor, much to the detriment of trading interests. Although we hold the Government then and still in power directly responsible for this dishonest and mischievous legislation, men in opposition like Mr. Conklin have their share of blame, for we find him supporting every measure, tended to injure the mercantile classes, and while some of his friends defend him on the ground that he was misled into supporting some of these measures, his conduct during the session now closed does not warrant us in the belief that he was in any way anxious to repair the mischief done. But Mr. Conklin's opposition to trading interests were not confined to his legislative record. In the winter of 1885 a movement was made to free the city of Winnipeg from the clutches of the nest of dishonest and incompetent men who then managed, or rather mismanaged its civic affairs. This movement was peculiarly one of the trading classes, and was headed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, the first commercial organization of the Northwest. We consider Mr. Conklin then went considerably out of his way to oppose this reform movement of the trading classes, and when he run as the Mayoralty candidate of rottenness and incompetency he met the overwhelming defeat he so well merited. Taking his record altogether, we say, that had he made a study of opposing the trading interests of this city he could not have succeeded better in proclaiming himself their enemy.

When we come to the candidate for South Winnipeg our opinion of the action of the Reform convention undergoes a change. In Mr. Luxton we have a good representative of the trading class of this city, who has consistently supported and industriously labored for the commercial progress of Winnipeg and the whole province of Manitoba. With his political party leanings we are not dealing, further than that any he has are a weakness to him as a commercial candidate, as they will be to any candidate. We do not rank him as the best selection the Reform convention could have made had they considered commercial interests only, but we say that in Mr. Luxton they have a candidate who is a good commercial representative man, and one who has a right to confidently ask for support from the trading class in the constituency he seeks to represent.

We suppose the Reform convention has informed the Winnipeg electers what is the best they can do, and while in one part of the city their offer should be fairly satisfactory to the non-political trading element (if we have such here), in the other it is very unsatisfactory. It is only in Winnipeg that we can hope to secure any commercial representatives in the next Local Legislature, for the redistribution bill was carefully framed to prevent as far as possible the possibility of creating constituencies which would vote upon pure business principles. Other towns in the province have no chance of returning commercial men, but Winnipeg has, we say it is the duty of every man in trade here to bury party and vote for the best trade representatives in the field no matter what party he may belong to. In the House in 1885 had we had representing this city two experienced commercial men, the robbery legislation of that session would never have become law, and we would have been spared the humiliating sight of seeing able and prominent busi. ness men begging ineffectually for justice from a Government, the ablest man in which did not possess enough business capacity to fill the position of junior clerk to any of the men who thus hopelessly

We have endeavordd to size up the work of the Winnipeg Reform Convention, and we shall hold our decision as to how our support shall go, until we learn "the very best" a Conservative conven-Political party journals tion can do. pretend to have principles on which they base support or opposition. THE CONNER-CIAL wishes to be odd on that question. and now announces itself in the market for sale, and the highest bidder in favor of commercial interests may depend upon its support. Of course with the usual commercial caution it will consider the standing and reliability of the promiser, for it will not accept worthless wind, no more than a bank will discount worthless paper. If the bulk of those in this city who are dependant upon trade, will only follow a similar course, their interests will be much better looked after in the next Legislature than in the one which has now run its crooked course.

SALT IN BUTTER MANUFACTURE.

The quantity and quality of the salt used in preparing dairy products is a most important matter in determining their market value, and one which should be taken into consideration by all who would wish to turn out a first-class article of butter. It has been found by practical experience that Canadian and American brands of salt cannot be used without impairing the marketable value of butter, especially as a commodity for export. Since writing on dairy subjects in the last issue of THE COMMERCIAL, this matter of salt as a factor in turning out good butter has been brought to our notice. It is claimed that Canadian and American salt will not preserve butter for a length of time, and that if such salts are used the butter will soon become tainted and im-The reason for this is pared in quality. said to be found in the fact that all salt so far manufactured on this continent contain lime as one of their properties, and that the chemical action of this lime is to counteract to some extent the curing qualities of the salt. It is therefore imperative that butter manufactured for export or for packing should be prepared with some brand of salt free from lime, and the only article obtainable which is pure in this respect is Liverpool salt. Heretofore this has been a matter of little moment to Manitoba dairymen and farmers, as the supply of butter has been limited to local requirements, and the commodity always found a ready market and a quick consumptive demand before the deterioration caused by the lime could become manifest. But now that a surplus of butter will be produced, it is of the utmost importance that our butter makers should be informed in this matter. The superior quality of dairy products which this country is capable of turning out,

owing to the great advantages enjoyed in the rich natural grasses and healthful climate, has already been acknowledged. It would therefore be a great pity that the reputation of our butter should be injured by a lack of knowledge in a particular where by a little information it could be so easily remedied. The export butter trade of eastern Canada has been nearly ruined by neglect or ignorance in just such little particulars, and it will take time and sacrifices to recover the reputation which Canadian butter should enjoy in British markets. Manitoba butter makers should therefore take care to inform themselves in every detail of improved butter making, and see to it that they turn out only a gilt-edge, A I article, which is the only quality of butter that will be found profitable for export. Liverpool salt is now used in eastern and American butter factories, and it is also universally used on this continent in pork packing.

GRATUITOUS MISREPRESENTATION.

The Canadian Northwest has been subjected to misrepresentation from many quarters, and it is no matter for wonder that the Canadian Gazette, published in London, Eng., and controlled by the Domi iion Government should take a hand at the dishonest work. Controlled as this journal is by the Government, we can only expect that it will support undertakings here which can be made subservient to eastern interests, as the support of the Covernment in the Dominion Parliament stands somewhere in the ratio of twenty in the East to one in the Northwest, and any unbiased man who cares to give the matter a little consideration must admit that Canada is burdened with the curse of haviag everything in connection with its affairs twisted, perverted or even prostituted for political party ends. We can only look therefore, for opposition from this London mouthpiece of the Dominion Government now in power to a scheme like the Hudson's Bay Railway, which eastern men wrongly suppose will benefit only the Northwest and prove an injury to all eastern Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made a specialty of opposing this proposed northern outlet, and as that corporation can sway the present Dominion Government to suit itself, every power possessed at Ottawa is secretly employed to frustrate a project, which policy would not allow to be openly opposed. We say there is no matter for wonder in the opposition of the Canadian Gazette, but there is room for both wonder and astonishment when such opposition takes the form of deliberate and malicious lying, as it does in the paragraph from its issue of May 27th, which we here quote in full:

"It seems to be considered likely that a prospectus may be almost immediately issued in regard to this project, shough we find it difficult

to believe that any person of financial experience would ake his reputation on any such step for he would, in our opinion, be most assuredly doing that. The practicability of the Hudson's Bay route has not even been proved, the Government enquiry into that subject pointing quite the other way, while it seems to be admitted that the land through which the railway would pass is all but valueless agriculturally. If a prospectus is really issued, those who respond to it will do so at their own risk, and they will certainly neither derserve nor receive any sympathy in whatever fate may hereafter befall them."

As to the Gazette's statement about the practicability of the Hudson's Bay route we need not offer any reply. The people of Great Britain can already teach their children in their school geography more about the Bay and Strait than Captain Gordon and his Alert reports will ever furnish to the public, and we believe the Dominion Government's puerile farce of playing at northern maritime exploration and in vestigation furnishes a side-splitting burlesque for thousands of experienced British mariners. But the statement that the land through which the Hudson's Bay Railway would pass "is all but valueless agriculturally," is on the part of the Gazette a deliberate and malicious falsehood. The topogrophical notes of the Dominion survey of Lands between lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba so far as that survey has been carried out prove that these lands are surpassed by none in the Northwest for general farming. The route of the proposed Hudson's Bay railway lies directly through these lands for nearly one-half of its entire length, or until the crossing of the Saskatchewan is reached, and beyond that on the way to the shores of the Bay thousands of acres of good farming lands can be had, while in timber and other natural resources, along the line of the proposed road from the head of lake Winnipeg to the shores of the Bay the country shows no limit.

The Gazette wishes to base the value of a country solely upon agricultural advantages, and we only ask that it will judge of the Caradian Pacific Railway in that manner, and it is a road whose stock the Gazette has often cracked up to British capitalists by very questionable methods. From the Ottawa Valley westward the C.P.R. opens up a new country, and from there to the Pacific coast one-half at least of its track runs through a country scarcely fertile enough to furnish grazing for a herd of goats. But it would be folly to state that all the country it passes through is valueless agriculturally, and we have a firm belief, as have all who have travelled over its main line and Northwestern branches, that it must and will be the best paying transcontinental line in America. In fact its export business is now increasins so that in five years its single line of rail will be altogether insufficient to drain the country west of the Red river of its agricultural products. Still its magnates and managers foolishly oppose the opening of a supplementary route, and find a will-

ng tool to advocate their obstructive aims

in the Canadian Gazette.

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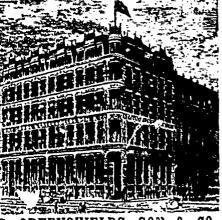
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WINNIPEG.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

In monotary circles the pact week has not been marked by any occurrence of more than ordinary importance, and matters have gone on in very much the same way as has been characteristic of the past two mouths. The 4th of the month passed over without any special feature, and the week brought forth about the usual call for commercial discounts, at the old rates, with the bulk of business transacted at 8 per cent. In real estate loans the week has been rather slower than usual. City preperties seem to be quieter again, and very little call comes from the country.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE TRADE.

The magnificent growing weather for the crops which prevailed all last week was not without its effect upon our wholesale merchants, and although few had a very good report to give of business, yet nearly all were in better spirits and considered "the outlook favorable. In regard to the actual demands upon our job bers during the past week, it was evident that the movement of nearly all staple commodities had been light. The week had brought forth but a light call for goods, and not in excess of the previous week Indeed it was difficult to discover in any staple branch much sign of present activity, and only in a few miscellaneous lines could business be considered fairly good. In collections the general feeling seems to be that matters are not improving, and some dealers are obliged extend considerable accommodation to their customers.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

In this line there has not been much activity displayed since the wind-up of the trade in spring implements. A few breaking plows are still selling, but harvesting machinery is quiet yet, farmers evidently not caring to invest until very close to the time when such articles will be brought into use. This is more apparent, as dealers are not putting forth much effort to book orders in advance.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Trade continues quiet in this branck and only occasional small lots are going out, principally to country points, with the city trade even slower. Collections about as usual.

CLOTHING

The immediate demand remains slow and the sorting trade for the season has not yet assumed much proportion. Dealers are still hopeful of a fairly large fall trade, though they do not expect much from the summer sorting trade. Collections are poor.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARR.

Dealers report a steady and fairly good call for goods, confined principally to staple wares in crockery and stoneware. Some very handsome designs in glassware are now shown as the latest thing in the line. Collections fairly satisfactory.

DRY GOODS.

the city only the smallest lots are occasionally taken, and from the country the demand is not much better. Dealers are not very cheerful, for although a good falt trade may be done, yet that will not avail so far as their stocks of summer goods are concerned, a considerable portion of which will be carried over unless the sorting demand greatly improves very soon. Stocks are now large in such lines as are usually called for at this season. Some dealers are of the opinion that country meachants divided up their orders and bought too heavily last spring, which they were induced to do by the large influx of additional travellers from the east. Collections have not improved of late and quite a number of calls for accommodation have been asken for.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Trade continues about as usual and prices are still unchanged as follows. Howard's quinine, 90c to \$1.00; German quinine, \$0 to 90c; opium, \$4.50 to \$5.00; morphia, \$2 to \$2.50; iodine, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bromide potassium, 50 to 55c, American camphor, 33 to 40c; English camphor, 45 to 50c; glycerine, 25 to 35c, tartaric acid, 65 to 70c; cream of tarter, 35 to 40c; bleaching powder, per keg \$8 to \$10; bicarb soda, \$4.50 to \$5; sal soda, \$2.25 to \$2.50; soda ash, \$3 to \$3 25; chlorate potash, 25 to 35c; alum, \$2.75 to \$3; copperas, \$3 to \$3 25; sulphur, flour, \$4 to \$4.25; sulpher, roll, \$3.75 to \$4; American blue vitrol, 6 to 7c.

FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES.

Trade in this branch has continued quiet and the movement has been in about the same proportion as for the past few weeks, Collections have been fairly good for the season.

FISH.

The market has been well supplied with Lake Winnipeg whitefish, which are quoted at 7 to 8c. Columbia River salmon have arrived by express and are quoted at 22½c. Lake Superior trout have been in fair supply at 8½ to 9c. A number of varieties of Red river fish are also offered, among them pickerel at 3½c. Fresh sea fish in good supply at quotations. Prices are as follows: Sa' white, 84 per bbl; Labrador herrings \$8 per bbl; salmon, \$17 per bbl; mackerel \$1 to \$1.75 per kit; smoked haddocks, 9½ to 10c per 1b, fresh sea fish are quoted: cod 10c, haddock 10c, halibut 17c, shad 16c, flounders 15c, 10bsters 17c, oysters, selects, 65c per can; standards, 55c.

FRUITS.

Nothing now can be had in the way of choice apples, stocks of good sound fruit having been exhausted. A few damaged lots could probably be found at irregular prices, and some russets could be had at about \$4.50 per barrel. Oranges were also nearly out of the market last week, and stocks were only kept from running entirely out by the arrival of express lots of Sarentos, which sold up 50c per box. Full supplies of Mediterranean oranges will be on hand this week, which are expected to sell at from \$5 to \$9 per box. Lemons have been marked up 50c per box. Strawberries sold at from \$5 to \$6.50 per cate of 24 boxes, according to their condition on arrival here. Southern

week. Other small fruits and green stuff were in the market at irregular prices, and received occasionally by express. Quotatians are as follows: Scrento oranges, \$7.50 to \$8.00. bananas, \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bunch. Messina lemors, \$8.50; valencia raisins, \$3.75; London layer raisins, \$4.00 to \$4.25; black crown \$5.00 to \$5.25 walnuts, 15 to 20c a lb; almonds, 20c; filberts, 15c; pecans, 16c; peanuts, 17c for roasted and 15c for raw; fige 18c to 20c.; dates mats 8 to 10c; golden 11c. Apple cider, \$10 per bbl.

FUEL.

Prices for coal and wood are unchanged as follows: poplar \$3.25; to \$3.35; oak \$5.00 to \$5.50; tamara. \$4 to \$4.50. Prices are for lots, on track. Hard coal is worth \$9 to \$9.50, and American steam coal, \$6.85 on track. Blacksmiths' coal, \$12.00 per ton. Ga't coal sells at \$6.50 on track.

FURNITURE.

Some dealers report a slight improvement in the call from the country, but all agree that business is slow in fact just about as quiet as it could be, so far as the wholesale trade is concerned. Collections are also backward.

ROCERIES.

Trade has continued to move in moderate volume and prices have held steady at quotations as follows: yellow 7½ to 7½c; granulated 8½c; lump 9¾ Coffees, Rios, 12 to 13½c; Government Java 28c, other Javas 22c; Mochas 31 to 34c. Teas range, Moyune gunpowder 25 to 40c; panfired Japan 23 to 45c, basket-fired 25 to 40c, Ping Sucy young hyson 20 to 30c; Moyune young hyson 25 to 50c; Season's congons, 1885-86, 20 to 55c. Syrups, corn, \$2.30 to \$2.50; sugar, cane, \$2 to \$2.26; T. & B. tobacco \$10.

HIDES.

Prices rule steady and unchanged as follows: Steers. Winnipeg inspection, No. 1 7c; No. 2, 6c; cow., No. 1, 6c. No. 2, 5c; balls, 5c. calf, fine haired real yeal, 7 to 13 pound skius, No. 1, 10; No. 2, Sc. Sheep pelts, 30 to 65c. Tallow 3½c per lb.

HARDWARE AND METALS,

Dealers report a steady and fairly good trade doing, both in shelf and heavy hasdware. Builders' hardware has been in hest demand, with a good movement in harvesting tools, etc. Collections have been rather backward. Quotations are: Cut nails, 10d and larger \$3.35 to \$3.75; I. C. tin plates, \$5.50 to \$5.75; I. C. tin plates, double, \$11 to \$11.50; Canada-plates, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheet iron, \$3 to \$4.50, according to grade; iron ripe, 40 to 50 per cent. off list prices; ingot tin, 26 to 30c per lb., according to quality, bar iron, \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lb; shot, 6½ to 7c a lb; tarred felt, \$2.60 to 2.85 per 100 lbs; barbed wire 7 to 7½.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

A very good trade has been done in this branch for the week, and one traveller who returned during the week reported a successful trip. Quotations are: Spanish sole, 30 to 32c; slaughter sole, 33 to 35c; French calf, first choice, \$1.35 to \$1.50; Canada Calf \$1.00; French kip, \$1 tc \$1.10; B Z kip, \$5 to 90c; slaughter kip, 55 to 75c; No. 1, wax upper, 50c; grain upper, 65c; harness leather, 33 to 35c for plump stock; American oak sole, 55 to 60.

LUMBER.

Dealers continue to enjoy a satisfactory trade, the call from the city remaining good and the country improving. The most unsatisfactory feature in this branch is in connection with prices. Some dealers claim that prices are too low by from \$1 to \$3 per M. Since the breaking up of the association prices have been irregular, and there has been considerable competition as to who could sell the lowest. that surplus stocks have been greatly reduced, and business is once more getting into a more solid and legitimate channel, it is thought that the association could be revived so as to prove of advantage to the trade. The time would seem opportune for such a step, and it would undoubtedly be of great benefit to the lumber trude if some satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at between lumbermen, whereby united action could be taken in matters affecting the trade.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.

There appears to have been some improvement in this branch of the trade, though business is still quiet for the season. Prices are steady and unchanged as follows: linsed oil, raw 75c per gal., boiled 78c; seal oil steam refined, \$1.10; castor, 14e per lb; lard No 1, \$1.00 per gal; elive, \$1.00 to \$2, according to quality; machine oils, black 25c; oleine, 40c; fine qualities, 50 to 75c. Coal oils, headlight, 26c; water white, 30c. Calcined plaster, \$4.00 per bbl; Portland cement, \$5; white lead, genuine. 7.50; No 1 \$7.00; No 2, \$6.50 and window glass, first break, \$2.50.

SADDLEPY AND HARNESS.

In this line the call for saddlery hardware and harness sundries has been fairly good, and the manufacturing department has been kept busy. Collections are slow.

STATIONERY AND PAPER.

Dealers are having a moderate call for their goods, and though trade is not particularly active, yet it is not to say dull. Collections

WINES AND SPIRITS.

The call has been principally for small qua atities to replenish stocks, the near conclusion of the license year having the effect of keeping many retailers from ordering in advance to any great extent. Quotations are : Gooderman & Wort's 5 year old, \$2.75; 7 year old, \$3.25; old rye,\$1.80, Jules Robin brandy, \$4.50; Bisquet Debouche & Co., \$4.75; Martell, \$6 Hennesy, \$6.50; DeKuyper gin, \$2.75; Port wine, \$2.25 and newards; Sherry \$2.25 and npwards, Jamaica .um, \$3.50; DcKuyper red gin, \$11 per case; DeKu, per green gin, \$6 per case, Tom Gm. \$9.50 to \$10.00; Martel and Hennety's brandy \$13.50 per case of 12

THE MARKETS.

WINNIPEG

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

There has been about the same feeling in grain circles during the week. Very little interest has been shown in any direction outside of the milling interests. Grain dealers in the marketed has been taken by millers, both city and provincial. Prices have ruled steady, with if anything an easier feeling. Millstuffs have been dull and lower. Provisions have experierced a quiet week, with firm prices.

WHEAT.

There has been scarcely anything doing on spot in the leading cereal, but at some leading provincial points a considerable quantity has come to market for the season. A good portion of the wheat now being marketed is taken by local millers, especially in the better grades, though a portion goes into store for export. Prices have not changed here whatever, though at provincial points outside prices have not been so frequently paid, and altogether the feeling is easier. Prices still rule from about 60 to 65c at country markets. Prices by grade here are unchanged as follows: No. 1 hard, 78c; No. 2 75c; No. 1 northern, 75c; No. 2 70c; No. 3 60c.

FLOUR.

The feeling remains slow and millers are not pashing production. Some country mills will close down soon, it is expected. Manitoba strong bakers' sold in Montreal last week as low as \$4.60. Prices here are steady as follows: patents, \$2.45; strong bakers, \$2.00; XXXX, \$1.70, and superfine \$1.00. Prices are for wholesale quantities, delinered in the city or f. o. b., with discounts for car (1 large lots.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Prices for these products continue to decline, and have now got down to a pretty fine point, sales having been mode last week at \$6 for bran and \$7 for shorts. It is even reported that free deliveries would be made in the city in ton and half-ton lots at these prices, though it has been customary to make an extra charge to cover cost of delivery.

EGGS.

There has been a falling off in the receipt of eggs, and with a good demand for immediate consumption and for curing, prices have held firm. Some dealers were holding as high as 12c during a part of last week, though the usual quotation was from 10 to 11c.

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

POTATOES.

There is little movement in potatoes here in large lots, and prices appear to be somewhat irregular. Twenty cents per bushel would appear to be about the ruling price.

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

DUTTER.

The market continues to be largely supplied with butter in rolls, tubs and pails, and some dealers are at a loss to know what to do with it, though it is thought that a market will be found for the bulk of receipts. An improvement is noticed in the butter coming to this market in comparison with former years, both in the quality and the care taken in packing, but there is still room for the exercise of greater care in the production of a good article and in the mode of packing and preparing for market. Firkins of uniform quality are always preferable to rolls at this season, as they can be handled with much greater convenience in warm weather, and are in good shape for shipping. which sometimes come to market, should be avoided. Prices are about the same as last week for consignments, which realize about 124

A few cars have been received in the city, but the feeling is very quiet and few are wanted. Prices range all the way from 23c for mixed city have remained quiet, and most of the grain | feed to 26 for choice white milling. Some cars have been shipped east during the week, prices having got down to an export basis at country points.

BARLKY.

The movement has been in moderate proportion, and prices have held steady at old quotations as follows: Dry salt, 81 to 81c smokea 91 to 94c, rolls 11c, breakfast bacon 12e old dry salt 74c.

BACON.

The movement has been in about the usual proportion, and prices have held steady at old quotations as follows: Dry salt, 81 to 8hc; smoked 94 to 9hc; rolls 11c; breakfast bacon 12c and old dry salt 74c.

HAMS.

Have been in moderate demand and steady, at 13 to 14c.

MESS POPK.

Easier and quiet at 14.50 to \$15.00.

MESS BEEF.

In very moderate demand and unchanged at \$15,50.

LARD.

Pails have advanced 15c and are now quoted at \$2.25. Tierces steady at 97e per lb.

DRESSED ROCS.

Prices rule steady at 54c.

DRESSED MEAT 3.

Beef is unchanged at 91 to 10c for hand quarters and 7 to 8c for full carcas es Mutton has been scarce, but large supplies are on the way. The quotation is lower, at 12c. Veal is steady

MINNEAPOLIS.

The bottom dropped out of the bull deal in wheat quite as rapidly as the stuff went up, and the crowd which went long a .er prices had been forced up and held steady, a few days, is now howling over losses. The market has done as we said it would, and the conservative operators who wisely held aloof or made quick turns with profit, are now patting their craniums and smiling over the general result. Two weeks ago there was no justification for an advance in prices. To-day the general crop in the states where it is not ready for the sickle may be said to be in a precarious condition, from various causes, yet prices tamble with an case and celerity which almost astonish the old stagers in speculation. The weight of evidence from the more reliable crop reporters indicates that another week of hot, dry weather in the northwest and a continuance of present unfavorable conditions in the northern half of the winter wheat belt, will cause serious and perhaps permanent injury to the crop, affecting both yield and quality. We do not apprehend such a result, and a. regards the spring wheat crop, believe that recent runs have done more good than has yet been reported. The sensational stories of damage by frost in the Red river valley and elsewhere are baseless, and it is hard to understand why anybody should believe in them or circulate them.

The local market has not responded readily to the fluctuations elsewhere, but has until today, maintained a quiet steadiness, in marked contrast with the feverish feeling shown in other exchanges. To-day, however, the decline in Chicago caused great weakness. Receipts here have been quite large, and shipments liberal in volume. The heavy work of the mills causes a renewal of rumors as to a coming scareity of milling wheat, but there is no danger of such an outcome. Such reports, if they have any effect, will serve to stiffen prices, and farmers and other holders will reap the benefits.

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

			June 10.			
Wheat.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing	1885.		
No. 1 ha	rd. 78	74	74	$93\frac{1}{2}$		
No. 1 no	rth'n 76	72	72	90		
,, 2	73	69	69	86		

Futures showed a corresponding weakness and declined heavily at the close, July 1 hard selling down from 79½c to 75c and August from 80½c to 76½c. Coarse grains were easy and weak, corn closing at 27 to 30c, oats at 27 to 29c, rye at 49 to 51c and berley at 40 to 55c, all by sample.

MILLSTUFF—Has been in good supply and easy, bulk bran closing at \$6 to \$6.50 and shorts at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per ton.

FLOUR.—The flour market had another lively spurt and sales were large the latter part of last week, but the decline in wheat has had a weakening effect, and the demand slackening, prices eased off a little. Millers who sold ahead on the bulge are happy, while those who did not are carsing their lack. The demand has been heaviest for patents, the low grades, straights and bakers' being less sought for and not sharing in the advance to any extent

Quotations for car or round lote at the mills are as follows: Patents, \$4.30 to \$4.50; straights, \$4.00 to \$4.25; first bakers', \$3.50 to \$3.70; second bakers' \$2.90 to \$3.10; best low grades, \$2.00 to \$2.20, in bags; red dog, \$1.50 to \$1.60, in bags.

These quotations are on flour in barrels, except as stated. The rule is to discount 30c per 101 for 200 and 140 lb jute bags, 20c for 98lb cotton sacks, 15c for 191b cotton sacks, 10c for 244lb cotton sacks, and 20c for 49lb paper sacks.

As was expected, the flour output last week was increased and reached a figure only a little under 24,000 bbls daily The total product was 143,700 bbls-averaging 23,950 bbls daily -against 135,530 bbls the preceding week, and 91,400 bbls for the corresponding time in 1885. There is likely to be very nearly a repetition of last week's work this week. The same nine teen mills are running, and under very similar conditions. No signs have yet been given of any of the milts closing down, and it is believed that they will run quite strong for some time to come. The advance in wheat of last week was having a good though slow, effect on flour buy ers, and causing them to offer considerable higher prices, when the decline of Tuesday and to-day in wheat greatly unsettled the market

The flour exports from Minneapolis for the week ending June 5 were 79,750 bbls, against 67,810 the preceeding.

The following were the receipts at an' ship ments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending on the dates given:

RECEIPTS.

	June 8.	June 1.	May 25.
Wheat, bus	559,350	612,150	423,500
Flour, bbls	225	125	600
Millstuff, tons	102	146	102

SHIPMENTS.

 June 8. June 1. May 25.

 Wheat, bus
 100,100
 70,400
 134,750

 Flour, bbls
 139,242
 130,932
 104,366

 Millstuff, tons
 4,210
 3,913
 3,648

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

MINY EAPOLIS.

	June 7.	May 31.
No. 1 hard, bus	1,611,572	1,552,500
No. 1 northern, bus	 902,840	937,952
No. 2 northern, bus	447,346	451,971
No. 3,	 6,006	6,005
Rejected	 23,688	23,082
Special bins	566,915	612,247

*3,558,367 3,584,057

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

ST. PAUL
June 9. June 1. May 26.
S9S,000 913,000 948,000
DULUTH.

June 7. May 31. May 24. In store, bus. . . 5,372,840 5,510,840 5,770,258
- Northwest Miller.

The State of Trade.

Special telegrams to Bradstreet's do not show any marked change as to the condition of general trade. At the principal castern cities, while the volume of business is somewhat larger it continues of a hand-to mouth description. One less business day within the week helped to reduce the total volume of transactions. At Cincinnati, Omaha, Milwaukee and Louisville there is reported a distinct gain in the distribution of merchandise. At these points also there is an improved demand for funds, particularly at the more western cities named, money going to the interior to pay for produce. Owing to rain in Texas there is a better feeling among merchants there, and at St. Louis there is slightly more activity in some lines, with an increased demand for funds. A feature of the week is a decline in the volume of trade at Kansas City, and particularly at Chicago, where there is also less request for car ency. Collections generally are slow and are not likely to improve until after farmers finish field work. The New York stock market has appeared active. Its strength is still due to manipulation. Under ordinary circumstances a war of rates among the granger railways would have broken the market several points. During the past week the strength of the cliques prevented its causing a ripple. Governments are quiet and in cestment bonds steady. Foreign exchange is high and strong, with a continunce of gold shipments. Commercial paper scarce and rates slightly firmer. There is a preceptible gain in the industrial situation. Pig iron is well held for first grades, but relatively weak for others. There is no gain in old material or mill irons. Rail mills are well filled with orders. Anthracite coal is not as firm as it was quoted a week ago. Petroleum is still bearish, but certificates incline to react on the slightest enconragement from the new-well district. Tho

commission dry goods trade is light and the jobbing trade is only moderately active. The tone of the market is better, stocks are light and prices firm. Wool is stronger and prices less in buyers' favor, in harmony with London and Ant very cables. Rumors come from Texas of a short clip, and from Cincinnati that the tobacco area promises to be 10 per cent. below that of a year ago. Bradstreet's cotton report points to a total acreage of 17,864,900 acres against 17,920,990 acres a year ago, the decline being in Tennessee and the Gulph states, except Louisiana and Texas. The Carolinas, the Mississippi valley and Texas have increases. The stands and the prospects of the crop are less favorable than a year ago, when they were good. The total number of failures in the United States reported to Bradstreett's for this week is 159 against 170 last week, 162 in the opening week in June, 1885, 182 in 1884, 148 in 1883, and 104 in 1882. Canada hed 16 failares this week, against 15 last week and 15 last year. The total failures in the United States from January 1 to date is 4,795 against 5,514 in a like share of 1885, a decline of 719, against 4,687 in 1884, 4,569 in 1883, and 3,125 in 1882. The good beet crop reports and a pressure to sell cane sugar in London have caused a further shrinkage in pricis. Speculative manipulation has advanced coffee quotations &c. Large stocks and large prospective supplies depress tea. - Bradstreet's.

General Notes.

Less than twenty years ago Americans imported their carpets. Now, more carpeting is manufactured in Philadelphia and vicinity than in all Great Britain.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal is one of the things which Vancouver, B.C., city looks to have in the near future. A site for such a purpose has, says the Victoria Times, been purchased.

Many cheese factories in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York, are being changed to creameries for the manufacture of butter, and farmers are giving up their private dairies and joining creameries.

Another foreign firm of cutlery manufacturers and merchants have commenced business in Sheffield, close to the premises occupied by the German branch from Solingen. This, it is conrectly remarked by the Sheffielders, "begins to look serious."

The Peterboro Review says that during the last few months a large amount of Manitolia wheat has been manufactured into flow by the Peterboro' Mills. The flour made from it is much stronger than that made from Ontario wheat, but mixed with the latter makes a superior bakers' flour.

A plan for rendering paper as tough as wood or leather has been recently introduced on the continent. It consists in mixing chloride of zine with the pulp in the course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater degree of concentration of the zine solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making boxes, combs, for roofing, and even for making boxes.

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EASTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

The late bulge that took place in wheat has been of short-lived duration, and prices are back again to about the starting point, hovering unpleasantly near 70c, at least for the bull operators. Those who caught on while the excitement caused by the rapid advance during the bulge was at its height, are now lamenting their rashness, while the conservative op rato.s who held aloof, show due sympathy ' ' the unfortunates by losing no opportunity to repeat "I told you so." Those who lost, however, can only blame themselves for venturing too much, for very few looked upon the advance as permanent. The only question was as to how high prices would go before the inevitable drop came. The boldest bulls talked freely of 90c. but in all probability some of these very parties were quirtly selling out at a few cents advance from the bottom, and allowing the horde of smaller operators who are always ready to follow the big ones, to take up their load. Well, at any rate, it is acknowledged that the boom has flattened out, and the feeling is more des pondent than ever. Wheat is being offered in Liverpool at cheaper prices than figures here will warrant, which looks as if prices must decline still further to keep up the export move ment. The decline in the visible supply for the United States and Canada for the week ended. June 5, was 1,413,128 bushels, or about one half 'ess than the decrease for the previous week. This is accounted for by reccipts at primary markets, though the country has long been reported bare of wheat. Corn has had an active week on speculative account. Provisions have ruled fairly steady, with a firmer tendency.

The market opened with a bearish sentiment prevailing on Monday, and there was a dearth of outside buying orders, together with weak cables. It was also reported that new wheat had come into the n arket at St. Louis and that Chicago wheat had arrived at New York in had condition, which reports had a depressing effect upon the situation here. The bulge of the previous week was looked upon as the manipulation of a clique, and a good many operators ap peared very wary about taking a hand in. The bulls, however, maintained that the advance was perfectly legitimate, though they now talked S5c instead of 90c as the point at which the advance would stop. Prices sold down 1 to ge from the opening. Later unfavorable crop reports from the Northwest had a stimulating effect on prices, which was aided by further news from St. Louis saying that new wheat would not be in the market in any quantity for thirty days, the arrival previously reported being limited to a few sacks. This started buying and the decline was recovered. At the close the feeling was slightly easier. There was heavy trading in corn at firm prices, stimulated by unfavorable crop news. Oats were also higher. Receipts of hogs were less than expected and buying orders active, under the stimulus of which pork advanced 25c and lard-10c. Closing prices were:

			June.	July.
Wheat	 	 ٠.	\$0.767	782-8
Corn	 	 	358	368.4
Oats	 		271	28
Pork		 	\$.95	8.95
Lard	 	 	6.15	6 20

On Tuesday the wheat market opened quiet. er, influenced by a lighter decrease in the visible supply than was expected, and the report that statements of damage to the crop in the Northwest have been greatly exaggerated. Cables were also weak. The feeling was shown in the course of prices, which declined 2c, though the close was a fraction higher. The decline developed better buying orders. Corn continued speculatively active, oats advanced to on a drought searc, but news of rain falls almost immediately followed and the advance was lost. Provisions were lower in sympathy with wheat. Closing prices were:

				May.	June.
Wheat	 ••			\$0.743	\$0.763
Corn				343	36
Oats		• •	• •	274	28}
Pork	 		• •	8.85	8.85
Lard				6.074	6.15

On Wednesday the wheat market was fairly active, but trading was done on a lower basis. The weakness was due to dult cables and reports of rain in the Northwest. The market opened he lower and sold down he more. After one or two reactions, the close was the lower than yesterday. Corn ruled weaker with a fair speculative and shipping demand. Oats advanced he under a good demand from shorts, but closed lower. Provisions were active and irregular, and with the prospect of large arrivals of live hogs prices were weaker. Closing prices were:

-			Jane.	July.
Wheat	 	 	\$0.731	75 l
Corn	 	 ٠.	344	352.4
Oats	••	 	279	275
Pork	 	 ٠.	S.75	8.774
Lard			6.05	6.121

There was a fairly active business in wheat on Thursday, with the feeling nervous and unsettled. Fluctuations were numerous and covered a range of 1gc, the close being about 4c higher than yesterday's close. There were no special influencing features of importance. Corn was active and higher. Oats were quiet. Provisions were quiet and fairly steady. Closing prices were:

				June.	July.
Whea	t	 	• •	733	743-8
Corn			• •	344.4	353
Oats		 	• •	273	28
Pork				S.S0	S.S21
Lard		 		6.05	6.15

The wheat market was decidedly sick on Friday so far as any bull movement was concerned, owing principally to very bad cable reports and the disappearance of hopes indulged by the late bulge. August sold down to 75½, September to 76½, and October to 77c. Corn was dull under pressure to sell. Oats were active and with a tendency to higher prices. Provisions maintained a firm tore. Closing prices were

		June.		July.
Wheat	 	 	\$9.72 <u>7</u>	\$0.74g
Corn	 		348	358
Oats		 	274	273
Pork	 		8.85	8.85
Lard	 	 	6.10	$6.17\frac{1}{2}$

The wheat market was steadier on Saturday and sales were made at a fractionally higher basis, the close being ic above yesterday. Pork continued firm and prices advanced 15c, 5c of which was lost. Lard was also firm and higher. Closing prices were:

Wheat	t	 	 Jure. \$0.73}	July. 74 <u>!</u>
Corn			 -	
Oats		 		
Pork			 8.95	8.95
Lard		 	 $5.72\frac{1}{2}$	6.20

TORONTO.

STOCKS.

A fair business was reported in the stock exchange, but the bulk of transactions were in loan and mircellaneous shares. Bank shares were quiet but generally firm. N. W. Land was bid at 72½s. and 70s. and held at 74 to 74½s. Manitoba loan was offered at 95. Closing bids for June 9, as compared with June 2, were as follows:

			J	me 2.	June 9.		
Montreal	• •			2074		208	
Ontario				1154		1155	
Toronto				196		199	
Merchants'		• •		1203		123	
Commerce				1203		1214	
Umperial				1337		1333	
Federal				109		109	
Dominion		••		2073		2073	
Standard				126		1261	
Hamilton	٠.			132		133	
Northwest	Land			733		70	
C.P.R. Bot	ıds					105	
do Stoc	ks				••		

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

The grain market has continued to rule very quiet during the past week. Prices however have ruled steady and generally unchanged. Stocks in store have decreased some during the week and now stand at 431,000 bushels, as against 273,107 bushels at the same time last year, including all kinds of grain. Provisions have been quiet and prices steady.

FLOUR.

Trade has never been more entirely flat than it has been for the past week, or for nearly two months back for that matter. Scarcely a transaction is heard of. Quotations are nominal as follows: Superior extra, \$3.55 to \$3.60; extra, \$3.45 to \$3.50; spring extra, \$3.20 to \$3.25; patents, \$3.85 to \$4.20.

WHEAT.

The market has remained very dut!. Holders have asked higher prices as a rule than buyers felt inclined to offer, but prices seemed easier toward the close. Local millers were supplied almost entirely from offerings on the street, and beyond their requirements there appeared to be little wanted. No. 2 tall has been worth about 79c and No. 3 76c. No. 2 spring sold at SCc.

OATS.

Gfferings have been more limited and prices somewhat firmer. Sales have been made at 32' and 33e.

BARLEY

No transactions have been reported in this grain.

PEAS.

Have been quiet and easy, with sales of No. 2 at 58c.

POTATOES.

Early rose have sold in car lots at 40c per bag, and white at 45 to 50c.

APPLES.

Have sold in small lots only, at \$1 25 to \$2 per barrel, with a light demand.

EGGS

Receipts have been fairly large and the demand fully equal to the the supply.

BUTTER.

Offerings have not been as heavy as for the past few weeks, which has influenced prices to the extent of keeping values firm, though not sufficiently to cause an advance. Choice large rolls have sold well in job lots at 11½ to 12c, and mediums to good 10 to 11c. Tubs bring 11 to 12c.

CHEESE.

The cheese market has been dull and prices heavy. The outlook is not considered encouraging, with the supply increasing and an indifferent foreign demand. Lots of new have sold \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. Old is about exhausted.

PORK

Quiet and selling in small lots at \$13.50.

BACON.

The demand has been quiet and prices steady. Car lots of long clear are quoted at 63 to 7c and broken lots at 74c. Cumberland 63 to 7c, rolls 83 to 9c; bellies 103 to 11c.

HAMS

Have been in better demand than any other hog product, and prices have held firm. Smoked sell at 11\forall to 12c, and sweet pickled at 10c.

LARD.

Large pails have sold at 91 to 91c, with tierces quoted at 84c.

Hoos

Pressed have continued in good demand and steady at the old quotations of \$6.50 to \$6.75.

Board of Trade Circular.

The following circular has been sent to the business men of Manitoba and the territories, by order of the Board of Trade:

Some weeks ago, in a circular issued by order of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, I called your attention to a misunderstanding prevailing throughout the Northwest regarding the complaints of the Board against freight rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which discriminated against Winnipeg and in favor of Montreal and other eastern cities.

It has been freely represented that Winnipeg merchants have been seeking an increase on rates from the east to points west of here, in order that they might secure a reduction on freights west from their own city. This statement the Board wishes to characterize as not only without foundation, but in direct oppesition to the policy it has pursued; and recently when at considerable expense it sent a deputation to Montreal in connection with a similar deputation from Winnipeg City Council, its delegates were instructed to oppose any attempt at increasing through rates to points west of here, and to insist upon a lowering of rates between Winnipeg and the west, so as to abolish the advantages enjoyed by cities in castern

Canada, by which only merchants there were profited, and the whole Northwest suffered.

The Board has pleasure in announcing that the managers of the C.P.R. have admitted the justice of its claims, and have conceded a reduction of fifteen per cent. off freight rates from Winnipeg to weastern points; and the Board also takes pleasure in stating, that through its efforts the same concession has been extended to leading towns west of here, and desires to add that it is not in accordance with its views that there should be discrimination against any point in the Northwest.

The Board asks you to remember that the concession now secured to other places than Winnipeg has been secured solely by its persistent efforts during the past three years, and not withstanding the opposition of some who, while pretending to guard local interests, are the worst enemies of Northwest trade interests.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, in a recent sermon on the great labor discussion said: "It seems to me all the merchants in all departments ought, by simultaneous movement, to come out in behalf of the early closing theory. These young men ought to have an opportunity of going to the Mercantile Library, to the reading rooms, to the concert hall, the gymnasium, the church. They have nerves, they have brains, they have intellectual aspirations, they have immortal spirits. If they can do a good round day's work in ten or eleven hours, you have no right to keep their harnessed for seventeen I do not think any intelligent employer can afford to be reckless of the physical and mental health of his subordinates.

Recent Legal Decisions.

Power of corporation to Make Chattel Morteage.—In the absence of any charter provision to the contrary, a corporation may execute a chattel mortgage of its property for the purpose of procuring credit, according to the decision of the Supreme Cent of Michigan in the case of The Eureka Iron Works vs. Bresnahan.

DISCHARGE IN BANKRUITCY—NEW PROMISE.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of Bigelow vs. Norris, held that the expression "I will send you the first V or X I have," contained in a letter, did not fairly import a promise to pay absolutely \$5 or \$10 so as to take the debt of the plaintiff out of the operation of the defendant's discharge in bankruptcy.

Note — Extension of Time—Release of Sureties.—In order to work a release and discharge of the sureties, an extension of time to the principal of a note must be for a definite period of time, however long it may be continued, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana in the case of Beach vs. Zimmerman et al.

A New Industry.

The most valuable additions made during the past year to the industries of Winnipeg is the new brewery of Mr. J. Cosgrave in the south end of the city on the north bank of the Assimulboine River. The old buildings which formerly

stood there, have been cleared away or remodcled, until no semblance of their former appearance is left.

Mr. Cosgrave has reconstructed, added to, and fitted with the most approved appliances the whole concern, and now has one of the most convenient and complete brewing establishments in Canada, with a daily capacity of 5,000 gallons. He has tank storage for 150,000 gallons, abundant underground storage, and other conveniences sufficient to meet every demand of a growing trade. He is about to add malt floors, and will do a regular malster's business besides brewing. The institution when running full will employ at least twenty hands.

There is every probability that brewing will become a prominent industry in this city. The water to be had here seems well suited for brewing and it is now conceded that in Manutobathere are better facilities for raising first class barley, than any where on the continent. One brewery has been an unqualified success, and there can be no doubt but Mr. Cosgrave and the second institution will prove that the number and capacity can be increased just in proportion to the increase of the population of the city and surrounding country.

Movements of Business Men.

Jas. Porter, of Porter & Ronald, has returned from his castern tour.

T. S. Oliver, of the Monetary Times, is at present working the Northwest in the interests of that paper.

Alex. Woods, of Woods & Co., manufacturers, of this city, has received the appointment from the Dominion Government of Agent General for Canada in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Woods' duties will lie principally in the furtherance of the commercial relations of this country with our antipodal brethren.

Thos. Clearibue, of James Hall & Co., manufacturers of gloves, mitts, moccasins, snowthoes and tohoggans, is at present doing Manitoba. Mr. Clearibue has already been over British Columbia and the Territories and reports doing a very fair business, though the very mild weather of last winter in the Territories made the use of such goods almost superfluous. The popularity which has attended Canadian winter sports during the last few years, since the introduction of the Montreal winter carnivals, has greatly extended the business of the firm both in eastern Canada and the United States.

Business at Brandon.

Business is not so good with the merchants as they would like. Most of them, however report greater briskness in their various lines than at this time lest year. The market during the week has been very quiet. Very little grain coming in and now that the mill is shut down for repairs and cleaning up, wheat has had a downward tendency. Although a load of first-class No. 1 hard sold during the week for 60c our quotation of 55 is as much as can be relied on. Elevators and storchouses are pretty well cleared out. A. Kelly & Co. have considerable on hand as well as 8,000 sacks of flour.

Very few oats coming in on account of low prices. We quote 15e as the ruling price, but a few loads of very heavy clear bright white were sold for 16 and one of the extra fine for 17. It is estimated that holders in the city have at least 25,000 bushels on hand at present and cannot find a profitable market for them. Quite a number of beef cattle have changed hands, and as the market for such has been fairly stocked prices have had to come down. We neard of a sald at 44c Luc 4 is now the outside price for prime two and three years old, while inferior would find hard sale at more than 3. A car load of live hogs was shipped to Winmpeg, on Tuesday; the average price ruled Lbout 3, but we saw a fair lot sold yesterday at 21. Sheep-a few coming in, 5c a lb live weight could be obtained readity. Butter and eggs very plentiful. Our quoted prices will be found correct. Butter 10 to 12c, eggs 8 to 10c, potatoes, not saleable. - Brandon Times.

Montreal Trade Notes.

Some of the leading dry goods houses are still inclined to grumble over the restricted volume of business, whilst others appear to be satisfied, and report a good sorting up trade in summer goods. A moderately fair bussness is reported in cotton at the mills, some of which are booked well ahead, but profits can stand considerable expansion yet. They nevertheless show a great improvement upon those of last year, at this time. Remittances are fair.

It is generally admitted by leading houses in the trade that the who esale grocery business has lapsed into excessive dullness. A leading grocer of nearly twenty years standing stated a few days since that he never remembed such general depression and inactivity as now exists in this line of business—Trade Bulletin.

Bank of Montreal Statement.

The annual meeting of the Bank of Mostreal was held in Montreal on Monday last, when reports of the bank for the year ended 30 April were presented. The balance of Profit and Loss on 30th April, 1885, was \$379,569.24. The Piofits of the year ended on 30th April last, after deducting charges of management and making all necessary provisions for had and doubtful debts were \$1,465,976.01. From this sum two half yearly dividends of 5 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent were paid, amounting to \$1,320,000, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$525,545. By the statement it appears that ove: nine and a quarter millions of the assets of the bank are loans in foreign countries and over one and a haf millions in Great Britain. President C. F. Smithers referred to this fact in the following language: "Let us turn again to the statement of Assets and we shall see that by far the largest part of the funds thus set free (repayment of advances to the C.P.R. and other railways) will be found under the item of Amount due by Agencies in Foreign Countries and Great Britain, and the balance not thus accounted for, it will be seen, was invested in Dominion Government Bonds. Of course, it is not pretended that the money sarned as much in either Great Britain or the

United States as it had been doing in Canada; but what could we do? The funds came back upon us, and could not be used in this country, and, therefore, on the principle that "helf a loaf is better than no bread," we did the next best thing. In the sammer, when funds were pi' g up in New York, I began to despair of earning a respectable dividend. It was a matter of public notoriety that we had from eight to ten millions of dollars unemployed, or loaned, if at all, merely at nominal rates, and, gentlemen, it was true. Later on we found employment for a very large sum at Chicago, and although rates have ruled comparatively low even there, still it was very much more profitable to use our funds there than in either London or New York. It is to be feared, however, that the same condition of things may occur again this summer; our loans in Chicago are already running down very rapidly, and it seems inevitable that funds must flow back to New York, and I see little reason to expect that there is likely to be any considerable advance in the value of money at that point.

United States Crop Report.

A summary of the June report of the United States' department of agriculture has been pub lished. The report puts the area sown to spring wheat at about the same as last year, or 12,000-600 acres. In Dakota there is an increase of about one-sixth, and a small reduction in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska. The condition averages 982, against 97 in June of last year. Winter wheat is not quite so promising as on the first of May, yet the average is only reduced 2 points, from 94.9 to 92.7. The prospect is for an average to nigh yield in the great wheat states, and a general yield of something over 12 bushels per acre. The harvest has become quite general in southern Illinois and Indiana where it is expected winter wheat will be mostly in shock before July 4.

Montreal Dairy Produce Market.

Steam has been gotten up in the cheese market a little earlier than most operators anticipared, and to put it mildly the circumstances surrounding the ratered character of the situation are not of a healthy nature or likely to prove conductive to a satisfactory trade. In fact, " e whole course of the market may become unhinged and unsettled for some time. There can be no doubt that there are plenty of orders on hand, probably enough to take every box of cheese that has been manufactured, if that could be done at satisfactory prices, but recent events promise to exercise a disturbing if not an injurious effect. Advices from all country points indicate a heavy June make, which will take a good deal of money to manipulate, especially as the conditions on the other side are not favorable for cheese speculation. Meanwhile the cheese situation grows interesting and the outcome will be watched closely by all and anxiously by some. Quotations are advanced.

Finest, white			7	to	7‡c
" colored			7	to	71c
Fine			61	to	63°C
Lower grades	 	••••	53	to	Вc

Thorough Workmen.

There is no more honorable position in life than that of a good craftsman in a useful occupation. A man with the wisdom of Solomon could not constitute himself a perfect artisan without the practical experience which makes a man such. Journeymen are turned out in multitudes, day by day, who have hardly an idea of the first principles of their trade; and many young men, hardly yet of age, are found bold enough to profess a thorough knowledge of two or more handicrafts, any and all of which they know little or nothing about. Ask employers from whence they have their most skilled laborers, and they will tell you they come from those worksnops where long apprenticeships served to tara out thorough workmen; where engineering is not marned in a year, shoemaking in a wonth, or printing in a few days. There are nany reasons why this whole subject of mechanical training should be pressed upon our young men who expect to live by mechanical labors. The great enemy of the working man is the crowd of bad workers who are a lmitted to his status without the proper experience for which he has paid years of effort. -Irish Leather Trade Journal.

The bones by-law to aid McCulloch & Co. to the extent of \$10,000 in the establishment of a roller flour mill and a woolen will at Rapid City, has been carried by a large majority of the voters of Saskatchewan municipality. The water-power of the Little Saskatchewan River will be utilized to run the mills.

The recent changes in the fishery regulations for this province and the territories, by order of the Dominion Government, has caused universal dissatisfaction among those interested in the fishing industry on the Manitoba lakes. A meeting will be held in the city to-morrow evening, to protest against the new orders, the principal objection to which is that by it the fish are allowed to be taken in the spawning season.

A FIRE at Rat Portage on Wednesd: y morning destroyed the Rideout House, the Hudson's Bay Co's store, O. W. Humble's liquor store, D. H. Ferguson's jewellery store and Gore's Hall. Other buildings were danaged. The losses are as follows: Hudson's Bay Co., \$20,000; largely insured. O. W. Humble & Co., \$2000; insured for \$500. D. E. Ferguson, \$2,200; insurance \$400. Mrs. Gore, \$10,000; no insurance. Drewry's Hotel \$500; covered by insurance. M. McQuarrie & Co., \$300; covered by insurance. The Rideout House, where the fire originated, was not occupied and was valued at \$15,000.

The recent rains throughout the province and territories have been very benefical to the growing crops, and the outlook is even more favorable than earlier in the zeason. Reports frequently come from the country regarding the wonderful growth of cereals, and rural editors are giving place in their columns to stories of tall wheat instead of the usual spring crop af big eggs. One editor reports seeing a field of wheat which ten days ago averaged fourteen inches in reight. But these stories of early growth are not confined to wheat alone. Grains, vegetables and fruits alike have all been equally favored by nature, judging from reports, and one editor gives written evidence of having already revelled in his first dish of native strawberries. Altogether the crop prospect is a hopeful one for the Northwest.

In a speech at the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal, Sir D. A. Smith said he heard the other day that a ship had left or was about to leave Yokohama with a cargo of teas for Vancouzer, and that these teas are to be carried over the Canadian Pacific Railway, and delivered not alone in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, but in St. Paul, Chicago, New York and the New England States. This shipment would be equal to about one hundred car loads, and would be a very substantial commencement of the trade which we expect with China and Japan.

THE doctrine of the survival of the fittest does not work itself out by blind chance, or without evident designs, even among the low est forms of life. Much less it is to be believed that man is unable so to adjust his circumstances to his needs as to continue to live after a certain mean period. The weaker will sometimes prove himself the more tanacious of life by observing rational methods of living, of which the robust is carcless. Moderation has probably more to do with success in this respect than anything else. To eat sufficiently, and drink stimulants sparingly, to alternate work with adequate rest, and to meet worries heartly, will afford to everyone the best chance of arriving at a ripe old age.

THE United States Commissioner of Agriculture has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a reply to a resolution of the House making inquiries concerning stocks of cora and wheat in that and other countries, the demand of consumption and the prospects of production throughout the world during the present season. The report shows that the world's product of wheat in 1885 was 2,110,000, 000 bushels, the requirements for consumption 2,165,000,000 bushels, a deficiency of 55,000, 000 bushels drawn from the previous year's sur plus of 125,000,000 bushels. It finds the product of Europe a medium, those of India and Australia large, and a heavy reduction in that of the United States. For the supply of the coming year the crops of Australia, India and South America already harvested are probably about 32,000,000 bushe's less than those of last year, while those of the United States promise fully 100,000,000 bushels more than the harvest of 1885.



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